

TLI – Asia Pacific White Paper Series

Perancangan Jaringan Logistik Distribusi Beras di Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan

Logistics Network Design for Rice Distribution in Makassar, South Sulawesi

Volume 17-Nov-TF

PRESENTED AT:

**Temasek Foundation International – National University of Singapore Urban Transportation Management Programme in Indonesia
Specialist Workshop**

COLLABORATORS:



SUPPORTED BY:

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Executive Summary

Whitepaper ini memberikan hasil penelitian tentang perancangan jaringan logistik distribusi beras dengan 4 pemasok, 3 gudang, 14 lokasi distribusi untuk pelanggan di wilayah Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan. Mixed Integer Programming model diformulasikan dengan tujuan untuk mengurangi biaya pengadaan beras, penyimpanan dan transportasi dari pemasok ke gudang beras dan selanjutnya ke lokasi-lokasi pendistribusian. Hasil perhitungan ditentukan menggunakan ILOG CPLEX Optimization. Permasalahan ini diselesaikan sampai didapatkan solusi optimal dan total biaya logistik dapat dikurangi secara signifikan. Hasil perhitungan menunjukkan bahwa model yang diusulkan ini mampu mendapatkan solusi optimal dengan waktu komputasi yang dapat diterima.

Katakunci: Optimasi jaringan, Logistik, Distribusi, Beras

This whitepaper investigates the logistics network design for rice distribution of a 4-supplier, 3-warehouse, 14-customer distribution point network in Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. A Mixed Integer Problem (MIP) model is formulated, with the objective of minimising the procurement, inventory, and transportation costs from supplier through to the warehouses and onto the distribution locations. Computational experiments are conducted using the ILOG CPLEX Optimization Studio. The problem is solved to optimality and the total logistics cost is reduced significantly. The computational results suggest that the proposed model is able to generate optimal solutions within an acceptable computational time.

Keywords: Network optimization, Logistics, Distribution, Rice

DAFTAR ISI / INSIDE THE WHITE PAPER

| | |
|--|----|
| Executive Summary | 1 |
| Latar Belakang (Introduction) | 2 |
| Studi Kasus: Perancangan Jaringan Logistik Distribusi Beras di Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan (The Case Study: Logistics Network Design for Rice Distribution in Makassar, South Sulawesi) | 4 |
| Pendekatan Penyelesaian (Solution Approach) | 7 |
| Hasil Penelitian (Results of Experiment) | 14 |
| Kesimpulan (Conclusions) | 17 |
| Referensi (References) | 18 |

Penulis / Authors:

Rosmalina Hanafi¹, Muhammad Rusman¹,
Mark Goh², Robert de Souza²

¹ Industrial Engineering Department, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

² The Logistics Institute – Asia Pacific, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Latar Belakang

Beras merupakan komoditas pertanian yang penting di Indonesia. Sebagai makanan pokok bagi sebagian besar penduduk, permintaan dan konsumsi beras setiap hari pada umumnya tinggi. Oleh sebab itu, perlu disesuaikan dengan baik jumlah pasokan dengan permintaan, terlebih karena populasi penduduk sebagian besar terdapat di pulau-pulau besar di Indonesia, sementara lahan produksi padi berada jauh di daerah-daerah di Indonesia.

Sulawesi merupakan daerah produksi padi yang utama di Indonesia, urutan ketiga setelah Jawa dan Sumatra, menghasilkan sekitar 11% dari volume produksi beras nasional per tahun. Di Indonesia, produksi padi mengikuti pola musiman dan tergantung pada beberapa faktor seperti luas wilayah produksi, masa panen, jumlah curah hujan, dan jumlah serta kualitas pupuk yang digunakan. Dikarenakan ketidakpastian tersebut, jumlah produksi padi bervariasi dari satu daerah dengan daerah lainnya. Di lain pihak, sebagai makanan pokok, konsumsi beras mengikuti pola yang dapat diprediksi (Fisher, 1997). Dari sudut pandang pemerintah dan pengambil keputusan, perencanaan dan distribusi yang baik dibutuhkan untuk memastikan ketersediaan dan keterjangkauan beras dan untuk meningkatkan ketahanan pangan. Untuk dapat menjalankan tugas tersebut secara efektif, perancangan jaringan logistik yang optimal untuk pendistribusian beras diperlukan.

Jaringan distribusi beras, sebagaimana jaringan yang lain, terdiri dari sejumlah pemasok (petani), pabrik pengolahan, pusat distribusi (gudang), dan infrastruktur transportasi. Tantangannya adalah dua arah. Yang pertama dan paling utama, lokasi baru permintaan sehingga diperlukan penyimpanan beras. Pada waktu yang sama, pasokan beras tidak pernah pasti dalam hal volume yang dapat diproduksi setiap tahun. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, berbagai keputusan terkait jaringan diperlukan setiap tahun. Misalnya, yang mana dari lokasi yang sudah ada dan lokasi baru yang sebaiknya digunakan, jumlah pelanggan/ rumah tangga yang akan dilayani dan dari pusat distribusi yang mana, pemasok mana yang seharusnya mensuplai dan tujuan pabrik pengolahannya, dst.

Introduction

Rice is an essential agriculture commodity in Indonesia. As a staple food for the bulk of the population, the daily demand and consumption for rice is naturally high. There is thus a need to match supply with demand well especially because the population of Indonesia is found in the main island of Indonesia while the rice fields are further afar within Indonesia.

Sulawesi is a major rice production point in Indonesia, ranked third after Java and Sumatra, contributing about 11% of the national rice production volume annually. In Indonesia, rice production follows a seasonal pattern, and depends on several factors such as the rice production areas, harvest period, amount of rainfall, and the amount and quality of the fertilizer used. Given these uncertainties, the rice yield levels can vary from district to district. At the same time, rice consumption follows a predictable pattern as it is a staple product (Fisher, 1997). From a decision maker and government perspective, proper planning and distribution is required to ensure rice availability and accessibility, and to improve food security. To be able to undertake this task effectively, the logistics network optimization design for rice distribution is called for.

The rice distribution network, as in all other networks, comprises a set of suppliers (farmers), plants (rice mills), distribution centers (DC) (warehouses), and an elaborate transportation infrastructure down to the last mile, through modality choices in transport. The challenge is bi-directional. First and foremost, new locations for the consumption and hence storage of rice will surface. At the same time, the supply of rice is never certain in terms of the volume that can be harvested each year. Given this situation, several network decisions are needed on a yearly basis. For instance, which existing and new locations should be used, the number of customers/ households to be served from which DCs, which suppliers should supply to which mills, and so on.

Studi Kasus: Perancangan Jaringan Logistik Distribusi Beras di Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan

Menyadari akan peranan penting beras dalam mempertahankan stabilitas sosial ekonomi, pemerintah Indonesia mengambil peran dengan menyelenggarakan usaha logistik pangan pokok beras melalui Perum BULOG (Badan Usaha Logistik). BULOG ditugaskan untuk mempertahankan ketersediaan, stabilitas, dan keterjangkauan pangan pokok. Pada permasalahan beras, BULOG menjaga persediaan beras nasional, melakukan operasi pasar untuk menjaga kestabilan harga, menyediakan dan mendistribusikan beras untuk mengatasi kekurangan beras pada kondisi darurat. BULOG mempunyai 26 divisi regional (divre) yang berlokasi di ibukota provinsi di Indonesia. Divisi sub-regional berperan sebagai badan logistik pada tingkat kabupaten/kota. BULOG Divisi Regional Sulawesi Selatan dan Sulawesi Barat (BULOG Divre Sulsebar) berlokasi di Makassar merupakan divisi regional pada tingkat provinsi berperan sebagai pusat distribusi utama yang menangani seluruh kegiatan terkait logistik beras dalam wilayah Sulawesi Selatan dan Barat. BULOG menerapkan kebijakan pembelian beras dalam negeri untuk mempertahankan harga gabah/beras petani dan untuk memastikan persediaan yang cukup untuk konsumsi pasar dalam negeri. BULOG juga melayani masyarakat sebagai bagian dari program sosialnya dengan membagikan beras bersubsidi kepada keluarga miskin dibawah program Raskin. Program Raskin dimaksudkan untuk mengatasi permasalahan ekonomi yang dihadapi keluarga yang berpenghasilan kecil dengan menyediakan beras bersubsidi untuk memenuhi kebutuhan pangan mereka. Jaringan distribusi BULOG ditunjukkan pada Gambar 1.

The Case Study: Logistics Network Design for Rice Distribution in Makassar, South Sulawesi

Recognising the significant role of rice in maintaining the socio-economic stability, the Indonesian government has been intervening by organizing the rice logistics business through BULOG (The State Logistics Agency). BULOG is tasked to maintain the availability, stability, and affordability of basic food. In the case of rice, BULOG maintains the national rice reserve stock, implements market operation to keep the price stable, provides and distributes rice to alleviate any rice shortage during emergency situations. BULOG has twenty six regional divisions (divre) located in the capitals of the provinces in Indonesia. The sub-regional division (subdivre) serves as the sub-regional logistics agency at the city/district level. The South and West Sulawesi of BULOG (BULOG Divre Sulsebar) located in Makassar is a regional division at the provincial level dedicated to serve as the main logistics centre that handles rice logistics related activities within South and West Sulawesi. BULOG applies the policy of purchasing domestic rice to keep prices at the farm level and to ensure sufficient stock for domestic market consumption. BULOG also serves the public as part of its social protection program by distributing subsidized rice to the poor under the Raskin program. The Raskin program is aimed at alleviating the financial challenge faced by low income households by providing subsidized rice to fulfil their food needs. The network for BULOG is shown in Figure 1.



Source: www.BULOG.co.id

Gambar 1: Aliran beras BULOG

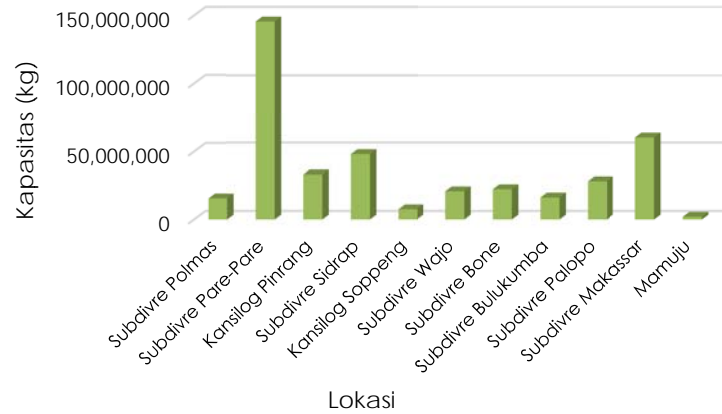
BULOG membeli gabah/beras langsung dari petani, kelompok petani, dan secara tidak langsung melalui rekanan. Pengadaan beras dilakukan menggunakan sistem Public Service Obligation (PSO) dan melalui cara komersil. Unit penggilingan gabah beras (UPGB) mengolah gabah/beras dan mendistribusikannya melalui pengecer, toko, antar pulau, antar divre/subdivre, antar-UPGB, dan PSO. BULOG divre Sulselbar meliputi 11 divisi subregional, salah satunya adalah BULOG divisi sub regional Makassar. Gambar 2 memperlihatkan kapasitas gudang pada subdivre/kansilog di wilayah BULOG Divre Sulselbar.



Source: www.BULOG.co.id

Figure 1: Rice flows of BULOG

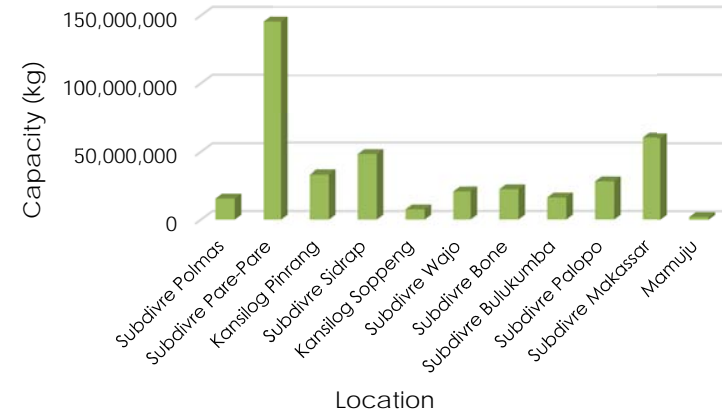
BULOG purchases the grain/rice grown domestically directly from the farmers, farmer associations, and indirectly through partners. The procurement of grain/rice is conducted using the system of Public Service Obligation (PSO) and commercial means. The Grain-Rice Processing Unit (UPGB) processes the grain/rice and distributes the processed rice through the retailers, groceries, interisland, inter divre/subdivre, inter-UPGB, and PSO. BULOG Divre Sulselbar covers 11 subregional divisions, one of which is BULOG sub-regional division Makassar. Figure 2 shows the warehouse capacity of the subdivres/kansilog under BULOG Divre Sulselbar.



Source: BULOLOG Divre Sulselbar

Gambar 2: Kapasitas Gudang BULOLOG Divre Sulselbar

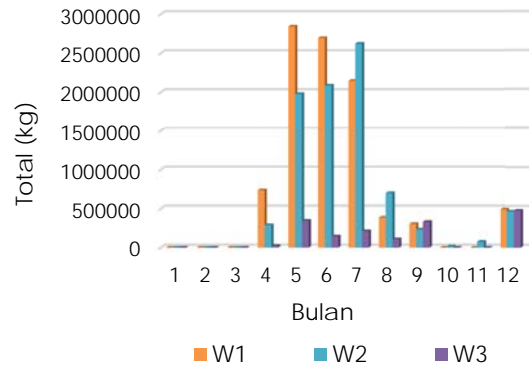
Fasilitas logistik pada BULOLOG divisi subregional Makassar terdiri dari tiga gudang, sementara pemasok beras berada di kabupaten Takalar, Gowa, kota Makassar, and kabupaten Maros. BULOLOG Subdivre Makassar menyalurkan beras bersubsidi untuk keluarga miskin pada 14 lokasi distribusi atau kecamatan dalam wilayah kota Makassar. Gambar 3 dan 4 memperlihatkan secara berturut-turut, pengadaan dan penyaluran beras yang dilakukan oleh BULOLOG Subdivre Makassar pada tahun 2015. Sebagaimana terlihat, tingkat pengadaan yang tinggi terjadi pada bulan Mei, Juni dan Juli, yang merupakan waktu musim panen. Sementara secara keseluruhan, penyaluran beras cenderung konstan sepanjang waktu.



Source: BULOLOG Divre Sulselbar

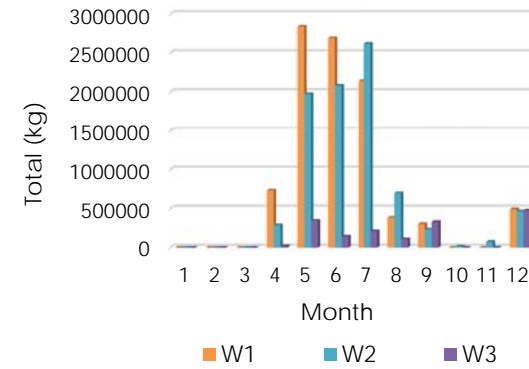
Figure 2: Warehouse capacity of BULOLOG Divre Sulselbar

The current logistics facilities of the BULOLOG subregional division Makassar include three warehouses. At the same time, the rice suppliers are found in the towns of Takalar, Gowa, Makassar, and Maros. The BULOLOG Subdivre Makassar distributes the subsidized rice for low income households to 14 consumer distribution points or municipalities in Makassar city itself. Figures 3 and 4 show the rice procurement and rice distribution conducted by the BULOLOG Subdivre Makassar in 2015, respectively. As can be seen, a higher level of rice procurement occurs during May, June, and July, which are the harvesting seasons. The overall rice distribution tends to be constant over time.



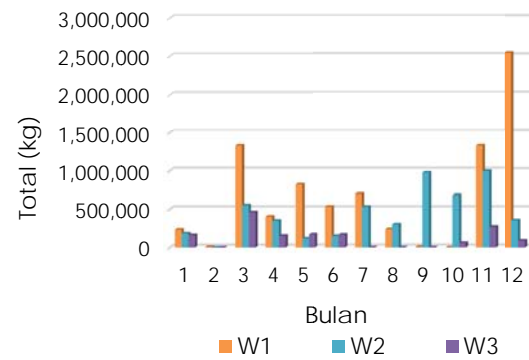
Sumber: BULOG Divre Sulselbar

Gambar 3: Pengadaan beras pada 2015 - Makassar Subdivre



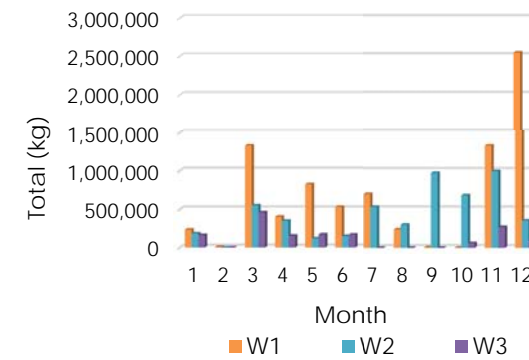
Source: BULOG Divre Sulselbar

Figure 3: Rice procurement in 2015 - Makassar Subdivre



Sumber: BULOG Divre Sulselbar

Gambar 4: Penyaluran beras pada 2015 - Makassar Subdivre



Source: BULOG Divre Sulselbar

Figure 4: Rice distribution in 2015 - Makassar Subdivre

Penelitian ini dimulai dengan melakukan analisa jaringan penyaluran beras yang diawali pada pemasok. Satu entitas dalam jaringan distribusi beras adalah gudang yang merupakan penghubung antara pemasok dan konsumen yang juga sebagai tempat penyimpanan beras yang dipasok untuk disalurkan kepada konsumen. Pengamatan sepintas mengenai kondisi pendistribusian beras yang selama ini berlangsung memberikan kesan bahwa pengelolaan gudang, transportasi, dan sistem logistik yang baik diperlukan untuk memastikan aliran beras yang efisien. Model optimasi dapat diterapkan untuk mengurangi keseluruhan biaya logistik, memastikan pengambilan keputusan yang efisien dan memperbaiki tingkat pelayanan sistem logistik beras. Oleh karenanya, pada penelitian ini model matematika dirancang untuk BULOG Subdivre Makassar. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk merancang sebuah model optimasi agar dapat ditentukan jumlah, lokasi dan kapasitas gudang di Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan. Hasil yang diperoleh diharapkan dapat memberi petunjuk dan rekomendasi tentang bagaimana jaringan logistik distribusi beras di Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan dapat dikelola lebih baik.

Pendekatan Penyelesaian

Proses logistik yang selama ini terjadi terlebih dahulu dianalisa dan proses dalam jaringan distribusi dipetakan dengan 4 pemasok, 3 gudang, 14 lokasi pelanggan. Model jaringan logistik kemudian dibangun untuk merepresentasikan seakurat mungkin kondisi sistem logistik. Selanjutnya, jaringan distribusi ditentukan dan divalidasi. Persoalan ini diformulasikan sebagai Mixed Integer Problem (MIP) dengan tujuan mengurangi total biaya logistik dengan menggunakan notasi dan asumsi berikut ini.

We begin our study by analysing the rice distribution network starting at a supplier. One important entity in the rice distribution network is the warehouses that act as a connector between a supplier and the consumers and the warehouse helps to store the rice supplied by the supplier to be distributed to the consumers. A quick scan and review of the current condition of rice distribution suggest that a good warehouse management, transportation, and logistics system is required to ensure an efficient flow of rice. An optimization model can be applied to reduce the overall logistics costs, to ensure an efficient decision making and improve the current service levels in the rice logistics system. Therefore, in this study, a mathematical model is developed for BULOG Subdivre Makassar. The objective of this study is to develop an optimization model to determine the number, location and capacity of the rice distribution centres and warehouses in Makassar, South Sulawesi. Based on the results obtained, we hope to provide guidance and recommendations on how the logistics network of rice distribution in Makassar, South Sulawesi can be better managed.

Solution Approach

We first analyse the current logistics processes and map the distribution process for a 4-supplier, 3-warehouse, 14-customer distribution point network. The logistics network model is then created to accurately represent the current rice logistics system. Next, an optimal network distribution is identified and validated. The problem is formulated as a Mixed Integer Problem (MIP) whose objective is to minimize the total logistics cost using the following notations and assumptions.

Asumsi: Permintaan beras dan jarak transportasi diketahui. Tidak ada data stokastik dalam kajian ini.

Notasi:

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Pc_i^t | Biaya pengadaan pada pemasok i dalam periode t |
| Q_i^t | Jumlah yang dipasok oleh pemasok i dalam periode t |
| Tc_{ij}^t | Biaya transportasi per satuan (kg) dari pemasok i ke gudang j dalam periode t |
| Wc_j^t | Biaya pembukaan gudang j dalam periode t |
| Ifc_j^t | Biaya tetap untuk penyimpanan pada gudang j dalam periode t |
| Ivc_j^t | Biaya variabel untuk penyimpanan pada gudang j dalam periode t |
| Il_j^t | Level stok penyimpanan pada gudang j dalam periode t |
| Tc_{jk}^t | Biaya transportasi per satuan (kg) dari gudang j ke lokasi pelanggan k dalam periode t |
| $Smax$ | Jumlah maksimum beras yang dapat disuplai |
| $Wcap_j$ | Kapasitas gudang j |
| D_k^t | Permintaan beras pada lokasi pelanggan k dalam periode t |
| x_{ij}^t | Jumlah beras yang disuplai dari pemasok i ke gudang j dalam periode t |
| y_{jk}^t | Jumlah beras yang dikirim dari gudang j ke pelanggan k dalam periode t |
| z_j^t | Binary variable yang menunjukkan apakah gudang j dibuka atau tidak dalam periode t |

Assumptions: The demand is known and given. The transportation distances are available and known. No stochasticity is involved in the problem studied.

Notations:

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Pc_i^t | Procurement cost at supplier i in period t |
| Q_i^t | Quantity supplied by supplier i in period t |
| Tc_{ij}^t | Transportation cost per unit (kg) from supplier i to warehouse j in period t |
| Wc_j^t | Cost of opening a warehouse j in period t |
| Ifc_j^t | Inventory fixed cost at warehouse j in period t |
| Ivc_j^t | Inventory variable cost at warehouse j in period t |
| Il_j^t | Inventory level at warehouse j in period t |
| Tc_{jk}^t | Transportation cost per unit (kg) from warehouse j to consumer k in period t |
| $Smax$ | Maximum amount of rice that can be supplied |
| $Wcap_j$ | Capacity of warehouse j |
| D_k^t | Demand of rice at consumer location k in period t |
| x_{ij}^t | Amount of rice to be supplied from supplier i to warehouse j in period t |
| y_{jk}^t | Amount of rice to be transported from warehouse j to consumer k in period t |
| z_j^t | Binary variable indicating whether warehouse j to be opened or not in period t |

Min

$$\sum_{i \in I} Pc_i^t Q_i^t + \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in J} Tc_{ij}^t x_{ij}^t + \sum_{j \in J} Wc_j^t z_j^t + \sum_{j \in J} Ifc_j^t + \sum_{j \in J} Ivc_j^t Il_j^t + \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{k \in K} Tc_{jk}^t y_{jk}^t \quad (1)$$

Kendala:

$$\sum_{j \in J} x_{ij}^t \leq Smax \quad \forall i \in I \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{j \in J} x_{ij}^t \geq \sum_{j \in J} y_{jk}^t \quad \forall i \in I \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{j \in J} x_{ij}^t + Il_j^{t-1} - \sum_{j \in J} y_{jk}^t \leq \sum_{j \in J} Wcap_j \quad \forall j \in J \quad (4)$$

$$\sum_{j \in J} y_{jk}^t = \sum_{k \in K} D_k^t \quad \forall j \in J, \forall k \in K \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_{j \in J} x_{ij}^t + Il_j^{t-1} \geq \sum_{k \in K} D_k^t + Il_j^t \quad \forall j \in J \quad (6)$$

$$\sum_{i \in I} x_{ij}^t \leq Wcap_j \quad \forall j \in J \quad (7)$$

$$\sum_{k \in K} y_{jk}^t \leq Wcap_j \quad \forall j \in J \quad (8)$$

$$z_j^t = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{open a warehouse} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

$$x_{ij}^t \geq 0; \quad y_{jk}^t \geq 0; \quad Il_j^t \geq 0. \quad (10)$$

Min

$$\sum_{i \in I} Pc_i^t Q_i^t + \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in J} Tc_{ij}^t x_{ij}^t + \sum_{j \in J} Wc_j^t z_j^t + \sum_{j \in J} Ifc_j^t + \sum_{j \in J} Ivc_j^t Il_j^t + \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{k \in K} Tc_{jk}^t y_{jk}^t \quad (1)$$

Constraints:

$$\sum_{j \in J} x_{ij}^t \leq Smax \quad \forall i \in I \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{j \in J} x_{ij}^t \geq \sum_{j \in J} y_{jk}^t \quad \forall i \in I \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{j \in J} x_{ij}^t + Il_j^{t-1} - \sum_{j \in J} y_{jk}^t \leq \sum_{j \in J} Wcap_j \quad \forall j \in J \quad (4)$$

$$\sum_{j \in J} y_{jk}^t = \sum_{k \in K} D_k^t \quad \forall j \in J, \forall k \in K \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_{j \in J} x_{ij}^t + Il_j^{t-1} \geq \sum_{k \in K} D_k^t + Il_j^t \quad \forall j \in J \quad (6)$$

$$\sum_{i \in I} x_{ij}^t \leq Wcap_j \quad \forall j \in J \quad (7)$$

$$\sum_{k \in K} y_{jk}^t \leq Wcap_j \quad \forall j \in J \quad (8)$$

$$z_j^t = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{open a warehouse} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

$$x_{ij}^t \geq 0; \quad y_{jk}^t \geq 0; \quad Il_j^t \geq 0. \quad (10)$$

Fungsi tujuan (1) menunjukkan biaya yang akan diminimalkan yang mencakup biaya membuka gudang, transportasi, pengadaan, dan biaya penyimpanan. Kendala (2) menunjukkan bahwa jumlah total beras yang disuplai dari pemasok i ke gudang j harus lebih kecil dari atau sama dengan jumlah maksimum beras yang dapat dipasok. Kendala (3) untuk memastikan bahwa jumlah total beras yang disuplai dari pemasok i ke gudang j dalam periode t harus lebih besar dari atau sama dengan jumlah total beras yang disalurkan dari gudang j ke lokasi pelanggan k dalam periode t . Kendala (4) menunjukkan keseimbangan level penyimpanan dimana jumlah total beras yang disuplai ke gudang dikurangi dengan jumlah total beras yang akan disalurkan dari gudang ke lokasi tempat pelanggan dalam periode t ditambah jumlah persediaan pada periode sebelumnya harus lebih kecil dari atau sama dengan kapasitas total gudang. Kendala (5) memastikan bahwa jumlah total beras yang akan diangkut dari gudang ke pelanggan harus sama dengan jumlah total permintaan pelanggan dalam periode t . Kendala (6) mengharuskan jumlah total beras yang akan disuplai ke gudang ditambah dengan banyaknya yang tersimpan dalam gudang pada periode sebelumnya harus lebih besar dari atau sama dengan permintaan pelanggan ditambah dengan jumlah penyimpanan dalam periode t . Kendala (7) menunjukkan bahwa jumlah total beras yang akan disuplai dari pemasok i ke gudang j dalam periode t harus lebih kecil dari atau sama dengan kapasitas gudang j . Kendala (8) memastikan bahwa jumlah total beras yang akan diangkut dari gudang j ke pelanggan k dalam periode t harus lebih kecil dari atau sama dengan kapasitas gudang j . Persamaan (9) merepresentasikan variabel keputusan binary yang dinyatakan sebagai z_j^t yang menunjukkan apakah membuka sebuah gudang atau tidak. Pertidaksamaan (10) merupakan variabel keputusan x_{ij}^t dan y_{jk}^t dan kendala non-negativity pada variabel keputusan yang terkait. Selanjutnya, jarak tempuh dipetakan menggunakan peta Google untuk menentukan jarak tempuh dari pemasok ke gudang dan dari gudang ke lokasi tempat penyaluran ke pelanggan, sebagaimana diperlihatkan secara berturut-turut pada Gambar 5 dan 6. Data dari BULOG tentang jumlah beras yang dikirim ke Makassar dan permintaan beras pada lokasi penyaluran untuk pelanggan, diberikan secara berturut-turut pada Tabel 1 dan 2.

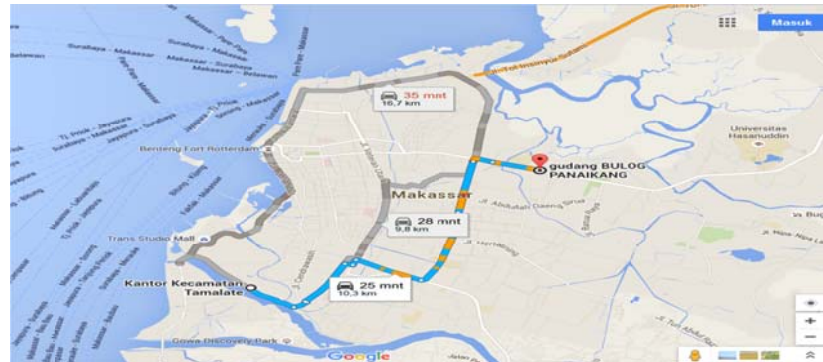
Objective function (1) represents the costs to be minimized. These include the cost of opening a warehouse, transportation, procurement, and inventory costs. Constraint (2) denotes that the total amount of rice to be supplied from supplier i to warehouse j should be less than or equal to the maximum quantity of rice that can be supplied. Constraint (3) ensures that the total amount of rice to be supplied from supplier i to warehouse j in period t should be greater than or equal to the total amount of rice to be distributed from warehouse j to consumer k in period t . Constraint (4) indicates the balance of inventory level in which the total amount of rice to be supplied to warehouses plus the inventory level at previous period should be less than or equal to the total capacity of the warehouses plus the total amount of rice to be distributed from the warehouses to the consumers in period t . Constraint (5) enforces that the total quantity of rice to be transported from the warehouses to the consumers should be equal to the total demand of rice at the consumer locations in period t . Constraint (6) requires that the total amount of rice to be supplied to the warehouses plus the inventory level at the previous period should be greater than or equal to the consumer demand plus the inventory level in period t . Constraint (7) indicates that the total quantity of rice to be supplied from supplier i to warehouse j in period t should be less than or equal with the capacity of warehouse j . Constraint (8) enforces that the total quantity of rice to be transported from warehouse j to consumer k in period t should be less than or equal to the capacity of warehouse j . Eqn (9) represents a binary decision variable denoted by z_j^t which is whether to open a warehouse or not. Inequalities (10) represent the decision variables x_{ij}^t and y_{jk}^t and the non-negativity constraints on the corresponding decision variables. Next, we map the route distances using Google map to determine the various transportation distances from the supplier to the warehouses and from the respective warehouse to the consumer distribution points, as shown respectively in Figures 5 and 6. At the same time, detailed data is provided by BULOG on the amount of rice sent to Makassar and the demand of rice at the consumer distribution points as shown in Tables 1 and 2 respectively.



Gambar 5: Jarak dari pemasok ke sebuah gudang



Figure 5: Distance from a supplier to a warehouse



Gambar 6: Jarak dari sebuah gudang ke suatu lokasi penyaluran untuk pelanggan

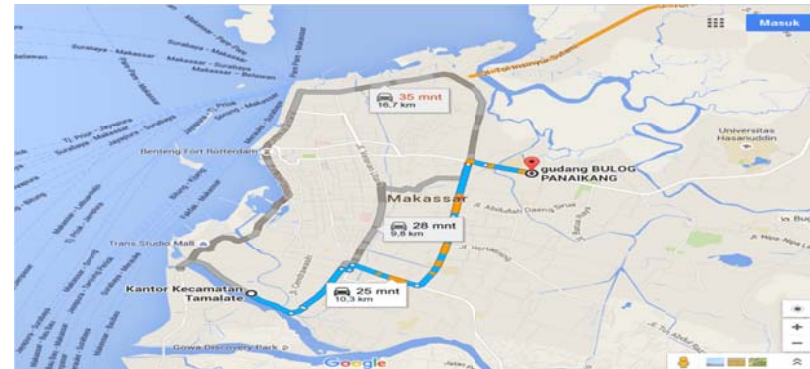
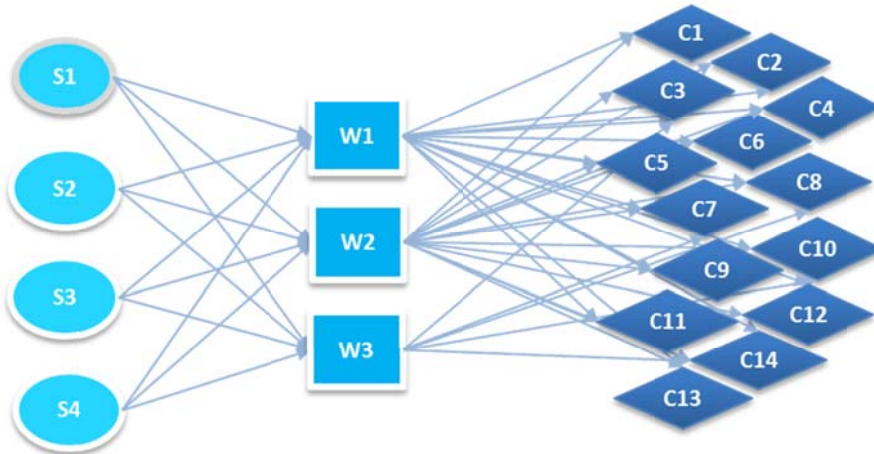


Figure 6: Distance from warehouse to a consumer distribution point



Gambar 7: Jaringan distribusi beras pada divisi subregional Makassar

Tabel 1. Jumlah beras yang disuplai ke Makassar pada thn 2015

| Pemasok | Jumlah beras yang disuplai ke gudang (kg) | Biaya distribusi dari pemasok ke gudang (Rp) | Gudang | Biaya distribusi dari gudang ke lokasi penyaluran untuk pelanggan (Rp) |
|---------------|---|--|--------|--|
| Makassar (S1) | 720.000 | 1.123.200 | W1 | 9.852.014 |
| Takalar (S2) | 4.978.990 | 59.299.771 | W2 | 5.944.469 |
| Gowa (S3) | 4.274.750 | 31.162.928 | W3 | 1.833.322 |
| Maros (S4) | 7.021.650 | 68,461,088 | Total | 17.629.805 |
| Total | 16.995.390 | 160.046.987 | | |

Sumber: BULOG Divre Sulselbar

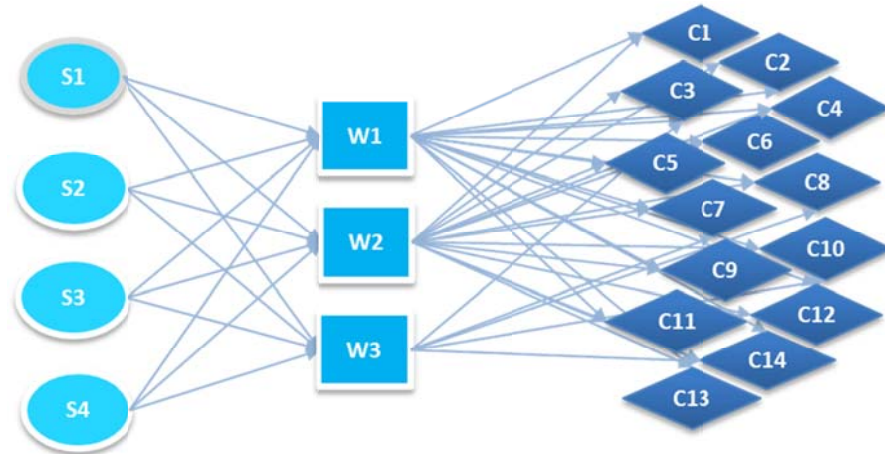


Figure 7: The existing rice distribution network at subregional division Makassar

Table 1. Rice supplied to Makassar in 2015

| Supplier | Amount of rice supplied to warehouse (kg) | Distribution cost from supplier to warehouse (Rp) | Warehouse | Distribution cost from warehouse to consumer distribution point (Rp) |
|---------------|---|---|-----------|--|
| Makassar (S1) | 720.000 | 1.123.200 | W1 | 9.852.014 |
| Takalar (S2) | 4.978.990 | 59.299.771 | W2 | 5.944.469 |
| Gowa (S3) | 4.274.750 | 31.162.928 | W3 | 1.833.322 |
| Maros (S4) | 7.021.650 | 68,461,088 | Total | 17.629.805 |
| Total | 16.995.390 | 160.046.987 | | |

Source: BULOG Divre Sulselbar

Tabel 2. Permintaan beras pada lokasi distribusi untuk pelanggan

| No | Lokasi penyaluran ke pelanggan | Permintaan (kg) |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Kec. Wajo | 90.930 |
| 2 | Kec. Biringkanaya | 884.760 |
| 3 | Kec. Bontoala | 230.250 |
| 4 | Kec. Makassar | 707.940 |
| 5 | Kec. Mamajang | 337.650 |
| 6 | Kec. Manggala | 475.690 |
| 7 | Kec. Mariso | 327.525 |
| 8 | Kec. Panakkukang | 1.044.120 |
| 9 | Kec. Rappocini | 745.020 |
| 10 | Kec. Tallo | 1.199.940 |
| 11 | Kec. Tamalanrea | 342.900 |
| 12 | Kec. Tamalate | 1.340.820 |
| 13 | Kec. Ujung Pandang | 87.300 |
| 14 | Kec. Ujung Tanah | 535.280 |
| | Total | 8,350.125 |

Sumber: BULOG Divre Sulselbar

Table 2. Demand of rice at consumer distribution points

| No | Consumer distribution point | Demand (kg) |
|----|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Kec. Wajo | 90.930 |
| 2 | Kec. Biringkanaya | 884.760 |
| 3 | Kec. Bontoala | 230.250 |
| 4 | Kec. Makassar | 707.940 |
| 5 | Kec. Mamajang | 337.650 |
| 6 | Kec. Manggala | 475.690 |
| 7 | Kec. Mariso | 327.525 |
| 8 | Kec. Panakkukang | 1.044.120 |
| 9 | Kec. Rappocini | 745.020 |
| 10 | Kec. Tallo | 1.199.940 |
| 11 | Kec. Tamalanrea | 342.900 |
| 12 | Kec. Tamalate | 1.340.820 |
| 13 | Kec. Ujung Pandang | 87.300 |
| 14 | Kec. Ujung Tanah | 535.280 |
| | Total | 8,350.125 |

Source: BULOG Divre Sulselbar

Hasil Penelitian

Model matematika diuji coba dan hasil perhitungan diperoleh menggunakan ILOG CPLEX Optimization Studio ver. 12.2. Unjuk kerja model diamati dengan menerapkan skenario yang berbeda dengan berbagai kombinasi pemasok dan kapasitas gudang. Pertama-tama model diuji untuk menganalisa jaringan distribusi beras yang terdiri dari 4 pemasok, 3 gudang and 14 titik penyaluran untuk pelanggan. Pada uji ini, kapasitas gudang masing-masing adalah: W1 sebesar 21 juta kg, W2 sebesar 21 juta kg, dan W3 sebesar 6 juta kg. Solusi optimal diperoleh dengan total biaya logistik adalah sebesar Rp 81.545.340, dengan CPU time sama dengan 10 detik, dan tanpa membuka gudang baru. Tiga solusi optimal diperoleh yang memungkinkan untuk mengirim beras dari pemasok ke gudang dan ke gudang mana yang harus disuplai. Hasil yang diperoleh disajikan pada Tabel 3. Sebagaimana terlihat pada Tabel 3, solusi yang pertama menyarankan bahwa Makassar (S1) harus memasok 720.000 kg beras ke gudang W1 sementara solusi kedua dan ketiga menunjukkan bahwa Makassar (S1) harus memasok 720.000 kg beras ke gudang W2. Semua solusi yang diperoleh menunjukkan bahwa Takalar (S2) tidak perlu mensuplai ke setiap gudang. Solusi optimal yang pertama menunjukkan bahwa Gowa mensuplai 620.820 kg beras ke W1, 2.200.970 kg ke W2, dan 1.452.960 kg ke W3. Solusi optimal yang kedua menunjukkan bahwa Gowa mensuplai 4.274.750 kg beras hanya ke W2. Solusi optimal yang ketiga menunjukkan bahwa Gowa mensuplai 1.340.820 kg beras ke W1, 2.313.110 kg ke W2, dan 620.820 kg beras ke W3. Untuk semua solusi yang diperoleh, Maros (S4) mensuplai hanya ke W2 dengan jumlah 3.355.375 kg beras. Setiap solusi juga memberikan kombinasi yang berbeda dalam hal jumlah beras yang didistribusikan dari gudang ke lokasi pelanggan. Solusi yang diperoleh memenuhi jumlah permintaan pada semua lokasi penyaluran kepada konsumen dengan jumlah total 8.350.125 kg. Jumlah beras yang didistribusikan dari gudang W1, W2, dan W3 ke 14 lokasi permintaan konsumen sebagaimana diberikan oleh ketiga solusi diberikan pada Tabel 4, 5 dan 6).

Results of Experiment

Computational experiments are conducted using the ILOG CPLEX Optimization Studio ver. 12.2 to test the model. The performance of the model is examined by applying different scenarios with various combinations of suppliers and warehouse capacities. Initially, a test model is generated for the analysis of the rice distribution network consisting of 4 suppliers, 3 warehouses and 14 consumer distribution points. In this test, the following warehouse capacities were applied: W1 is 21 million kg, W2 is 21 million kg, and W3 is 6 million kg. An optimal solution is obtained with a total logistics cost of Rp 81,545,340, with a CPU time of 10 sec, and without having to open a new warehouse. Three optimal solutions are possible to transport the rice from supplier to warehouse and to which warehouse to supply. The results obtained are summarised in Table 3. As can be seen from Table 3, the first solution suggests that Makassar (S1) should supply 720.000 kg of rice to warehouse W1 while the second and the third solutions indicate that Makassar (S1) should supply 720.000 kg of rice to warehouse W2. All solutions indicate that Takalar (S2) does not supply to any warehouse. The first optimal solution indicates that Gowa supplies 620.820 kg of rice to W1, 2.200.970 kg to W2, and 1.452.960 kg to W3. The second alternative optimal solution indicates that Gowa supplies 4.274.750 kg of rice only to W2. The third alternative optimal solution indicates that Gowa supplies 1.340.820 kg of rice to W1, 2.313.110 kg to W2, and 620.820 kg of rice to W3. Maros (S4) supplies only to W2 with 3.355.375 kg of rice for all solutions. Each solution also gives a different combination of rice to be distributed from the warehouses to the consumer distribution points. The solutions obtained satisfy the demand at all the consumer distribution points with a total of 8.350.125 kg. The quantity of rice to be distributed from warehouses W1, W2, and W3 to the 14 consumer demand points as given by the three solutions are presented in Tables 4, 5 and 6.

Tabel 3: Jumlah beras untuk dikirim dari pemasok ke gudang

| Pemasok | Gudang | Jumlah beras untuk disuplai ke gudang (kg) | | |
|---------------|--------|--|-----------|-----------|
| | | I | II | III |
| Makassar (S1) | W1 | 720.000 | 0 | 0 |
| Makassar (S1) | W2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Makassar (S1) | W3 | 0 | 720.000 | 720.000 |
| Takalar (S2) | W1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Takalar (S2) | W2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Takalar (S2) | W3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gowa (S3) | W1 | 620.820 | 0 | 1.340.820 |
| Gowa (S3) | W2 | 2.200.970 | 4.274.750 | 2.313.110 |
| Gowa (S3) | W3 | 1.452.960 | 0 | 620.820 |
| Maros (S4) | W1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maros (S4) | W2 | 3.355.375 | 3.355.375 | 3.355.375 |
| Maros (S4) | W3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 8.350.125 | 8.350.125 | 8.350.125 |

Table 3: Quantity of rice to be transported from supplier to warehouse

| Supplier | Warehouse | Amount of rice to be supplied to warehouse (kg) | | |
|---------------|-----------|---|-----------|-----------|
| | | I | II | III |
| Makassar (S1) | W1 | 720.000 | 0 | 0 |
| Makassar (S1) | W2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Makassar (S1) | W3 | 0 | 720.000 | 720.000 |
| Takalar (S2) | W1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Takalar (S2) | W2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Takalar (S2) | W3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gowa (S3) | W1 | 620.820 | 0 | 1.340.820 |
| Gowa (S3) | W2 | 2.200.970 | 4.274.750 | 2.313.110 |
| Gowa (S3) | W3 | 1.452.960 | 0 | 620.820 |
| Maros (S4) | W1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maros (S4) | W2 | 3.355.375 | 3.355.375 | 3.355.375 |
| Maros (S4) | W3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 8.350.125 | 8.350.125 | 8.350.125 |

Tabel 4: Solusi I – Jumlah beras yang disalurkan dari gudang ke pelanggan

| Gudang | Pelanggan | Jumlah beras yang didistribusikan ke pelanggan (kg) | | Gudang | Pelanggan | Jumlah beras yang didistribusikan ke pelanggan (kg) | | Gudang | Pelanggan | Jumlah beras yang didistribusikan ke pelanggan (kg) | Total |
|--------|-----------|---|----|--------|-----------|---|----|--------|-----------|---|---------|
| | | I | II | | | I | II | | | | |
| W1 | C1 | 0 | 0 | W2 | C1 | 90930 | 0 | W3 | C1 | 0 | 90930 |
| W1 | C2 | 0 | 0 | W2 | C2 | 884760 | 0 | W3 | C2 | 0 | 884760 |
| W1 | C3 | 0 | 0 | W2 | C3 | 230250 | 0 | W3 | C3 | 0 | 230250 |
| W1 | C4 | 0 | 0 | W2 | C4 | 0 | 0 | W3 | C4 | 707940 | 707940 |
| W1 | C5 | 0 | 0 | W2 | C5 | 337650 | 0 | W3 | C5 | 0 | 337650 |
| W1 | C6 | 0 | 0 | W2 | C6 | 475690 | 0 | W3 | C6 | 0 | 475690 |
| W1 | C7 | 0 | 0 | W2 | C7 | 327525 | 0 | W3 | C7 | 0 | 327525 |
| W1 | C8 | 1044120 | 0 | W2 | C8 | 0 | 0 | W3 | C8 | 1044120 | 1044120 |
| W1 | C9 | 0 | 0 | W2 | C9 | 0 | 0 | W3 | C9 | 745020 | 745020 |
| W1 | C10 | 0 | 0 | W2 | C10 | 1199940 | 0 | W3 | C10 | 0 | 1199940 |
| W1 | C11 | 0 | 0 | W2 | C11 | 342900 | 0 | W3 | C11 | 0 | 342900 |
| W1 | C12 | 296700 | 0 | W2 | C12 | 1044120 | 0 | W3 | C12 | 0 | 1340820 |
| W1 | C13 | 0 | 0 | W2 | C13 | 87300 | 0 | W3 | C13 | 0 | 87300 |
| W1 | C14 | 0 | 0 | W2 | C14 | 535280 | 0 | W3 | C14 | 0 | 535280 |

Table 4: Solution I - Quantity of rice to be distributed from warehouse to consumer

| Warehouse | Consumer | Amount of rice to be distributed to consumer (kg) | | Warehouse | Consumer | Amount of rice to be distributed to consumers (kg) | | Warehouse | Consumer | Amount of rice to be distributed to consumers (kg) | Total |
|-----------|----------|---|----|-----------|----------|--|----|-----------|----------|--|---------|
| | | I | II | | | I | II | | | | |
| W1 | C1 | 0 | 0 | W2 | C1 | 90930 | 0 | W3 | C1 | 0 | 90930 |
| W1 | C2 | 0 | 0 | W2 | C2 | 884760 | 0 | W3 | C2 | 0 | 884760 |
| W1 | C3 | 0 | 0 | W2 | C3 | 230250 | 0 | W3 | C3 | 0 | 230250 |
| W1 | C4 | 0 | 0 | W2 | C4 | 0 | 0 | W3 | C4 | 707940 | 707940 |
| W1 | C5 | 0 | 0 | W2 | C5 | 337650 | 0 | W3 | C5 | 0 | 337650 |
| W1 | C6 | 0 | 0 | W2 | C6 | 475690 | 0 | W3 | C6 | 0 | 475690 |
| W1 | C7 | 0 | 0 | W2 | C7 | 327525 | 0 | W3 | C7 | 0 | 327525 |
| W1 | C8 | 1044120 | 0 | W2 | C8 | 0 | 0 | W3 | C8 | 0 | 1044120 |
| W1 | C9 | 0 | 0 | W2 | C9 | 0 | 0 | W3 | C9 | 745020 | 745020 |
| W1 | C10 | 0 | 0 | W2 | C10 | 1199940 | 0 | W3 | C10 | 0 | 1199940 |
| W1 | C11 | 0 | 0 | W2 | C11 | 342900 | 0 | W3 | C11 | 0 | 342900 |
| W1 | C12 | 296700 | 0 | W2 | C12 | 1044120 | 0 | W3 | C12 | 0 | 1340820 |
| W1 | C13 | 0 | 0 | W2 | C13 | 87300 | 0 | W3 | C13 | 0 | 87300 |
| W1 | C14 | 0 | 0 | W2 | C14 | 535280 | 0 | W3 | C14 | 0 | 535280 |

Tabel 5: Solusi II – Jumlah beras yang disalurkan dari gudang ke pelanggan

| Gudang | Pelanggan | Jumlah beras yang didistribusikan ke pelanggan (kg) | Gudang | Pelanggan | Jumlah beras yang didistribusikan ke pelanggan (kg) | Gudang | Pelanggan | Jumlah beras yang didistribusikan ke pelanggan (kg) | Total |
|--------|-----------|---|--------|-----------|---|--------|-----------|---|---------|
| II | | | | | | | | | |
| W1 | C1 | 0 | W2 | C1 | 90930 | W3 | C1 | 0 | 90930 |
| W1 | C2 | 0 | W2 | C2 | 884760 | W3 | C2 | 0 | 884760 |
| W1 | C3 | 0 | W2 | C3 | 230250 | W3 | C3 | 0 | 230250 |
| W1 | C4 | 0 | W2 | C4 | 707940 | W3 | C4 | 0 | 707940 |
| W1 | C5 | 0 | W2 | C5 | 337650 | W3 | C5 | 0 | 337650 |
| W1 | C6 | 0 | W2 | C6 | 475690 | W3 | C6 | 0 | 475690 |
| W1 | C7 | 0 | W2 | C7 | 327525 | W3 | C7 | 0 | 327525 |
| W1 | C8 | 0 | W2 | C8 | 1044120 | W3 | C8 | 0 | 1044120 |
| W1 | C9 | 0 | W2 | C9 | 745020 | W3 | C9 | 0 | 745020 |
| W1 | C10 | 0 | W2 | C10 | 479940 | W3 | C10 | 720000 | 1199940 |
| W1 | C11 | 0 | W2 | C11 | 342900 | W3 | C11 | 0 | 342900 |
| W1 | C12 | 0 | W2 | C12 | 1340820 | W3 | C12 | 0 | 1340820 |
| W1 | C13 | 0 | W2 | C13 | 87300 | W3 | C13 | 0 | 87300 |
| W1 | C14 | 0 | W2 | C14 | 535280 | W3 | C14 | 0 | 535280 |

Tabel 6: Solusi III – Jumlah beras yang disalurkan dari gudang ke pelanggan

| Gudang | Pelanggan | Jumlah beras yang didistribusikan ke pelanggan (kg) | Gudang | Pelanggan | Jumlah beras yang didistribusikan ke pelanggan (kg) | Gudang | Pelanggan | Jumlah beras yang didistribusikan ke pelanggan (kg) | Total |
|--------|-----------|---|--------|-----------|---|--------|-----------|---|---------|
| III | | | | | | | | | |
| W1 | C1 | 0 | W2 | 1 | 90930 | W3 | C1 | 0 | 90930 |
| W1 | C2 | 0 | W2 | 2 | 0 | W3 | C2 | 884760 | 884760 |
| W1 | C3 | 0 | W2 | 3 | 230250 | W3 | C3 | 0 | 230250 |
| W1 | C4 | 0 | W2 | 4 | 707940 | W3 | C4 | 0 | 707940 |
| W1 | C5 | 0 | W2 | 5 | 337650 | W3 | C5 | 0 | 337650 |
| W1 | C6 | 0 | W2 | 6 | 475690 | W3 | C6 | 0 | 475690 |
| W1 | C7 | 0 | W2 | 7 | 327525 | W3 | C7 | 0 | 327525 |
| W1 | C8 | 0 | W2 | 8 | 1044120 | W3 | C8 | 0 | 1044120 |
| W1 | C9 | 0 | W2 | 9 | 745020 | W3 | C9 | 0 | 745020 |
| W1 | C10 | 0 | W2 | 10 | 743880 | W3 | C10 | 456060 | 1199940 |
| W1 | C11 | 0 | W2 | 11 | 342900 | W3 | C11 | 0 | 342900 |
| W1 | C12 | 1340820 | W2 | 12 | 0 | W3 | C12 | 0 | 1340820 |
| W1 | C13 | 0 | W2 | 13 | 87300 | W3 | C13 | 0 | 87300 |
| W1 | C14 | 0 | W2 | 14 | 535280 | W3 | C14 | 0 | 535280 |

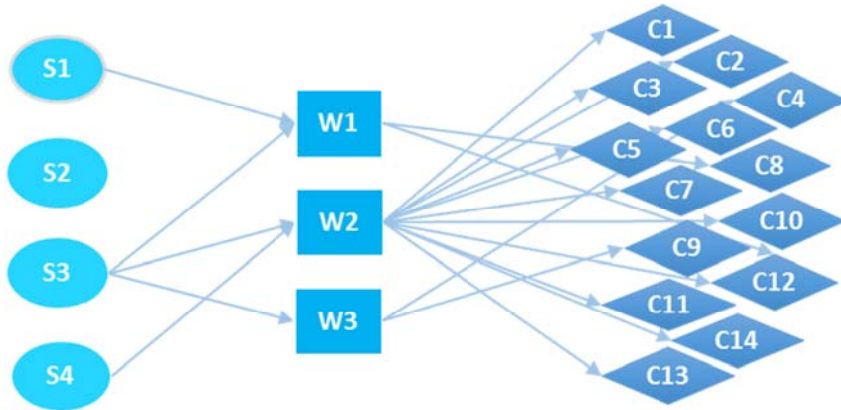
Table 5: Solution II - Quantity of rice to be distributed from warehouse to consumer

| Warehouse | Consumer | Amount of rice to be distributed to consumer (kg) | Warehouse | Consumer | Amount of rice to be distributed to consumer (kg) | Warehouse | Consumer | Amount of rice to be distributed to consumer (kg) | Total |
|-----------|----------|---|-----------|----------|---|-----------|----------|---|---------|
| II | | | | | | | | | |
| W1 | C1 | 0 | W2 | C1 | 90930 | W3 | C1 | 0 | 90930 |
| W1 | C2 | 0 | W2 | C2 | 884760 | W3 | C2 | 0 | 884760 |
| W1 | C3 | 0 | W2 | C3 | 230250 | W3 | C3 | 0 | 230250 |
| W1 | C4 | 0 | W2 | C4 | 707940 | W3 | C4 | 0 | 707940 |
| W1 | C5 | 0 | W2 | C5 | 337650 | W3 | C5 | 0 | 337650 |
| W1 | C6 | 0 | W2 | C6 | 475690 | W3 | C6 | 0 | 475690 |
| W1 | C7 | 0 | W2 | C7 | 327525 | W3 | C7 | 0 | 327525 |
| W1 | C8 | 0 | W2 | C8 | 1044120 | W3 | C8 | 0 | 1044120 |
| W1 | C9 | 0 | W2 | C9 | 745020 | W3 | C9 | 0 | 745020 |
| W1 | C10 | 0 | W2 | C10 | 479940 | W3 | C10 | 720000 | 1199940 |
| W1 | C11 | 0 | W2 | C11 | 342900 | W3 | C11 | 0 | 342900 |
| W1 | C12 | 0 | W2 | C12 | 1340820 | W3 | C12 | 0 | 1340820 |
| W1 | C13 | 0 | W2 | C13 | 87300 | W3 | C13 | 0 | 87300 |
| W1 | C14 | 0 | W2 | C14 | 535280 | W3 | C14 | 0 | 535280 |

Table 6: Solution III - Quantity of rice to be distributed from warehouse to consumer

| Warehouse | Consumer | Amount of rice to be distributed to consumer (kg) | Warehouse | Consumer | Amount of rice to be distributed to consumer (kg) | Warehouse | Consumer | Amount of rice to be distributed to consumer (kg) | Total |
|-----------|----------|---|-----------|----------|---|-----------|----------|---|---------|
| III | | | | | | | | | |
| W1 | C1 | 0 | W2 | 1 | 90930 | W3 | C1 | 0 | 90930 |
| W1 | C2 | 0 | W2 | 2 | 0 | W3 | C2 | 884760 | 884760 |
| W1 | C3 | 0 | W2 | 3 | 230250 | W3 | C3 | 0 | 230250 |
| W1 | C4 | 0 | W2 | 4 | 707940 | W3 | C4 | 0 | 707940 |
| W1 | C5 | 0 | W2 | 5 | 337650 | W3 | C5 | 0 | 337650 |
| W1 | C6 | 0 | W2 | 6 | 475690 | W3 | C6 | 0 | 475690 |
| W1 | C7 | 0 | W2 | 7 | 327525 | W3 | C7 | 0 | 327525 |
| W1 | C8 | 0 | W2 | 8 | 1044120 | W3 | C8 | 0 | 1044120 |
| W1 | C9 | 0 | W2 | 9 | 745020 | W3 | C9 | 0 | 745020 |
| W1 | C10 | 0 | W2 | 10 | 748880 | W3 | C10 | 456060 | 1199940 |
| W1 | C11 | 0 | W2 | 11 | 342900 | W3 | C11 | 0 | 342900 |
| W1 | C12 | 1340820 | W2 | 12 | 0 | W3 | C12 | 0 | 1340820 |
| W1 | C13 | 0 | W2 | 13 | 87300 | W3 | C13 | 0 | 87300 |
| W1 | C14 | 0 | W2 | 14 | 535280 | W3 | C14 | 0 | 535280 |

Jaringan optimal distribusi beras diberikan pada Gambar 8.



Gambar 8: Jaringan distribusi beras yang optimal

Selanjutnya, solusi optimal dalam hal jumlah beras yang dikirim dari pemasok ke gudang menunjukkan bahwa biaya total transportasi dapat diturunkan sebesar 17.44%. Pada saat yang sama, jumlah optimal beras untuk didistribusikan dari gudang ke lokasi konsumen, biaya total transportasinya menurun sebesar 5.68%, sebagaimana yang diperlihatkan berturut-turut pada Gambar 9 dan 10.

The optimized network for rice distribution is shown in Figure 8.

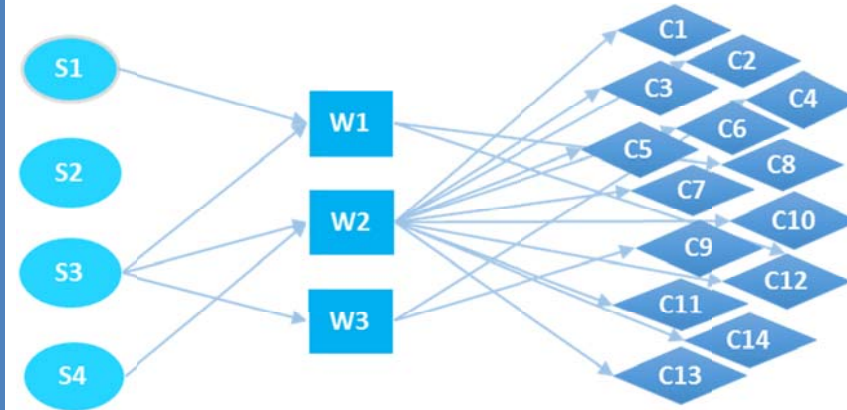
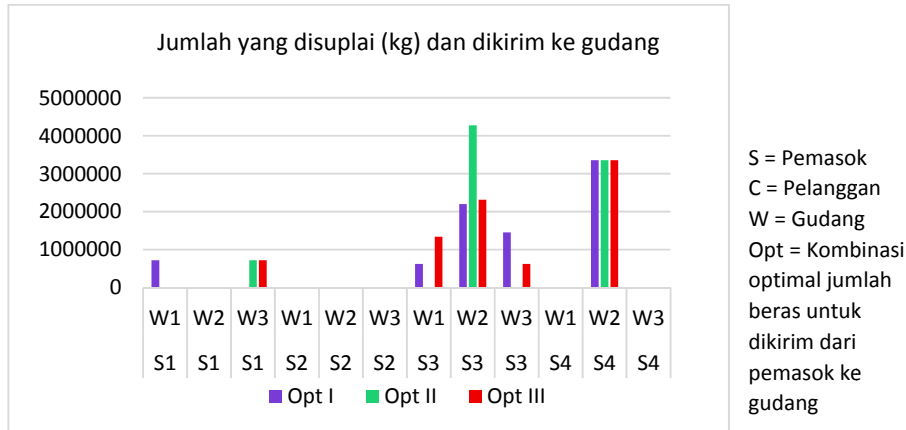


Figure 8: Optimized rice distribution network

Further, the optimal solution for the amount of rice to be delivered from the supplier to the warehouses suggests that the total transportation cost can be reduced by 17.44%. At the same time, the optimal amount of rice to be distributed from the warehouses to the consumer distribution points has reduced total transportation cost by 5.68%, as shown by Figures 9 and 10 respectively.



Gambar 9: Jumlah beras optimal untuk dikirim dari pemasok ke gudang

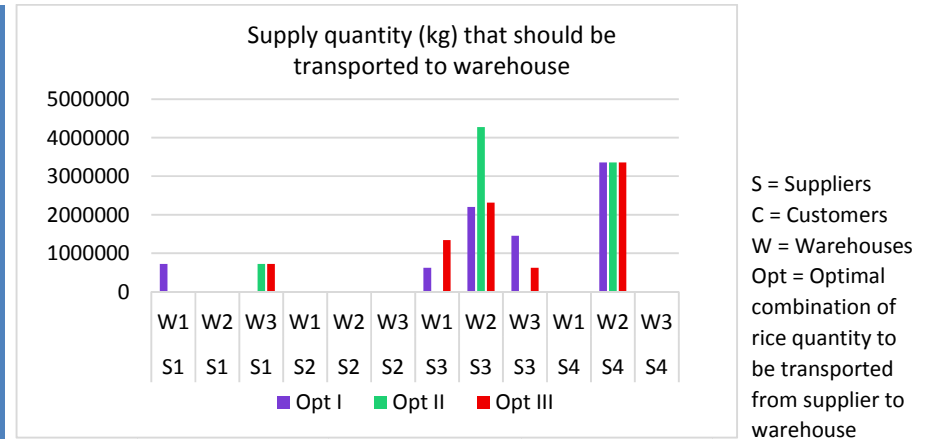
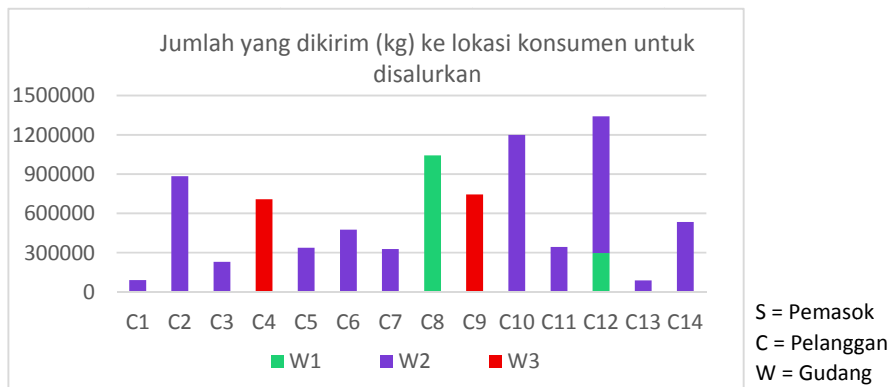


Figure 9: Optimal amount of rice to be sent from supplier to warehouse



Gambar 10: Jumlah beras yang optimal untuk dikirim dari gudang ke lokasi-lokasi pendistribusian

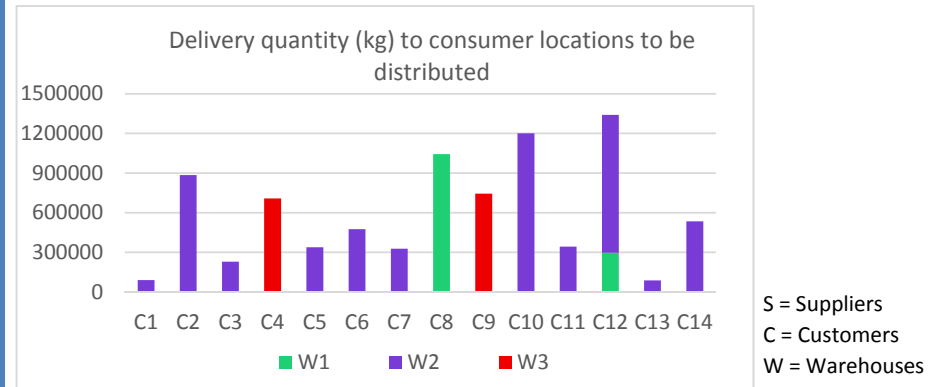


Figure 10: Optimized amount of rice to be sent from warehouses to consumer distribution points

Kesimpulan

Penelitian ini memberikan model matematika untuk permasalahan jaringan logistik beras di Makassar. Tujuan dari model adalah untuk mendapatkan biaya minimum pengiriman beras dari pemasok ke gudang, dan dari gudang ke lokasi penyaluran untuk konsumen. Permasalahan ini diselesaikan sampai didapatkan solusi optimal dan total biaya logistik dapat dikurangi secara signifikan. Hasil perhitungan menunjukkan bahwa model yang diusulkan mampu mendapatkan solusi optimal dengan waktu komputasi yang dapat diterima. Meskipun model yang disajikan dalam lingkup sebuah model optimasi dengan 3 tingkat, model tersebut bersifat umum dan dapat diadaptasi pada permasalahan jaringan logistik yang berbeda di Indonesia. Sebagai tambahan, model optimasi yang diusulkan ini dapat ditingkatkan dan diperluas dengan memasukkan elemen lain yang sesuai dalam sistem logistik dan diaplikasikan pada sistem logistik yang melibatkan lebih banyak pemasok, gudang, dan konsumen akhir. Penelitian selanjutnya akan dilakukan untuk menganalisa keseluruhan jaringan operasi logistik beras di wilayah Sulawesi Selatan dan Sulawesi Barat (Sulselbar), dan mensimulasikan pengaruh berbagai aspek yang terkait dengan aliran beras dari daerah yang berlebih ke daerah yang kekurangan, dan juga menggunakan pendekatan bi-level robust optimisation untuk mendapatkan solusi.

Conclusion

This study presents a mathematical model of the rice logistics network problem in Makassar. The objective of the model is to find the minimum logistics cost of transporting rice from the suppliers to the warehouses, and from the warehouses to the consumer distribution locations. The problem is solved to optimality and the total logistics cost is reduced significantly. The computational results suggest that the proposed model is able to generate optimal solutions within an acceptable computational time. Although the model is presented in the context of a 3echelon optimization model, they are generic and can be adapted for different logistics network problems within Indonesia. In addition, the proposed optimisation model can be improved and extended to include other relevant elements of logistics systems and we apply model to other logistics systems involving more upstream suppliers, warehouses, and other downstream customers. Further study will be conducted to analyse the entire network of rice logistics operations in South Sulawesi and West Sulawesi (Sulselbar), and simulate the effects of relevant aspects of rice flow from the surplus areas to the deficit areas and to also take a bi-level robust optimisation approach for the solutioning.

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A Collaboration Between



The Logistics Institute – Asia Pacific
National University of Singapore
21 Heng Mui Keng Terrace, #04-01, Singapore 119613

Tel: (65) 6516 4842 · Fax: (65) 6775 3391
Email: tlihead@nus.edu.sg · URL: www.tliap.nus.edu.sg