

# Finding Best Partnerships to Meet Demand with Coordination Tools

**Miguel Peinado-Guerrero and Rodrigo Ulloa, ASU** 









International Logistics & Productivity Improvement Lab

# **Technical Feasibility Methodology**

Through statistical and mathematical programming techniques, this module finds the best match of the available resources to the opportunity.





# **Celery Opportunity**



- Goal: Given the detected market opportunity, capture as much value as we can given the available resources (land, labor, etc.)
- Note that here we consider the <u>market opportunity</u> to be a potential price spike identified by the market intelligence module
- This price spike may not have been identified by traditional forecasting, such as looking at last year's trends alone
- Hence, here we are showcasing the utility of being able to quickly identify price spikes by monitoring social media platforms, google trends, etc. Arizona Sta University

# **Celery Opportunity**



 The decisions made depend on the specific goal, such as maximizing profits, minimizing risk, or maximizing fulfillment of some contract



# **Celery Opportunity**



- To demonstrate technical feasibility, we consider all the available locations acting cooperatively in order to maximize the overall profits
- The collective farmers may choose sell the products on the spot market, or fulfill a pre-existing volume contract



## **Contract Design**



- Once an opportunity has been discovered, we need to determine the volumes to target
- In practice, we envision a negotiation process that takes place between the Supply Chain Articulator (acting on behalf of the coalition of growers) and the buyer
- This process will allow the grower to deal with a single entity, rather than several individual small growers



## **Contract Design**



- To demonstrate the use of the model here, we assume that the negotiation process has already taken place
- The resultant contract is used by the Supply Chain Articulator in order to make the tactical planting decisions that bring the most benefit to the coalition of farmers as a whole
- These <u>tactical</u> decisions (what to plant, when to plant) will be used to guide our decisions downstream, where more granular decision models will be used for <u>operational</u> decisions



### **Process Flow**





Arizona State University

## **Planting Decisions**



### **No Market Opportunity**

		Planted Acres						
	Acres							
Location	Available	<b>Green Beans</b>	Cauliflower	Celery	Cucumber	Lettuce	<b>Bell Peppers</b>	Tomatoes
Albuquerque	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Aspen	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Las_Cruces	30	0	0	0	30	0	0	0
Phoenix	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
Tucson	30	0	0	0	30	0	0	0
Yuma	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30

		Planted Acres						
	Acres							
Location	Available	<b>Green Beans</b>	Cauliflower	Celery	Cucumber	Lettuce	<b>Bell Peppers</b>	Tomatoes
Albuquerque	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Aspen	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Las_Cruces	30	0	0	0	30	0	0	0
Phoenix	40	0	0	40	0	0	0	0
Tucson	30	0	0	30	0	0	0	0
Yuma	30	0	0	30	0	0	0	0

With Market Opportunity

Location	Plant Week		
Albuquerque	8-Feb		
Aspen	22-Feb		
Las_Cruces	22-Mar		
Phoenix	8-Mar		
Tucson	15-Mar		
Yuma	8-Mar		

Location	Plant Week
Albuquerque	8-Feb
Aspen	22-Feb
Las_Cruces	22-Mar
Phoenix	8-Mar
Tucson	8-Feb
Yuma	8-Mar



## Harvest Volumes (lbs.)



#### **No Market Opportunity**

#### With Market Opportunity











Celery — Cucumber — Tomatoes

### **No Market Opportunity**

### **Contract Fulfillment**

### With Market Opportunity











### **No Market Opportunity**

### **Contract Fulfillment**

### With Market Opportunity







#### Cauliflower





## **Risk and Variability**



**Higher Expected Value** 

Arizona State University

### **No Market Opportunity**

Expected Profit		S <sup>1</sup>	tandard	Coefficient	
		D	eviation	of Variation	
\$	1,170,015	\$	306,148	26%	



### With Market Opportunity

Expected Profit		S <sup>t</sup>	tandard eviation	Coefficient of Variation	
\$	1,703,274	\$	679,529	40%	



VS.

Wider range of profits (higher uncertainty)

# **Technical Feasibility Insights**



- This tools provide a preliminary assessment of the value of a market opportunity given available resources and constraints
- Operational planning models can assist to evaluate further impact of a market opportunity in operational decisions (i.e.: logistics)
- The outputs of the models are highly dependent of the inputs being used
- For demonstrative purposes, we have considered a central decision-maker, this is being expanded to a **negotiation** process between the growers and the Supply Chain Articulator



# **General Conclusions**



- Centralized decision making assumes a single decision maker, without considering independent agents (i.e.: growers)
- How the risk is accounted for can result in different solutions, and will affect the likelihood of an effective coordination
- Following the tactical planning decisions, there is a need to translate them into coordination contracts, and to analyze the operational implications
- To validate these models, we need to collaboration of growers and other potential participants who will have access to these tools





# **Thank You**

Miguel Peinado-Guerrero, ASU Rodrigo Ulloa, NMSU









International Logistics & Productivity Improvement Lab