Improving the effectiveness of small-holder farm postharvest

practices in Fiji

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Abstract

This paper outlines current postharvest handling practices of five vegetables supply chains in

Viti Levu, the Fiji Islands. Domestic-orientated chains involved characteristically low-input

production systems, had limited postharvest infrastructure (packing sheds, cool rooms and

grading equipment) and reflected inadequate grower and trader postharvest handling

knowledge and expertise. Domestic supply chains are often short, with poor and asymmetric

communications, discontinuous transport logistics and ineffective postharvest disease-

management the major contributors to postharvest losses. Paradoxically, while increasing farm

size tended to reflect greater professionalism of production practices, this did not translate to

concurrent improvements in postharvest handling. Export-orientated chains involve a much

more structured approach to postharvest handling, based on trader and exporter-led

interventions. Product consignments are sourced from a large number of growers, graded and

packed in a central pack-house and held under cool storage prior to transport. Aspects of a

quality management system are evident, with some traders also providing a support services to

their contracted growers to improve product quality and supply uniformity.