

ABSTRAK

Industri jamu tradisional memiliki potensi yang besar, namun masih menghadapi berbagai pemborosan pada proses produksi dan distribusi yang berdampak pada efisiensi serta lingkungan. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis rantai pasok, mengidentifikasi waste, dan menyusun usulan perbaikan menggunakan metode Environmental Value Stream Mapping (E-VSM) dengan pendekatan PDCA pada PT Firdaus Kurnia Indah. Data diperoleh melalui observasi, wawancara, dan pengukuran waktu proses, konsumsi energi, konsumsi air, serta emisi CO₂. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya waste berupa waiting, transportation, dan environmental waste. Usulan perbaikan meliputi perbaikan layout produksi, penerapan *Form In Process Control*, penyusunan SOP optimalisasi penggunaan oven dan pendinginan, penggabungan pengambilan bahan baku dari *supplier*, serta penerapan 5S. Implementasi usulan tersebut menurunkan waktu Non Value Added dari 26.566,76 detik menjadi 9.258,5 detik dan Necessary Non Value Added dari 9.972,56 detik menjadi 6.748,3 detik, disertai penurunan konsumsi energi dan emisi karbon. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat mendukung penerapan SDGs Tujuan 12 melalui pengelolaan rantai pasok yang lebih efisien dan berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: E-VSM, PDCA, Rantai Pasok, *Waste*, SBGS Goal 12.

ABSTRACT

The traditional herbal medicine industry has great potential, but it still faces various wastes in the production and distribution process that have an impact on efficiency and the environment. This research aims to analyze the supply chain, identify waste, and prepare improvement proposals using the Environmental Value Stream Mapping (E-VSM) method with the PDCA approach at PT Firdaus Kurnia Indah. Data was obtained through observation, interviews, and measurements of process time, energy consumption, water consumption, and CO₂ emissions. The results of the study show that there is waste in the form of waiting, transportation, and environmental waste. Proposed improvements include improving the production layout, implementing Form In Process Control, drafting SOPs for optimizing the use of ovens and cooling, combining raw material sourcing from suppliers, and implementing 5S. The implementation of the proposal reduces the time of Non Value Added from 26,566.76 seconds to 9,258.5 seconds and Necessary Non Value Added from 9,972.56 seconds to 6,748.3 seconds, accompanied by a decrease in energy consumption and carbon emissions. The results of this study are expected to support the implementation of SDGs Goal 12 through more efficient and sustainable supply chain management.

Keywords: E-VSM, PDCA, Supply Chain, Waste, SBGS Goal 12.