

Research Article

Competitive Relief Supply Chain under the Uncertain Conditions

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Relief operations and planning to implement them are essential due to the unpredictability of natural disaster occurrences and their concomitant damages. The Crisis and Disaster Management Organization's responsibility is to execute plans, coordinate, control relief, and rescue operations to reduce the impacts and consequences of these disasters. Thus, this organization should attend to the struck regions' needs with their maximum power as soon as possible. This study has initially reviewed the latest available literature regarding the humanitarian supply chain to determine the research gap. Accordingly, in this research, a mathematical model with a leader-follower approach for relief delivery in the crisis response phase was designed, which took into account the policies of the country of Iran for the distribution of relief items. The amount of inventory of suppliers was also considered as uncertain. Then, to validate it, a numerical example was solved by the metaheuristic algorithm MOEA/D. The results indicated that the designed model is valid and the selected algorithm to solve it has an acceptable performance. Finally, some effective parameters were selected in the model and the sensitivity of the model was evaluated based on their changes.

1. Introduction

Natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, and drought embroil different regions of the world every year and often hurt human lives and properties. Moreover, natural disasters are increasing due to factors like population growth and climate change, and the current facilities are insufficient [1]. More comprehensively, natural disasters are associated with potential long-term economic, environmental, financial, human, and social impacts. These unexpected and severe events hurt economic growth [2] and enhance the uncertainty and challenges for organizations [3]. From the management's perspective, the detrimental impacts of disasters treat societies over the years, and their financial and human costs are inevitable for the victims. However, decision-makers can reduce human recompense and mortalities by their exact, effective, quick, and up-to-date responses. The performance of humanitarian organizations in encountering natural disasters (such as

earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes) and human factors (such as fire, environmental pollution, and war) should be assessed in different aspects to optimize the speed of operations, increase the flexibility of the services, and reduce the costs [4]. To this end, disaster management emphasizes planning, prioritization, and decision-making in relief operations [5]. Hence, managing disasters and crises is divided into several steps or phases (commonly included in pre-disaster and postdisaster phases). Predicting probable properties and lives recompenses and providing preparation programs to reduce the impacts of disasters through improving humanitarian logistics and emergency services are carried out in the predisaster step. In contrast, the post-disaster step comprises measures to respond to the disasters' recompenses [6]. The mentioned two steps are categorized into four steps for considering more details. The first step is the required measures for preventing a disaster and reducing its disastrous impacts. The second step is preparation measures, including planning manners in society to respond

to recompenses quickly. The third step is the response, including utilizing emergency plans and allocated resources to the quick rescue of the victims, providing medical care and treatment services, sending required services and products to injured regions, and helping prevent infrastructural and environmental recompenses. The fourth step, the final recovery, includes measures for returning to the normal situation [7].

Based on the discussed topics here, the purpose of this research is to design a mathematical model for planning and organizing relief operation during an earthquake, so as to minimize the costs, harmful environmental effects, and the number of unresponded demands. Based on this, we will first introduce the parameters and decision variables, then we will present the mathematical model, and after that we will solve the model using MOEA/D metaheuristic algorithm, and finally, we will analyze the sensitivity of some parameters.

2. Survey on Related Work

Maharjan and Hanaoka [8] introduced a multiobjective location-allocation model for supplying and distributing relief. Their proposed model considers parameters' inexact and time-varying nature and time-varying envelopment. Results indicated the time, location, and the number of temporary relief centers that should be created. Besides, how the resources should be allocated is revealed in their results. Salehi and Jabarpour [9] assessed a multiobjective model for locating, distributing, and routing multiperiod problems, considering evacuating injured and homeless individuals as well as fuzzy paths in relief services. Notably, the fuzzy approach is used to create uncertain conditions. Jaggi and Singh [10] designed an inventory relief supply chain model for relief product distribution to determine the optimal number of central distribution and relief centers. In this study, a center is considered for relief product distribution. Finally, the model is revised to optimize the total cost of relief operations. It is worth noting that an algorithm is proposed to find the model's optimal solution. In another study, Zahedi et al. [11] developed two innovative approaches for designing a relief supply chain network using the Internet of Things (IoT) to examine several suspect cases during pandemic (e.g., COVID-19). Their first approach (prioritizing approach) minimizes the maximum response time of ambulances. Moreover, their second approach (allocation approach) minimizes the total crisis response time. Each approach is examined and proved using many experimental problems and one real problem in Iran. Eventually, both of these approaches are proposed. The confirmed cases are reduced by 34.54%, implementing the proposed model based on the IoT in three continuous weeks. Saatchi et al. [12] presented a relief supply chain network in two phases (predisaster and postdisaster). They designed a relief supply chain in two directions (forward and backward directions). Eventually, they solved the model in extensive dimensions using the nondominated sorting genetic algorithm (NSGA-II). Manopiniwes and Irohara [13] studied

creating an integrated humanitarian supply chain management model to respond to floods. Their study discusses the interaction among various factors in the relief supply chain during an optimal framework. For this purpose, a model is created to control the total flow of supply distribution, evacuation planning, and relief resources and optimally formulate the routing of the temporary storehouse centers. Finally, a routing model for temporary storehouse problems (created for such disasters) is proposed. Meanwhile, the proposed model is formulated using a multiperiod approach. Mamashli et al. [14] studied the allocation routing problem in the crisis reaction phase. They proposed a scenario-based multiobjective planning model for examining the sustainable allocation of routing problem to cover factors such as sustainability and resilience (rarely considered in previous studies). Moreover, they proposed their model based on the concept of justice, and its purposes are minimizing the travel time, total environmental consequences, and losing total demand. Finally, they proposed a hybrid approach based on a multioptions objective planning method and heuristic solution algorithm to solve the problem in a reasonable time, given the complexity of the model. Vahdani et al. [15] presented a two-objective optimization model to plan a humanitarian regional logistics network. The mentioned model has been considered the extensive range of simultaneous decision-making regarding allocation of emergency facilities location, reclassification, sharing services, and vehicle routing. The two types of open and closed vehicle routing problems are used for ground and aerial routing. Due to the undetermined nature of the disaster, the cost, supply, and demand parameters are considered uncertain in their study. Finally, a hybrid robust optimization model is proposed. The validity of this model is examined in a real study case. Gutierrez et al. [16] assessed the routing problem using automobile routing problem with cumulative capacity. All related constraints are discussed and presented, given the various features of the problem during the time. Additionally, the analysis of related studies regarding solution algorithms and benchmark samples is provided in this study. Finally, some suggestions are provided for future studies in this regard. Emami et al. [17] debated a new term "secondary disaster" recently introduced regarding the consequences of disasters threatening human lives. All hurt regions may encounter secondary disasters due to natural disasters. However, this fact is generally ignored and can amplify the disasters' consequences. Therefore, they examined the designing of relief resource supply chain to reduce human and economic consequences of natural disasters and presented optimal relief and rescue operations, given the probable occurrence of primary and secondary disasters. Moreover, a single-objective planning mixed nonlinear integer planning model is presented to meet the demand for relief products, victims rescue, and evacuation of injured people, given the dynamic nature of secondary impacts and requiring continuous updating of the relief management process. The mentioned model minimizes the demand in primary and secondary crisis conditions, transportation time, transportation costs, and unmet

demand based on the region's prioritization. Also, the priority of demand scores is defined based on the unmet needs value and the period of privation from relief products and services. According to this perspective, the demand regions are prioritized, and unmet needs are minimized. A hybrid genetic algorithm (GA) approach and rolling-horizon planning are introduced to solve the model as the problem of the study is related to the classification of NP-hard problems. Eventually, the proposed algorithm is implemented on available datasets based on the case study, which indicates the high quality of the solution method in terms of the quality of solution and computational time. Modiri et al. [18] introduced a multiobjective mixed-integer mathematical planning model for designing relief product distribution networks in disaster relief logistics. The first objective function minimizes the total network costs and is divided into two parts: (1) relief costs (transportation, inventory, and fixed facilities costs) and (2) social costs (privation costs). The second objective function minimizes the produced pollution by the network. According to investigating the relevant literature, they declared that this is the first study that proposes a robust fuzzy optimization approach for the problem of designing the relief products distribution network, considering the environmental (CO₂ emissions), social (privation cost), and economic consequences under reliability and uncertainty. The multi-objective model is solved using multiobjective planning. A case study based on real data (flood in Sari Province in 2019) is evaluated to demonstrate the model's validity. The proposed model allows managers and decision-makers to adopt strategic and tactic decisions with the lowest cost and time. Moreover, they can enhance the structure of distribution networks and inventory and reduce victims' dissatisfaction. Ozen and Krishnamurthy [19] explained that the distribution of relief products for victims is one of the critical activities in reacting to disasters. Due to the dynamic changes in victims' requirements and postcrisis conditions, the distribution of relief products is challenging. They have modeled distribution operations. So that products such as tarps and blankets are distributed among the victims in various temporary distribution regions called relief centers by volunteers. They examined the impacts of victims' mobility on the distribution performance. Thus, they modeled every relief center as a queue and distribution operations as a generalized queue network (Gelenbe network). Meanwhile, the product form solutions are examined for the generalized queue network model; a new product form is proved for generalized queue networks with classified batch signals and transmission under particular conditions. They used this result to develop product form approximations applied to a wide range of settings. Then, they applied a generalized queue network model for a case study from relief distribution data of Nepal earthquakes and determined the impact of victims' mobility on the network performance. Mahmoodi et al. [20] declared that humanitarian supply chain management differs from commercial supply chains. Thus,

the purpose of humanitarian supply chains is to minimize the time of reacting to a disaster. Contrary, the purpose of the commercial supply chain is the maximization of profit. Hence, they developed a relief chain structure, which includes emerging technologies in humanitarian provision in two steps (preparation and reaction steps). They sought to maximize the total demand covered by additive manufacturing and distribution centers and the total real weight allocated to drones. Eventually, the proposed model is solved using three methods, including one exact method and two metaheuristic methods. Based on the implementation results, the performance of the nondominated ranking genetic algorithm is better in finding optimal solutions. After solving the model with Cuckoo optimization algorithm (COA) and comparing the results with GAMS software results, the genetics algorithm is better than other options. Hashemi et al. [21] declared that there are still vital and fundamental challenges to optimizing emergency medical services, despite the extensive research and efforts in this regard over the last four decades. The experienced operational problems throughout the implementation of the proposed model led to novel concerns and the development of other models. Therefore, they examined the optimal location of emergency medical centers to present quicker and more efficient care. They sought to propose a mathematical model for the location of medical emergency centers aiming to increase the quality and quantity of demand coverage. Then, the behavior of the model is analyzed by defining numerical examples. The model is solved with GAMS software in small dimensions. The model is calculated in large dimensions using a metaheuristic algorithm by genetics algorithm, based on its NP-hard nature. Eventually, the results of the figures are compared with each other. According to the results, GAMS software's ability to solve the problem is lost with enhancing the dimensions of the problem; the time of solving the problem is reduced using genetics algorithms compared to GAMS software. Finally, contour lines are used for data analysis in a numerical example. The potential points for emergency medical services followed these lines and performed as the demand points. The accuracy of the model is proved with different parameters. Consequently, their proposed model can respond to medical emergency service demands and determine the optimal location of medical emergency care facilities. More details about survey on related work are shown in Table 1.

3. Research Gap

Based on the above table and considering the examined scopes of previous studies, the considered scopes of the present study are more extensive and examine the considered problem from different perspectives. Also, in the current research, the humanitarian supply chain has been organized locally and in adherence to the policies of the Crisis Management Organization of Iran; accordingly, all public aid and purchased relief items are handed over to the

TABLE 1: Survey on related work.

Author(s)	Year	Studied scope				Studied phase				Type of goal				Problem features				Solving method	
		Locating routing, and transportation	Competitiveness	Uncertainty	Preparation	Prevention	Response (reaction)	Reconstruction	Economic	Social	Environmental	Time minimization	Multiproducts	Multiple transportation system	Multiperiod	Single-objective	Multiojective	Exact	Heuristic
Maharaj&Hanika	2020	*																*	*
Salehi &Jabbarpour	2020	*		*					*									*	*
Jaggi& Singh	2020	*																*	*
Zahedi et al.	2021	*																*	*
Madani-Saatchi et al.	2021	*			*													*	*
Mannopinives&Irohara	2021	*											*					*	*
Mamasli et al.	2021	*		*														*	*
Vahdani et al.	2022	*		*									*					*	*
Corona-Gutierrez et al.	2022	*											*					*	*
Enami et al.	2022	*											*					*	*
Modiri et al.	2022	*		*								*						*	*
Ozen& Krishnamurthy	2022	*			*							*						*	*
Mahmoodi et al.	2022	*											*					*	*
Hashemi et al.	2022	*											*					*	*
Present study			*										*					*	*

government, which, in turn, will ultimately decide on the quantity and modality of distributing them among the different involved organizations in the relief process. In addition, based on the level of response to the demand in each phase, nonprofit organizations that have cooperated in the distribution process will be provided with an incentive.

3.1. Problem Statement. The occurrence of natural disasters, particularly earthquakes, has uncertain nature. Hence, examining conditions and complete preparation in the reaction phase is very important and needs particular attention. Besides, reducing economic, environmental, and mental consequences is essential, needing deep examination and effective and logical solutions [22]. The proper and effective distribution of products and relief services after a disaster occurrence is critical among the mentioned items [23].

Therefore, a relief supply chain with triplet levels is introduced in this phase. According to Figure 1, in the first level, the supply centers are created permanently far from the disaster location to reduce costs and detrimental environmental consequences (due to relief measures, which are responsible for supplying and sending different types of relief products to distributors). At the second level, distribution centers (public and private) in hurt locations maximize the response temporarily to injured needs. Eventually, demand points are present as the final receiver of relief products.

3.2. Assumptions

- (1) The inventory of the suppliers is considered to be uncertain (fuzzy).
- (2) The costs of supplying and maintaining the products for suppliers have been overlooked.
- (3) The costs of establishing distribution centers have been overlooked given the nature of public and private distributors' establishment (temporary).
- (4) The model is multiproduct.
- (5) The model is multiperiod.
- (6) Various transportation systems (land, marine, and aerial) have been considered.
- (7) The possibility of a secondary disaster has not been considered.
- (8) The relief products demanded by the distributors (private and public) can be obtained from several supply centers.
- (9) Given the diversity of the transportation system, vehicles are assumed to be available in diverse forms, adequate numbers, and sufficient capacity.
- (10) The private distribution centers will receive financial incentives from the suppliers per response level (this is the difference between private distribution centers). Meanwhile, the speed of private

distributors (the response time to demand) is more than public distributors regarding response to demand.

- (11) The transportation costs and other related costs are similar for private and public distributors, as they provide services together.

This study tries to increase the coincidence degree of the model with real conditions considering logical conditions to design the model.

Optimizing the time and efficiently providing services are critical in the humanitarian supply chain. Hence, the multiplication of supply chain levels leads to the reduction of efficiency and extends the total time of the process. Thereby, the supply chain set does not perform properly.

Notably, relief products have high diversity. Hence, the studied model is designed in terms of multiproducts. According to the information regarding supply centers, these centers are used as gyms, storehouses, etc., in emergency cases. The supply centers can earn incomes by this utilization change; hence, this study ignores the costs of supply centers.

The sets and indices are as follows:

O the set of relief services represented by o indices; $o \in O$.

P the set of periods represented by p indices; $p \in P$.

I : the set of supply centers represented by i indices; $i \in I$.

J : the set of public and private distribution centers represented by j and j' indices; $(j \cup j') \in J$.

K the set of demand centers represented by k indices; $k \in K$.

R : the set of transportation represented by r ; $r \in R$.

3.3. Parameters

t_{ijr}^{po} is the average delivery time spent on relief service o from supply center i to distribution center j (public) using transport method r over the p period.

$t_{ij'r}^{po}$ is the average delivery time on relief service o from supply center i to distribution center (private) j' using transport method r over the p period.

t_{jkr}^{po} is the average delivery time on relief service o from supply center j to demand center (public) k using transportation method r over the p period.

$t_{j'kr}^{po}$ is the average delivery time on relief service o from supply center j' to demand center (private) k using transportation method r over the p period.

G_{ijr} is the CO₂ emission to deliver relief services from supply center i to distribution center j (public) using transportation method r per hour.

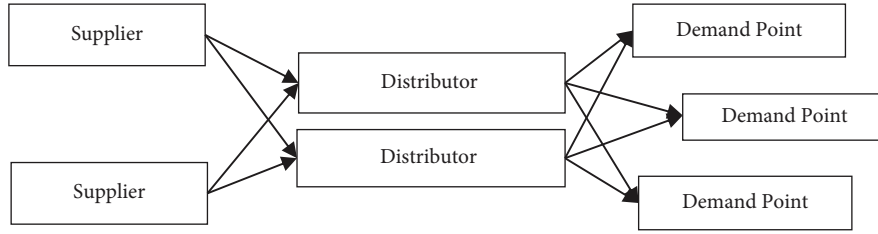


FIGURE 1: Levels of the proposed supply chain model.

$G_{ij'r}^l$ is the CO₂ emission to deliver relief services from supply center i to distribution center j' (private) using transportation method r per hour.

G_{jkr}'' is the CO₂ emission to deliver relief services from supply center j to demand center k (public) using transportation method r per hour.

$G_{j'kr}''$ is the CO₂ emission to deliver relief services from supply center j' to demand center k (private) using transportation method r per hour.

S_{ijr}^o is the costs of delivering relief service o from supply center i to distribution center j (public) using transportation method r per unit.

$S_{ij'r}^o$ is the costs of delivering relief service o from supply center i to distribution center j' (private) using transportation method r per unit.

S_{jkr}'' is the costs of delivering relief service o from supply center j to demand center k (public) using transportation method r per unit.

$S_{j'kr}''$ is the costs of delivering relief service o from supply center j' to demand center k (private) using transportation method r per unit.

\widetilde{Q}_i^{po} is the inventory of relief service o at supply center i over the uncertain p period.

D_j^{po} is the expected value of relief service o at supply center j (public) over the p period.

$D_{j'}^{po}$ is the expected value of relief service o at supply center j' (private) over the p period.

$D_k''^{po}$ is the expected value of relief service o at demand center k over the p period.

w_j^p is the weighted value of distribution center j (public) over the p period based on damage severity.

$w_{j'}^p$ is the weighted value of distribution center j' (private) over the p period based on damage severity.

$w_k''^p$ is the weighted value of demand center k over the p period based on damage severity.

φ_j^{po} is the acceptable level of receiving relief service o in distribution center j (public) over the p period.

$\varphi_{j'}^{po}$ is the acceptable level of receiving relief service o in distribution center j' (private) over the p period.

$\varphi_k''^{po}$ is the acceptable level of receiving relief service o in demand center k over the p period 3.

δ_k^o is the risk coefficient of waste related to disaster per thousand units of relief service o on the environment.

π is the risk coefficient of carbon dioxide emissions per kilogram on the environment.

U^o is the conversion coefficient of relief service o to waste.

$B_{j'k}^{po}$ is The incentives received value by distribution center j' (private) for the percentage demand of converting relief services o over the p period.

T is the total available time.

3.4. Decision Variables

x_{ijr}^{po} is the real value of relief service o provided by supply center i to distribution center j (public) using transportation method r over the p period.

$x_{ij'r}^{po}$ is the real value of relief service o provided by supply center i to distribution center j' (private) using transportation method r over the p period.

$x_{jkr}''^{po}$ is the real value of relief service o provided by supply center i to demand center j (public) using transportation method r over the p period.

$x_{j'kr}''^{po}$ is the real value of relief service o provided by supply center i to demand center j' (private) using transportation method r over the p period.

4. Mathematical Model

$$\min_{\substack{x_{ijr}^{po}, x_{jkr}^{po}, \\ x'_{ijr}{}^{po}, x''_{jkr}{}^{po}}} \sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \left(4 - \left(\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} w_j^p \times \frac{x_{ijr}^{po}}{D_j^{po}} + \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} w_{j'}^p \times \frac{x'_{ij'r}{}^{po}}{D_{j'}^{po}} \right) - \left(\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} w_k^p \times \frac{x_{jkr}^{po}}{D_k^{po}} + \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} w_k^p \times \frac{x''_{j'kr}{}^{po}}{D_k^{po}} \right) \right), \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\substack{x_{ijr}^{po}, x_{jkr}^{po}, \\ x'_{ijr}{}^{po}, x''_{jkr}{}^{po}}} & \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} \pi G_{ijr} \times t_{ijr}^{po} \times x_{ijr}^{po} + \sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} \pi G_{ij'r} \times t_{ij'r}{}^{po} \times x'_{ij'r}{}^{po} \right) \\ & + \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} \pi G_{jkr} \times t_{jkr}^{po} \times x_{jkr}^{po} \right. \\ & + \sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} \pi G_{j'kr} \times t_{j'kr}{}^{po} \times x''_{j'kr}{}^{po} \\ & + \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} \delta_k^o \times U^o \times x_{jkr}^{po} \right. \\ & \left. + \sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} \delta_k^o \times U^o \times x''_{j'kr}{}^{po} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\substack{x_{ijr}^{po}, x_{jkr}^{po}, \\ x'_{ijr}{}^{po}, x''_{jkr}{}^{po}}} & \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} S_{ijr}^o \times x_{ijr}^{po} \right) + \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} S_{ij'r}^o \times x'_{ij'r}{}^{po} \right) + \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} S_{jkr}^o \times x_{jkr}^{po} \right) \\ & + \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} S_{j'kr}^o \times x''_{j'kr}{}^{po} \right) + \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} B_{jkr}^{po} \times \left(w_k^p \times \frac{x_{jkr}^{po}}{D_k^{po}} \right) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Subject to:

$$\left(\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x_{ijr}^{po} + \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x'_{ij'r}{}^{po} \right) = \widetilde{Q}_i^{po} \quad \forall i \in I, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (4)$$

$$\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{r \in R} x_{ijr}^{po} \leq D_j^{po} \quad \forall j \in J, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{r \in R} x'_{ij'r}{}^{po} \leq D_{j'}^{po} \quad \forall j' \in J, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (6)$$

$$\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{r \in R} x_{ijr}^{po} \geq [\varphi_j^{po} D_j^{po}] \quad \forall j \in J, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (7)$$

$$\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{r \in R} x'_{ij'r}{}^{po} \geq [\varphi_{j'}^{po} D_{j'}^{po}] \quad \forall j' \in J, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (8)$$

$$\left(\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{r \in R} t_{ijr}^{po} + \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{r \in R} t_{ij'r}{}^{po} \right) + \left(\sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} t_{jkr}^{po} + \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} t_{j'kr}{}^{po} \right) \leq T \forall (j, j') \in J, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (9)$$

$x_{ijr}^{po}, x'_{ij'r}{}^{po}$ are non – negative integer variables
 $\forall i \in I, (j, j') \in J, r \in R, p \in P, o \in O.$ (10)

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{\substack{x_{jkr}^{po}, x''_{j'kr}{}^{po}}} & \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} \frac{(w_k^p \times x_{jkr}^{po})}{(D_k^{po} \times t_{jkr}^{po})} \right) \\ & + \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} \frac{(w_k^p \times x''_{j'kr}{}^{po})}{(D_k^{po} \times t_{j'kr}{}^{po})} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Subject to:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} x_{jkr}''^{po} + \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} x_{j'kr}'''^{po} \right) \\ & = \left(\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{r \in R} x_{ijr}''^{po} + \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{r \in R} x_{ij'r}''^{po} \right) \quad \forall (j, j') \in J, p \in P, o \in O. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x_{jkr}''^{po} + \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x_{j'kr}'''^{po} \right) \leq D_k''^{po} \\ & \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x_{jkr}''^{po} + \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x_{j'kr}'''^{po} \right) \geq \left[\varphi_k''^{po} D_k''^{po} \right] \\ & \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} t_{jkr}''^{po} \geq \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} t_{j'kr}'''^{po} \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & x_{jkr}''^{po}, x_{j'kr}'''^{po} \text{ are non - negative integer variables} \\ & \forall (j, j') \in J, k \in K, r \in R, p \in P, o \in O. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

Equation (1) (as the first objective function) minimizes the weighted rate of unmet demand for all periods. Equation (2) is the second objective function of the model in this section, aiming to reduce the detrimental environmental consequences of CO₂ emissions and waste. Equation (3) is introduced to minimize the applied costs to the supply chain. Equation (4) ensures that all suppliers' inventory is delivered to distributors (public and private) in each period. Equation (5) demonstrates that the demand of public distributors is not completely met in every period. Equation (6) demonstrates that the demand of private distributors is not completely met in every period. Equation (7) establishes fair conditions from public distributors as the minimum required demand. Equation (8) establishes fair conditions from private distributors as the minimum required demand.

Equation (9) tries to prevent surpassing each period's total time from the standard determined time. Equation (10) represents the decision variables of the high-level problem.

Equation (11) is considered an objective function of low-level and indicates the maximization of the weighted percentage of met demand value in the entire period. Equation (12) demonstrates the balance in each distribution center (public and private) for each period. Equation (13) determines the unmet demand in each period. Equation (14) determines the fair conditions in each period. Equation (15) demonstrates that the total time of relief products and service distribution by private distribution centers is shorter than public distribution centers in each period. Equation (16) demonstrates the decision variables of the low-level problem.

4.1. Problem-Solving Approach. Two-level planning is a specific type of multilevel planning. In these models, a subset of the high-level variables is dependent on the solution of the low-level variables. The model is thus solved as follows.

The first step: formulation of the integer, two-level, and fuzzy three-objective programming model.

According to equation (4), the problem is under uncertain conditions. Thus, the model is made certain at this step. For this purpose, equation (4) is rewritten as follows:

$$\left(\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x_{ijr}''^{po} + \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x_{ij'r}''^{po} \right) = E(\widetilde{Q}_i^{po}) \quad \forall i \in I, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (17)$$

where $E(\widetilde{Q}_i^{po}) = (Q_{iL}^{po} + 2Q_{iU}^{po} + Q_{iH}^{po})/4$. Q_{iL}^{po} and Q_{iH}^{po} are the pessimistic and optimistic high and low values of inventory, respectively, and Q_{iU}^{po} is the most probable value [25].

The second step is the creation of the low-level dual problem.

The dual theory is used at this step to form the low-level dual problem. It must be noted that if variables $x_{ijr}''^{po}$ and $x_{ij'r}''^{po}$ are constant, the low-level problem can be considered a common transportation problem. Moreover, equation (16) concerning the decision variables of the low-level problem can be reduced as $x_{jkr}''^{po}, x_{j'kr}'''^{po} \geq 0$. For this purpose, $b_j^{po}, c_k^{po}, d_k^{po}, e_k^{po}$ are introduced to represent dual variables from equations (12) to (15). As a result, the dual problem related to low-level is given as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{\substack{b_j^{po}, c_k^{po}, \\ d_k^{po}, e_k^{po}}} \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{r \in R} x_{ijr}''^{po} \times b_j^{po} \right) + \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{r \in R} x_{ij'r}''^{po} \times b_{j'}^{po} \right) + \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{k \in K} D_k''^{po} \times c_k^{po} \right) \\ & + \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{k \in K} \left(-\left[\varphi_k''^{po} \times D_k''^{po} \right] \right) \times d_k^{po} \right) + \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} \left(-t_{j'kr}'''^{po} \right) \times e_k^{po} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

Subject to:

$$(b_j^{po} + c_k^{po} - d_k^{po} - e_k^{po}) \geq \frac{w_k^{''p}}{(D_k^{''po} \times t_{jkr}^{''po})} \quad (19)$$

$$\forall j \in J, k \in K, r \in R, p \in P, o \in O.$$

$$(b_{j'}^{po} + c_k^{po} - d_k^{po} - e_k^{po}) \geq \frac{w_k^{''p}}{(D_k^{''po} \times t_{j'kr}^{''po})} \quad \forall j' \in J, \quad (20)$$

$$k \in K, r \in R, p \in P, o \in O.$$

$$b_j^{po}, b_{j'}^{po} \text{ urs } \forall (j, j') \in J, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (21)$$

$$c_k^{po} \geq 0 \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (22)$$

$$d_k^{po} \geq 0 \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (23)$$

$$e_k^{po} \geq 0 \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (24)$$

Equation (18) is the objective function of the low-level dual problem. Equations (19) to (24) are the constraints of the low-level dual problem (make the solution space of dual problem).

The third step: the M_1 model is converted into a single-level model with nonlinear equations (M_2).

$$\min_{\substack{x_{ijr}^{po}, x_{jkr}^{''po}, x_{ij'r}^{''po}, x_{j'kr}^{''po}, \\ b_j^{po}, b_{j'}^{po}, c_k^{po}, d_k^{po}, e_k^{po}}} \sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \left(4 - \left(\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} w_j^p \times \frac{x_{ijr}^{po}}{D_j^{''po}} + \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} w_{j'}^p \times \frac{x_{ij'r}^{po}}{D_{j'}^{''po}} \right) \right) \quad (25)$$

$$- \left(\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} w_k^{''p} \times \frac{x_{jkr}^{''po}}{D_k^{''po}} + \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} w_k^{''p} \times \frac{x_{j'kr}^{''po}}{D_k^{''po}} \right).$$

$$\min_{\substack{x_{ijr}^{po}, x_{jkr}^{''po}, x_{ij'r}^{''po}, x_{j'kr}^{''po}, \\ b_j^{po}, b_{j'}^{po}, c_k^{po}, d_k^{po}, e_k^{po}}} \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} \pi G_{ijr} \times t_{ijr}^{po} \times x_{ijr}^{po} + \sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} \pi G_{ij'r} \times t_{ij'r}^{po} \times x_{ij'r}^{po} \right) \quad (26)$$

$$+ \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} \pi G_{jkr} \times t_{jkr}^{''po} \times x_{jkr}^{''po} + \sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} \pi G_{j'kr} \times t_{j'kr}^{''po} \times x_{j'kr}^{''po} \right)$$

$$+ \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} \delta_k^o \times U^o \times x_{jkr}^{''po} + \sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} \delta_k^o \times U^o \times x_{j'kr}^{''po} \right),$$

$$\min_{\substack{x_{ijr}^{po}, x_{jkr}^{''po}, x_{ij'r}^{''po}, x_{j'kr}^{''po}, \\ b_j^{po}, b_{j'}^{po}, c_k^{po}, d_k^{po}, e_k^{po}}} \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} S_{ijr}^o \times x_{ijr}^{po} \right) + \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} S_{ij'r}^o \times x_{ij'r}^{po} \right) \quad (27)$$

$$+ \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} S_{jkr}^o \times x_{jkr}^{''po} \right) + \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} S_{j'kr}^o \times x_{j'kr}^{''po} \right)$$

$$+ \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} B_{j'k}^{po} \times \left(w_k^{''p} \times \frac{x_{j'kr}^{''po}}{D_k^{''po}} \right) \right).$$

Subject to:

$$x_{jkr}^{''po} \times \frac{(b_j^{po} + c_k^{po} - d_k^{po} - e_k^{po} - w_k^p)}{(D_k^{''po} \times t_{jkr}^{''po})} = 0 \quad \forall j \in J, k \in K, r \in R, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (28)$$

$$x_{j'kr}^{'''po} \times \frac{(b_{j'}^{po} + c_k^{po} - d_k^{po} - e_k^{po} - w_k^p)}{(D_k^{'''po} \times t_{j'kr}^{'''po})} = 0 \quad \forall j' \in J, k \in K, r \in R, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (29)$$

$$c_k^{po} \times \left(D_k^{po} - \left(\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x_{jkr}^{''po} + \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x_{j'kr}^{'''po} \right) \right) = 0 \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (30)$$

$$d_k^{po} \times \left(\left(\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x_{jkr}^{''po} + \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x_{j'kr}^{'''po} \right) - \left[\phi_k^{''po} \times D_k^{''po} \right] \right) = 0 \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (31)$$

$$e_k^{po} \times \left(\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} t_{jkr}^{''po} - \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} t_{j'kr}^{'''po} \right) = 0 \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (32)$$

$$x_{jkr}^{''po} \geq 0 \quad \forall j \in J, k \in K, r \in R, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (33)$$

$$x_{j'kr}^{'''po} \geq 0 \quad \forall j' \in J, k \in K, r \in R, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (34)$$

Including equations (5)-(10), (12)-(15), (17), and (19)-(24).

Equations (25)-(27) are the objective functions of the model that have transformed into a single-level (M_2). Further, equations (5)-(10), (12)-(15), (17), (33), and (34) specify the feasible region of the primal problem (M_0) while equations (19)-(24) specify the feasible region of the dual problem. Equations (28)-(32) create sufficient conditions to obtain the optimal value for the primal-dual problems.

As a result, the M_1 three-objective two-level integer planning model converts to a nonlinear mathematical optimization model, single-level and three-objective, and M_2 with $x_{ijr}^{po}, x_{jkr}^{''po}, x_{i'j'r}^{''po}, x_{j'kr}^{'''po}, b_j^{po}, b_{j'}^{po}, c_k^{po}, d_k^{po}, e_k^{po}$ variables. It

must be mentioned that solving the converted model is still challenging since equations (28)-(32) are nonlinear.

The fourth step is strategies of converting nonlinear constraints into linear constraints.

This step uses binary auxiliary variables to make equations (28)-(32) linear. The N parameter is defined as a large positive constant and $\theta_{jkr}^{po} \in \{0, 1\}$ is defined as the auxiliary variable for constraint (28). Considering equations (19) and (33), we will have the following:

$(b_j^{po} + c_k^{po} - d_k^{po} - e_k^{po} - w_k^p) / (D_k^{''po} \times t_{jkr}^{''po}) \geq 0$ and $x_{jkr}^{''po} \geq 0$. Consequently, equations (35) and (36) are added as follows:

$$x_{jkr}^{''po} \leq N \times (1 - \theta_{jkr}^{po}) \quad \forall j \in J, k \in K, r \in R, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (35)$$

$$\frac{(b_j^{po} + c_k^{po} - d_k^{po} - e_k^{po} - w_k^p)}{(D_k^{''po} \times t_{jkr}^{''po})} \leq N \times \theta_{jkr}^{po} \quad \forall j \in J, k \in K, r \in R, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (36)$$

Similarly, considering equations (20) and (34), we will have the following:

$(b_{j'}^{po} + c_k^{po} - d_k^{po} - e_k^{po} - w_k^p) / (D_k^{'''po} \times t_{j'kr}^{'''po}) \geq 0$ and $x_{j'kr}^{'''po} \geq 0$. Equations (37) and (38) are thus added as follows:

$$x_{j'kr}'''^{po} \leq N \times (1 - \theta_{j'kr}^{po}) \quad \forall j' \in J, k \in K, r \in R, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (37)$$

$$(b_{j'}^{po} + c_k^{po} - d_k^{po} - e_k^{po} - w_k^p) / (D_k^{po} \times t_{j'kr}'''^{po}) \leq N \times \theta_{j'kr}^{po} \quad \forall j' \in J, k \in K, r \in R, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (38)$$

In this section, $\tau_k^{po} \in \{0, 1\}$ is defined to make equation (30) linear based on equations (13) and (22). Thus, we will have the following:

$D_k^{po} - (\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x_{jkr}''^{po} + \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x_{j'kr}'''^{po}) \geq 0$ and $c_k^{po} \geq 0$. Equations (39) and (40) are thus added as follows:

$$c_k^{po} \leq N \times (1 - \tau_k^{po}) \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (39)$$

$$D_k^{po} - \left(\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x_{jkr}''^{po} + \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x_{j'kr}'''^{po} \right) \leq N \times \tau_k^{po} \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (40)$$

$\varepsilon_k^{po} \in \{0, 1\}$ is used to make equation (31) linear based on equations (14) and (23). Thus, we will have: $(\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x_{jkr}''^{po} +$

$\sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x_{j'kr}'''^{po}) - [\varphi_k^{po} \times D_k^{po}] \geq 0$ and $d_k^{po} \geq 0$. Equations (41) and (42) are thus added as follows:

$$d_k^{po} \leq N \times (1 - \varepsilon_k^{po}) \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (41)$$

$$\left(\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x_{jkr}''^{po} + \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x_{j'kr}'''^{po} \right) - [\varphi_k^{po} \times D_k^{po}] \leq N \times \varepsilon_k^{po} \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (42)$$

Eventually, $\sigma_k^{po} \in \{0, 1\}$ is used to make equation (32) linear based on equations (15) and (24). Thus, we will have the following:

$(\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} t_{jkr}''^{po} - \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} t_{j'kr}'''^{po}) \geq 0$ and $e_k^{po} \geq 0$. Equations (43) and (44) are thus added as follows:

$$e_k^{po} \leq N \times (1 - \sigma_k^{po}) \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (43)$$

$$\left(\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} t_{jkr}''^{po} - \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} t_{j'kr}'''^{po} \right) \leq N \times \sigma_k^{po} \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (44)$$

The fifth step is creating a multiperiod integer linear planning model of M_3 .

$$\begin{aligned}
& \min_{\substack{x_{ijr}^{po}, x_{jkr}^{po}, x_{ij'r}^{po}, x_{j'kr}^{po}, b_j^{po}, b_{j'}^{po}, c_k^{po}, d_k^{po}, e_k^{po}, \\ d_k^{po}, e_k^{po}, \theta_{jkr}^{po}, \theta_{j'kr}^{po}, \tau_k^{po}, \varepsilon_k^{po}, \sigma_k^{po}}} \sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \left(4 - \left(\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} \frac{w_j^p \times x_{ijr}^{po}}{D_j^{po}} + \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} \frac{w_{j'}^p \times x_{ij'r}^{po}}{D_{j'}^{po}} \right) \right. \\
& \left. - \left(\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} \frac{w_k^p \times x_{jkr}^{po}}{D_k^{po}} + \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} \frac{w_k^p \times x_{j'kr}^{po}}{D_k^{po}} \right) \right) \\
& \min_{\substack{x_{ijr}^{po}, x_{jkr}^{po}, x_{ij'r}^{po}, x_{j'kr}^{po}, b_j^{po}, b_{j'}^{po}, c_k^{po}, d_k^{po}, e_k^{po}, \\ \theta_{jkr}^{po}, \theta_{j'kr}^{po}, \tau_k^{po}, \varepsilon_k^{po}, \sigma_k^{po}}} \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} \pi G_{ijr} \times t_{ijr}^{po} \times x_{ijr}^{po} + \sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} \pi G_{ij'r} \times t_{ij'r}^{po} \times x_{ij'r}^{po} \right) \\
& + \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} \pi G_{jkr} \times t_{jkr}^{po} \times x_{jkr}^{po} + \sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} \pi G_{j'kr} \times t_{j'kr}^{po} \times x_{j'kr}^{po} \right) \tag{45} \\
& + \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} \delta_k^o \times U^o \times x_{jkr}^{po} + \sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} \delta_k^o \times U^o \times x_{j'kr}^{po} \right) \\
& \min_{\substack{x_{ijr}^{po}, x_{jkr}^{po}, x_{ij'r}^{po}, x_{j'kr}^{po}, b_j^{po}, b_{j'}^{po}, c_k^{po}, d_k^{po}, e_k^{po}, \\ \theta_{jkr}^{po}, \theta_{j'kr}^{po}, \tau_k^{po}, \varepsilon_k^{po}, \sigma_k^{po}}} \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} S_{ijr}^o \times x_{ijr}^{po} \right) + \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} S_{ij'r}^o \times x_{ij'r}^{po} \right) \\
& + \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{j \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} S_{jkr}^o \times x_{jkr}^{po} \right) + \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} S_{j'kr}^o \times x_{j'kr}^{po} \right) \\
& + \left(\sum_{o \in O} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} B_{j'k}^{po} \times \left(w_k^p \times \frac{x_{j'kr}^{po}}{D_k^{po}} \right) \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Subject to:

$$\left(\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x_{ijr}^{po} + \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x_{ij'r}^{po} \right) = \frac{(Q_{iL}^{po} + 2Q_{iH}^{po} + Q_{iU}^{po})}{4} \quad \forall i \in I, p \in P, o \in O. \tag{46}$$

$$\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{r \in R} x_{ijr}^{po} \leq D_j^{po} \quad \forall j \in J, p \in P, o \in O. \tag{47}$$

$$\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{r \in R} x_{ij'r}^{po} \leq D_{j'}^{po} \quad \forall j' \in J, p \in P, o \in O. \tag{48}$$

$$\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{r \in R} x_{ijr}^{po} \geq [\varphi_j^{po} D_j^{po}] \quad \forall j \in J, p \in P, o \in O. \tag{49}$$

$$\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{r \in R} x_{ij'r}^{po} \geq [\varphi_{j'}^{po} D_{j'}^{po}] \quad \forall j' \in J, p \in P, o \in O. \tag{50}$$

$$\left(\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{r \in R} t_{ijr}^{po} + \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{r \in R} t'_{ij'r}{}^{po} \right) + \left(\sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} t''_{jkr}{}^{po} + \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} t'''_{j'kr}{}^{po} \right) \leq T \quad \forall (j, j') \in J, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (51)$$

$$x_{ijr}^{po}, x'_{ij'r}{}^{po} \text{ are non - negative integer variables} \quad \forall i \in I, (j, j') \in J, r \in R, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (52)$$

$$\left(\sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} x''_{jkr}{}^{po} + \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{r \in R} x'''_{j'kr}{}^{po} \right) = \left(\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{r \in R} x_{ijr}^{po} + \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{r \in R} x'_{ij'r}{}^{po} \right) \quad \forall (j, j') \in J, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (53)$$

$$\left(\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x''_{jkr}{}^{po} + \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x'''_{j'kr}{}^{po} \right) \leq D_k''^{po} \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (54)$$

$$\left(\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x''_{jkr}{}^{po} + \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x'''_{j'kr}{}^{po} \right) \geq \left[\varphi_k''^{po} D_k''^{po} \right] \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (55)$$

$$\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} t''_{jkr}{}^{po} \geq \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} t'''_{j'kr}{}^{po} \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (56)$$

$$x''_{jkr}, x'''_{j'kr} \text{ are non - negative integer variables} \quad \forall (j, j') \in J, k \in K, r \in R, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (57)$$

$$\left(b_j^{po} + c_k^{po} - d_k^{po} - e_k^{po} \right) \geq \frac{w_k''^p}{\left(D_k''^{po} \times t''_{jkr}{}^{po} \right)} \quad \forall j \in J, k \in K, r \in R, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (58)$$

$$\left(b_{j'}^{po} + c_k^{po} - d_k^{po} - e_k^{po} \right) \geq \frac{w_k''^p}{\left(D_k''^{po} \times t'''_{j'kr}{}^{po} \right)} \quad \forall j' \in J, k \in K, r \in R, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (59)$$

$$b_j^{po}, b_{j'}^{po} \text{ urs} \quad \forall (j, j') \in J, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (60)$$

$$c_k^{po} \geq 0 \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (61)$$

$$d_k^{po} \geq 0 \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (62)$$

$$e_k^{po} \geq 0 \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (63)$$

$$x''_{jkr} \leq N \times \left(1 - \theta_{jkr}^{po} \right) \quad \forall j \in J, k \in K, r \in R, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (64)$$

$$\frac{\left(b_j^{po} + c_k^{po} - d_k^{po} - e_k^{po} - w_k''^p \right)}{\left(D_k''^{po} \times t''_{jkr}{}^{po} \right)} \leq N \times \theta_{jkr}^{po} \quad \forall j \in J, k \in K, r \in R, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (65)$$

$$x'''_{j'kr} \leq N \times \left(1 - \theta_{j'kr}^{po} \right) \quad \forall j' \in J, k \in K, r \in R, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (66)$$

$$\frac{\left(b_{j'}^{po} + c_k^{po} - d_k^{po} - e_k^{po} - w_k''^p \right)}{\left(D_k''^{po} \times t'''_{j'kr}{}^{po} \right)} \leq N \times \theta_{j'kr}^{po} \quad \forall j' \in J, k \in K, r \in R, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (67)$$

$$c_k^{po} \leq N \times \left(1 - \tau_k^{po} \right) \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (68)$$

$$D_k^{''po} - \left(\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x_{jkr}^{''po} + \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x_{j'kr}^{'''po} \right) \leq N \times \tau_k^{po} \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (69)$$

$$d_k^{po} \leq N \times (1 - \varepsilon_k^{po}) \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (70)$$

$$\left(\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x_{jkr}^{'po} + \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} x_{j'kr}^{''po} \right) - \left[\varphi_k^{po} \times D_k^{'po} \right] \leq N \times \varepsilon_k^{po} \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (71)$$

$$e_k^{po} \leq N \times (1 - \sigma_k^{po}) \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (72)$$

$$\left(\sum_{j \in J} \sum_{r \in R} t_{jkr}^{''po} - \sum_{j' \in J} \sum_{r \in R} t_{j'kr}^{'''po} \right) \leq N \times \sigma_k^{po} \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (73)$$

$$\theta_{jkr}^{po} \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall j \in J, k \in K, r \in R, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (74)$$

$$\theta_{j'kr}^{po} \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall j' \in J, k \in K, r \in R, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (75)$$

$$\tau_k^{po} \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (76)$$

$$\varepsilon_k^{po} \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O, \quad (77)$$

$$\sigma_k^{po} \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall k \in K, p \in P, o \in O. \quad (78)$$

The sixth step is solving the model.

F_1 , F_2 , and F_3 demonstrate the three-objective model of the M_3 , respectively. The branch-and-bound approach is then used to solve the single-objective mixed-integer planning model, using either (F_1) as the unmet demand rate, (F_2) as the total environmental damage, or (F_3) as total costs considered. The final value of each objective function will eventually be demonstrated by F_1^{\min} , F_2^{\min} , and F_3^{\min} .

In the seventh step, the M_3 model is rewritten as a single-objective model. Equation (79) [24] is used for this purpose. This equation is a weighted linear summation for converting a multiobjective problem to a single-objective problem. Thus, we have the following equation:

$$\min F = \alpha_1 \left(\frac{F_1 - F_1^{\min}}{F_1^{\min}} \right) + \alpha_2 \left(\frac{F_2 - F_2^{\min}}{F_2^{\min}} \right) + \alpha_3 \left(\frac{F_3 - F_3^{\min}}{F_3^{\min}} \right). \quad (79)$$

Now, the model is solved and tested considering the above objective function and equations (46)-(78) so that α_1 , α_2 , and α_3 are the weights of decision-making factors relevant to the sustainable goals.

$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 1$ and $\alpha_1 > \alpha_2 = \alpha_3$ should also be applied, given that the social sustainability goal was more important than environmental and economic sustainability goals for managers [24].

4.2. Parameter Setting. It is noteworthy that the multi-objective evolutionary algorithm based on decomposition (MOEA/D) [26] was implemented using MATLAB to solve the model. Accordingly, the optimal algorithm implementation condition is a subset with a minimum number of unresponded demands, destructive environmental effects, and costs. The considered assumptions are as follows: the relief operation is carried out with four suppliers and three distributors (one of them is a private distributor and two others are public distributors); four demand points for three periods. The model is examined via the mentioned assumptions, and the parameters of the model are valued as follows in Tables 2-31:

Further, $T = 14400\text{h}$, $\pi = 0.4$ and $r = 2$.

5. System Hardware Specifications for the Calculations

We used a laptop with 8 MB RAM, a 7-core Intel processor, and 64-bit Windows 10 to program and test the proposed method as well as the methods being compared in MATLAB. In addition, there was no specific limit on storage. A 1TB hard drive with approximately 700 GB of free space was utilized. The 2019a version of MATLAB was also used to conduct the tests on the proposed method and the method in comparison.

TABLE 2: Values of the input parameter w_j^p .

w_1^1	0.02
w_1^2	0.07
w_1^3	0.2
w_2^1	0.1
w_2^2	0.012
w_2^3	0.06

TABLE 3: Values of the input parameter $w_j^{p'}$.

$w_1^{1'}$	0.11
$w_1^{2'}$	0.27
$w_1^{3'}$	0.08

TABLE 4: Values of the input parameter $w_k^{p''}$.

$w_1^{1''}$	0.09
$w_1^{2''}$	0.2
$w_1^{3''}$	0.21
$w_2^{1''}$	0.36
$w_2^{2''}$	0.6
$w_2^{3''}$	0.11
$w_3^{1''}$	0.17
$w_3^{2''}$	0.1
$w_3^{3''}$	0.13
$w_4^{1''}$	0.08
$w_4^{2''}$	0.9
$w_4^{3''}$	0.26

TABLE 5: Values of the input parameter $D_j^{p_0}$.

D_1^{11}	401679
D_1^{21}	624630
D_1^{31}	994986
D_2^{11}	390624
D_2^{21}	602519
D_2^{31}	1013412
D_1^{12}	20268
D_1^{22}	30678
D_1^{32}	51591
D_2^{12}	18794
D_2^{22}	30374
D_2^{32}	49749
D_1^{13}	4974
D_1^{23}	7738
D_1^{33}	13013
D_2^{13}	4652
D_2^{23}	7600
D_2^{33}	12667

TABLE 6: Values of the input parameter $D_j^{p_0'}$.

$D_1^{11'}$	412735
$D_1^{21'}$	630158
$D_1^{31'}$	1050264
$D_1^{12'}$	20821
$D_1^{22'}$	33442
$D_1^{32'}$	54355
$D_1^{13'}$	5389
$D_1^{23'}$	8015
$D_1^{33'}$	12782

TABLE 7: Values of the input parameter $D_k^{p_0''}$.

$D_1^{11''}$	109479
$D_1^{21''}$	164218
$D_1^{31''}$	273697
$D_2^{11''}$	88289
$D_2^{21''}$	132434
$D_2^{31''}$	220724
$D_3^{11''}$	98884
$D_3^{21''}$	148326
$D_3^{31''}$	247211
$D_4^{11''}$	56505
$D_4^{21''}$	84758
$D_4^{31''}$	141263
$D_1^{12''}$	4414
$D_1^{22''}$	6622
$D_1^{32''}$	11036
$D_2^{12''}$	4767
$D_2^{22''}$	7151
$D_2^{32''}$	11919
$D_3^{12''}$	3884
$D_3^{22''}$	5827
$D_3^{32''}$	9711
$D_4^{12''}$	4591
$D_4^{22''}$	6887
$D_4^{32''}$	11477
$D_1^{13''}$	1191
$D_1^{23''}$	1787
$D_1^{33''}$	2979
$D_2^{13''}$	1059
$D_2^{23''}$	1589
$D_2^{33''}$	2648
$D_3^{13''}$	926
$D_3^{23''}$	1390
$D_3^{33''}$	2317
$D_4^{13''}$	1235
$D_4^{23''}$	1854
$D_4^{33''}$	3090

Table 32 illustrates the control parameters used in MOEA/D to solve the proposed chain problem. The population size parameter indicates the number of solutions in the MOEA/D search space, which has been considered 20 through a trial and error test. As mentioned, the function of heuristic optimization

methods is derived from generating multiple solutions to a problem in the optimization search space, and then, discovering and brainstorming the solutions to extract the proper solution, that is, the best solution as the response to the

TABLE 8: Values of the input parameter G_{ijr} .

G_{111}	0.295
G_{211}	0.149
G_{311}	0.138
G_{121}	0.252
G_{221}	0.068
G_{321}	0.189
G_{112}	0.314
G_{212}	0.189
G_{312}	0.368
G_{122}	0.347
G_{222}	0.242
G_{322}	0.247

TABLE 9: Values of the input parameter $G'_{ij'r}$.

G'_{111}	0.173
G'_{211}	0.012
G'_{311}	0.141
G'_{112}	0.255
G'_{212}	0.396
G'_{312}	0.187

TABLE 10: Values of the input parameter G''_{jkr} .

G''_{111}	0.311
G''_{121}	0.049
G''_{131}	0.225
G''_{131}	0.301
G''_{211}	0.165
G''_{221}	0.103
G''_{231}	0.124
G''_{241}	0.146
G''_{112}	0.411
G''_{122}	0.270
G''_{131}	0.375
G''_{131}	0.306
G''_{212}	0.184
G''_{222}	0.372
G''_{232}	0.148
G''_{242}	0.279

TABLE 11: Values of the input parameter $G'''_{j'kr}$.

G'''_{111}	0.561
G'''_{121}	0.203
G'''_{131}	0.227
G'''_{141}	0.312
G'''_{112}	0.321
G'''_{122}	0.299
G'''_{132}	0.286
G'''_{142}	0.239

TABLE 12: Values of the input parameter t^{po}_{ijr} .

t^{11}_{111}	19.32
t^{11}_{211}	33.12
t^{11}_{311}	15.18
t^{21}_{111}	12.6
t^{21}_{211}	19.8
t^{21}_{311}	14.4
t^{31}_{111}	31.2
t^{31}_{211}	38.4
t^{31}_{311}	52.8
t^{12}_{111}	16.5
t^{12}_{211}	22.5
t^{12}_{311}	24
t^{22}_{111}	9.9
t^{22}_{211}	13.5
t^{22}_{311}	16.2
t^{32}_{111}	23.1
t^{32}_{211}	31.5
t^{32}_{311}	56.7
t^{13}_{111}	26.4
t^{13}_{211}	64.8
t^{13}_{311}	38.4
t^{23}_{111}	29.7
t^{23}_{211}	43.2
t^{23}_{311}	72.9
t^{33}_{111}	36.3
t^{33}_{211}	89.1
t^{33}_{311}	52.8
t^{11}_{121}	30.36
t^{11}_{221}	22.08
t^{11}_{321}	17.9
t^{21}_{121}	9.9
t^{21}_{221}	21.6
t^{21}_{321}	11.7
t^{31}_{121}	33.6
t^{31}_{221}	26.4
t^{31}_{321}	57.6
t^{12}_{121}	40.5
t^{12}_{221}	19.5
t^{12}_{321}	27
t^{22}_{121}	11.7
t^{22}_{221}	14.4
t^{22}_{321}	24.3
t^{32}_{121}	27.3
t^{32}_{221}	33.6
t^{32}_{321}	37.8
t^{13}_{121}	31.2
t^{13}_{221}	36
t^{13}_{321}	43.2
t^{23}_{121}	35.1
t^{23}_{221}	48.6
t^{23}_{321}	40.5
t^{33}_{121}	42.9
t^{33}_{221}	49.5
t^{33}_{321}	59.4
t^{11}_{112}	31.02
t^{11}_{212}	42.30
t^{11}_{312}	39.48
t^{21}_{112}	16.5
t^{21}_{212}	22.5
t^{21}_{312}	24
t^{31}_{112}	52.8
t^{31}_{212}	67.2

TABLE 12: Continued.

t_{312}^{31}	76.8
t_{112}^{12}	50.7
t_{212}^{12}	42.9
t_{312}^{12}	109.2
t_{112}^{22}	20.4
t_{212}^{22}	14.4
t_{312}^{22}	26.4
t_{112}^{32}	39.6
t_{212}^{32}	56.1
t_{312}^{32}	59.4
t_{112}^{13}	43.2
t_{212}^{13}	57.6
t_{312}^{13}	72
t_{112}^{23}	43.2
t_{212}^{23}	61.2
t_{312}^{23}	57.6
t_{112}^{33}	91.2
t_{212}^{33}	114
t_{312}^{33}	79.8
t_{112}^{11}	47.94
t_{212}^{11}	45.12
t_{312}^{11}	76.14
t_{112}^{21}	25.5
t_{212}^{21}	21
t_{312}^{21}	40.5
t_{112}^{31}	81.6
t_{212}^{31}	72
t_{312}^{31}	129.6
t_{112}^{12}	50.6
t_{212}^{12}	54.6
t_{312}^{12}	81.8
t_{112}^{22}	16.8
t_{212}^{22}	21.6
t_{312}^{22}	16.8
t_{112}^{32}	46.2
t_{212}^{32}	59.1
t_{312}^{32}	72.6
t_{112}^{13}	50.4
t_{212}^{13}	61.2
t_{312}^{13}	75.6
t_{112}^{23}	50.4
t_{212}^{23}	72
t_{312}^{23}	75.6
t_{112}^{33}	68.4
t_{212}^{33}	96.9
t_{312}^{33}	119.7

TABLE 13: Values of the input parameter t_{ijr}^{po} .

t_{111}^{11}	38.4
t_{211}^{11}	32.4
t_{311}^{11}	49.2
t_{111}^{21}	8.4
t_{211}^{21}	9.3
t_{311}^{21}	12.3
t_{111}^{31}	40.02
t_{211}^{31}	41.4
t_{311}^{31}	56.58
t_{111}^{12}	27.9
t_{211}^{12}	27.9
t_{311}^{12}	34.2
t_{111}^{22}	46.5
t_{211}^{22}	46.5
t_{311}^{22}	57
t_{111}^{32}	52.08
t_{211}^{32}	52.08
t_{311}^{32}	63.84
t_{111}^{13}	69.3
t_{211}^{13}	65.1
t_{311}^{13}	75.6
t_{111}^{23}	28.8
t_{211}^{23}	27.36
t_{311}^{23}	15.84
t_{111}^{33}	50.4
t_{211}^{33}	41.58
t_{311}^{33}	34.02
t_{112}^{11}	76.8
t_{212}^{11}	64.8
t_{312}^{11}	98.4
t_{112}^{21}	30.6
t_{212}^{21}	24.3
t_{312}^{21}	35.1
t_{112}^{31}	95.88
t_{212}^{31}	76.14
t_{312}^{31}	109.98
t_{112}^{12}	60
t_{212}^{12}	57
t_{312}^{12}	33
t_{112}^{22}	69.3
t_{212}^{22}	65.1
t_{312}^{22}	75.6
t_{112}^{32}	93.06
t_{212}^{32}	87.42
t_{312}^{32}	101.52
t_{112}^{13}	132
t_{212}^{13}	105.3
t_{312}^{13}	152.1
t_{112}^{23}	57.12
t_{212}^{23}	45.36
t_{312}^{23}	65.52
t_{112}^{33}	84.24
t_{212}^{33}	113.4
t_{312}^{33}	126.36

problem. The reservoir parameter stores the dominant solutions throughout each iteration. Given that there are three objectives when faced with multiple objectives in heuristic optimization algorithms, we require a reservoir to store the most optimal solution in the form of the Pareto archive. The number of objective parameter depicts the number of objectives in the optimization algorithm: the first objective is the minimization of unresponded demands, the second objective is the minimization of destructive environmental effects, and the third objective is the costs of the supply chain. Also, maximum iterations show the limit of the algorithm implementation to obtain convergence, which is also the termination condition of the algorithm. The algorithm continues until it achieves convergence or maximum iterations.

TABLE 14: Values of the input parameter t_{jkr}^{po} .

t_{111}^{s11}	9.75
t_{121}^{111}	12.48
t_{131}^{111}	8.19
t_{141}^{111}	8.58
t_{111}^{21}	40.32
t_{121}^{21}	32.76
t_{131}^{21}	27.72
t_{141}^{21}	25.2
t_{111}^{31}	20.25
t_{121}^{31}	16.2
t_{131}^{31}	25.92
t_{141}^{31}	18.63
t_{111}^{12}	13.5
t_{121}^{12}	17.28
t_{131}^{12}	11.34
t_{141}^{12}	11.88
t_{111}^{22}	26.1
t_{121}^{22}	22.62
t_{131}^{22}	20.88
t_{141}^{22}	17.4
t_{111}^{32}	15.75
t_{121}^{32}	12.6
t_{131}^{32}	20.16
t_{141}^{32}	14.49
t_{111}^{13}	21
t_{121}^{13}	23.52
t_{131}^{13}	17.64
t_{141}^{13}	21.84
t_{111}^{23}	35.4
t_{121}^{23}	30.42
t_{131}^{23}	28.08
t_{141}^{23}	23.4
t_{111}^{33}	13.5
t_{121}^{33}	10.8
t_{131}^{33}	17.28
t_{141}^{33}	12.42
t_{111}^{11}	8.2
t_{121}^{11}	10.54
t_{131}^{11}	21.3
t_{141}^{11}	9.45
t_{111}^{21}	42.14
t_{121}^{21}	31.21
t_{131}^{21}	21.54
t_{141}^{21}	22.36
t_{111}^{31}	15
t_{121}^{31}	14.5
t_{131}^{31}	22.1
t_{141}^{31}	17.6
t_{111}^{12}	12.1
t_{121}^{12}	11.32
t_{131}^{12}	9.23
t_{141}^{12}	10.6
t_{111}^{22}	14.5
t_{121}^{22}	12.5
t_{131}^{22}	19.54

TABLE 14: Continued.

t_{241}^{22}	18.05
t_{211}^{32}	13.87
t_{221}^{32}	14.41
t_{231}^{32}	16.97
t_{241}^{32}	13.61
t_{211}^{13}	18.5
t_{221}^{13}	24.5
t_{231}^{13}	15.05
t_{241}^{13}	19.02
t_{211}^{23}	5.48
t_{221}^{23}	7.54
t_{231}^{23}	19.54
t_{241}^{23}	12.5
t_{211}^{33}	10.4
t_{221}^{33}	8.5
t_{231}^{33}	21.2
t_{241}^{33}	10.8
t_{111}^{11}	20.91
t_{112}^{11}	11.73
t_{122}^{11}	11.5
t_{132}^{11}	6.63
t_{142}^{11}	35.1
t_{112}^{21}	60.84
t_{122}^{21}	54.16
t_{132}^{21}	46.64
t_{142}^{21}	27.72
t_{112}^{31}	21.78
t_{122}^{31}	29.7
t_{132}^{31}	19.8
t_{142}^{31}	72.96
t_{112}^{12}	40.32
t_{122}^{12}	46.08
t_{132}^{12}	32.64
t_{142}^{12}	44.1
t_{112}^{22}	35.28
t_{122}^{22}	29.4
t_{132}^{22}	35.28
t_{142}^{22}	41.16
t_{112}^{32}	32.34
t_{122}^{32}	44.1
t_{132}^{32}	29.4
t_{142}^{32}	22.08
t_{112}^{13}	25.92
t_{122}^{13}	23.04
t_{132}^{13}	18.24
t_{142}^{13}	79.2
t_{112}^{23}	63.36
t_{122}^{23}	20.44
t_{132}^{23}	36.45
t_{142}^{23}	43.68
t_{112}^{33}	34.32
t_{122}^{33}	46.8
t_{132}^{33}	31.2
t_{142}^{33}	18.54
t_{112}^{11}	17.12
t_{122}^{11}	

TABLE 14: Continued.

$t_{232}^{''11}$	10.52
$t_{242}^{''11}$	15.5
$t_{212}^{''21}$	15.47
$t_{222}^{''21}$	10.05
$t_{232}^{''21}$	15.45
$t_{242}^{''21}$	25.25
$t_{212}^{''31}$	25.14
$t_{222}^{''31}$	22.1
$t_{232}^{''31}$	28.4
$t_{242}^{''31}$	11.5
$t_{212}^{''12}$	12.55
$t_{222}^{''12}$	25.25
$t_{232}^{''12}$	15.26
$t_{242}^{''12}$	29.45
$t_{212}^{''22}$	21.45
$t_{222}^{''22}$	29.5
$t_{232}^{''22}$	21.35
$t_{242}^{''22}$	30.48
$t_{212}^{''32}$	28.45
$t_{222}^{''32}$	27.54
$t_{232}^{''32}$	31.21
$t_{242}^{''32}$	26.44
$t_{212}^{''13}$	24.21
$t_{222}^{''13}$	23.87
$t_{232}^{''13}$	19.21
$t_{242}^{''13}$	16.87
$t_{212}^{''23}$	21.15
$t_{222}^{''23}$	12.5
$t_{232}^{''23}$	15.45
$t_{242}^{''23}$	26.44
$t_{212}^{''33}$	12.57
$t_{222}^{''33}$	10.54
$t_{232}^{''33}$	15.84
$t_{242}^{''33}$	22.25

TABLE 15: Continued.

$t_{131}^{''22}$	16
$t_{141}^{''22}$	10.26
$t_{111}^{''32}$	33
$t_{121}^{''32}$	33
$t_{131}^{''32}$	39
$t_{141}^{''32}$	26
$t_{111}^{''13}$	35
$t_{121}^{''13}$	20.7
$t_{131}^{''13}$	21.6
$t_{141}^{''13}$	12.6
$t_{111}^{''23}$	14
$t_{121}^{''23}$	18
$t_{131}^{''23}$	20
$t_{141}^{''23}$	12
$t_{111}^{''33}$	23
$t_{121}^{''33}$	25
$t_{131}^{''33}$	32
$t_{141}^{''33}$	20
$t_{111}^{''11}$	53
$t_{112}^{''11}$	28
$t_{122}^{''11}$	34
$t_{132}^{''11}$	20
$t_{142}^{''11}$	30
$t_{112}^{''21}$	38
$t_{122}^{''21}$	42
$t_{132}^{''21}$	26
$t_{142}^{''21}$	50.16
$t_{112}^{''31}$	63
$t_{122}^{''31}$	70
$t_{132}^{''31}$	73
$t_{142}^{''31}$	18
$t_{112}^{''12}$	26
$t_{122}^{''12}$	17
$t_{132}^{''12}$	21
$t_{142}^{''12}$	27.72
$t_{112}^{''22}$	35
$t_{122}^{''22}$	39
$t_{132}^{''22}$	23
$t_{142}^{''22}$	60
$t_{112}^{''32}$	83
$t_{122}^{''32}$	86
$t_{132}^{''32}$	57
$t_{142}^{''32}$	84
$t_{112}^{''13}$	49
$t_{122}^{''13}$	51
$t_{132}^{''13}$	30
$t_{142}^{''13}$	58
$t_{112}^{''23}$	73
$t_{122}^{''23}$	81
$t_{132}^{''23}$	50
$t_{142}^{''23}$	47
$t_{112}^{''33}$	55
$t_{122}^{''33}$	57
$t_{132}^{''33}$	37
$t_{142}^{''33}$	

TABLE 15: Values of the input parameter $t_{jkr}^{''po}$.

$t_{111}^{''11}$	17
$t_{121}^{''11}$	9
$t_{131}^{''11}$	9
$t_{141}^{''11}$	5
$t_{111}^{''21}$	44
$t_{121}^{''21}$	56
$t_{131}^{''21}$	62
$t_{141}^{''21}$	38
$t_{111}^{''31}$	33
$t_{121}^{''31}$	30.36
$t_{131}^{''31}$	42
$t_{141}^{''31}$	26
$t_{111}^{''12}$	6.6
$t_{121}^{''12}$	9.6
$t_{131}^{''12}$	6.3
$t_{141}^{''12}$	7.5
$t_{111}^{''22}$	11
$t_{121}^{''22}$	15.12

TABLE 16: Values of the input parameter δ_k^o .

δ_1^o	0.306
δ_2^o	0.583
δ_3^o	0.253
δ_4^o	0.324
δ_5^o	0.0871
δ_6^o	0.0554
δ_7^o	0.152
δ_8^o	0.234
δ_9^o	0.345
δ_{10}^o	0.144
δ_{11}^o	0.1
δ_{12}^o	0.412

TABLE 17: Values of the input parameter U^o .

U^1	0.42
U^2	0.25
U^3	0.36

TABLE 18: Values of the input parameter S_{ijr}^o .

S_{111}^o	20000
S_{211}^o	180000
S_{311}^o	200000
S_{611}^o	140000
S_{221}^o	150000
S_{321}^o	140000
S_{621}^o	1000000
S_{331}^o	1100000
S_{631}^o	1200000
S_{121}^o	200000
S_{421}^o	180000
S_{221}^o	200000
S_{621}^o	140000
S_{321}^o	150000
S_{621}^o	120000
S_{321}^o	1000000
S_{621}^o	2200000
S_{321}^o	2000000
S_{112}^o	80000
S_{212}^o	70000
S_{312}^o	80000
S_{612}^o	40000
S_{212}^o	30000
S_{312}^o	40000
S_{612}^o	700000
S_{312}^o	800000
S_{612}^o	700000
S_{122}^o	80000
S_{222}^o	70000
S_{322}^o	80000
S_{622}^o	40000
S_{322}^o	30000
S_{622}^o	40000
S_{322}^o	700000
S_{622}^o	800000
S_{322}^o	700000

TABLE 19: Values of the input parameter $S_{ijr}^{\prime o}$.

$S_{111}^{\prime o}$	250000
$S_{211}^{\prime o}$	200000
$S_{311}^{\prime o}$	250000
$S_{111}^{\prime 2}$	150000
$S_{211}^{\prime 2}$	140000
$S_{311}^{\prime 2}$	150000
$S_{111}^{\prime 3}$	2000000
$S_{211}^{\prime 3}$	15000000
$S_{311}^{\prime 3}$	2000000
$S_{112}^{\prime 1}$	70000
$S_{212}^{\prime 1}$	60000
$S_{312}^{\prime 1}$	70000
$S_{112}^{\prime 2}$	40000
$S_{212}^{\prime 2}$	30000
$S_{312}^{\prime 2}$	40000
$S_{112}^{\prime 3}$	800000
$S_{212}^{\prime 3}$	700000
$S_{312}^{\prime 3}$	800000

TABLE 20: Values of the input parameter $S_{jkr}^{\prime\prime o}$.

$S_{111}^{\prime\prime o}$	30000
$S_{112}^{\prime\prime o}$	20000
$S_{211}^{\prime\prime o}$	40000
$S_{212}^{\prime\prime o}$	40000
$S_{111}^{\prime\prime 2}$	25000
$S_{112}^{\prime\prime 2}$	17000
$S_{211}^{\prime\prime 2}$	20000
$S_{212}^{\prime\prime 2}$	15000
$S_{111}^{\prime\prime 3}$	120000
$S_{112}^{\prime\prime 3}$	80000
$S_{211}^{\prime\prime 3}$	140000
$S_{212}^{\prime\prime 3}$	80000
$S_{121}^{\prime\prime o}$	30000
$S_{122}^{\prime\prime o}$	20000
$S_{221}^{\prime\prime o}$	40000
$S_{222}^{\prime\prime o}$	40000
$S_{121}^{\prime\prime 2}$	25000
$S_{122}^{\prime\prime 2}$	17000
$S_{221}^{\prime\prime 2}$	20000
$S_{222}^{\prime\prime 2}$	15000
$S_{121}^{\prime\prime 3}$	120000
$S_{122}^{\prime\prime 3}$	100000
$S_{221}^{\prime\prime 3}$	140000
$S_{222}^{\prime\prime 3}$	80000
$S_{131}^{\prime\prime o}$	30000
$S_{132}^{\prime\prime o}$	20000
$S_{231}^{\prime\prime o}$	40000
$S_{232}^{\prime\prime o}$	40000

TABLE 20: Continued.

$S_{131}^{n_2}$	25000
$S_{132}^{n_2}$	17000
$S_{231}^{n_2}$	20000
$S_{232}^{n_2}$	15000
$S_{131}^{n_3}$	120000
$S_{132}^{n_3}$	80000
$S_{231}^{n_3}$	140000
$S_{232}^{n_3}$	80000
$S_{141}^{n_1}$	30000
$S_{142}^{n_1}$	20000
$S_{241}^{n_1}$	40000
$S_{242}^{n_1}$	40000
$S_{141}^{n_2}$	25000
$S_{142}^{n_2}$	17000
$S_{241}^{n_2}$	20000
$S_{242}^{n_2}$	15000
$S_{141}^{n_3}$	120000
$S_{142}^{n_3}$	80000
$S_{241}^{n_3}$	140000
$S_{242}^{n_3}$	80000

TABLE 21: Values of the input parameter $S_{jkr}^{n'o}$.

$S_{111}^{n_1}$	45000
$S_{112}^{n_1}$	25000
$S_{111}^{n_2}$	30000
$S_{112}^{n_2}$	20000
$S_{113}^{n_3}$	125000
$S_{111}^{n_3}$	85000
$S_{121}^{n_1}$	45000
$S_{122}^{n_2}$	25000
$S_{121}^{n_2}$	30000
$S_{122}^{n_3}$	20000
$S_{121}^{n_3}$	125000
$S_{122}^{n_3}$	85000
$S_{131}^{n_1}$	35000
$S_{132}^{n_2}$	30000
$S_{131}^{n_2}$	25000
$S_{132}^{n_3}$	25000
$S_{131}^{n_3}$	145000
$S_{132}^{n_3}$	90000
$S_{141}^{n_1}$	45000
$S_{142}^{n_2}$	30000
$S_{141}^{n_2}$	25000
$S_{142}^{n_3}$	25000
$S_{141}^{n_3}$	145000
$S_{142}^{n_3}$	90000

TABLE 22: Values of the input parameter B_{ijk}^{po} .

B_{11}^{11}	0.4106
B_{11}^{21}	0.7835
B_{11}^{31}	0.2370
B_{12}^{11}	0.2370
B_{11}^{22}	0.5663
B_{11}^{32}	0.5204
B_{13}^{11}	0.3944
B_{11}^{23}	0.3810
B_{11}^{33}	0.4445
B_{12}^{11}	0.3457
B_{12}^{21}	0.6309
B_{12}^{31}	0.6495
B_{12}^{12}	0.6495
B_{12}^{22}	0.2831
B_{12}^{32}	0.3609
B_{13}^{12}	0.7154
B_{12}^{23}	0.5128
B_{12}^{33}	0.3395
B_{13}^{11}	0.3205
B_{13}^{21}	0.3683
B_{13}^{31}	0.0415
B_{13}^{12}	0.0415
B_{13}^{22}	0.8293
B_{13}^{32}	0.8749
B_{13}^{13}	0.2746
B_{13}^{23}	0.3784
B_{13}^{33}	0.7580
B_{14}^{11}	0.6274
B_{14}^{21}	0.1692
B_{14}^{31}	0.1997
B_{14}^{12}	0.1997
B_{14}^{22}	0.3
B_{14}^{32}	0.2655
B_{14}^{13}	0.7265
B_{14}^{23}	0.9051
B_{14}^{33}	0.4120

TABLE 23: Values of the input parameter $Q_{iL}^{po}, Q_{iH}^{po}, Q_{iU}^{po}$.

Q_{11}^{11}	412848
Q_{12}^{11}	16451
Q_{13}^{11}	5538
Q_{11}^{21}	682154
Q_{12}^{21}	29455
Q_{13}^{21}	6837
Q_{11}^{31}	1083510
Q_{12}^{31}	52398
Q_{13}^{31}	12412
Q_{11}^{12}	522060
Q_{12}^{12}	26103
Q_{13}^{12}	6525
Q_{11}^{22}	783091
Q_{12}^{22}	39154
Q_{13}^{22}	9788
Q_{11}^{32}	1305152
Q_{12}^{32}	65257
Q_{13}^{32}	16314
Q_{11}^{13}	612542
Q_{12}^{13}	35761
Q_{13}^{13}	8025
Q_{11}^{23}	894840
Q_{12}^{23}	48468
Q_{13}^{23}	12235
Q_{11}^{33}	1487821
Q_{12}^{33}	71245
Q_{13}^{33}	21371

TABLE 24: Values of the input parameter φ_j^{po} .

φ_1^{11}	0.22
φ_1^{21}	0.3
φ_1^{31}	0.45
φ_1^{12}	0.17
φ_1^{22}	0.09
φ_1^{32}	0.07
φ_1^{13}	0.19
φ_1^{23}	0.14
φ_1^{33}	0.18
φ_2^{11}	0.31
φ_2^{21}	0.19
φ_2^{31}	0.31
φ_2^{12}	0.15
φ_2^{22}	0.07
φ_2^{32}	0.12
φ_2^{13}	0.08
φ_2^{23}	0.16
φ_2^{33}	0.09

TABLE 25: Values of the input parameter $\varphi_j^{\prime po}$.

$\varphi_1^{\prime 11}$	0.29
$\varphi_1^{\prime 21}$	0.19
$\varphi_1^{\prime 31}$	0.18
$\varphi_1^{\prime 12}$	0.29
$\varphi_1^{\prime 22}$	0.19
$\varphi_1^{\prime 32}$	0.18
$\varphi_1^{\prime 13}$	0.21
$\varphi_1^{\prime 23}$	0.39
$\varphi_1^{\prime 33}$	0.14

TABLE 26: Values of the input parameter $\varphi_k^{\prime\prime po}$.

$\varphi_1^{\prime\prime 11}$	0.61
$\varphi_2^{\prime\prime 11}$	0.51
$\varphi_3^{\prime\prime 11}$	0.66
$\varphi_4^{\prime\prime 11}$	0.71
$\varphi_1^{\prime\prime 12}$	0.09
$\varphi_2^{\prime\prime 12}$	0.08
$\varphi_3^{\prime\prime 12}$	0.07
$\varphi_4^{\prime\prime 12}$	0.15
$\varphi_1^{\prime\prime 13}$	0.12
$\varphi_2^{\prime\prime 13}$	0.28
$\varphi_3^{\prime\prime 13}$	0.19
$\varphi_4^{\prime\prime 13}$	0.37
$\varphi_1^{\prime\prime 21}$	0.51
$\varphi_2^{\prime\prime 21}$	0.47
$\varphi_3^{\prime\prime 21}$	0.62
$\varphi_4^{\prime\prime 21}$	0.37
$\varphi_1^{\prime\prime 22}$	0.28
$\varphi_2^{\prime\prime 22}$	0.19
$\varphi_3^{\prime\prime 22}$	0.09
$\varphi_4^{\prime\prime 22}$	0.17
$\varphi_1^{\prime\prime 23}$	0.18
$\varphi_2^{\prime\prime 23}$	0.29
$\varphi_3^{\prime\prime 23}$	0.37
$\varphi_4^{\prime\prime 23}$	0.49
$\varphi_1^{\prime\prime 31}$	0.38
$\varphi_2^{\prime\prime 31}$	0.61
$\varphi_3^{\prime\prime 31}$	0.52

TABLE 26: Continued.

$\varphi_4^{\prime\prime 31}$	0.41
$\varphi_1^{\prime\prime 32}$	0.08
$\varphi_2^{\prime\prime 32}$	0.19
$\varphi_3^{\prime\prime 32}$	0.28
$\varphi_4^{\prime\prime 32}$	0.36
$\varphi_1^{\prime\prime 33}$	0.67
$\varphi_2^{\prime\prime 33}$	0.41
$\varphi_3^{\prime\prime 33}$	0.59
$\varphi_4^{\prime\prime 33}$	0.44

TABLE 27: Values of the input parameter b_j^{po} .

b_1^{11}	0.22
b_1^{21}	0.11
b_1^{31}	0.91
b_1^{12}	0.35
b_1^{22}	0.34
b_1^{32}	0.87
b_1^{13}	0.24
b_1^{23}	0.08
b_1^{33}	0.74
b_2^{11}	0.53
b_2^{21}	0.37
b_2^{31}	0.33
b_2^{12}	0.78
b_2^{22}	0.87
b_2^{32}	0.21
b_2^{13}	0.87
b_2^{23}	0.14
b_2^{33}	0.71

TABLE 28: Values of the input parameter $b_j^{\prime po}$.

$b_1^{\prime 11}$	0.28
$b_1^{\prime 21}$	0.16
$b_1^{\prime 31}$	0.4
$b_1^{\prime 12}$	0.42
$b_1^{\prime 22}$	0.37
$b_1^{\prime 32}$	0.32
$b_1^{\prime 13}$	0.072
$b_1^{\prime 23}$	0.22
$b_1^{\prime 33}$	0.61

TABLE 29: Values of the input parameter c_k^{po} .

c_1^{11}	0.09
c_2^{11}	0.13
c_3^{11}	0.45
c_4^{11}	0.17
c_1^{12}	0.8
c_2^{12}	0.02
c_3^{12}	0.06
c_4^{12}	0.3
c_1^{13}	0.81
c_2^{13}	0.22
c_3^{13}	0.48
c_4^{13}	0.24
c_1^{21}	0.21
c_2^{21}	0.36

TABLE 29: Continued.

c_{11}	0.21
c_{11}	0.19
c_{12}	0.11
c_{12}	0.75
c_{12}	0.31
c_{12}	0.22
c_{13}	0.08
c_{13}	0.32
c_{13}	0.41
c_{13}	0.10
c_{13}	0.13
c_{13}	0.14
c_{13}	0.51
c_{13}	0.42
c_{13}	0.11
c_{13}	0.62
c_{13}	0.34
c_{13}	0.14
c_{13}	0.52
c_{13}	0.38
c_{13}	0.21
c_{13}	0.12

TABLE 30: Values of the input parameter d_k^{po} .

d_{11}	0.56
d_{11}	0.61
d_{11}	0.67
d_{11}	0.23
d_{12}	0.38
d_{12}	0.01
d_{12}	0.58
d_{12}	0.07
d_{13}	0.03
d_{13}	0.64
d_{13}	0.13
d_{13}	0.29
d_{13}	0.28
d_{13}	0.56
d_{13}	0.57
d_{13}	0.92
d_{13}	0.94
d_{13}	0.64
d_{13}	0.60
d_{13}	0.60
d_{13}	0.56
d_{13}	0.12
d_{13}	0.54
d_{13}	0.16
d_{13}	0.27
d_{13}	0.05
d_{13}	0.61
d_{13}	0.72
d_{13}	0.2
d_{13}	0.05
d_{13}	0.44
d_{13}	0.35
d_{13}	0.28
d_{13}	0.32
d_{13}	0.23
d_{13}	0.56

TABLE 31: Values of the input parameter e_k^{po} .

e_{11}	0.75
e_{11}	0.55
e_{11}	0.25
e_{11}	0.04
e_{12}	0.05
e_{12}	0.45
e_{12}	0.36
e_{12}	0.28
e_{13}	0.41
e_{13}	0.5
e_{13}	0.5
e_{13}	0.61
e_{13}	0.5
e_{13}	0.32
e_{13}	0.8
e_{13}	0.67
e_{13}	0.97
e_{13}	0.83
e_{13}	0.5
e_{13}	0.38
e_{13}	0.19
e_{13}	0.11
e_{13}	0.36
e_{13}	0.36
e_{13}	0.24
e_{13}	0.75
e_{13}	0.46
e_{13}	0.27
e_{13}	0.64
e_{13}	0.67
e_{13}	0.05
e_{13}	0.28
e_{13}	0.2
e_{13}	0.57
e_{13}	0.58
e_{13}	0.24

TABLE 32: Control parameters.

	Population size	20
	Reservoir	15
MOEA/D optimization	Number of objectives	3
	Maximum iteration	250

5.1. The Pseudocode of the Proposed Algorithm

A population of N point x^1, \dots, x^N , where x^i is the current solution to the i th subproblem.

Objective function F^1, \dots, F^N , where F^i is the F -value of x^i , that is, $F^i = F(x^i)$.

Initialize max iteration, that is, max it.

W hile ($t < \text{Max it number of iterations}$).

For every solution in population, that is, $i = 1, \dots, N$.

- (i) Initialize position of solution based on step 3-3-1-1-1.
- (ii) Compute the Euclidean distances between any two weight vectors and then work out the T and closest weight vectors to each weight vector. For each

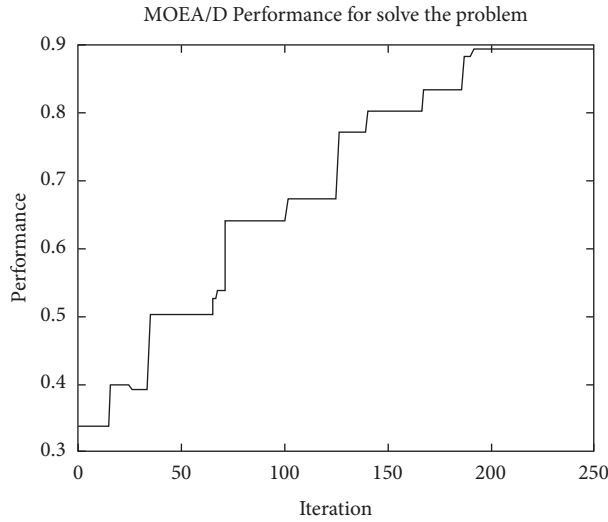


FIGURE 2: Performance trend of the algorithm.

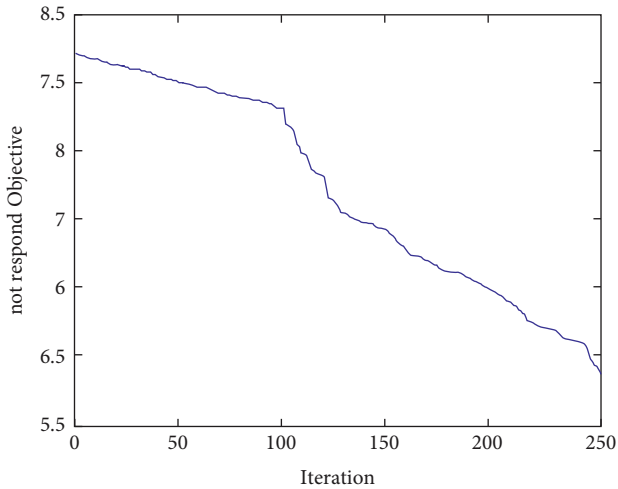


FIGURE 3: Not respond demand (first objective) considering the iteration of the algorithm.

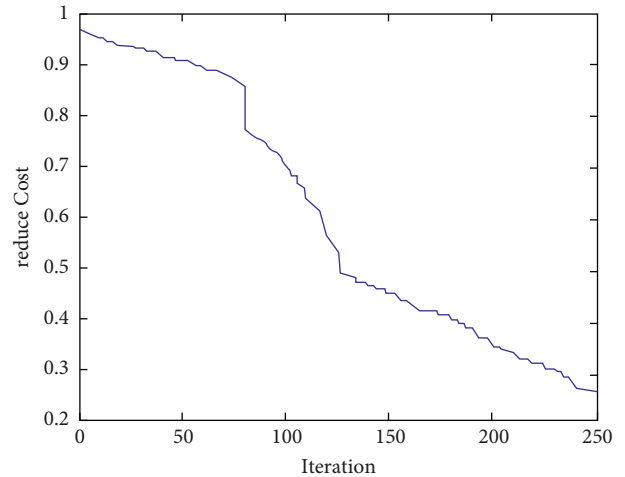


FIGURE 5: Costs (the third objective) considering the iteration of the algorithm.

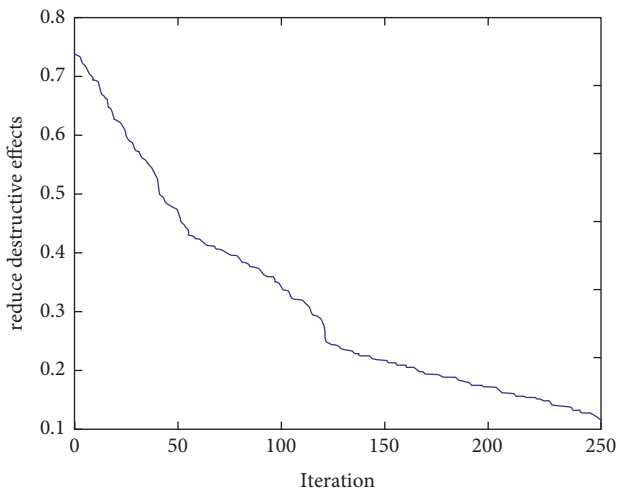


FIGURE 4: Destructive environmental effects in the supply chain (the second objective) considering the iteration of the algorithm.

- $i = 1, \dots, N$, set $B(i) = \{i_1, \dots, i_T\}$ where $\{\lambda^{i_1}, \dots, \lambda^{i_T}\}$ are T closest weight vectors to λ^i .
 - (iii) Evaluate fitness of solution based on step. 3-3-1-1-2.
 - (iv) $z = \{z_1, \dots, z_m\}^T$ where z_i is the best value found so far objective f_i (three-objective) and T is the number of the weight vectors in the neighborhood of each weight vector.
 - (v) An external repository (ER) which is used to store nondominated solutions found during the search.
 - (vi) Select a solution randomly and perform single point mutation.
 - (vii) Updating locations/solutions step 3-3-1-1-2 using a leader from ER based on best, the best solution is extracted via previous phase.
- End for.
- For** each $j = 1, \dots, m$.

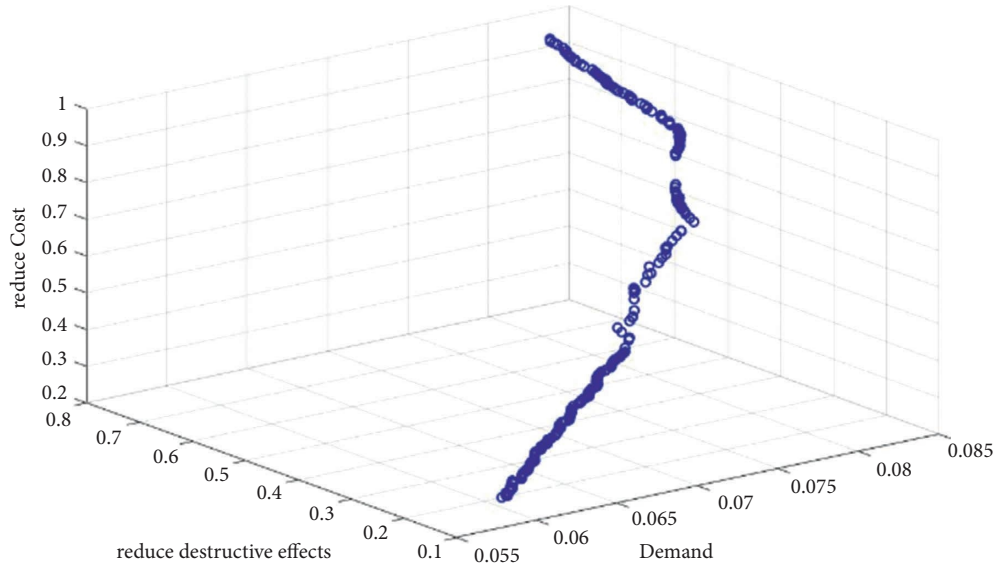


FIGURE 6: Pareto archive of the three objectives.

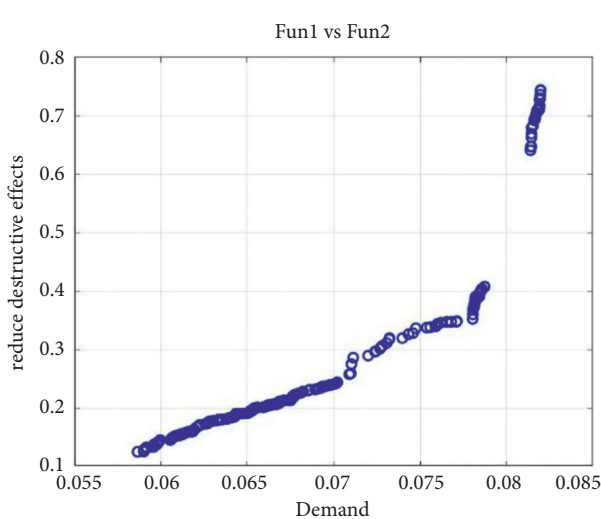


FIGURE 7: Pareto archive from the first and second objective functions.

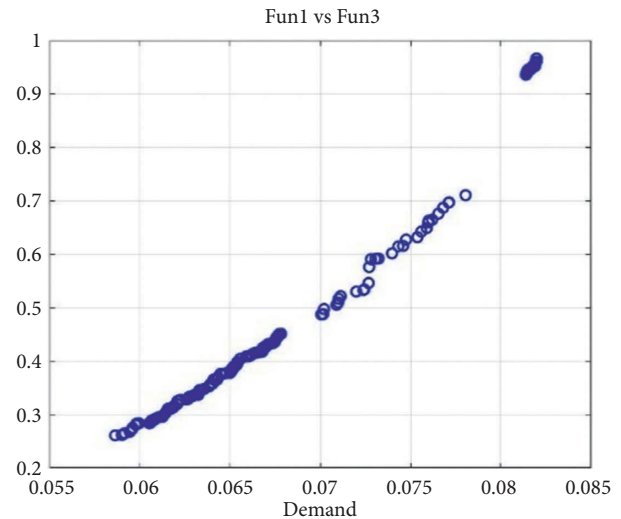


FIGURE 8: Pareto archive from the first and third objective functions.

- (viii) Update $z = \{z_1, \dots, z_m\}^T$ s: for each $j = 1, \dots, m$, if $z_j < f_j(y')$, then set $z_j = f_j(y')$.
 - (ix) Update position so if $j \in B(i)$, if $(\max \lambda^i \{f_j(y') - Z_t^*\} \leq \max \lambda^i \{f_j(x^j) - Z_t^*\})$, then set $x^j = y'$ and $F^j = F(y')$.
- End for.
 Recalculate from (ER) of all the vectors dominated by $F(y')$.
 Recalculate fitness of all solutions.
 Rank the solution/solution and find the current best x^* .
 End while.
 Results: best solution.

6. Result

One way to ensure the accuracy of the response is to analyze the performance of the optimization algorithms during each iteration (algorithm implementation). The response of performance accuracy is often normal within [0-1], with 1 denoting the 100% accuracy of the algorithm and 0 indicating inaccuracy in finding the optimal response to the problem. Therefore, the closer the algorithm performance is to 1, the more precise it is, and consequently, the more reliable the responses are. In addition, if an algorithm has an upward trend during each implementation (iteration) in terms of performance accuracy, it indicates that the algorithm is highly capable of solving the problem. Figure 2 shows the performance accuracy of the algorithm. As can be

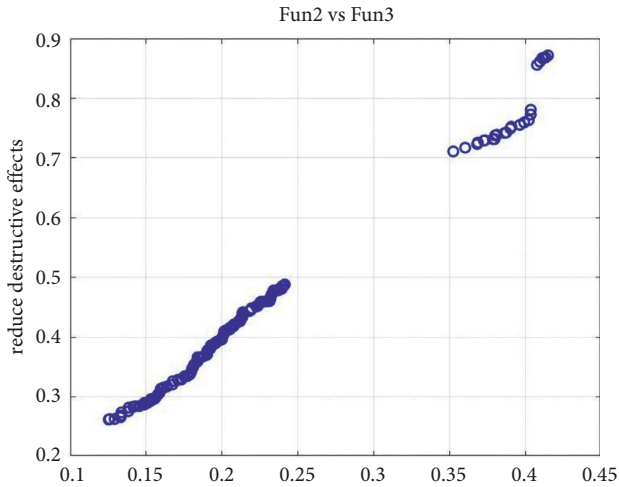


FIGURE 9: Pareto archive from the second and third objective functions.

TABLE 33: Values of the decision variable x_{ijr}^{po} .

x_{111}^{11}	14938
x_{111}^{12}	580
x_{111}^{13}	154
x_{111}^{111}	16296
x_{111}^{121}	871
x_{111}^{131}	103
x_{111}^{112}	13276
x_{111}^{122}	382
x_{111}^{132}	62
x_{111}^{122}	8359
x_{111}^{132}	313
x_{111}^{122}	59
x_{111}^{211}	14417
x_{111}^{221}	1307
x_{111}^{231}	122
x_{111}^{211}	22655
x_{111}^{221}	532
x_{111}^{231}	183
x_{111}^{212}	11357
x_{111}^{222}	501
x_{111}^{232}	112
x_{111}^{222}	7150
x_{111}^{232}	410
x_{111}^{222}	107
x_{111}^{311}	37063
x_{111}^{321}	1549
x_{111}^{331}	132
x_{111}^{311}	33975
x_{111}^{321}	1033
x_{111}^{331}	199
x_{111}^{312}	22452
x_{111}^{322}	491
x_{111}^{332}	160
x_{111}^{312}	14136
x_{111}^{322}	401
x_{111}^{332}	168
x_{111}^{312}	10864
x_{111}^{322}	354
x_{111}^{332}	86

TABLE 33: Continued.

x_{221}^{11}	9506
x_{221}^{12}	419
x_{221}^{13}	74
x_{221}^{111}	6883
x_{221}^{121}	295
x_{221}^{131}	35
x_{221}^{112}	7375
x_{221}^{122}	295
x_{221}^{132}	50
x_{221}^{112}	13387
x_{221}^{122}	871
x_{221}^{132}	88
x_{221}^{211}	24715
x_{221}^{221}	726
x_{221}^{231}	108
x_{221}^{212}	6309
x_{221}^{222}	273
x_{221}^{232}	91
x_{221}^{212}	5888
x_{221}^{222}	387
x_{221}^{232}	85
x_{221}^{212}	24709
x_{221}^{222}	861
x_{221}^{232}	118
x_{221}^{311}	21620
x_{221}^{321}	918
x_{221}^{331}	110
x_{221}^{312}	11641
x_{221}^{322}	379
x_{221}^{332}	112
x_{221}^{312}	1273
x_{221}^{322}	267
x_{221}^{332}	136
x_{221}^{312}	7469
x_{221}^{322}	484
x_{221}^{332}	91
x_{221}^{312}	8827
x_{221}^{322}	516
x_{221}^{332}	63
x_{221}^{312}	7867
x_{221}^{322}	208
x_{221}^{332}	41
x_{221}^{312}	5408
x_{221}^{322}	243
x_{221}^{332}	47
x_{221}^{312}	11327
x_{221}^{322}	629
x_{221}^{332}	74
x_{221}^{312}	16476
x_{221}^{322}	774
x_{221}^{332}	102
x_{221}^{312}	6730
x_{221}^{322}	387
x_{221}^{332}	64
x_{221}^{312}	4626
x_{221}^{322}	319
x_{221}^{332}	75
x_{221}^{312}	20076
x_{221}^{322}	746
x_{221}^{332}	95
x_{221}^{312}	16987
x_{221}^{322}	631
x_{221}^{332}	81

TABLE 33: Continued.

x_{312}^{31}	12473
x_{312}^{32}	312
x_{312}^{33}	128
x_{322}^{31}	9147
x_{322}^{32}	379
x_{322}^{33}	96

TABLE 34: Continued.

x_{312}^{23}	514
x_{311}^{31}	65774
x_{311}^{32}	3412
x_{311}^{33}	459
x_{312}^{31}	41137
x_{312}^{32}	1823
x_{312}^{33}	333

TABLE 34: Values of the decision variable x_{ij}^{po} .

x_{111}^{11}	42792
x_{111}^{12}	1573
x_{111}^{13}	485
x_{112}^{11}	32282
x_{112}^{12}	1552
x_{112}^{13}	357
x_{111}^{21}	48602
x_{111}^{22}	2204
x_{111}^{23}	709
x_{112}^{21}	50084
x_{112}^{22}	1451
x_{112}^{23}	589
x_{111}^{31}	89892
x_{111}^{32}	4183
x_{111}^{33}	680
x_{112}^{31}	59420
x_{112}^{32}	1671
x_{112}^{33}	500
x_{211}^{11}	33399
x_{211}^{12}	1284
x_{211}^{13}	461
x_{212}^{11}	25196
x_{212}^{12}	1422
x_{212}^{13}	311
x_{211}^{21}	36748
x_{211}^{22}	1798
x_{211}^{23}	674
x_{212}^{21}	43663
x_{212}^{22}	1249
x_{212}^{23}	408
x_{211}^{31}	63582
x_{211}^{32}	3412
x_{211}^{33}	561
x_{212}^{31}	51802
x_{212}^{32}	1570
x_{212}^{33}	449
x_{311}^{11}	28180
x_{311}^{12}	1284
x_{311}^{13}	267
x_{312}^{11}	21259
x_{312}^{12}	1336
x_{312}^{13}	247
x_{311}^{21}	33191
x_{311}^{22}	1798
x_{311}^{23}	390
x_{312}^{21}	34673
x_{312}^{22}	1330

TABLE 35: Values of the decision variable x_{jkr}^{po} .

x_{111}^{11}	8487
x_{211}^{11}	29258
x_{111}^{12}	403
x_{211}^{12}	194
x_{111}^{13}	71
x_{211}^{13}	65
x_{112}^{11}	10080
x_{212}^{11}	20718
x_{112}^{12}	320
x_{212}^{12}	240
x_{112}^{13}	34
x_{212}^{13}	46
x_{111}^{21}	16476
x_{211}^{21}	15476
x_{111}^{22}	726
x_{211}^{22}	673
x_{111}^{23}	204
x_{211}^{23}	189
x_{112}^{21}	12618
x_{212}^{21}	11618
x_{112}^{22}	341
x_{212}^{22}	300
x_{112}^{23}	160
x_{212}^{23}	160
x_{111}^{31}	17759
x_{211}^{31}	16454
x_{111}^{32}	717
x_{211}^{32}	700
x_{111}^{33}	118
x_{211}^{33}	100
x_{112}^{31}	11641
x_{212}^{31}	11541
x_{112}^{32}	312
x_{212}^{32}	300
x_{112}^{33}	112
x_{212}^{33}	112
x_{121}^{11}	10864
x_{221}^{11}	2117
x_{121}^{12}	516
x_{221}^{12}	315
x_{121}^{13}	80
x_{221}^{13}	76
x_{111}^{11}	5654

TABLE 35: Continued.

x_{222}^{11}	2178
x_{122}^{12}	184
x_{222}^{12}	84
x_{122}^{13}	40
x_{222}^{13}	50
x_{121}^{21}	13384
x_{221}^{21}	13267
x_{121}^{22}	629
x_{221}^{22}	679
x_{121}^{23}	163
x_{221}^{23}	178
x_{122}^{21}	111777
x_{222}^{21}	111756
x_{122}^{22}	273
x_{222}^{22}	314
x_{122}^{23}	128
x_{222}^{23}	128
x_{121}^{31}	24709
x_{221}^{31}	23521
x_{121}^{32}	918
x_{221}^{32}	935
x_{121}^{33}	92
x_{221}^{33}	110
x_{122}^{31}	12473
x_{222}^{31}	11545
x_{122}^{32}	334
x_{222}^{32}	350
x_{122}^{33}	120
x_{222}^{33}	80
x_{131}^{11}	7129
x_{231}^{11}	13737
x_{131}^{12}	338
x_{231}^{12}	328
x_{131}^{13}	60
x_{231}^{13}	67
x_{132}^{11}	5654
x_{232}^{11}	152
x_{132}^{12}	210
x_{232}^{12}	310
x_{132}^{13}	35
x_{232}^{13}	30
x_{131}^{21}	11327
x_{231}^{21}	10654
x_{131}^{22}	580
x_{231}^{22}	440
x_{131}^{23}	176
x_{231}^{23}	131
x_{132}^{21}	10095
x_{232}^{21}	9541
x_{132}^{22}	273
x_{232}^{22}	200

TABLE 35: Continued.

x_{132}^{23}	107
x_{232}^{23}	150
x_{131}^{31}	15443
x_{231}^{31}	13527
x_{131}^{32}	660
x_{231}^{32}	590
x_{131}^{33}	84
x_{231}^{33}	105
x_{132}^{31}	9147
x_{232}^{31}	8441
x_{132}^{32}	245
x_{232}^{32}	220
x_{132}^{33}	80
x_{232}^{33}	80
x_{141}^{11}	7469
x_{241}^{11}	2866
x_{141}^{12}	354
x_{241}^{12}	350
x_{141}^{13}	74
x_{241}^{13}	82
x_{142}^{11}	316
x_{242}^{11}	8830
x_{142}^{12}	147
x_{242}^{12}	145
x_{142}^{13}	28
x_{242}^{13}	30
x_{141}^{21}	1298
x_{241}^{21}	9756
x_{141}^{22}	484
x_{241}^{22}	624
x_{141}^{23}	136
x_{241}^{23}	181
x_{141}^{21}	7571
x_{241}^{21}	7462
x_{142}^{22}	223
x_{242}^{22}	296
x_{142}^{23}	128
x_{242}^{23}	85
x_{141}^{31}	19304
x_{241}^{31}	18452
x_{141}^{32}	574
x_{241}^{32}	644
x_{141}^{33}	73
x_{241}^{33}	73
x_{142}^{31}	8315
x_{242}^{31}	7641
x_{141}^{32}	223
x_{241}^{32}	248
x_{142}^{33}	88
x_{242}^{33}	120

TABLE 36: Values of the decision variable $x'''_{fkr}{}^{po}$.

$x'''_{111}{}^{11}$	30708
$x'''_{111}{}^{12}$	1325
$x'''_{111}{}^{13}$	71
$x'''_{112}{}^{11}$	42792
$x'''_{112}{}^{12}$	1681
$x'''_{112}{}^{13}$	40
$x'''_{121}{}^{11}$	36748
$x'''_{121}{}^{22}$	1279
$x'''_{111}{}^{23}$	496
$x'''_{121}{}^{21}$	35957
$x'''_{112}{}^{22}$	1128
$x'''_{112}{}^{23}$	468
$x'''_{111}{}^{31}$	70159
$x'''_{111}{}^{32}$	1486
$x'''_{111}{}^{33}$	544
$x'''_{112}{}^{31}$	47231
$x'''_{112}{}^{32}$	1063
$x'''_{112}{}^{33}$	308
$x'''_{121}{}^{11}$	11810
$x'''_{121}{}^{12}$	911
$x'''_{121}{}^{13}$	80
$x'''_{122}{}^{11}$	24005
$x'''_{122}{}^{12}$	1034
$x'''_{122}{}^{13}$	35
$x'''_{121}{}^{21}$	26079
$x'''_{121}{}^{22}$	1624
$x'''_{121}{}^{23}$	549
$x'''_{122}{}^{21}$	28252
$x'''_{122}{}^{22}$	1624
$x'''_{122}{}^{23}$	423
$x'''_{121}{}^{31}$	50427
$x'''_{121}{}^{32}$	1783
$x'''_{121}{}^{33}$	391
$x'''_{122}{}^{31}$	28948
$x'''_{122}{}^{32}$	1519
$x'''_{122}{}^{33}$	359
$x'''_{131}{}^{11}$	19684
$x'''_{131}{}^{12}$	1035
$x'''_{131}{}^{13}$	60
$x'''_{132}{}^{11}$	24005
$x'''_{132}{}^{12}$	991
$x'''_{132}{}^{13}$	34
$x'''_{131}{}^{21}$	33191
$x'''_{131}{}^{22}$	1798
$x'''_{131}{}^{23}$	390
$x'''_{132}{}^{21}$	39810
$x'''_{132}{}^{22}$	1798
$x'''_{132}{}^{23}$	332
$x'''_{131}{}^{31}$	5481
$x'''_{131}{}^{32}$	1486
$x'''_{131}{}^{33}$	340
$x'''_{132}{}^{31}$	33519

TABLE 36: Continued.

$x'''_{132}{}^{32}$	1013
$x'''_{132}{}^{33}$	372
$x'''_{141}{}^{11}$	16535
$x'''_{141}{}^{12}$	869
$x'''_{141}{}^{13}$	74
$x'''_{142}{}^{11}$	13568
$x'''_{142}{}^{12}$	603
$x'''_{142}{}^{13}$	28
$x'''_{141}{}^{21}$	22522
$x'''_{141}{}^{22}$	1102
$x'''_{141}{}^{23}$	337
$x'''_{142}{}^{21}$	24399
$x'''_{142}{}^{22}$	1102
$x'''_{142}{}^{23}$	287
$x'''_{141}{}^{31}$	43849
$x'''_{141}{}^{32}$	1188
$x'''_{141}{}^{33}$	425
$x'''_{142}{}^{31}$	42661
$x'''_{142}{}^{32}$	861
$x'''_{142}{}^{33}$	243

TABLE 37: Changes in each objective function per 50 iterations.

Iteration	Changes in the first objective function (percentage)	Changes in the second objective function (normalized between 0 and 1)	Changes in the third objective function (Toman)
50	7.99	0.90873	467500000
100	7.8	0.70214	451000000
150	6.8	0.45398	438000000
200	6.4	0.35193	398400000
250	5.5	0.26031	375000000

observed, during the implementation of the algorithm, 1 to 250 iterations have been determined, and the algorithm has shown an upward trend with regards to accuracy. Also, at roughly the 200th iteration, the algorithm achieves 90% convergence, with no changes in the responses from that point forward. This shows that the algorithm performance is highly accurate; therefore, the findings from the implementation of this algorithm can be trusted to solve the supply chain problem being analyzed.

Figure 3 illustrates the results from the effects of the algorithm implementation on the first objective, that is, the minimization of the unresponded demands. It can be seen that the range of the changes in each iteration of the algorithm, up to the maximum iteration, is [5.5-8.5]. With an increase in the iteration, the unresponded demand converges at approximately 0.5.

Figure 4 illustrates the results from the effects of the algorithm implementation on the second objective of the

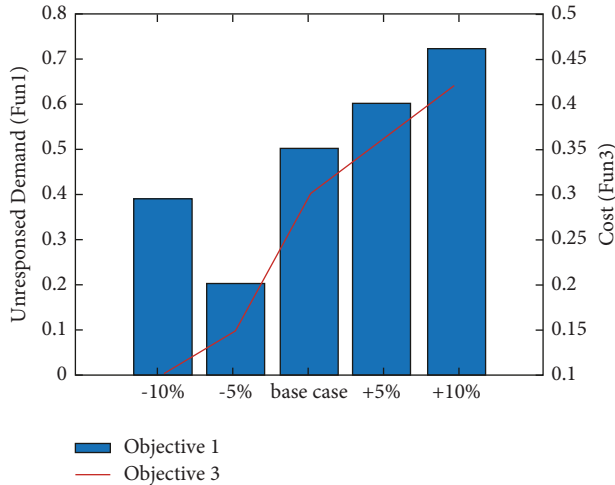


FIGURE 10: Sensitivity analysis of parameter w_k^p and its impacts on the first and third objective functions.

model, that is, the minimization of destructive environmental effects. It can be seen that the range of the changes in each iteration of the algorithm, up to the maximum iteration, is [0.1-0.8]. With an increase in the iteration, the destructive environmental effects converge at approximately 0.1.

Figure 5 illustrates the results from the effects of the algorithm implementation on the second objective of the model, that is, the minimization of destructive environmental effects. It can be seen that the range of the changes in each iteration of the algorithm, up to the maximum iteration, is [0.2-1]. During an increase in the iteration, the cost converges at approximately 0.2.

Given that the designed relief supply chain in this study is multiobjective, we need to extract the Pareto archive from the algorithm for the comparison of one objective with other objectives. The Pareto archive shows whether the algorithm sought to achieve optimal responses or not. Considering the objective functions introduced in the humanitarian supply chain model in this study, Figure 6 illustrates the Pareto archive of each objective.

Figure 6 is a 3D depiction of the Pareto archive of the responses obtained during each iteration of the algorithm for every three objectives. According to the graph, the algorithm has clearly attempted to reduce the unresponsed demands, the destructive environmental effects, and the costs to solve the problem. Further, the problem has been solved in a way to minimize each of the objectives during each iteration. The majority of the responses have been compressed near the minimum ranges of each three objectives, and the dispersion of the responses is marginal. The results reveal that, ultimately, the responses for the unresponsed demands have converged at roughly 5%, for the destructive environmental effects at 10%, and for the costs at 20%. Figures 7-9 show separate 2D graphs of the Pareto archive of the objective functions.

Findings obtained from numerous experiments revealed that the weights of the first objective are greater than the other two objectives with the first objective weighing 0.5 ($\alpha_1 = 0.5$), the second 0.2 ($\alpha_1 = 0.2$), and the

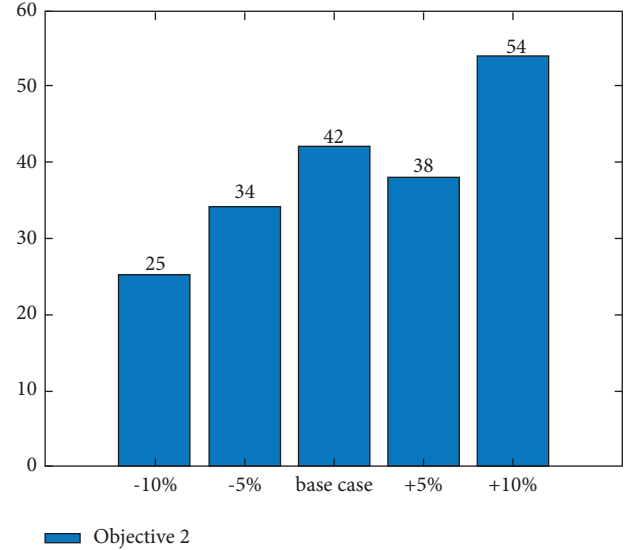


FIGURE 11: Sensitivity analysis of parameter δ_k^p and its impacts on the second objective function.

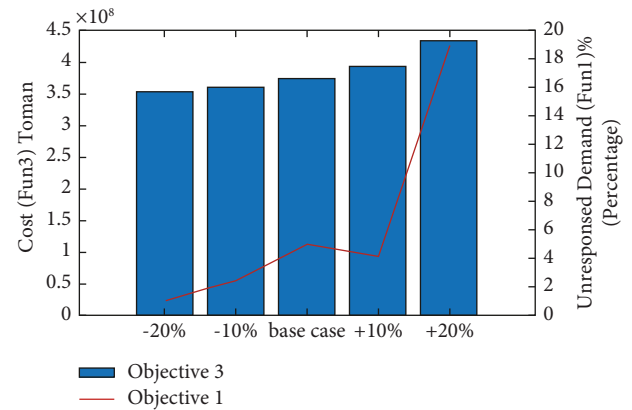


FIGURE 12: Sensitivity analysis of parameter D_k^p and its impacts on the first and third objective functions.

third 0.3 ($\alpha_1 = 0.3$). Also, the values of the decision variables are shown in Tables 33-36, and the changes in each objective function per 50 iterations are shown in Table 37.

7. Sensitivity Analysis

To examine the effect of parameter w_k^p on the first and third objective functions, we solved the problem with different values (+10%, +5%, ground state, -5%, and -10%) and reported the behavior of the first and third objective functions. According to Figure 10, a 5% increase in the parameter does not have a significant impact on the first objective function. However, a decrease by the same amount would reduce in first objective function by 30%. Further, a 10% increase/decrease in the parameter on the third objective function is substantial.

Figure 11 shows that a 5% decrease/increase in parameter δ_k^p does not cause a significant change in the second

objective function. However, a 10% decrease/increase in the coefficient of the parameter would decrease and increase the second objective function by 17% and 12%, respectively.

Figure 12 shows the sensitivity analysis of parameter D_k^p on the first and third objective functions. The increase/decrease in the perimeter on the third objective function in the considered scope is not substantial, whereas, for instance, a 20% increase in the parameter on the first objective function is.

8. Conclusions and Outlook

In this research, an attempt was made to provide a design by observing the dimensions of the sustainability in the humanitarian supply chain model in the face of the crisis, in a local way according to the policies of the country of Iran. Considering the research gap, this study introduced a relief supply chain model under uncertainty with a leader-member exchange approach. Accordingly, on the upper level, the government, as the supplier, would provide distributors (governmental and nongovernmental) with relief goods so that they could distribute them to victims at demand points. Afterward, the model was solved using MOEA/D. According to the results, the selected algorithm has high accuracy and acceptable performance. Further, during each iteration, the objective functions became more optimized. It was also revealed that the objective function associated with the minimization of the unresponded demands outweighed the other objectives. Finally, the sensitivity of the objective functions to several parameters was examined. In the future research, we intend to locate distribution organizations based on appropriate criteria and also apply government budget restrictions and use simulation methods to extract better results.

Data Availability

There are no available data for this study.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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