

ABSTRAK

Pangan merupakan kebutuhan mendasar yang dijamin oleh Undang-Undang Dasar 1945, dengan definisi yang mencakup segala sesuatu dari sumber hayati untuk konsumsi manusia. Ketahanan pangan melibatkan ketersediaan, keterjangkauan, dan pemenuhan konsumsi pangan, di mana cadangan pangan nasional terdiri dari cadangan pemerintah, daerah, dan masyarakat. Lumbung Pangan Masyarakat (LPM) dikembangkan untuk memperkuat cadangan pangan melalui pemberdayaan masyarakat, fasilitasi bangunan gudang, pengisian cadangan, dan penguatan kelembagaan. Tujuan penelitian adalah menganalisis kelayakan usaha dari aspek finansial dan non-finansial (legalitas, organisasi, pemasaran, sosial-ekonomi), serta merumuskan strategi pengembangan lumbung pangan masyarakat untuk mendukung ketahanan pangan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode studi kasus pada LPM Gapoktan Ngudi Tani Desa Karangpetir Kecamatan Tambak Kabupaten Banyumas. Analisis finansial meliputi Net Present Value, Internal Rate of Return, Payback Period, dan Return on Investment. Analisis non-finansial mencakup aspek legalitas, organisasi, pemasaran, dan sosial-ekonomi. Strategi pengembangan dianalisis menggunakan SWOT, matriks IFE-EFE, dan QSPM untuk menentukan prioritas strategi.

Kelayakan usaha LPM Gapoktan Ngudi Tani dari aspek finansial dan aspek non finansial layak untuk dijalankan. Strategi pengembangan lumbung pangan masyarakat yang utama adalah memperkuat kemitraan untuk meningkatkan penjualan, yang dapat diimplementasikan melalui kebijakan, optimalisasi sumber daya, dan peningkatan kapasitas sumber daya manusia. Dukungan pemerintah untuk modal operasional, peningkatan partisipasi petani, dan evaluasi berkala untuk keberlanjutan usaha.

Kata kunci : Ketahanan Pangan, Cadangan Pangan, Lumbung Pangan Masyarakat, Kelayakan, Strategi Pengembangan

ABSTRACT

Food is a fundamental necessity guaranteed by the 1945 Constitution, with a definition encompassing all products derived from biological sources for human consumption. Food security involves availability, affordability, and the fulfillment of food consumption, where national food reserves consist of government, regional, and community reserves. The Community Food Granary (LPM) was developed to strengthen food reserves through community empowerment, warehouse facilitation, reserve replenishment, and institutional strengthening. The objective of this research is to analyze business feasibility from financial and non-financial aspects (legality, organization, marketing, socio-economics), as well as to formulate development strategies for community food granaries to support food security. This research employs a case study method at the LPM Gapoktan Ngudi Tani, Karangpetir Village, Tambak District, Banyumas Regency. Financial analysis includes Net Present Value, Internal Rate of Return, Payback Period, and Return on Investment. Non-financial analysis covers legality, organizational, marketing, and socio-economic aspects. Development strategies were analyzed using SWOT, IFE- EFE matrices, and QSPM to determine strategic priorities.

The results indicate that the business feasibility of LPM Gapoktan Ngudi Tani is viable from both financial and non-financial perspectives. The primary development strategy for the community food granary is to strengthen partnerships to increase sales, which can be implemented through policy-making, resource optimization, and human resource capacity building. Government support for operational capital, increased farmer participation, and regular evaluations are essential for business sustainability.

Keywords : Food Security, Food Reserves, Community Food Granary, Feasibility, Development Strategy.