



ROADMAP OF THE PRESENTATION



(I) Objectives



(2) Business cases



(3) Environmental complexity



(4) System 1& 2



(5) Noise and Bias



(6) Heuristics



(7) Strategies and tools



(8) Conclusions and call to action



OBJECTIVES



 To HAVE A DEEPER UNDERSTANDING of why we too often make poor decisions



 To REVIEW SITUATIONS where decisions can have an undesirable impact



To TRANSFER INSIGHTS and DESCRIBE TOOLS to improve the quality of decisions in your organization

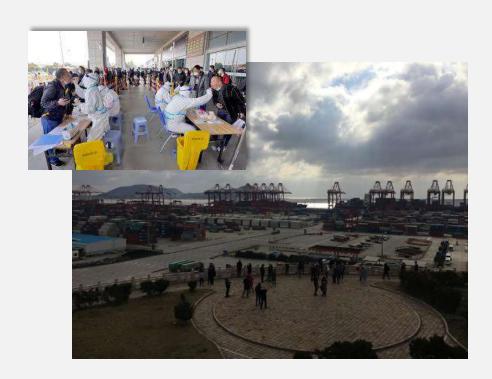
Disclaimer!





CASE A: COMMERCIAL REDISTRIBUTION AT THE OUTSET OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

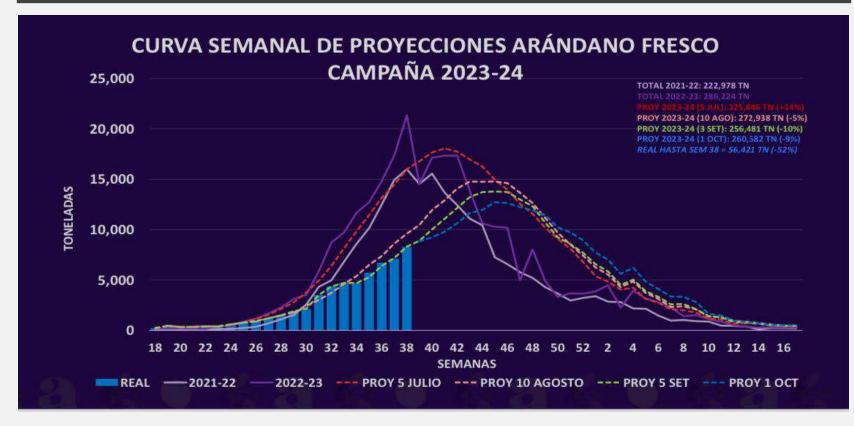
		REAL		ALTERNATIVE	
	Destination	Real distribution	Net Grower Return (US\$/kg)	Alternative distribution	Net Grower Return (US\$/kg)
Γ	China	26%	1,57	10%	1,57
_	Asia	11%	3,72	20%	3,72
	Europe	17%	2,51	20%	2,51
	U Kingdom	35%	3,46	30%	3,46
	U States	9%	3,29	15%	3,29
	Latam	2%	3,73	5%	3,73
Ē		100%	2,83	100%	3,12
_	Total kilos	700.000	1.978.060	700.000	2.184.700
	Diference				206.640

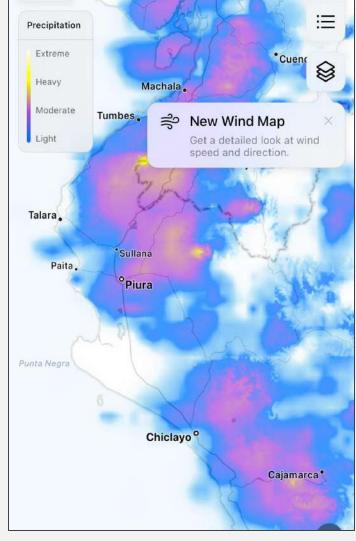


What were the consequences of this decision?



CASE B: FORECAST OF PERUVIAN SUPPLY





Graph from Proarandanos Report

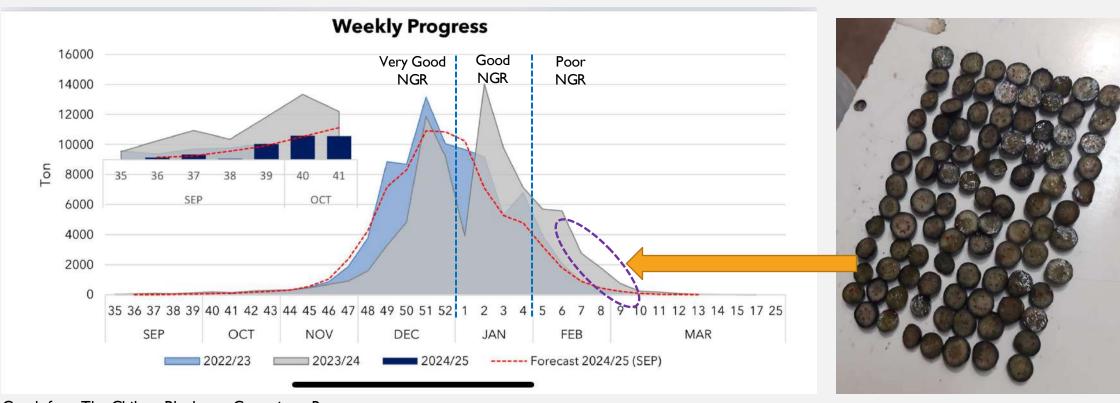
Forecast (july 2023): 326 million kg

Real: 225 million kg (- 31%)

What were the consequences of this estimation error?



CASE C: FORECAST OF CHILEAN SUPPLY (2023/24)



Graph from The Chilean Blueberry Committee Report

What were the consequences of this estimation error?



THE BERRY BUSINESS DECISIONAL ENVIRONMENT

EXTERNAL



geopolitical













INDUSTRY

















FARM SYSTEM



Decisional system



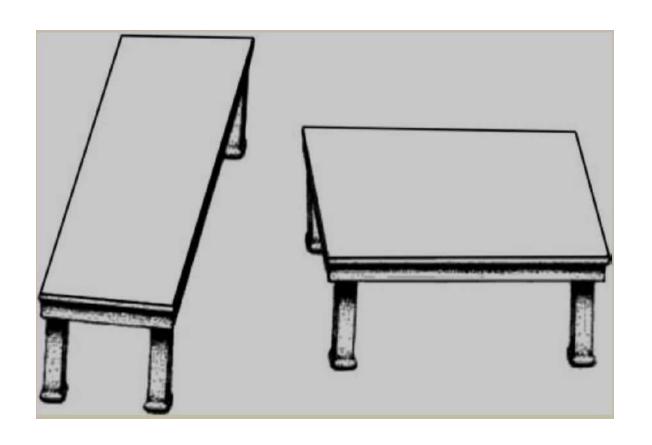
Operating system

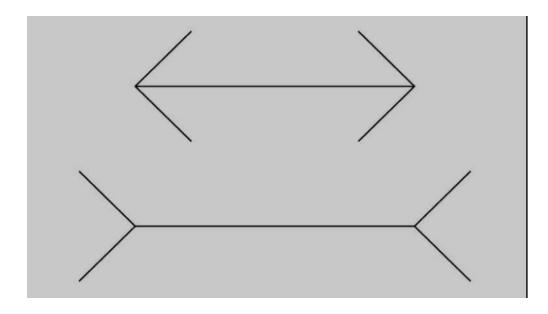


Biophysical system



TEST IAND 2







TEST 3

- You have 30 seconds to think your answer
- The shirt and the ball cost MAD 1100
- The shirt costs MAD 1000 more than the football
- How much is the football?
- The right answer is MAD 50



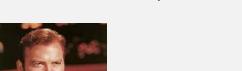
MAD 50 + MAD 1050 = MAD 1100



TOO OFTEN WE MAKE POOR DECISIONS. WHY?*

System I (Survival Mode)

- Impulsive
- Intuitive
- Inmediate
- Heuristics is applied
- Low energy and effort



- Thoughtful
- Rational
- Needs time



Requires structured information

System II (Analytical Mode)

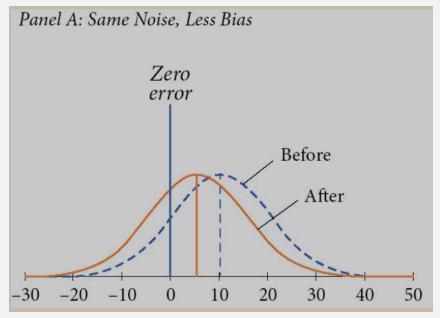
Effort and energy consuming

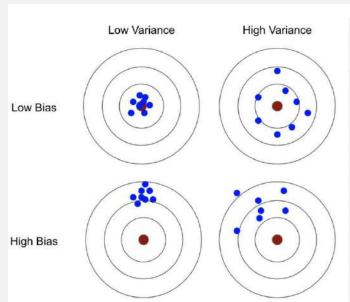
There is a significant scientific and practical evidence that us human beings are biased and prone to errors when we make decisions. Our evolutionary design play tricks on us.

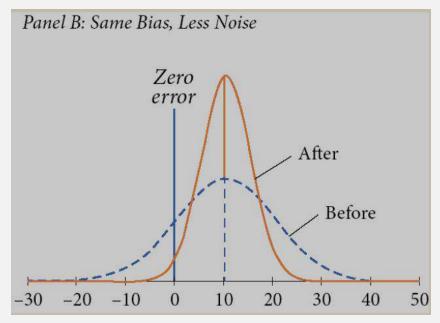
(* 2 Nobel Prizes have been awarded for studies on this issue).



NOISE AND BIAS: THE SYMPTOMS OF ERROR

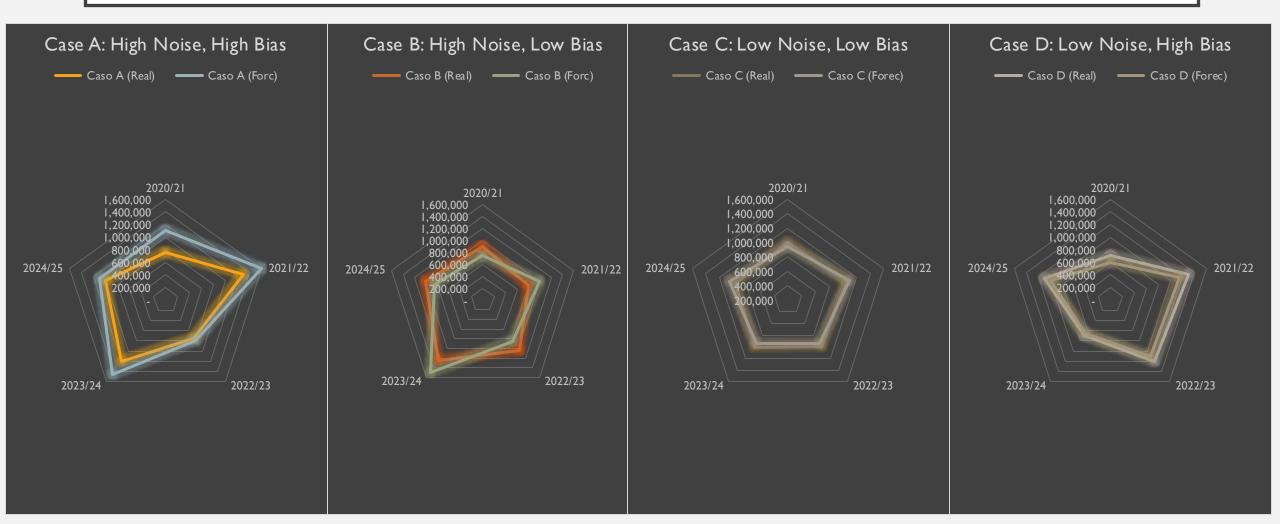








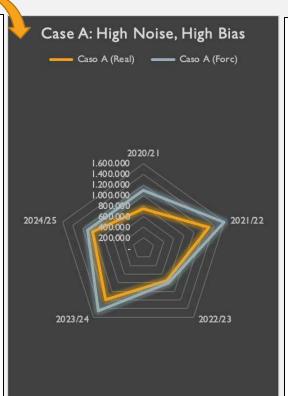
FOUR DIFFERENT LEVELS OF TOLERANCE TO NOISE AND BIAS IN FARM MANAGEMENT



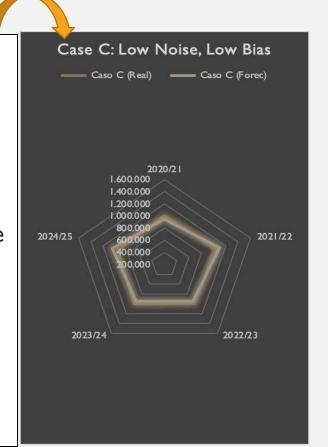


WHAT KIND OF COMPANY WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE PART OF?

- Oversupply of money, people, truck and vessel bookings, materials (financially expensive)
- Carry-over stock of materials
- Less fruit = lower picker productivity (higher costs)
- Customers constantly undersupplied (not very happy...). Look to complement fruit elsewhere
- Unfulfilled budget



- Optimum level of resource utilization
- Very reliable supplier in the eyes of importers (reputation brings new customers)
- Very reliable company in the eyes of banks and investors
- Budget fulfilled
- High company morale





SOME TYPES OF HEURISTICS AND EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL BIASES

CATEGORY	DEFINITION		EXAMPLES
AVAILABILITY	INFERENCES we make about ease of retrieval from memory	•	"A technical consultant who is very active in promoting her/himself through social media, seminars, events, comes easy to memory". Not necessarily the best option.
REPRESENTATIVE	Look for traits in an event that falls in a previously known category or STEREOTYPE	•	"An agrochemical company advertising that "9 out 10 growers recommends fertilizer X". Are they really representative sample of growers? Is there a bias?
CONFIRMATION	Intuitive selection of data that unconsciously confirms a previously FOREJUDGED HYPOTHESIS	•	"Growers I know have told me that all Importers from country X are unreliable, so I decided to avoid that market". Are you talking only to people that confirms your hypothesis?
AFFECT CO	A decision taken by an EMOTIONAL EVALUATION rather than higher-level reasoning.	•	When searching for a new farm manager, your headhunter selects 4 candidates. You interview them separately. You like the CV of one but experience a negative "gut-feeling" when interviewing the person. A couple of days later, you meet a supplier that owes you money. You notice that he looks very much like the candidate you had negative feelings about.



SOME EXAMPLES OF IMPORTANT DECISIONS IN THE BERRY BUSINESS CYCLE

GROWER

- Which customers or sales channels should I work with next season?
- Should I outsource processing and exports or should I take care myself?
- To which markets should I send my products?
- How much operational capital will I requiere from the financial system?
- Should I hire a new farm manager?
- Should I hire a tecnical consultant? If yes, Who?
- What is the minimum anticipated payment or minimum guarantee I should accept?
- Should a look for a financial partner for further growth?
- Should I grow?

EXPORTER

- How much should I pay as a minimum guaranteed to the grower?
- Should I renew cooperation with grower X?
- Until which week should I plan exports to market X?
- How many kilos should I allocate to every market? In which format?
- Which importers should we work with in market X?
- Should we keep on exporting varieties X,Y and Z?
- Should we push fruit in in the standard format A?
- What level of disclosure should I have with growers?
- Should I expand to new markets?
- Should I invest in own farms to have control of production?



STRATEGIES AND TOOLS TO MAKE BETTER DECISIONS*

TOOLS AND PROCEDURES

- Use PRESCRIPTIVE DECISION MAKING PROCEDURES
- Acquire EXPERTISE (not experience)
- DEBIAS your judgment
- REASON ANALOGICALLY
- Take an OUTSIDERS'VIEW
- Identify BIAS IN OTHERS

DECISION MAKING AUDIT

- Have the LEADER ON-BOARD the project
- SELECT AN AREA to work upon
- Appoint a PROJECT MANAGER (internal or external)
- Select a PROJECT TEAM (somebody from administration is a key participant)
- REPORT RESULTS (evaluate benefits and costs)
- If benfits higher tan costs, design an IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
- MONITOR RESULTS

* Extracted from Bazerman (Managerial Decision Making) and Kahneman (Noise, Think Fast & Slow)



TAKE AWAYS

CONCLUSIONS

- 1) A lot of MONEY IS WASTED AND COMPETITIVENESS LOST due to poor decision making.
- 2) Good decision making is more important than ever in an INCREASINGLY COMPLEX AND DYNAMIC BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT.
- Individual and group decision-making skills CAN DEFINITELY BE IMPROVED through awarness and training.
- 4) Low Noise and Low Bias companies are MORE PROFITABLE, MORE COMPETITIVE AND BETTER BUSINESS PARTNERS.
- 5) NOISE AND BIAS CAN AND MUST BE REDUCED. There is too much at stake.

CALL TO ACTION

- a) ANALYSE YOUR THOUGHT PROCESSES WHEN EXPOSED TO A DECISION (be it strategic, tactical or operational). IT IS CHEAP AND EASY.
- b) IDENTIFY AND CLASSIFY YOUR OWN HEURISTICS (EX."I have used avalability heuristics when ...")
- c) Be brave: CARRY OUT A DECISION MAKING AUDIT. Do it gently and mindfully. Quantify benefits and costs of the results.
- d) If benefits are of considerable magnitude, EXPAND AUDIT TO OTHER AREAS.
- e) You are now ready to start implementing a HEALTHY DECISION MAKING CULTURE in your company.

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THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



If you are interested in related bibliography or further information, please, contact Siham or Jorge.