

KETAHANAN PANGAN DI KEPULAUAN RIAU:

PERSPEKTIF *HUMAN SECURITY*

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Abstrak

Ketahanan pangan di wilayah kepulauan menghadapi tantangan khas berupa fragmentasi geografis, keterbatasan infrastruktur logistik, dan ketergantungan pada konektivitas antarpulau. Meskipun seluruh kabupaten/kota di Kepulauan Riau telah masuk kategori tahan pangan, capaian Indeks Ketahanan Pangan (IKP) masih bervariasi dan belum ada yang mencapai kategori sangat tinggi. Kota Batam memiliki IKP tertinggi (74,55), sementara Kabupaten Karimun terendah (63,34). Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis bagaimana karakter wilayah kepulauan, khususnya distribusi pangan dan konektivitas antarpulau, membentuk variasi ketahanan pangan antar kabupaten/kota. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam dengan pejabat Dinas Ketahanan Pangan, Pertanian, dan Kesehatan Hewan (DKP2KH) Provinsi Kepulauan Riau, serta studi dokumentasi dan pustaka. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa fragmentasi wilayah dengan 98% lautan menjadi hambatan struktural utama distribusi pangan. Pola distribusi dibedakan berdasarkan komoditas tahan lama dan mudah rusak, dengan strategi percepatan logistik sebelum musim cuaca buruk. Konektivitas antarpulau yang terbatas menyebabkan biaya logistik tinggi dan variasi harga antarwilayah. Dalam perspektif *human security*, gangguan distribusi dan lemahnya konektivitas berdampak langsung pada akses masyarakat terhadap pangan, menjadikannya ancaman non-militer yang mempengaruhi kesejahteraan dan keberlanjutan hidup. Faktor internal seperti infrastruktur logistik dan kemandirian pangan lokal lebih dominan dibandingkan faktor eksternal seperti dinamika geopolitik global.

Kata Kunci: Ketahanan Pangan, Kepulauan Riau, Human Security, Keamanan Non-Tradisional.

**FOOD SECURITY IN THE RIAU ISLANDS:
A HUMAN SECURITY PERSPECTIVE**

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Abstract

Food security in archipelagic regions faces unique challenges, including geographic fragmentation, limited logistics infrastructure, and dependence on inter-island connectivity. Although all regencies and cities in the Riau Islands have been classified as food-secure, their Food Security Index (FSI) scores still vary, and none have reached the “very high” category. Batam City has the highest FSI (74.55), while Karimun Regency has the lowest (63.34). This study aims to analyze how the characteristics of the archipelagic region particularly food distribution and inter-island connectivity shape variations in food security across regencies and cities. The study employed a qualitative approach using the case study method. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with officials from the Riau Islands Provincial Office of Food Security, Agriculture, and Animal Health (DKP2KH), as well as through document and literature reviews. The study’s findings indicate that territorial fragmentation with 98% of the area consisting of ocean constitutes the primary structural barrier to food distribution. Distribution patterns differ based on whether commodities are non-perishable or perishable, with strategies to accelerate logistics prior to the onset of adverse weather conditions. Limited inter-island connectivity results in high logistics costs and price variations across regions. From a human security perspective, distribution disruptions and weak connectivity directly impact communities’ access to food, making them non-military threats that affect well-being and the sustainability of livelihoods. Internal factors, such as logistics infrastructure and local food self-sufficiency, are more dominant than external factors, such as global geopolitical dynamics.

Keywords: Food Security, Riau Islands, Human Security, Non-Traditional Security.