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SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW: RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE CHILEAN SUPPLY CHAIN

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ABSTRACT

The chili supply chain is a complex system vulnerable to risks at every stage, from production to marketing. High climate uncertainty, pest and disease attacks, price fluctuations, and limited distribution systems make chili one of the horticultural commodities with high price volatility in Indonesia. This study aims to systematically review prior studies on risk management in the chili supply chain. The method used is a Systematic Literature Review (SLR). Literature searches were conducted using Google Scholar, Publish or Perish, and ResearchGate, with predetermined inclusion and exclusion criteria. The study's results indicate that production and price risks are the most dominant in the chili supply chain. The main sources of risk come from climate factors, low adoption of cultivation technology, the length of the marketing chain, and price information asymmetry. The most commonly used analytical methods in previous studies are qualitative descriptive approaches, supply chain analysis, and value chain analysis, while the application of more structured risk analysis methods is still limited. Commonly recommended risk mitigation strategies include diversifying marketing channels, improving coordination among supply chain actors, implementing more advanced cultivation technologies, and strengthening farmer institutions. Overall, the SLR results indicate that risk management in the chili supply chain remains partial and not fully integrated, underscoring the need for a more comprehensive and sustainable risk management model.

***Keywords**: risk management; supply chain; systematic literature review*

ABSTRAK

Rantai pasok cabai merupakan sistem yang kompleks dan rentan terhadap berbagai risiko yang muncul pada setiap tahapan, mulai dari produksi hingga pemasaran. Tingginya ketidakpastian iklim, serangan hama dan penyakit, fluktuasi harga, serta keterbatasan sistem distribusi menyebabkan cabai menjadi salah satu komoditas hortikultura dengan volatilitas harga yang tinggi di Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji secara sistematis berbagai penelitian terdahulu yang membahas manajemen risiko pada rantai pasok cabai. Metode yang digunakan adalah Systematic Literature Review (SLR). Penelusuran literatur dilakukan melalui basis data Google Scholar, Publish or Perish, dan ResearchGate dengan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi yang telah ditetapkan. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa risiko produksi dan risiko harga merupakan risiko yang paling dominan dalam rantai pasok cabai. Sumber risiko utama berasal dari faktor iklim, rendahnya adopsi teknologi budidaya, panjangnya rantai pemasaran, serta asimetri informasi harga. Metode analisis yang paling banyak digunakan dalam penelitian terdahulu adalah pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif, analisis rantai pasok, dan rantai nilai, sementara penerapan metode analisis risiko yang lebih terstruktur masih terbatas. Strategi mitigasi risiko yang umum direkomendasikan meliputi diversifikasi saluran pemasaran, peningkatan koordinasi antar pelaku rantai pasok, penerapan teknologi budidaya yang lebih baik, serta penguatan kelembagaan petani. Secara keseluruhan, hasil SLR menunjukkan bahwa manajemen risiko pada rantai pasok cabai masih bersifat parsial dan belum terintegrasi secara menyeluruh, sehingga diperlukan pengembangan model manajemen risiko yang lebih komprehensif dan berkelanjutan.

Keywords: manajemen risiko; rantai pasok; systematic literature review

INTRODUCTION

The agricultural sector plays a strategic role in the national economy, particularly in food supply, job creation, and improving rural community welfare. Chili peppers are one horticultural commodity with high economic value and a significant contribution to food inflation in Indonesia. Chili peppers are not only a staple in the household but also play a crucial role as a raw material for the food and culinary industries. The high demand for chili peppers, both from household and industrial consumers, creates a complex supply chain involving numerous actors, from farmers and collectors to wholesalers and end consumers.

However, the chili supply chain faces various uncertainties that potentially pose risks at every stage of the product, information, and financial flow. These risks can stem from production factors, such as climate change, pest and disease attacks, and limited agricultural inputs (Ahmad, 2024; 2025; Lestari, 2023). Furthermore, risks arise in post-harvest and distribution, including product damage, shipping delays, price fluctuations, and imbalances in market information among supply chain actors. These conditions make chili a commodity with high price volatility, which directly impacts both farmer incomes and consumer price stability.

Risk management is a crucial approach to addressing uncertainty in the chili supply chain. Risk management in the supply chain context aims to identify, analyze, and mitigate risks to ensure efficient and sustainable product flow. Effective risk management implementation is expected to reduce potential losses, increase supply chain resilience, and maintain a stable chili supply and prices. Therefore, a comprehensive understanding of risk types, sources, and the mitigation strategies implemented across various studies is crucial.

Various previous studies have examined the chili supply chain from perspectives including marketing structure, trade efficiency, marketing margins, and the value chain. However, studies that specifically and systematically examine risk management in the chili supply chain are still scattered and have not been comprehensively integrated. Differences in methodological approaches, research objectives, and the focus of the risks studied have resulted in fragmented research results, making it difficult for researchers and policymakers to obtain a comprehensive

picture of chili supply chain risk management.

Based on these conditions, a study is needed to systematically summarize, categorize, and analyze research on risk management in the chili supply chain. The Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method was used in this study to examine relevant prior studies in a structured manner, thereby identifying the dominant risk types, the risk analysis methods used, and the most widely implemented risk mitigation strategies. The results of this study are expected to serve as an academic reference and a basis for stakeholders in formulating policies and strategies to manage a more resilient and sustainable chili supply chain.

Based on the background outlined above, this research focuses on a systematic review of prior studies on risk management in the chili supply chain. The main research problem is formulated into several research questions as follows:

RQ1: What are the most dominant types of risks in the chili supply chain based on previous research results?

RQ2: What are the most common sources of risk that arise at each stage of the chili supply chain, from production, post-harvest, distribution, to marketing?

RQ3: What methods were used to identify and analyze risks in the chili supply chain in previous studies?

RQ4: What risk mitigation strategies are most widely applied in the chili supply chain management based on the reviewed literature?

RQ5: What are the trends in research developments related to risk management in the chili supply chain based on the year of publication and focus of the study?

This study aims to conduct a systematic review of prior studies on risk management in the chili supply chain. Specifically, the objectives of this study are as follows: to identify the dominant types of risk in the chili supply chain based on previous studies. and analyzing the sources of risk that arise at each stage of the chili supply chain, starting from the production process, post-harvest, distribution, and marketing. Inventorying and reviewing the risk analysis methods used in studies related to risk management in the chili supply chain. Identifying the most widely applied risk mitigation strategies in the chili supply chain management based on literature findings. And analyzing trends and developments in research on risk

management in the chili supply chain by year of publication and study focus.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employed a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach, a research method that systematically and structuredly identifies, evaluates, and interprets all relevant research findings to answer the stated research questions. The SLR approach was chosen because it provides a comprehensive overview of research developments, risk types, analysis methods, and risk mitigation strategies in the chili supply chain, based on previous research.

The data sources for this study were scientific articles published in reputable national and international journals. The literature search was conducted through several scientific databases, including Google Scholar, Publish or Perish, and ResearchGate. These databases were selected because they provide broad access to scientific articles in agribusiness, agricultural economics, and supply chain management.

The literature search was conducted using a combination of keywords in Indonesian and English relevant to the research topic. Keywords used included risk management, supply chain, and chili. These keywords were combined using the logical operators AND and OR to obtain articles relevant to the research focus. The literature search was limited to articles published within the last 10 years to ensure data relevance and currency.

To ensure the quality and suitability of the reviewed articles, the following inclusion and exclusion criteria were established.

Inclusion Criteria:

1. Scientific articles that discuss risk management, supply chain risks, or risk mitigation in chili commodities.
2. Articles published in accredited national journals or international journals.
3. Articles available in full text.
4. Articles published within the last 10 years.

Exclusion Criteria:

1. Articles that do not explicitly address risk or risk management.
2. Articles in the form of proceedings, theses, dissertations, or non-journal reports.
3. Articles with unclear or incomplete methodological information.

The article selection process involves several stages. The first stage involves identifying articles based on keywords in the database used. The second stage involves screening titles

and abstracts to assess their relevance to the research topic. The third stage involves a full-text review to ensure that articles meet all inclusion criteria. Selected articles are then compiled and documented using a reference management application.

The selected articles were then evaluated using a quality assessment to ensure their suitability as research data sources. The quality assessment was conducted using several evaluative questions, including:

1. Does the article clearly discuss risk management in the chili supply chain?
2. Are the research methods used explained systematically?
3. Are the results and discussion relevant to the research objectives?

Articles that meet all quality assessment criteria are declared suitable and used in the analysis stage. Data analysis was conducted using a qualitative descriptive approach. Data obtained from selected articles were classified into several categories, including: types of risks in the chili supply chain, sources of risk at each supply chain stage, risk analysis methods used, and risk mitigation strategies implemented (Ahmad, 2024; 2025).

The analysis results are then presented in tables and narrative form to facilitate understanding and answer all formulated research questions. The research results were synthesized by comparing findings across articles to identify patterns, similarities, and differences in chili supply chain risk management. The synthesis results are presented systematically to provide a comprehensive overview of risk management practices and to outline directions for further research and development.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on a literature search across Google Scholar, Publish or Perish, and ResearchGate, several articles on risk management in the chili supply chain were identified. After screening the titles, abstracts, and full texts of articles against inclusion and exclusion criteria, relevant articles were identified and eligible for analysis. These articles were sourced from accredited national journals and discussed the chili supply chain from the perspectives of production, distribution, marketing, and risk management.

Most studies used a qualitative, descriptive approach, with research sites located across various chili

production centers in Indonesia. The publication period of the articles indicates increased attention to chili supply chain risk in recent years, amid rising chili price volatility and the challenges posed by climate change.

Table 1. RQ1: Dominant Risk Types in the Chili Supply Chain

No	Author (Year)	Types of Risk	Information
1	Isini et al. (2022).	Production	Affected by climate and pests
2	Ridwansyah (2022)	Production & Price	Unstable production triggers price fluctuations
3	Anjasmara & Subari (2023)	Production	Low cultivation efficiency
4	Febriviyanto & Zuniana (2023)	Price	Market information asymmetry
5	Renaldi et al. (2023).	Production & Marketing	Long supply chain
6	Mellinia et al. (2024).	Price	Chili price volatility
7	Nurjannah et al. (2024).	Distribution	Decrease in product quality
8	Putri et al. (2024)	Logistics	Damage during distribution
9	UMSU (2024)	Marketing	Low farmer margins
10	JACE (2024)	Integrated	Weak supply chain coordination

The results of the literature synthesis indicate that risks in the chili supply chain can be classified into several main categories: production risk, post-harvest risk, distribution risk, and marketing risk. Production risk is the most dominant and most frequently discussed risk in previous research. This risk is primarily related to uncertain climate conditions, plant pest attacks, and limited production inputs, which affect the quantity and quality of chili harvests (Sundari, 2024). In addition to production risk, price risk is a dominant risk that significantly impacts all supply chain actors. High fluctuations in chili prices cause income uncertainty for farmers and the risk of loss for traders and consumers. This risk is generally triggered by supply-and-demand imbalances, weak storage systems, and the lack of effective price-stabilization mechanisms. Distribution and logistics risks have also been identified in various studies, particularly due to limited transportation infrastructure, long supply chains, and high levels of product damage during shipping. These risks increase distribution costs and reduce the efficiency of the overall chili supply chain.

Table 2. RQ2: Sources of Risk at Each Stage of the Supply Chain

Stages	Source of Risk	Impact
Production	Climate, pests, low technology	Decrease in yield
Post-harvest	Suboptimal handling of results	Loss of yield
Distribution	Limited infrastructure	Delays & damage
Marketing	Price information asymmetry	Unstable income

Based on the literature review, sources of risk in the chili supply chain differ across stages. At the production stage, the main sources of risk come from external factors such as climate change and extreme weather conditions, while internal factors include low adoption of cultivation technology and limited farmer capital. These conditions make chili production difficult to predict and potentially experience significant declines. At the post-harvest stage, risks stem from suboptimal handling, including substandard sorting, storage, and packaging. This increases post-harvest losses and reduces product quality before it reaches consumers. Sources of risk at the distribution stage are generally related to an inefficient logistics system, limited access to transportation, and weak coordination among supply chain actors. Meanwhile, at the marketing stage, risks stem from asymmetries in price information, the dominance of certain traders, and farmers' weak bargaining position. These conditions indicate that sources of risk in the chili supply chain are structural and systemic.

Table 3. RQ3: Risk Identification and Analysis Method

No	Method	Author (Year)	Objective
1	Qualitative descriptive	Isini et al. (2022)	Risk identification
2	Supply chain analysis	Ridwansyah (2022)	Risk mapping
3	Value chain analysis	Renaldi et al. (2023)	Identify values & risks
4	Risk assessment	Anjasmara & Subari (2023)	Determining the level of risk
5	FMEA	Putri et al. (2024)	Identify critical points
6	SLR	Mellinia et al. (2024)	Risk synthesis

The literature review shows that the risk identification and analysis methods used in chili supply chain research remain dominated by a qualitative, descriptive approach. This method is generally used to identify risk types based on interviews and the perceptions of supply chain actors. Although simple, this approach can provide an initial overview of the risks faced. Several studies use a risk assessment approach by measuring the likelihood and impact of each risk. This method is often presented in the form of a risk matrix to determine risk priority levels. Furthermore, some studies apply Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA) to identify critical points in the chili supply chain. In some studies, standards-based risk management approaches such as ISO 31000 have been introduced, although their implementation remains limited. This indicates that risk management in the chili supply chain is still at the initial identification and assessment stage and

has not been fully integrated into the supply chain management system.

Table 4. RQ4: Risk Mitigation Strategy in the Chili Supply Chain

No	Strategy	Reduced Risk	Writer
1	Market diversification	Price	Febriviyanto & Zuniana (2023)
2	Superior varieties	Production	Isini et al. (2022)
3	Coordination of actors	Distribution	Renaldi et al. (2023)
4	Price information	Information asymmetry	Ridwansyah (2022)
5	Distribution standards	Logistics	Putri et al. (2024)
6	Institutional strengthening	Marketing	JACE (2024)

The most frequently identified risk mitigation strategy in the literature is increased coordination and cooperation among supply chain actors. Collaboration between farmers, traders, and marketing institutions is considered effective in reducing price uncertainty and increasing distribution efficiency. Diversifying marketing channels is also a crucial strategy for reducing farmers' dependence on a single buyer. Furthermore, the implementation of improved cultivation technologies, the use of superior, disease-resistant varieties, and the expansion of human resource capacity through training are widely recommended production risk mitigation strategies. Several studies also emphasize the government's role in providing infrastructure, market information, and price stabilization policies to mitigate marketing risks. However, most of the identified mitigation strategies are still partial and have not been implemented in an integrated manner across the supply chain. This indicates a gap between the ideal concept of risk management and actual practice.

Table 5. RQ5: Trends and Directions of Research Development

Year	Research Focus	Trend
2022	Production & value chain	Risk identification
2023	Distribution & efficiency	Risk analysis
2024	Integrated risk management	Mitigation strategies

Based on research trend analysis, studies on risk management in the chili supply chain have increased over the past decade. While early research focused primarily on identifying production and marketing risks, recent research has begun to shift toward a more comprehensive approach, including supply chain integration and institutional strengthening. However, research examining the comprehensive and sustainable implementation of risk management remains relatively limited. Therefore, further research is needed to

develop an integrated risk management model that is adaptive to environmental changes and involves all stakeholders in the chili supply chain.

SLR Table: Risk Management in the Chili Supply Chain (10 National Journals, 2022-2024)

Table 6. Comparison of Articles (Summary of 10 national journals - last 4 years)

No	Author (Year)	Journal / Year	Location / Object	Supply Chain Stages	Main Risk Types	Method	Mitigation Strategy
1	Mellinia et al. (2024)	JEPA (2024)	National analysis (literature review)	Production, Marketing	Price fluctuations, production	Systematic Literature Review	Market diversification; margin analysis
2	Isini, Indriani & Adam (2022)	JIA (2022)	Bulawa, Bone Bolango	Production–Postharvest	Production risk, loss of yield	Value chain analysis	Improved post-harvest techniques; superior varieties
3	Ridwansyah (2022)	JSEL (2022)	Province (regional study)	Production–Marketing	Production & price	Supply chain analysis	Chain coordination; market information
4	Febriviyanto & Zuniana (2023)	CABBAGE (2023)	Kalisat Market, Jember	Marketing	Price, information asymmetry	Descriptive analysis	Provision of price information; improvement of marketing network
5	Anjasmara & Subari (2023)	Trunojoyo Agriscience (2023)	Bulupasar Village, Kediri	Production–Marketing	Production, marketing efficiency	Efficiency & supply chain analysis	Marketing efficiency: closed-loop pilot
6	Awaliyah & Erawan (2023)	Integrated Agribusiness Journal (2023)	Garut pilot project	Integrated supply chain	Supply coordination & stability	Pilot case study	Closed-loop agribusiness; supply chain integration
7	Lutfiah Putri et al. (2024)	INTECOM (2024)	PT. XYZ (company case)	Distribution	Damage during shipping	FMEA	Packaging standardization; distribution SOP
8	UMSU (2024) Author (2024)	JASc (2024)	Sidodadi Ramunia Village	Production–Marketing	Marketing margin; efficiency	Value chain analysis	Increase in farmers' share of prices
9	TN Nurjannah et al. (2024)	JMIA / Academic Campus (2024)	Various case studies	Production–Distribution	Supply chain efficiency, quality	Meta-analysis & descriptive	Efficiency strategy; coordination
10	Value Chain Model (2024)	JACE Politanipyk (2024)	Kolaka Regency	Integrated value chain	Chain length; coordination	Value chain modeling	Institutional strengthening; diversification

Table 6 presents a comparison of 10 national journal articles published over the last 4 years (2022–2024) on risk management in the chili supply chain.

The table shows that the majority of research focuses on analyzing production and price risks as key issues in the chili supply chain. Production risks are generally related to climate uncertainty, pest and disease attacks, and limitations in cultivation technology, which impact the stability of chili supply. These findings indicate that the production stage is the critical point in the chili supply chain and is most vulnerable to risk. In addition to production risk, price risk is the dominant risk discussed in various studies. High chili price fluctuations are caused by an imbalance between supply and demand, a long marketing chain, and a weak market information system. This price risk directly affects farmers' income uncertainty and consumer-level price stability. Several studies also reveal that the dominance of certain traders in determining prices weakens farmers' bargaining power in the supply chain.

In terms of supply chain stages, the reviewed studies indicate that risks do not occur at a single stage but rather span production, post-harvest, distribution, and marketing. Post-harvest risks generally involve yield loss and quality degradation due to suboptimal handling. Meanwhile, at the distribution stage, risks frequently arise from product damage during transportation and from delivery delays due to limited logistics infrastructure. Based on the analytical methods used, most studies still employ a qualitative descriptive approach and supply chain or value chain analysis. These methods are used to identify and classify risks based on field conditions and the perceptions of supply chain actors. However, several recent studies have begun adopting more structured risk analysis methods, such as Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA) and a risk management-based approach. This demonstrates advances in the methodological approach to research on chili supply chain risk management.

Risk mitigation strategies recommended in the literature include diversifying marketing channels, improving coordination among supply chain actors, implementing better cultivation technologies, and strengthening farmer institutions. Diversifying marketing channels is considered effective in reducing farmer dependence on a single buyer and mitigating price risk. Meanwhile, improving supply chain coordination and integration, including implementing an integrated supply chain model, is expected to reduce

supply uncertainty and increase overall system efficiency.

Overall, the Systematic Literature Review results indicate that risk management in the chili supply chain remains fragmented and not fully integrated. Therefore, developing a more comprehensive and sustainable risk management model that involves all stakeholders in the chili supply chain is necessary to increase the system's resilience to the various uncertainties it faces.

CONCLUSION

Based on a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) of 10 national journals published over the last 4 years (2022–2024), it can be concluded that the chili supply chain is a complex system and is vulnerable to various risks at every stage. Production risk and price risk are the dominant risks most frequently identified in the literature. Production risk is primarily influenced by climate factors, pest and disease attacks, and low adoption of cultivation technology, while price risk is driven by supply fluctuations, the length of the marketing chain, and asymmetry in market information.

The study also shows that the sources of risk in the chili supply chain are multidimensional and interconnected across stages. The production stage is the largest source of risk, followed by the marketing and distribution stages. Post-harvest and distribution risks, such as yield loss and product damage during transportation, worsen supply chain efficiency and affect quality and revenue for business operators. This situation underscores that risk management in the chili supply chain cannot be done in isolation; it requires an integrated approach.

Methodologically, most studies still use qualitative descriptive approaches, supply chain analysis, and value chain analysis to identify and evaluate risks. While these methods can provide an initial overview of the problems encountered, the application of more structured risk analysis methods, such as risk assessment and Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA), remains relatively limited. This indicates that risk management in the chili supply chain is still at the initial introduction and evaluation stage and has not yet been fully implemented as a comprehensive management system.

Risk mitigation strategies recommended in the literature include diversifying marketing channels, improving coordination among supply chain actors, implementing more advanced cultivation technologies, providing transparent price information, and

strengthening farmer institutions. However, most of these strategies are still implemented only partially and have not yet been integrated into a sustainable risk management framework. Therefore, a more systematic, adaptive, and stakeholder-involved chili supply chain risk management model is needed.

Authors declaration

Consent to participate

Authors are agreed

Consent to publication

The authors agree to publish this data

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest

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