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Mitigasi Risiko Sistem Rantai Pasok Budidaya Tambak Udang dengan Pendekatan House of Risk pada PT Berkat Kasih Karunia = Mitigating the Risk of Shrimp Supply Chain System with House of Risk Method Approach at PT Berkat Kasih Karunia

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Abstrak

Metode House of Risk (HOR) adalah integrasi antara dua metode yaitu metode Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA) dan House of Quality (HOQ) yang berfokus pada penentuan sumber risiko serta strategi aksi mitigasi terhadap sumber risiko yang telah ditetapkan melalui proses eliminasi. Metode House of Risk (HOR) banyak digunakan untuk melakukan penanganan terhadap permasalahan yang terjadi di berbagai industri tak terkecuali industri sektor perikanan. Berbeda dengan industri manufaktur, Hasil dari industri perikanan memiliki sifat-sifat mutu yang heterogen, mudah rusak, jumlah dan volume yang tidak dapat dipastikan hasilnya. Udang merupakan komoditas hewan ternak penghasil sumber protein yang bermanfaat bagi seluruh masyarakat indonesia. Pemerintah terus mendukung pengembangan ternak udang karena siklus udang yang lebih cepat, sehingga dapat memutar perekonomian rakyat lebih cepat. Pertumbuhan industri budidaya perikanan udang tentunya berbanding lurus dengan munculnya risiko pada proses rantai pasoknya. Setelah melakukan pengolahan data dengan House of Risk (HOR) fase 1 maka diperoleh 13 kejadian risiko dan 13 penyebab risiko. Berdasarkan perhitungan Pareto, terdapat 7 agen risiko yang mencakup 80% dari total Aggregate Risk Potential (ARP) dan dipilih sebagai prioritas mitigasi. Pada pengolahan data House of Risk fase 2 didapatkan 6 strategi aksi mitigasi risiko yang diperingkatkan berdasarkan nilai Effectiveness to Difficulty Ratio of Action (ETDk).

.....The House of Risk (HOR) method is an integration between two methods, namely the Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA) and House of Quality (HOQ) methods which focus on determining risk sources and mitigation action strategies for risk sources that have been determined through an elimination process. The House of Risk (HOR) method is widely used to handle problems that occur in various industries, including the fisheries sector. Unlike the manufacturing industry, the results of the fisheries industry have heterogeneous quality characteristics, are easily damaged, the number and volume of which cannot be ascertained. Shrimp is a livestock commodity that produces a source of protein that is beneficial for all Indonesian people. The government continues to support the development of shrimp livestock because the shrimp cycle is faster, so it can turn the people's economy faster. The growth of the shrimp aquaculture industry is of course directly proportional to the emergence of risks in the supply chain process. After processing the data with the House of Risk (HOR) phase 1, 13 risk events and 13 risk causes were obtained. Based on Pareto calculations, there are 7 risk agents that cover 80% of the total Aggregate Risk Potential (ARP) and are selected as mitigation priorities. In the House of Risk phase 2 data processing, 6 risk mitigation action strategies were obtained and ranked based on the Effectiveness to Difficulty Ratio of Action (ETDk) value.