



ABSTRAK

MITIGASI RISIKO RANTAI PASOK BUAH CARICA (*CARICA PUBESCENS*) DI KABUPATEN WONOSOBO

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Kabupaten Wonosobo memiliki potensi tinggi di sektor pertanian dan pariwisata. Industri pengolahan buah carica berperan penting dalam perekonomian lokal, namun rantai pasoknya menghadapi berbagai tantangan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi risiko dalam rantai pasok buah carica serta merumuskan strategi mitigasi guna memastikan keberlanjutan industri ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan naratif interpretatif yang didukung deskriptif kuantitatif. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi, wawancara dengan pemangku kepentingan utama, serta kuesioner. Analisis risiko dilakukan berdasarkan ISO 31000:2018, dengan FGD sebagai metode perumusan strategi mitigasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada 82 risiko pada rantai pasok carica, dan 14 risiko yang memiliki dampak dan probabilitas tinggi. Risiko utama meliputi ketidakstabilan stok, cuaca, harga fluktuatif, persaingan usaha, dan biaya bahan baku yang tinggi. Strategi mitigasi meliputi peningkatan kapasitas petani, penguatan kemitraan, diversifikasi produk, serta dukungan kebijakan pemerintah. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi referensi bagi pemangku kepentingan dalam pengelolaan rantai pasok buah carica secara berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Rantai pasok, mitigasi risiko, buah carica, ISO 31000:2018.

ABSTRACT

RISK MITIGATION OF CARICA FRUIT (*CARICA PUBESCENS*) SUPPLY CHAIN IN WONOSOBO REGENCY

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Wonosobo Regency has high potential in the agriculture and tourism sectors. The carica fruit processing industry plays a crucial role in the local economy; however, its supply chain faces various challenges. This study aims to identify risks in the carica fruit supply chain and formulate mitigation strategies to ensure the sustainability of this industry. This research employs an interpretative narrative approach supported by quantitative descriptive analysis. Data were collected through observations, interviews with key stakeholders, and questionnaires. Risk analysis was conducted based on ISO 31000:2018, with Focus Group Discussions (FGD) used to formulate mitigation strategies. The results indicate 82 risks in the carica supply chain, with 14 having high impact and probability. The main risks include stock instability, weather conditions, fluctuating prices, business competition, and high raw material costs. Recommended mitigation strategies involve improving farmers capacity, strengthening partnerships, diversifying products, and enhancing government policy support. This study is expected to serve as a reference for stakeholders in managing the carica fruit supply chain sustainably.

Keywords: Supply chain, risk mitigation, carica fruit, ISO 31000:2018.