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Mitigasi Risiko Sistem Rantai Pasok Hewan Ternak Domba dengan Metode House of Risk pada Perusahaan Ternak di Jawa Barat = Mitigating the Risk of Sheep Supply Chain System Using the House of Risk Method in Livestock Companies in West Java

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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 peternakan. Berbeda dengan industri manufaktur, Hasil dari industri peternakan memiliki sifat-sifat mutu yang heterogen, mudah rusak, jumlah dan volume yang tidak dapat dipastikan hasilnya. Domba merupakan salah satu komoditas ternak yang ada di Indonesia. Pemerintah terus mendukung pengembangan peternakan domba karena siklus domba yang lebih cepat, sehingga dapat memutar perekonomian rakyat lebih cepat. Pertumbuhan industri peternakan domba tentunya berbanding lurus dengan munculnya risiko pada proses rantai pasoknya. Setelah melakukan pengolahan data dengan House of Risk (HOR) fase 1 maka diperoleh 23 kejadian risiko dan 23 penyebab risiko. Berdasarkan perhitungan Pareto, terdapat 9 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). .....aThe 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 livestock sector industry. In contrast to the manufacturing industry, products from the livestock industry have heterogeneous quality characteristics, are perishable, the amount and volume of which cannot be ascertained. Sheep is one of the livestock commodities in Indonesia. The government continues to support the development of sheep farming because the sheep cycle is faster, so that it can rotate the people's economy more quickly. The growth of the sheep farming 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, 23 risk events and 23 risk causes were obtained. Based on Pareto calculations, there are 9 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 which were ranked based on the Effectiveness to Difficulty Ratio of Action (ETDk). there are 9 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 which were ranked based on the Effectiveness to Difficulty Ratio of Action (ETDk). there are 9 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 which were ranked based on the

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