A Distributed System for Yield Prediction and Order Allocation in the Short-Food Supply Chain

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Context and Motivation

Context and Motivation: Why smallholders?



Smallholders are small-scale agriculture models that usually support the life of a single family



They are producing about one-third of the population's food supply



With the increase in population, food production should increase to go with this demand

Context and Motivation: Why smallholders?



Smallholders face challenges at different fronts of the supply chain



Other than production, there are difficulties in planning, delivery, and increase in raw material prices



Unfortunately, many of these problems are difficult to overcome

Context and Motivation: The SMALLDERS Project

- Smart
- Models for
- Agrifood
- Local
- vaLue chain based on
- Digital technologies for
- Enabling covid-19
- Resilience and
- Sustainability



Context and Motivation: The SMALLDERS Project



Context and Motivation: The SMALLDERS Project





Increase farm production efficiency



Coping with shortage of workforce



Increase multi-capital sustainability



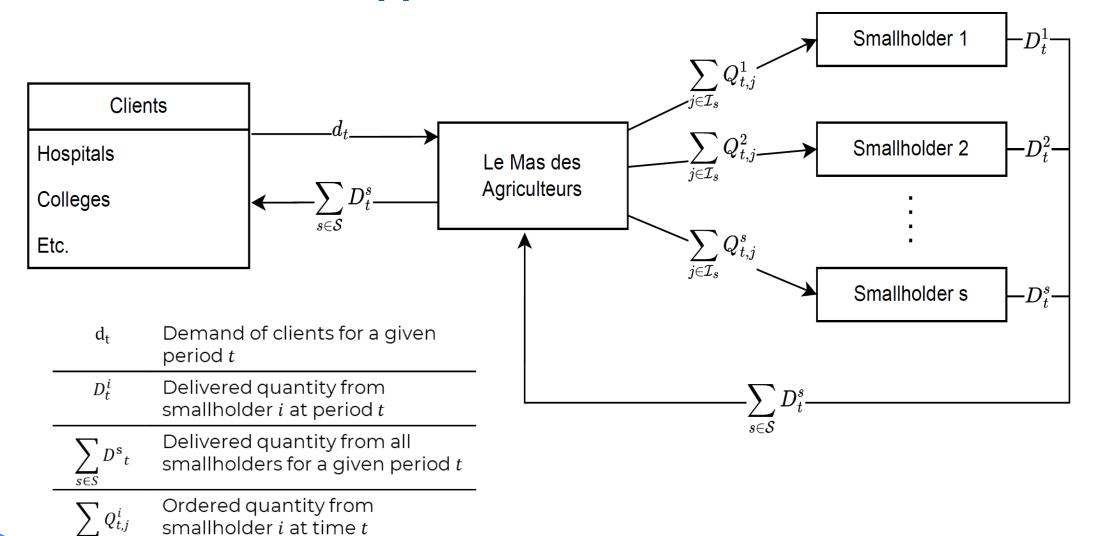
Context and Motivation: What is our goal

- The partners of the SMALLDERS project will work hand in hand to complete the objectives of the project
- The main task of our work is to offer decisionmaking support to the smallholders

02 Our work so far

- To get a better understanding of the market, we contacted "Le Mas des Agriculteurs"
- It is an association that acts as a retailer between the smallholders of the Gard and clients
- The biggest challenges for Le Mas des Agriculteurs:
 - predicting demand
 - choosing which producers to buy from
 - optimizing production planning





- We developed a Linear Programming model that aims to minimize the cost of purchasing and storage for "Le Mas des Agriculteurs"
- The model takes as input the expected demand for the upcoming months and plans the orders accordingly
- The model takes into consideration:
 - Dynamic demand
- Dynamic production capacity
- Dynamic inventory
- Quantity dependent pricing

- This linear program is able to offer a purchasing plan for "Le Mas des Agriculteurs"
- However, it does not account for possible disruptions in the delivered quantities by the smallholders

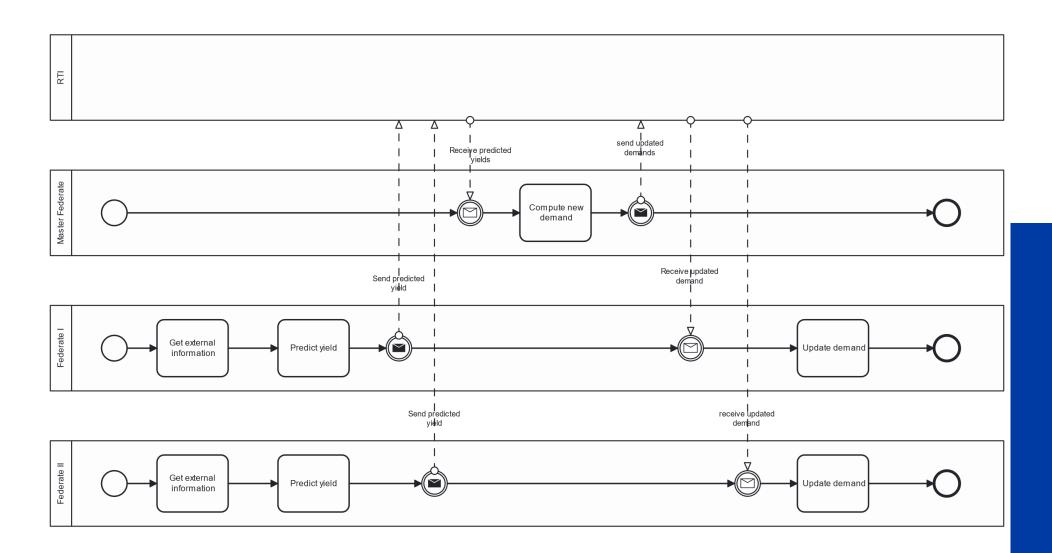
03 Proposed Approach

- We need to predict possible shortages of yield to manage them as early as possible
- To do so, we need to track the expected yield of every smallholder
- This can be achieved by getting the updates directly from the smallholder and by placing sensors (humidity, temperature, etc.) in the fields.

- Once a change in yield is predicted, we need to account for it from the side of "Le Mas des Agricultures"
- The previously proposed linear programming model can be adjusted for this task
- We propose using High Level Architecture (HLA) to organize the flow of information between these components

- HLA is a framework and a set of standards used for developing and integrating complex distributed simulation systems
- HLA allows multiple systems to exchange information
- In HLA, we have a set of federates that communicate with each other using the publish/subscribe model
- All of the operations are overseen by a RunTime Infrastructure (RTI)

- In our proposal there are two types of federates:
- Master federate:
 - Reserved for "Le Mas des Agriculteurs"
 - Subscribes to the yield predictions of the smallholders
 - Adjusts and publishes the demand according to the predictions
- Regular federate:
 - Reserved for the smallholders
 - Receives information from sensors and the smallholder
 - Predicts and publishes changes in yield
 - Subscribes to the updates in demand



04

Discussion and Future Direction

Discussion and Future Direction



We aim to help retailers adjust to possible disruptions in production in the agricultural field



We propose an HLA system that allows the farms and retailer to communicate



Any change in the expected yield will be sent to the retailer which will allow them to account for it

Discussion and Future Direction



A review of the literature is needed to decide on which sensors to use



Multiple prediction methods should be tested to select the best model



The security risks should be addressed and the privacy of the information should be ensured

Thank You

Do you have any questions?

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Appendix A: Linear programming model

TC:
$$\min \sum_{t \in \mathcal{T}} \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \left(h_t^s I_t^s + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{P}_s} c_j^s . Q_{t,j}^s \right)$$
 (1)

Subject to constraints:

$$I_t^s \ge \sum_{\tau=1}^t \sum_{j \in \mathcal{I}_s} Q_{t,j}^s - \sum_{\tau=1}^t D_{\tau}^s \quad \forall s \in \mathcal{S}, \forall t \in \mathcal{T}$$
 (2)

$$\sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} D_t^s \ge d_t \quad \forall t \in \mathcal{T} \tag{3}$$

$$I_t^s \le i_t^s \quad \forall s \in \mathcal{S}, \forall t \in \mathcal{T}$$
 (4)

$$\sum_{j \in \mathcal{I}_s} Q_{t,j}^s \le c_t^s \quad \forall s \in \mathcal{S}, \forall t \in \mathcal{T}$$
 (5)

$$l_{sj}Y_{t,j}^s - Q_{t,j}^s \le 0 \quad \forall s \in \mathcal{S}, \forall t \in \mathcal{T}, \forall j \in \mathcal{P}_s$$
 (6)

$$Q_{t,j}^s - u_{sj}Y_{t,j}^s \le 0 \quad \forall s \in \mathcal{S}, \forall t \in \mathcal{T}, \forall j \in \mathcal{P}_s$$
 (7)

$$I_t^s \ge 0 \quad \forall s \in \mathcal{S}_{\setminus |\mathcal{S}|}, \forall t \in \mathcal{T}$$
 (8)

$$I_t^{|\mathcal{S}|} = 0 \quad \forall t \in \mathcal{T} \tag{9}$$

$$\sum_{i \in \mathcal{P}} Y_{t,j}^s \le 1 \quad \forall s \in \mathcal{S}, \forall t \in \mathcal{T}$$
 (10)

$$Y_{t,j}^s \in \{0,1\} \quad \forall s \in \mathcal{S}, \forall j \in \mathcal{P}_s, \forall t \in \mathcal{T}$$
(11)

$$Q_{t,j}^s, D_t^s \ge 0 \quad \forall s \in \mathcal{S}, \forall t \in \mathcal{T}$$
 (12)

TABLE I NOTATION OF THE PROPOSED MODEL

Parameter	s
\mathcal{S}	set of smallholders
${\mathcal T}$	number of time buckets
s	index of smallholders, $s \in \mathcal{S}$
t	index of the period
\mathcal{P}_s	ordered set of indices of quantity intervals defining supplier's pricing policy
$[l_{si},u_{si}]$	lower and upper limits of the i -th quantity interval of small-
	holder s pricing policy
c_i^s	unit selling price of the <i>i</i> -th quantity interval of smallholder s pricing policy
c_{\star}^{s}	capacity limit of smallholder s at period t
$egin{array}{c} c_t^s \ d_t \ h_t^s \ i_t^s \end{array}$	monthly certain demand
h_{t}^{s}	unit inventory holding cost of smallholder s at period t
i_{\star}^{s}	capacity in the inventory of smallholder s at period t
$\stackrel{\iota}{ m Variables}$	
D_t^s	integer decision variable that gives the delivered quantity
v	from supplier s at the end of period t
$\begin{matrix} I_t^s \\ Q_{t,j}^s \end{matrix}$	inventory level of supplier s at the end of period t
\ddot{Q}^s_{t-i}	integer decision variable that gives the total quantity to order
$\iota_{t,j}$	from smallholder s within the i -th interval of its pricing policy
	at period t
$Y_{t,j}^s$	binary decision variable indicating if the total ordered
ι,j	quantity from smallholder s at period t is within the i -th
	interval of its pricing policy