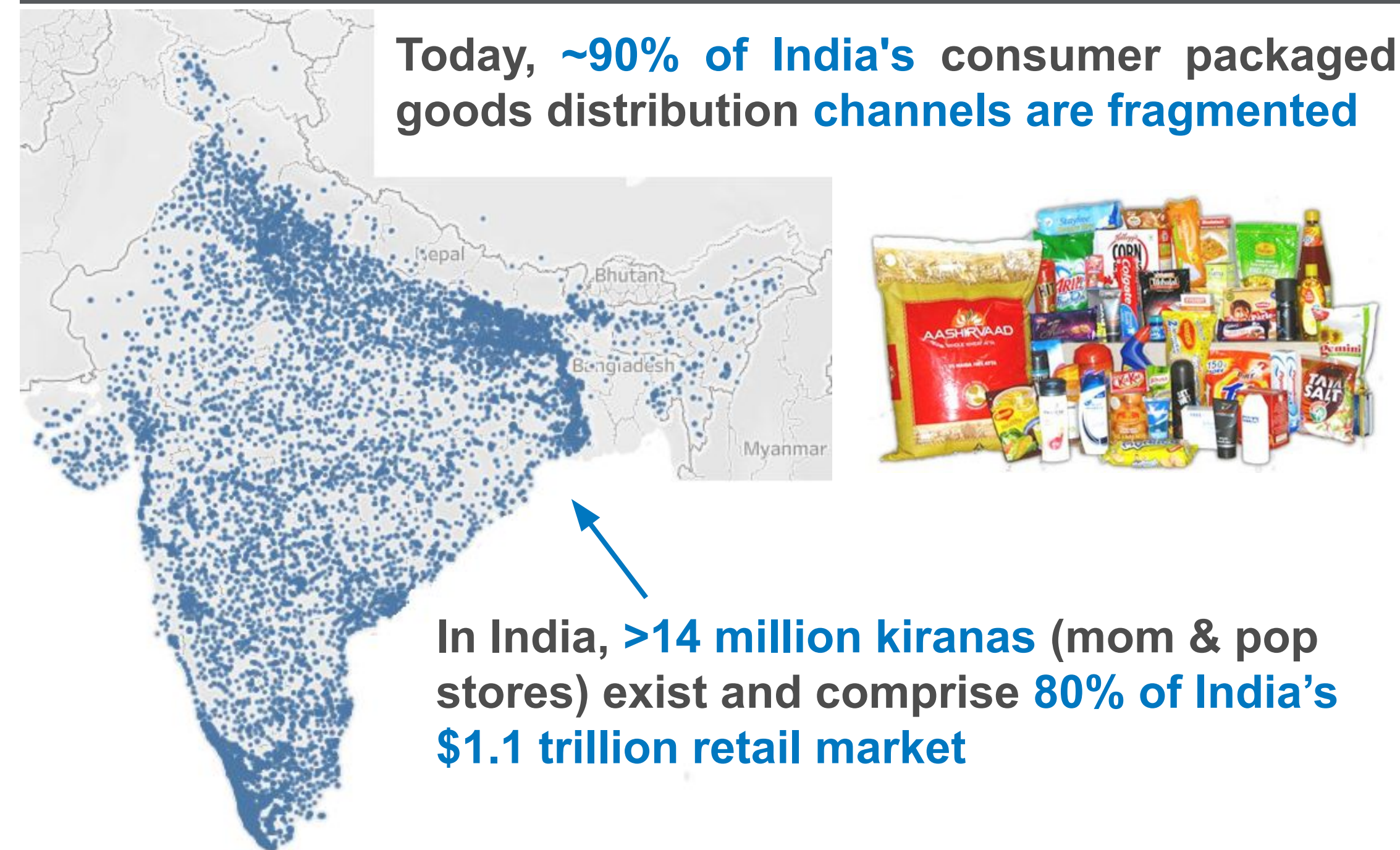


## Motivation / Background



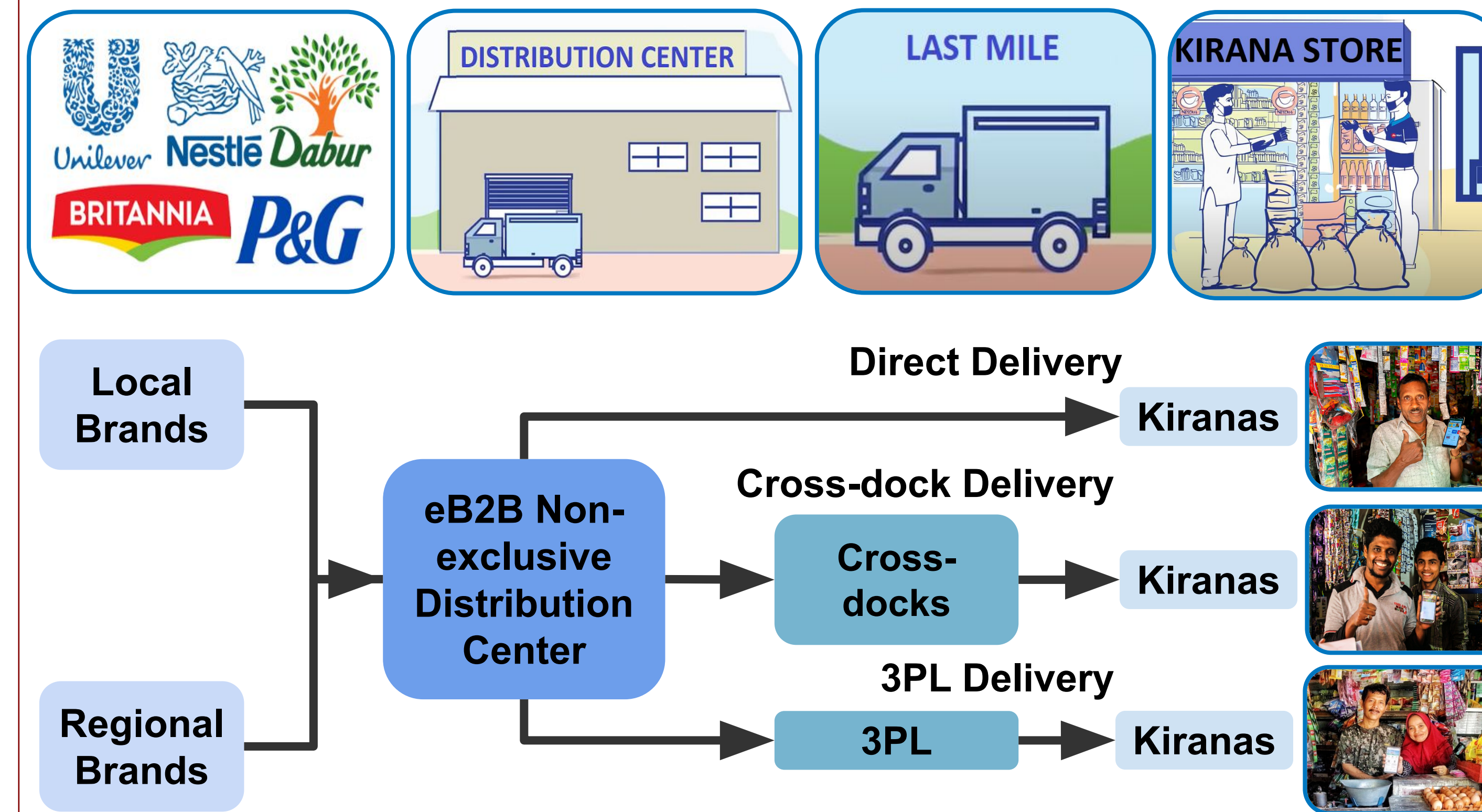
## Key Question / Hypothesis

- What should be the **eB2B distribution strategy** to serve Kiranas at **optimal cost** subject to a range of service levels?
- What **factors of urban network design** should be considered to implement the distribution strategy at different stages?

## Relevant Literature

- Kin, B. (2018). **The Fragmented Last Mile to Nanostores in Cities—A Stakeholder-based Search for a Panacea**. Vrije Universiteit Brussel PhD Dissertation.
- Mejía-Argueta, C., Boulaksil, Y. & Fransoo, J.C. (2020). “**Impact of congestion, accessibility and density in distribution networks of megacities**”. Working paper MIT CTL.
- Merchán Dueñas, D. E. (2015). **Transshipment networks for last-mile delivery in congested urban areas** (Doctoral dissertation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology).

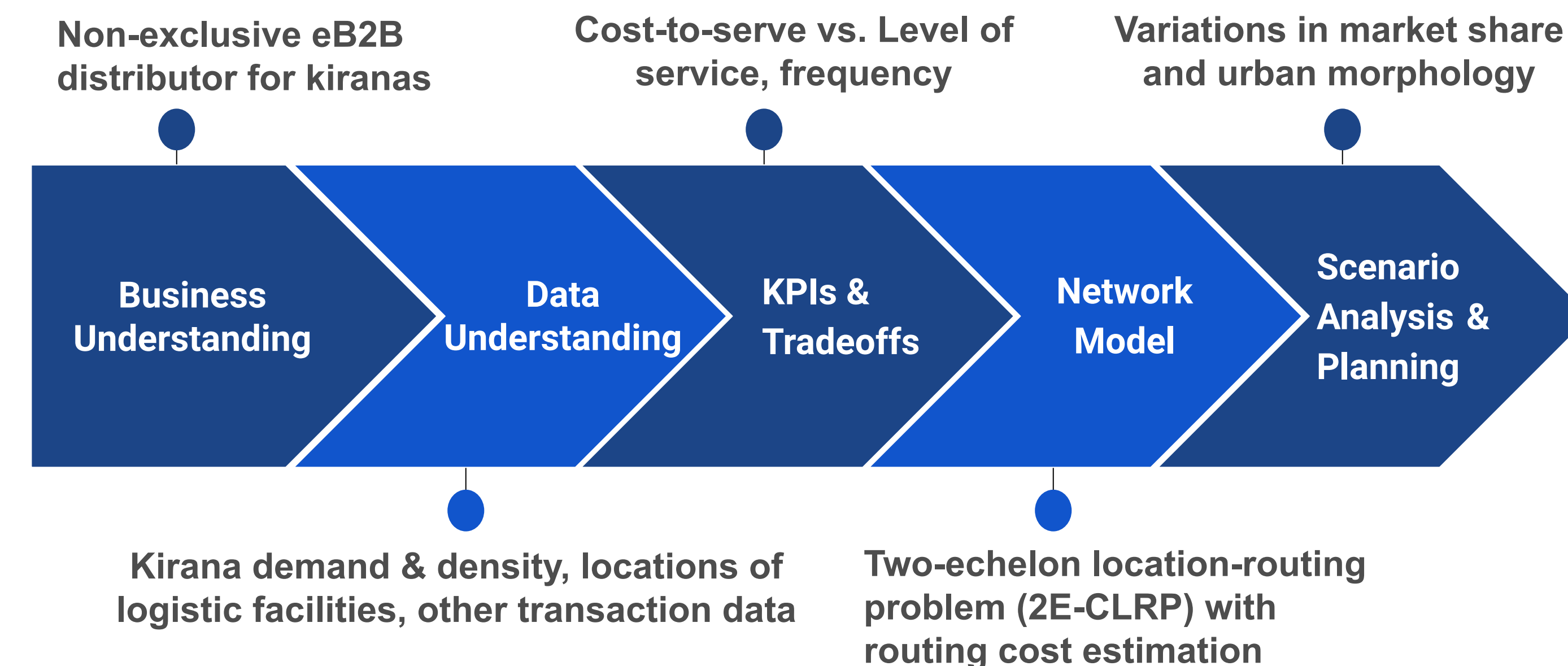
# e-B2B Distribution Strategy and Network Design for Nanostores



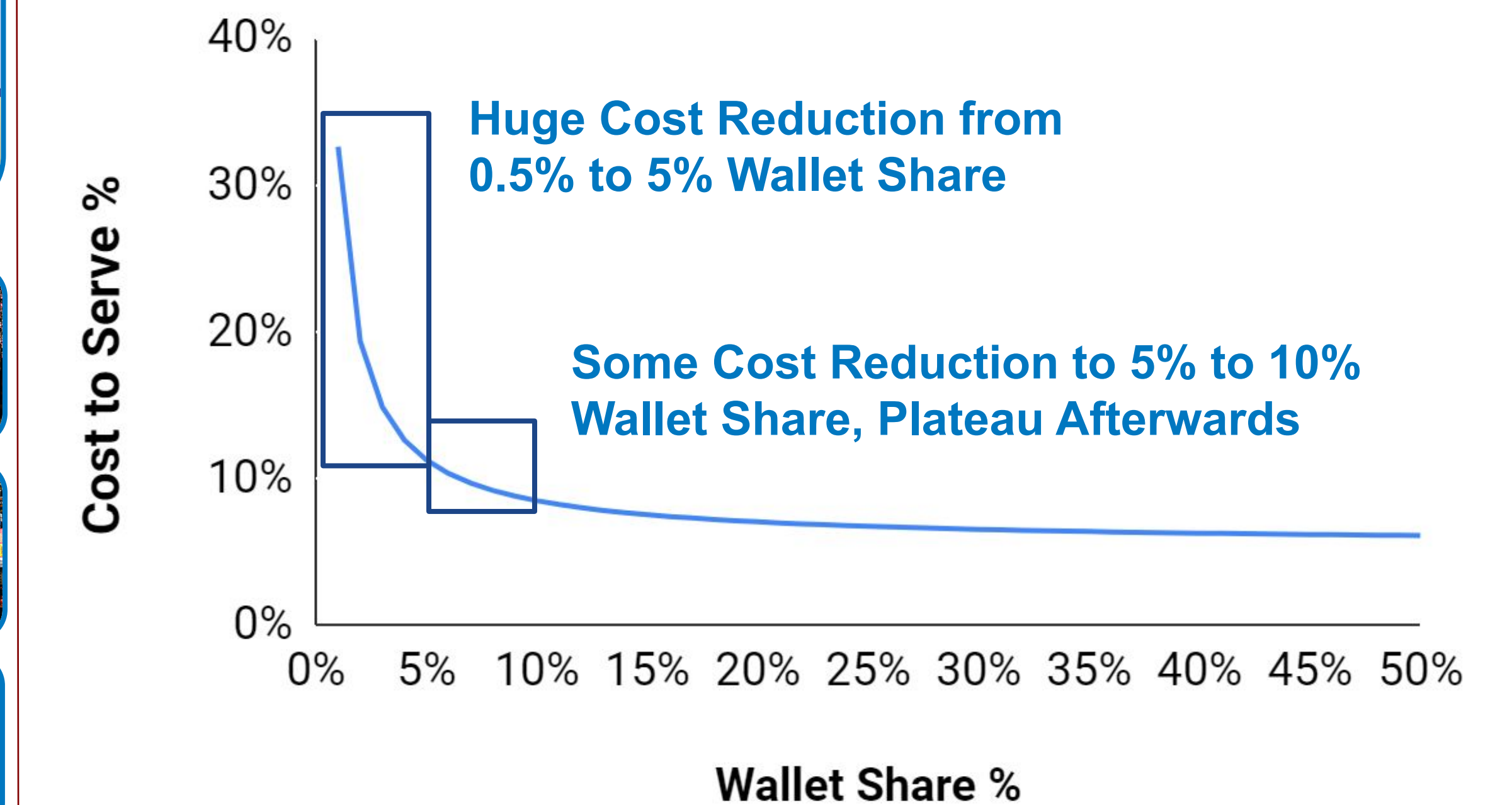
## The Problem

Current fragmented channels of exclusive distributors are **costing kiranas >50% of their potential margins** and impacts their business viability

## Methodology



## Selected Results



## Key Insights

- Through **e-B2B distribution**, **optimal cost savings** can be achieved at a certain **threshold value of wallet share and market penetration**.
- Geographical **circuitry** constraints and **increasing frequency** do not significantly increase logistics costs
- Emerging e-B2B distribution models can provide **effective operations and lowest cost to serve** for CPG brands across all channels.

