
















AgriFoodPy: a package for modelling food systems

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DOI: [10.xxxxxx/draft](https://doi.org/10.xxxxxx/draft)

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Submitted: 01 January 1970

Published: unpublished

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Summary

AgriFoodPy is an open-source Python package for processing, simulation, and modeling of agrifood datasets and systems. By employing xarray ([Hoyer & Hamman, 2017](#)) as the primary data structure, AgriFoodPy provides methods to manipulate tabular data by extending xarray functionality via accessor classes. It acts as an accessibility and interoperability layer between for data sources and external packages, and also bundles with a library of models for use without any additional requirements.

A separate repository, `agrifoodpy_data`, is actively maintained in parallel to provide access to local and global agrifood datasets, including geospatial land use and classification data ([Morton, 2022](#)), food supply ([FAO, 2022](#)), life cycle assessment ([Poore & Nemecek, 2018](#)), and population data ([United Nations, 2022](#)). The AgriFoodPy framework is region-agnostic and provides facilities to model and simulate processes and intervention impacts regardless of their geographic origin.

Features

Version 0.1 provides table manipulation methods to extend the coordinate dimensions of xarray Datasets and DataArrays, extract summary statistics, and includes charting methods to analyze and display data. It also includes a library of intervention models for supply and demand changes, afforestation and agroecology, and land carbon sequestration. These can be used to predict the effectiveness of systemic interventions through key metrics of the food system.

AgriFoodPy provides a framework to build interfaces to external tools and packages which can be used by the community to extend its functionality and widen the scope of the simulated systems. This makes it the first multipurpose tool of its kind, allowing wide analysis of food

43 systems data by integrating diverse datasets, models and indicators into a unified framework.
44 This allows researchers to make informed decisions and identify opportunities for systemic
45 change in all areas of food systems, ranging from production, consumption, and land use to
46 food security, nutrition, health, and policy-making.

47 Future releases will provide access to more models and community-contributed datasets
48 formatted using xarray. Additionally, AgriFoodPy will implement a pipeline manager to
49 perform end-to-end simulations of agrifood systems, which can be used to speed up the
50 comparison of multiple scenarios and build easily shareable and reproducible workflows.

51 Open-source code and community development will allow a transparent view into analysis
52 choices and data sources, which can help provide trustworthy evidence-based support for
53 data-driven policymaking. AgriFoodPy is developed and maintained by a diverse community
54 of domain experts with a focus on software sustainability and interoperability.

55 Statement of need

56 Providing food for an ever-growing population while reducing the impact of human activity on
57 the environment has become one of the main global challenges. Local and intergovernmental
58 independent committees (<https://www.theccc.org.uk/>, <https://www.ipcc.ch/>) have reported
59 the importance of food production on climate change. The scenarios and projections in their
60 reports also highlight the need for precise and transparent modeling of different aspects of the
61 food system to help stakeholders understand the effects of consumption patterns and farming
62 practices.

63 Coordinated efforts to achieve a sustainable food system must originate from effective policy-
64 making based on evidence, careful choice of metrics and indicators to describe the state of the
65 food system, and accurate estimates of how these metrics change under different scenarios
66 and decisions/interventions.

67 Existing datasets and analysis software usually rely on non-standardized data structures and
68 predominantly closed-source code. This hinders research and independent scrutiny of food
69 system intervention projections and the impact of policy on environmental, socio-economic,
70 and health indicators. Moreover, this forces researchers to routinely expend significant effort
71 replicating or re-developing existing code to reduce and analyze data. Additionally, the opacity
72 of some data sources and analysis choices makes it difficult to draw conclusions from equivalent
73 comparisons between different interventions and policy decisions.

74 Few open initiatives exist focused on analysis and modeling of agrifood and environmental
75 related data, e.g., The Environmental Data Science book (<https://edsbook.org/>). The research
76 community has developed open-source tools that address some individual aspects of modeling
77 agrifood systems, such as geospatial imaging (e.g., GeoPandas, [Jordahl et al., 2020](#); Rasterio,
78 [Gillies & others, 2013--](#)), atmospheric and climate modeling (Fair, [Leach et al., 2021](#)) in
79 Python, and other open softwares in other languages, including agriculture and farming (APSIM,
80 [Holzworth et al., 2014](#)) and life cycle assessment (OpenLCA, www.openlca.org).

81 AgriFoodPy provides a consistent standard for agrifood data distribution, while also allowing
82 external models and packages to coexist and interoperate, which facilitates a holistic approach
83 to agrifood modeling.

84 Plans for future use in research and communication include the FixOurFood agrifood calculator
85 (<https://fixourfood.streamlit.app/>), an interactive modeling tool to evaluate the effect of food
86 system transformations in the UK. There are also plans to publish a paper on global diets their
87 social and environmental impacts.

Acknowledgements

JPC, SLB, AF, MC, KD, BD, AK and FixOurFood's work was supported by the UKRI Transforming Food Systems Strategic Priority Fund (grant number BB/V004581/1). KD was funded via a doctoral training grant awarded as part of the UKRI AI Centre for Doctoral Training in Environmental Intelligence (UKRI grant number EP/S022074/1). NW & JF are grateful for funding from the AFN Network+ (UKRI Agri-food for Net Zero Network+) Grant Award EP/X011062/1 CR was funded through Transforming the UK Food System for Healthy People and a Healthy Environment SPF Programme, Grant Award BB/V004719/1 Healthy soil, Healthy food, Healthy people (H3). This article has benefited from comments and suggestions of the following people: Daniel Lewis, Joe Kennedy, Nada Saidi, Adam Amara.

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