

**UPAYA INDONESIA MEWUJUDKAN KEBERLANJUTAN DAN
PENINGKATAN PRODUKSI PANGAN MELALUI *ASEAN INTEGRATED
FOOD SECURITY (AIFS) FRAMEWORK* PERIODE 2021-2025**

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ABSTRAK

Keamanan pangan merupakan isu strategis dalam kajian Hubungan Internasional yang tidak lagi dipahami sebagai persoalan domestik semata, melainkan berkaitan dengan stabilitas kawasan, pembangunan berkelanjutan, dan kerja sama internasional. ASEAN merespon berbagai tantangan pangan kawasan melalui *ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework 2021–2025* yang menempatkan tujuan “*to sustain and increase food production*” sebagai prioritas utama. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis upaya Indonesia dalam mewujudkan keberlanjutan dan peningkatan produksi pangan melalui *AIFS Framework* periode 2021–2025 dengan menggunakan teori *food security* dan berfokus pada dua dimensi utamanya, yaitu *availability* dan *stability*. Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif-analitis. Data diperoleh melalui studi kepustakaan, analisis dokumen resmi ASEAN dan lembaga nasional terkait, serta wawancara semi-terstruktur dengan narasumber yang relevan. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan model Miles dan Huberman melalui tahapan reduksi data, penyajian data, serta penarikan kesimpulan dan verifikasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi *AIFS Framework* di Indonesia dilakukan melalui penguatan aspek *availability* dan *stability* yang saling terintegrasi. Pada aspek *availability*, Indonesia meningkatkan kapasitas produksi pangan melalui intensifikasi, ekstensifikasi, serap panen, mekanisasi pertanian, serta diversifikasi pangan. Sementara itu, aspek *stability* diperkuat melalui stabilisasi harga dan pasar, penguatan distribusi pangan, pemanfaatan *Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA)* dan Sistem Kewaspadaan Pangan dan Gizi (SKPG), serta keterlibatan aktif dalam mekanisme regional seperti *ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry Plus Three (AMAF+3)*, *ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR)*, dan *ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS)*. Penelitian ini juga menemukan bahwa teori *food security* relevan dalam menjelaskan keterkaitan antara *availability* dan *stability* sebagai pondasi keamanan pangan, sementara pendekatan *interest-based* dalam teori rezim internasional paling relevan untuk menjelaskan implementasi *AIFS Framework* karena kerja sama yang terbangun didasarkan pada kepentingan bersama negara-negara ASEAN dalam menjaga keamanan pangan kawasan. Dengan demikian, *AIFS Framework* berperan sebagai instrumen strategis yang menghubungkan kebijakan domestik Indonesia dengan mekanisme regional ASEAN guna mewujudkan sistem pangan yang lebih berkelanjutan, resilien, dan adaptif terhadap berbagai tantangan global.

Kata Kunci: Keamanan Pangan, *Food Security*, ASEAN, Indonesia, *Availability*, *Stability*, Rezim Internasional.

**INDONESIA'S EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE AND INCREASED
FOOD PRODUCTION THROUGH THE ASEAN INTEGRATED FOOD
SECURITY (AIFS) FRAMEWORK 2021–2025**

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ABSTRACT

Food security is a strategic issue in International Relations that is no longer viewed solely as a domestic concern, but is also linked to regional stability, sustainable development, and international cooperation. ASEAN addresses regional food challenges through the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework 2021–2025, which prioritizes the objective of “to sustain and increase food production.” This study analyzes Indonesia’s efforts to achieve sustainable and increased food production through the AIFS Framework 2021–2025 by employing food security theory and focusing on the dimensions of availability and stability. This research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive-analytical approach. Data were collected through literature review, document analysis, and semi-structured interviews. Data analysis employed the Miles and Huberman model through data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing, and verification. The findings show that the implementation of the AIFS Framework in Indonesia is carried out through integrated efforts to strengthen availability and stability. In terms of availability, Indonesia enhances food production through intensification, extensification, crop procurement, agricultural mechanization, and food diversification. Meanwhile, stability is strengthened through price and market stabilization, improved food distribution, the utilization of the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) and the Food and Nutrition Early Warning System (SKPG), as well as active participation in regional mechanisms such as AMAF+3, APTERR, and AFSIS. The study also finds that food security theory is relevant in explaining the relationship between availability and stability as the foundation of food security, while the interest-based approach within international regime theory best explains the implementation of the AIFS Framework. Therefore, the AIFS Framework serves as a strategic instrument linking Indonesia’s domestic policies with ASEAN regional mechanisms to promote a more sustainable, resilient, and adaptive food system in facing global challenges.

Keywords: *Food Security, ASEAN, Indonesia, Availability, Stability, International Regime.*