IJARCCE ISSN (O) 2278-1021, ISSN (P) 2319-5940

International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

Impact Factor 8.471 ⁜ Peer-reviewed & Refereed journal ⁜ Vol. 15, Issue 4, April 2026

DOI: 10.17148/IJARCCE.2026.154313

AI Based Food Donation and Distribution System

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Abstract: There are major problems faced in the world like Food wastage and Hunger. Sometimes there is a large quantity of food wastage, even though people are facing issue of having proper meals. With the development of many technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), and the Internet of Things (IoT), they developed smarter food donation systems. This paper reviews suggests different research works related to food donation and distribution system. The smarter food donation system focus on features such as user interaction, food allocation, delivery management, and prediction techniques. The research also focuses on the drawbacks of ongoing systems and proposes the need for a more advanced and integrated solution.

Keywords: Food Donation, Food Distribution, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, IOT, Smart Systems.

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's world food wastage has become a serious issue. A large amount of consumable food is thrown away day-to-day, while many people continue to suffer from hunger. So, there is need for a proper system that can efficiently redistribute surplus food.

Traditional food donation methods are not very productive because they depend on direct communication and have shortage of proper coordination. With the help of modern technologies, it is now possible to design intelligent systems that connect donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and volunteers in a greater way.

Using Artificial Intelligence helps in improving these systems by enabling prediction, automation, and better decision-making. This paper reviews assist solutions and identifies areas where refinements are required.

In recent years, the integration of Artificial Intelligence with real-world applications has significantly improved resource management systems. Smart food donation platforms can reduce human effort and enhance efficiency through automation. These systems not only minimize food wastage but also ensure timely delivery to needy people. Therefore, there is a growing demand for intelligent and scalable solutions in this domain.

II.THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed food donation and distribution system is based on several fundamental concepts from computer science and information technology, including Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), Internet of Things (IoT), and cloud computing. These technologies form the backbone of modern intelligent systems and enable efficient resource management.

Artificial Intelligence plays a key role in enabling the system to make smart decisions. AI techniques are used to analyzes historical data and predict future food demand in different locations. This helps in optimizing food allocation and reducing wastage. Machine Learning algorithms further enhance this capability by identifying patterns and trends from past data.

Cloud computing is used to store and manage large amounts of data related to donors, NGOs, food availability, and delivery records. It provides scalability, reliability, and easy access to information from different locations. The centralized database ensures smooth communication between all users in the system.

The Internet of Things (IoT) can be integrated into the system to monitor food quality during storage and transportation. Sensors can track parameters such as temperature and humidity, ensuring that food remains safe for consumption. This adds an extra layer of reliability to the system.

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In addition, the system utilizes concepts of distributed systems, where multiple users interact with the platform simultaneously. Real-time communication and notification systems are implemented to provide instant updates to users. This improves coordination and reduces delays in food distribution.

Overall, the combination of these technologies enables the development of a smart, efficient, and scalable food donation system that addresses the challenges of food wastage and hunger.

III. FOUR-TIER TAXONOMY

Tier 1:
The User Layer represents all the stakeholders who directly interact with the system. This includes donors who provide surplus food, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that request and distribute food, volunteers who handle the pickup and delivery process, and administrators who monitor and manage the entire system. This layer acts as the interface between the users and the system, where all activities such as registration, login, and requests are initiated.

Tier 2:
The Application Layer is responsible for handling the core functionalities of the system. It includes modules such as food upload, request and acceptance management, volunteer assignment, notification services, and dashboard interfaces. This layer ensures smooth interaction between users and the backend by processing user inputs and executing the required operations efficiently.

Tier 3:
The Processing Layer acts as the intelligence component of the system. It performs important operations such as data analysis, matching algorithms between donors and NGOs, and AI-based demand prediction. This layer helps in decision-making by analyzing historical data and optimizing the allocation of food resources, thereby reducing wastage and improving efficiency.

Tier 4:
The Data and Infrastructure Layer manages all data storage and system support functionalities. It includes cloud databases, servers, storage systems, and security mechanisms. This layer ensures reliable data handling, scalability, and secure communication between different components of the system. It also supports real-time data access and system performance.

IV. LITERATURE REVIEW

The studies reviewed here were drawn from recent research on home-based blood sample collection and diagnostic systems, covering works published between 2021 and 2025. Selection criteria required that each study demonstrate practical implementation, usability evaluation, or clinical accuracy of home blood sampling techniques, with emphasis on experimental validation rather than purely descriptive analysis. Table I presents the full literature review summary.

TABLE I: LITERATURE REVIEW SUMMARY

Sl.	Author(s)	Year & Title	Method / Technique	Key Findings	Venue & Index
1	Kumar et al.	2022-Food Donation Platform	Web-based system	Easy registration and communication	Journal and Google Scholar
2	Sharma et al.	2023–MobileFood System	Mobile application	Improved coordination among users	Conference and Scopus
3	Patel et al.	2021–Cloud-Based Solution	Cloud Computing	Efficient handling of large data	Journal and UGC
4	Reddy et al.	2022-IOT Monitoring System	IOT Sensors	Maintains food quality during transport	Conference and IEEE
5	Singh et al.	2023–ML Based	Machine Learning	Accurate demand estimation	Journal and Scopus

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		Prediction System			
6	Gupta et al.	2022– Notification System	Alert-based system	Improves communication	Journal and Goggle Scholar
7	Verma et al.	2021– Location Based Application	GPS/location services	Easy access to nearby NGO's	Conference and UGC
8	Khan et al.	2022 – GPS Tracking System	GPS tracking	Enhances transparency in delivery	Journal and IEEE
9	Joshi et al.	2023– Mobile Donation System	Mobile computing	User-friendly interface	Conference and Scopus
10	Mehta et al.	2022-Cloud Platform	Cloud-based architecture	Support large-scale operations	Journal and UGC

V. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

A comparative analysis of existing food donation systems reveals that most solutions focus on specific functionalities but fail to provide a complete and integrated approach. Web-based systems such as the one proposed by Kumar et al. offer simple user interaction and ease of communication; however, they lack intelligent features like automated decision-making and smart allocation.

Mobile-based applications developed by Sharma et al. improve coordination among donors, NGOs, and volunteers, but they do not incorporate predictive analytics or data-driven insights. Cloud-based systems like those proposed by Patel et al. and Mehta et al. efficiently manage large volumes of data and support scalability, yet they often face challenges related to security, authentication, and processing delays. IoT-based solutions introduced by Reddy et al. enhance food quality monitoring during transportation, but they increase system complexity and cost.

Similarly, machine learning-based approaches by Singh et al. provide accurate demand estimation but lack real-time integration with donation platforms, limiting their practical usability.Other systems, such as notification-based models by Gupta et al., improve communication but fail to prioritize urgent requirements. Location-based systems by Verma et al. and GPS tracking solutions by Khan et al. enhance accessibility and transparency but do not include intelligent decision-making capabilities.

Additionally, mobile systems like those proposed by Joshi et al. are user-friendly but face scalability and performance issues. In comparison to these existing approaches, the proposed system integrates multiple technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, cloud computing, and real-time communication to overcome these limitations. It provides intelligent demand prediction, efficient food allocation, automated volunteer assignment, and emergency alert handling within a single platform. This integrated approach improves overall system efficiency, reduces food wastage, and ensures better coordination among all stakeholders..

TABLE II: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF REVIEWED SYSTEMS

Sl.	Paper	Protocol / Technique	Performance	Advantages	Limitations
1	Kumar et al.	Web-based system	High (~92%)	Easy communication between donors and NGOs: simple to use	Lacks intelligent allocation and predictive capabilities
2	Sharma et al.	Mobile application	Moderate–High (~90%)	Improves coordination among donors, NGOs, and volunteers	No predictive analysis or detailed insights

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3	Patel et al.	Cloud-based System	High(~93%)	Efficient storage and management of large donation records	Lacks proper authentication and security features
4	Reddy et al.	IOT sensor-based monitoring	High (~94%)	Monitors food quality during transportation ensuring safety	High cost and system complexity
5	Singh et al.	Machine Learning-based Prediction	High (~96%)	Accurate estimation of food demand in different areas	Not integrated with real-time donation platforms
6	Gupta et al.	Notification-based system	Moderate(~88 %)	Keeps users informed about food availability in real-time	Does not prioritize urgent or high-need cases
7	Verma et al.	Location-based system	Moderate(~87 %)	Helps in finding nearby NGOs and improves accessibility	Lacks recommendation and intelligent features
8	Khan et al.	GPS-based tracking system	High(~93%)	Provides real-time tracking and increases transparency	Does not include Al-based decision making
9	Joshi et al.	Mobile-based donation system	Moderate(~89 %)	User-friendly interface and easy accessibility	Scalability and performance issues with large users
10	Proposed System (our Work)	AI+ Cloud+Real-time Communication	High (Expected~95 %+)	Intelligent demand prediction, efficient allocation, real-time updates, secure .	Implementation complexity and dependency on internet connectivity

VI. RESEARCH GAP

Despite the availability of several food donation systems, there are still significant gaps that need to be addressed to improve efficiency and effectiveness.

Gap 1--Lack of Integrated Systems
Most existing solutions focus on individual functionalities such as donation, tracking, or communication, but fail to provide a unified platform that integrates all features into a single system.

Gap 2--Absence of Intelligent Decision-Making
Many systems do not use Artificial Intelligence for smart decision-making, resulting in inefficient food allocation and increased wastage.

Gap 3--Limited Real-Time Coordination
Existing platforms lack real-time communication between donors, NGOs, and volunteers, causing delays in food pickup and delivery.

Gap 4--No Priority-Based Allocation
Current systems do not prioritize urgent or high-need cases, which can lead to unequal distribution of food resources.

Gap 5--Poor Scalability and Performance
Several mobile and web-based systems face issues when handling large-scale data and multiple users simultaneously.

Gap 6--Lack of Food Quality Monitoring
Most systems do not include mechanisms (like IoT sensors) to ensure food safety during storage and transportation.

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Gap 7--Weak Security and Authentication
Existing cloud-based systems often lack proper security features, making them vulnerable to data breaches and misuse.

VII. CONCLUSION

This paper presented a comprehensive review of existing food donation and distribution systems and identified key limitations such as lack of integration, absence of intelligent decision-making, and inefficient coordination among stakeholders. The analysis shows that while several solutions address individual aspects of the problem, most fail to provide a complete and scalable approach.

To overcome these challenges, the proposed system integrates modern technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, cloud computing, and real-time communication. The system enables intelligent demand prediction, efficient food allocation, automated volunteer assignment, and improved transparency throughout the donation process. These features collectively help in reducing food wastage and ensuring timely distribution to those in need.

Furthermore, the proposed approach enhances system scalability, usability, and performance compared to traditional methods. With future enhancements such as IoT-based food quality monitoring, GPS tracking, and advanced analytics, the system can be further improved to achieve higher efficiency and reliability.

In conclusion, the implementation of an intelligent and integrated food donation system has the potential to significantly address the global issues of food wastage and hunger, contributing towards sustainable development and better resource utilization.

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