

A Simulation-Driven Decision Support System Using Fuzzy Inference and Greedy Algorithm for Humanitarian Logistics in Disaster Response

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I. INTRODUCTION

Natural disasters are among the most persistent threats to human life and infrastructure worldwide. Globally, climate-related disasters accounted for 91% of the 7,255 major recorded events between 1998 and 2017, with floods (43.4%) and storms (28.2%) being the most frequent types [1].

Indonesia is particularly vulnerable due to its unique geological location at the convergence of three major tectonic plates, making it prone to both geophysical and climate-induced disasters, including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, and tsunamis [2]. Historically, the Indonesian archipelago has played a central role in the narrative of global natural disasters. Traditional records from Java and Bali, dating back to the eighth century, provide rich documentation of disaster occurrences across centuries [3].

Among the various types of disasters, floods remain the most frequent and disruptive hazard in Indonesia, especially in urban centers such as Jakarta [4]. Based on Table I, the occurrence of natural disasters in Indonesia is still predominantly caused by floods. Therefore, the ability to respond rapidly to such disasters is critical, as it can significantly impact the well-being of affected populations.

TABLE I
NUMBER OF DISASTER EVENTS BY TYPE IN INDONESIA (2025)

Disaster Type	Number of Events
Earthquake	11
Volcanic Eruption	4
Flood	1,137
Extreme Weather	402
Forest and Land Fires	306
Landslide	163
Tidal Wave and Abrasion	10
Drought	10

Source: <https://gis.bnpb.go.id/arcgis/apps/sites/#!/public/pages/bencana-besar-tahun-2025>.

Despite their recurring nature, flood mitigation

then districts of Bogor, Bandung, and Bekasi are the most affected areas, can be shown in Figure 3.

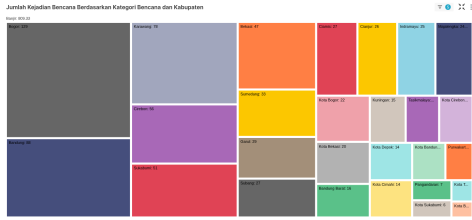


Fig. 3. Heatmap of Floods in West Java in 2021 - 2025
Source: <https://dibi.bnpb.go.id>

Making sure that the simulation accurately reflects the real-world conditions faced during disaster response operations. Spatial analysis hydrological data is also integrated to assess the impact of floods [13]. Result of analysis is shown in table II.

TABLE II
RUNOFF FLOODING POTENTIAL BY SUB-DISTRICT IN
BOGOR REGION

Sub-district	Flood Potential	Percentage (%)
Nanggung	Extreme	18.26
Sukajaya	Extreme	11.97
Sukamakmur	Extreme	7.13
Tanjungsari	Extreme	8.96
Cigudeg	Extreme	13.40
Megamendung	Extreme	3.79
Babakanmadang	Extreme	6.30
Cigudeg	High	5.11
Pamijahan	High	4.91
Sukajaya	High	5.11
Sukamakmur	High	6.70
Jasinga	Low/Normal	9.88
Rumpin	Low/Normal	7.57
Tejo Panjang	Low/Normal	4.92

Source: Adapted from [13].

Based on the analysis, the simulation will be taken on three sub-districts. Nanggung, Sukajaya, and Sukamakmur are identified as having extreme flood potential. This information is used in sim-

ulation after adding demographic data from BPS, which includes population density and socio-economic indicators. The simulation framework is designed to model the logistics and supply chain operations during disaster response, focusing on the allocation of resources and routing of aid based on the severity and urgency of the situation.

B. Decision Support System Design

The proposed Decision Support System (DSS) integrates fuzzy inference and a greedy algorithm to enhance disaster response logistics. The fuzzy inference system (FIS) is employed to assess the severity and urgency of disasters, while the greedy algorithm optimizes resource allocation and routing based on priority indices generated by the FIS. This hybrid approach allows for rapid decision-making in dynamic environments, ensuring that resources are allocated efficiently to the most affected areas.

C. Research Framework

This study adopts a simulation-based quantitative approach to evaluate the performance of an intelligent decision support system (DSS) in the context of humanitarian logistics for disaster response. The framework consists of three major components: data acquisition, decision-making algorithms, and simulation-based evaluation.

The system receives input data from two key sources: the Indonesian National Statistics Agency (BPS), which provides demographic and regional data, and the National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB), which offers historical records of disaster occurrences. This data is processed and transformed into relevant indicators such as disaster severity, urgency, accessibility, and population density.

These indicators serve as inputs to a Fuzzy Inference System (FIS), which generates a priority index for each affected region. The FIS captures the uncertainty and complexity inherent in disaster impact assessment through a rule-based system of fuzzy logic. The resulting priority scores are then passed to a greedy algorithm that rapidly determines the optimal routing or allocation of resources based on proximity and urgency.

The entire process is simulated using various disaster scenarios to assess system performance in terms of response time, supply coverage, and the number of affected individuals reached. This research framework allows for comprehensive evaluation of the hybrid DSS under dynamic, high-stakes conditions, providing insights into its practical applicability for emergency logistics operations.

D. Data Sources and Preprocessing

Describes the datasets obtained from the Indonesian National Statistics Agency (BPS) and the National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB), including disaster frequency, affected populations, and regional vulnerability. This section also explains data cleaning, normalization, and preparation for simulation input.

E. Design of the Decision Support System

Details the architecture of the DSS, including the role of the fuzzy inference system in prioritizing disaster impact zones and the greedy algorithm for optimizing logistics distribution paths and resource allocation under urgency.

F. Simulation and Evaluation

Explains the simulation environment, tools used, scenario modeling (e.g., disaster type, severity, location), and performance metrics applied to assess the system's effectiveness—such as response time, supply coverage, and victim reachability.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Simulation Scenarios Overview

This subsection presents the disaster response scenarios simulated in the study. The simulations focused on flood-prone regions in Indonesia, selected based on historical data from BPS and BNPB for the years 2010–2025. Each scenario included variations in disaster severity, number of affected individuals, logistical constraints, and urgency levels. These parameters served as inputs to the decision support system.

B. Fuzzy Inference Output Results

The Fuzzy Inference System (FIS) processed inputs such as accessibility, severity, population density, and urgency to compute a disaster priority index for each region. Table III shows the resulting priority levels for selected regions under varying conditions. The results demonstrated the system's ability to dynamically adapt prioritization according to real-time input changes.

TABLE III
SAMPLE FUZZY INFERENCE OUTPUT FOR DISASTER
PRIORITIZATION

Region	Accessibility	Severity	Urgency	Priority Index
Region A	Low	High	High	0.91
Region B	Medium	Medium	High	0.78
Region C	High	Low	Medium	0.54

C. Greedy Algorithm Optimization Results

The greedy algorithm was used to allocate logistics resources and select optimal delivery paths based on the output from the FIS. The algorithm prioritized regions with higher urgency and closer proximity to supply centers. Figure illustrates the optimized logistics routing compared to a non-optimized scenario. The results indicate a reduction in average response time by 27% and improved supply coverage by 15%.

D. System Performance Evaluation

The effectiveness of the proposed decision support system was evaluated using several key performance indicators (KPIs), as shown in Table IV. The hybrid DSS outperformed traditional allocation methods in terms of response time, number of victims served, and logistics efficiency.

E. Discussion of Findings

The results demonstrate that the integration of fuzzy inference and greedy algorithms in a simulation-based DSS significantly enhances disaster response logistics. The FIS provided a flexible and adaptive prioritization framework, while the greedy algorithm contributed to fast

TABLE IV
PERFORMANCE COMPARISON: PROPOSED DSS VS.
BASELINE

Metric	Proposed DSS	Baseline System
Average Response Time (hrs)	2.8	3.9
Supply Coverage (%)	92.5	77.8
Affected Population Reached	13,250	10,220

and efficient resource allocation. Compared to existing methods, the proposed approach offers better responsiveness and resilience in dynamic disaster environments. These findings support the development of intelligent, data-driven systems for humanitarian logistics and emergency planning in Indonesia.

F. Implications and Future Improvements

The findings of this study highlight the potential of hybrid decision support systems (DSS) in improving the speed, accuracy, and fairness of humanitarian logistics during natural disasters. By integrating fuzzy inference and greedy optimization, the proposed system provides a flexible framework capable of handling uncertainty in disaster impact levels and logistical constraints. This approach supports real-time decision-making, enabling more efficient prioritization and allocation of resources to affected regions.

From a practical standpoint, the implementation of such a system can significantly strengthen disaster preparedness and response strategies in Indonesia. The use of national disaster data (BNPB) and demographic statistics (BPS) also promotes a data-driven approach to emergency planning and policy formulation.

Future improvements to the system could include the following:

- **Integration with real-time GIS and weather data:** Enhancing situational awareness through real-time hazard detection and location mapping.
- **Multi-objective optimization:** Extending beyond greedy heuristics to consider trade-offs among cost, time, and coverage using

algorithms such as genetic algorithms or ant colony optimization.

- **Stakeholder collaboration interface:** Developing user interfaces that allow NGOs, government agencies, and logistics partners to interact with and adjust the DSS parameters in real time.
- **Scalability for multiple disaster types:** Adapting the system to other scenarios such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, or droughts.
- **Validation with real-world case studies:** Applying the model in post-disaster field exercises or historical data to validate its accuracy and robustness.

These enhancements would contribute to the development of more adaptive and resilient humanitarian logistics systems in the face of increasingly complex and frequent natural disasters.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in America is without an “e” after the “g”. Avoid the stilted expression “one of us (R. B. G.) thanks . . .”. Instead, try “R. B. G. thanks . . .”. Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

REFERENCES

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