ABSTRAK

*Dari 6 sektor produk UMKM kota Bandung (pakaian/fashion, makanan dan minuman, jasa, produksi, dan kerajinan/craft), produk pakaian/fashion mendominasi omzet penjualan mencapai 30,8% dari total omzet produk UMKM, Sedangkan 5 sektor lainnya hanya memberikan kontribusi rata-rata 14.0%. Dengan kata lain sektor pakaian/fashion memberikan kontribusi dua kali lipat dari rata-rata omzet sektor lainnya. Untuk menjamin kelancaran rantai pasokan UMKM pakaian tersebut maka harus ada usaha mengantisipasi atau mengurangi gangguan-ganguan terhadap aktivitas rantai pasok terutama yang akan menimbulkan risiko. Semua penyebab risiko harus dapat diidentifikasi dan diukur kemudian dilakukan mitigasi risiko tersebut. Dalam penelitian ini dilakukan identifikasi risiko dan merancang strategi mitigasi dengan menerapkan model House Of Risk (HOR), pemetaan aktivitas rantai pasok berdasarkan 5 tahap utama menggunakan model Supply Chain Operation Reference (SCOR), sedangkan penilaian risiko dilakukan dengan skala dampak risiko (severity), kemunculan risiko (occurance) model Failure Mode Effect Analysis (FMEA). Dari proses identifikasi model HOR tahap 1 ditemukan 24 kejadian risiko (risk event ) dan 24 agen penyebab risiko (risk agent), selanjutnya penerapan HOR tahap 2 diperoleh 14 aksi mitigasi untuk mengeliminir timbulnya agen risiko yang mengganggu aktivitas supply chain UMKM produk pakaian. Berdasarkan keseluruhan aksi mitigasi tersebut dihasilkan 9 aksi mitigasi sebagai disain mitigasi risiko yang dapat direkomendasikan dan diterapkan pada rantai pasok UMKM produk pakaian kota Bandung.*

*Kata Kunci : UMKM, Supply Chain Management, Supply Chain Risk Management, Risk Event and Risk Agent, House Of Risk (HOR), Supply Chain Operation Reference (SCOR), Disain Mitigasi.*

ABSTRACTS

*From 6 Bandung SMEs (Small and Medium Micro Enterprises) sector (apparel/fashion, food and beverage, services, production, and craft), products of clothing/fashion dominates sales turnover reached 30.8% of the total turnover of the products of SMEs , while 5 other sectors only give contributed an average of 14.0%. In other words sectors of the clothing/fashion contributes twice that of the average turnover of other sectors. To ensure the smooth running of the apparel supply chain SMEs there should be efforts to anticipate or mitigate interference-disturbance of the activity of the supply chain that would pose a risk especially. All causes of risk should be identified and measured subsequently carried out the risk mitigation. In this research, the identification of risk and devise mitigation strategies by applying the model House Of Risk (HOR), mapping the activity of the supply chain based on five main stages using a model Supply Chain Operations Reference (SCOR), while the risk assessment carried out by the scale of the risk impact (severity), the emergence of risk (occurance) model of Failure Mode Effect Analysis (FMEA). HOR models of the identification process stage 1 found 24 risk events (risk event) and 24 the causative agent of risk (risk agent), then the implementation of HOR phase 2 obtained 14 mitigation actions to eliminate the risk of the emergence of agents that interfere with the activity of SMEs supply chain clothing products. Based on the overall mitigation actions are generated 9 mitigation actions as a design risk mitigation can be recommended and implemented in the supply chain clothing products SMEs Bandung.*

*Keywords : SMEs, Supply Chain Management, Supply Chain Risk Management, Risk* *Event and Risk Agent, House Of Risk (HOR), Supply Chain Operations Reference (SCOR), Design Mitigation .*