

MITIGASI RISIKO DAN ANALISIS STRUKTUR BIAYA LOGISTIK PADA SAYURAN SEGAR MENGGUNAKAN *RAPID AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY CHAIN RISK ASSESSMENT (RapAgRisk)*

Nur Rahma Laila Rizki Fauziah¹, Adi Djoko Guritno², Nafis Khuriyati²

ABSTRAK

Sayuran merupakan komoditas hortikultura yang tidak dapat dilepaskan dari berbagai kuliner yang ada di Indonesia. Sayuran memiliki sifat mudah rusak sehingga dapat merugikan dari segi kualitas maupun kuantitas sepanjang rantai pasok. Penelitian ditujukan untuk mengidentifikasi risiko yang ada dalam rantai pasok sayuran segar *modern trade*, menganalisis struktur biaya logistik, melakukan mitigasi risiko terkait biaya logistik untuk mencegah risiko yang ada, dan rekomendasi strategi rantai pasok.

Metode penelitian dilakukan dengan *convenience sampling* melalui *indepth interview* kepada pelaku *supply chain*. Lokasi penelitian di sentra sayuran segar dataran tinggi Magelang, Jawa Tengah dan Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Analisis risiko menggunakan *Rapid Agricultural Supply Chain Risk Assessment (RapAgRisk)* berbasis pada standar manajemen risiko ISO 31000:2009 dan analisis struktur biaya logistik menggunakan *Activity-Based Costing*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya risiko cuaca, bencana alam, biologis dan lingkungan, terkait pasar, logistik dan infrastruktur, serta manajemen dan operasional dalam rantai pasok sayuran segar. Pada tingkat petani dan pengepul masing-masing terdapat 4 risiko sedangkan pada tingkat *trader* terdapat 5 risiko. Analisis struktur biaya logistik menunjukkan biaya terbesar terdapat pada penanganan bahan sebesar 70,40 dan biaya transportasi sebesar 19,69%. Penelitian menyimpulkan adanya keterkaitan struktur biaya logistik dengan tindakan pencegahan risiko yang optimal pada rantai pasok sayuran.

Kata kunci : *sayuran segar, supply chain, manajemen risiko, RapAgRisk, biaya logistik*

¹Mahasiswa Jurusan Teknologi Industri Pertanian, FTP UGM

²Staff Pengajar Teknologi Industri Pertanian, FTP UGM

RISK MITIGATION AND LOGISTIC COST STRUCTURE ANALYSIS OF FRESH VEGETABLES USING RAPID AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY CHAIN RISK ASSESSMENT (RapAgRisk)

Nur Rahma Laila Rizki Fauziah¹, Adi Djoko Guritno², Nafis Khuriyati²

ABSTRACT

Vegetables are horticultural commodities which can not be released from various culinary in Indonesia. Vegetables have a perishable characteristics that may cause losses of quality and quantity throughout the supply chain. This study is aimed to identify existing risks in the supply chain of fresh vegetables modern trade, analyze the cost structure of logistics, mitigate risks associated with logistics costs to prevent the risks involved, and suggest supply chain strategy.

This research was conducted by convenience sampling method through in-depth interview to the respondents throughout the supply chain. Locations of this study were done in central highlands of fresh vegetables in Magelang, Central Java, and Sleman, Yogyakarta. Risk analysis method using the Rapid Agricultural Supply Chain Risk Assessment (RapAgRisk) based on the ISO 31000: 2009 risk management standards and logistics costs structure analysis using Activity-Based Costing.

The results showed there are weather risk, natural disasters risk, biological and environment risk, market risk, logistics and infrastructure risk, management and operations risk in the supply chain of fresh vegetables. In the farmers level and collectors respectively have four risks while in traders level there are five risks. Analysis of logistics cost structure showed that the dominant cost is identified in materials handling and transportation activities that contribute to 70.40% and 19.69% of the total logistics cost. This study concluded that there is a linkage between the structure of logistics costs and preventive activities to prevent risks throughout fresh vegetables supply chain.

Keywords: fresh vegetables, supply chain, risk management, RapAgRisk, logistics costs

¹Student of Agroindustrial Technology Department, Faculty of Agriculture Technology, Gadjah Mada University

² Lecturer Staff of Agroindustrial Technology Department, Faculty of Agriculture Technology, Gadjah Mada University