

Original Research Article

Strategy for the Location of Shelters in Communities of High Seismic Risk in the Central-South Zone of Mexico

ABSTRACT

Earthquakes cause various effects on human settlements, from general damage to goods and services, collapse and destabilization of buildings, to give rise to diseases and the death of people. Mexico is one of the countries with the highest risk of earthquakes given its location in the so-called "Ring of Fire" which registers the majority of telluric movements worldwide. In particular, the central-southern zone of Mexico has been severely affected by recent earthquakes. Since the greatest impact has been the immediate loss of housing and basic service infrastructure, a strategy is imperative to locate shelters that cover these needs during and after the seismic event until the affected housing and services are restored. Similarly, that these shelters have the capacity to receive the majority of the long-term affected population. Therefore, this paper develops a logistics strategy to locate these centers for the state of Puebla, which has been severely affected by these events. The strategy makes use of Weber's multiple location model which is solved using a nearest neighbor heuristic and mixed programming. The results provide coverage for high-risk areas that can be implemented in other regions of the country.

Keywords: Humanitarian Logistics; Facility Location; Weber Problem; Heuristics; Natural Disasters

1. INTRODUCTION

Due to its geographical location, climatic, orographic and hydrological characteristics, as well as its volcanic and seismic activity, Mexico is prone to the impact of a wide variety of natural phenomena with the potential to cause disasters. The negative consequences of these events are increased by the poor social and economic conditions that exist in large sectors of the population, which generates high levels of vulnerability in many regions of the country [1].

Natural disasters are measured by the economic and social impacts they generate, such as: injured people and deaths, houses, schools and hospitals damaged, among others. Frequently, the greatest effects are found in the most vulnerable and highly marginalized communities [2].

One of the most devastating events was the 1985 earthquake, which caused nearly 6,000 deaths and economic losses of more than 4.1 billion dollars. In 2017, another earthquake of similar magnitude caused 369 deaths and losses of 3264.4 million dollars [2].

2. SEISMIC RISK IN MEXICO

Earthquakes are phenomena caused by movements of the Earth's crust which produce vibrations that can spread in various directions. Earthquakes in Mexico are mainly due to two types of movements: the first is subduction, which occurs along the coastal portion of Jalisco and Chiapas; the second occurs between the Pacific and North American plates through a lateral sliding movement [3].

The country is located in one of the most active seismic zones in the world, the Pacific "Ring of Fire", whose name is due to the high degree of seismicity resulting from the mobility of four tectonic plates: North American, Cocos, Rivera and the Pacific as shown in Figure 1. In the last 200 years in Mexico there have been 75 relevant earthquakes due to the damages or losses they generated, of these, 60 had a magnitude greater than 7.0 [4].

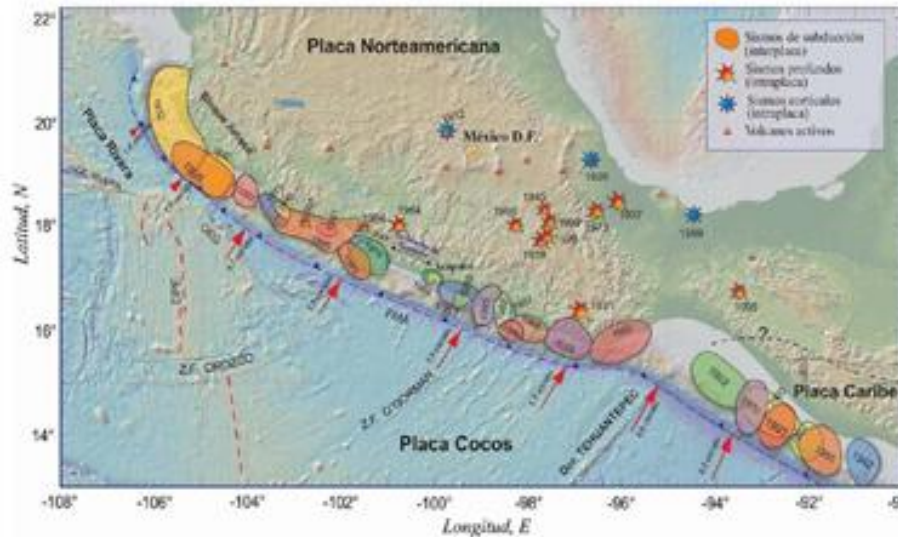


Fig. 1. Areas of Greater Seismic Risk in Mexico [4].

In the state of Puebla, three regions of seismic risk have been identified (see Figure 2) [4]:

- High Risk (113 municipalities): the epicenters are frequent and include communities such as Tehuacan, Acatlan, and Izucar de Matamoros.
- Medium Risk (53 municipalities): epicenters are less frequent and include communities such as San Martin Texmelucan, Cholula, Puebla, Oriental, Lara Grajales, Ciudad Serdan, Tecamachalco, Acatzingo and Atlixco.
- Low Risk (51 municipalities): epicenters are rare, such as Sierra Norte and Nororiental, Cuetzalan region, Teziutlan and Zacatlan.

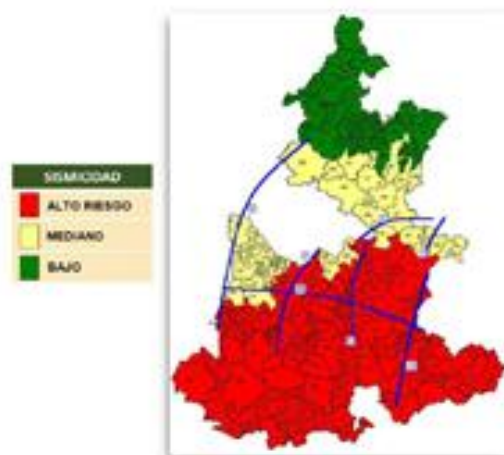


Fig. 2. Seismic Risks in the State of Puebla: Green – Low Risk, Yellow – Medium Risk, Red – High Risk [4].

3. CHARACTERISTICS OF TEMPORARY SHELTERS

In Mexico, the term "Temporary Shelter" refers to the physical installation enabled to temporarily provide protection and well-being to people who do not have immediate possibilities of access to a safe room in case of imminent risk, an emergency or disaster [5].

One of the strategies established by the Ministry of the Interior, through the National Civil Protection System, consists of the installation of temporary shelters to provide shelter from inclement weather for the population when an emergency or disaster has occurred. These sites should be considered of great interest in terms of public health, due to the risk represented by the significant concentration of population in them [5].

The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that ventilated and easily accessible spaces with a dimension of 3.5 m² or 10.0 m³ per person should be guaranteed for emergency accommodation. Similarly, it must have infrastructure for food preparation, storage, collection, hygiene, and recreation, with the following supplies: drinking water, garbage dumps, cleaning material, non-perishable food, clothing and diapers, and medicines for infections [5].

4. SHELTER LOCATION STRATEGY

4.1 Analysis of data

The first step in designing the strategy for the location of the shelters in the areas of greatest seismic risk is to collect the geographic and population information of the same. For this, public information available by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) was consulted regarding the number and name of the municipalities or communities in the state of Puebla and the most updated number of inhabitants in each of them [6]. The second step consists of identifying the geographical location of each municipality. To do this, the *Google Maps* © geolocation tool was used. Table 1 and Table 2 present this information for the municipalities in the areas of low/medium and high seismic risk, respectively. Figure 3 graphically illustrates the population densities of the communities in each risk zone. As can be seen, the state capital is in the high-risk region, as are the municipalities of Tehuacan, Amozoc, Tepeaca and Izucar de Matamoros.

Table 1. Geographic Location and Population Density in the Low and Medium Risk Zones of Puebla [6]

Low Risk					
#	Code	Community	Latitude	Longitude	Inhabitants
1	2	ACATENEO	20.0845	-97.2570	9170
2	6	AHUACATLÁN	20.0069	-97.8550	14542
3	8	AHUAZOTEPEC	20.0448	-98.1620	11439
4	14	AMIXTLÁN	20.0494	-97.7991	4812
5	25	AYOTOXCO_DE_GUERRERO	20.0945	-97.4097	8208
6	28	CAMOCUAUTLA	20.0376	-97.7573	2758
7	29	CAXHUACAN	20.0662	-97.6112	3811
8	30	COATEPEC	19.4539	-96.9595	772
9	39	CUAUTEMPAN	19.9097	-97.7936	9837
10	43	CUETZALAN_DEL_PROGRESO	20.0179	-97.5251	49864
11	49	CHICONCUAUTLA	20.0923	-97.9392	17382
12	57	HONEY	20.2377	-98.2140	6687
13	64	FRANCISCO_Z_MENA	20.7301	-97.8496	17824
14	68	HERMENEGILDO_GALEANA	20.1203	-97.7421	7011
15	71	HUAUCHINANGO	20.1734	-98.0545	103946
16	72	HUEHUETLA	20.1051	-97.6256	17082
17	75	HUEYAPAN	19.8878	-97.4442	13080
18	76	HUEYTAMALCO	19.9413	-97.2894	27600
19	77	HUEYTLALPAN	20.0277	-97.6960	5951
20	78	HUITZILAN_DE_SERDÁN	19.9637	-97.6941	15928
21	80	ATLEQUIZAYAN	20.0129	-97.6252	2633
22	84	IXTEPEC	20.0234	-97.6460	6950
23	86	JALPAN	20.4766	-97.9427	12050
24	88	JONOTLA	20.0296	-97.5755	4457
25	89	JOPALA	20.1626	-97.6923	12131
26	91	JUAN_GALINDO	20.2163	-97.9946	9828
27	100	NAUPAN	20.2316	-98.1075	9310
28	101	NAUZONTLA	19.9608	-97.6018	3317
29	107	OLINTLA	20.1045	-97.6795	11993
30	109	PAHUATLÁN	20.2777	-98.1497	20274
31	111	PANTEPEC	20.5564	-97.8639	18528
32	123	SAN_FELIPE_TEPATLÁN	20.0908	-97.7963	3793
33	158	TENAMPULCO	20.1703	-97.4057	6743
34	162	TEPANGO_DE_RODRÍGUEZ	20.0041	-97.7972	4155
35	167	TEPETZINTLA	19.9677	-97.8411	10373
36	174	TEZIUTLÁN	19.8188	-97.3608	103583
37	178	TLACUILOTEPEC	20.3236	-98.0679	15977
38	183	TLAOLA	20.1366	-97.9246	20433
39	184	TLAPACOYA	20.1222	-97.8507	6422
40	187	TLAXCO	20.4224	-98.0303	4934
41	192	TUZAMAPAN_DE_GALEANA	20.0659	-97.5760	5924
42	194	VENUSTIANO_CARRANZA	20.5061	-97.6738	28395
43	197	XICOTEPEC	20.2817	-97.9498	80591
44	202	XOCHITLÁN_DE_VICENTE_SUÁREZ	19.9699	-97.6297	13025
45	204	YAONÁHUAC	19.8901	-97.4627	7926
46	207	ZACAPOAXTLA	19.8769	-97.5872	57887
47	208	ZACATLÁN	19.9409	-97.9581	87361
48	210	ZAPOTITLÁN_DE_MÉNDEZ	20.0035	-97.7161	5675
49	213	ZIHUATEUTLA	20.2523	-97.8877	11967
50	215	ZONGOZOTLA	19.9791	-97.7292	4539
51	216	ZOQUIAPAN	20.0062	-97.5954	2452

Medium Risk					
#	Code	Community	Latitude	Longitude	Inhabitants
1	1	ACAJETE	19.1089	-97.9479	72894
2	4	ACATZINGO	18.9853	-97.7791	63743
3	16	AQUIXTLA	19.7953	-97.9363	9021
4	17	ATEMPAN	19.8368	-97.4572	29742
5	19	ATLIXCO	18.9075	-98.4370	141793
6	26	CALPAN	19.1033	-98.4616	15271
7	34	CORONANGO	19.1351	-98.2879	46836
8	38	CUAPIAXTLA	18.9149	-97.8254	10542
9	41	CUAUTLANCINGO	19.1110	-98.2561	137435
10	44	CUYOACO	19.6014	-97.6213	17139
11	48	CHIAUTZINGO	19.2073	-98.4787	22039
12	50	CHICHQUILA	19.1995	-97.0663	26928
13	53	CHIGNAHUAPAN	19.8370	-98.0326	66464
14	54	CHIGNAUTLA	19.8135	-97.3891	35223
15	58	CHILCHOTLA	19.2535	-97.1840	21002
16	60	DOMINGO_ARENAS	19.1388	-98.4515	7982
17	67	GUADALUPE_VICTORIA	19.2810	-97.3406	18784
18	74	HUEBOTZINGO	19.1477	-98.4065	90794
19	83	IXTACAMAXTTLÁN	19.6233	-97.8146	25319
20	90	JUAN_C_BONILLA	19.1182	-98.3480	23783
21	93	LAFRAGUA	19.2887	-97.3044	7650
22	94	LIBRES	19.4626	-97.6914	37257
23	96	MAZAPILTEPEC_DE_JUÁREZ	19.1176	-97.7010	3176
24	102	NEALTICAN	19.0549	-98.4324	14075
25	104	NOPALUCAN	19.1990	-97.8100	32772
26	105	OCOTEPEC	19.5533	-97.6542	5077
27	108	ORIENTAL	19.3705	-97.6176	19903
28	116	QUIMIXTLÁN	19.2537	-97.1366	22855
29	117	RAFAEL_LARA_GRAJALES	19.2257	-97.8022	15952
30	119	SAN_ANDRÉS_CHOLLULA	19.0445	-98.3023	154448
31	122	SAN_FELIPE_TEOTILALCINGO	19.2323	-98.5047	11063
32	125	SAN_GREGORIO_ATZOMPA	19.0100	-98.3422	9671
33	126	SAN_JERÓNIMO_TECUANIPAN	19.0150	-98.4006	6597
34	132	SAN_MARTÍN_TEXMELUCAN	19.2851	-98.4399	155738
35	134	SAN_MATÍAS_TLALANCALECA	19.3213	-98.5023	20974
36	136	SAN_MIGUEL_XOXTLA	19.1683	-98.3085	12461
37	138	SAN_NICOLÁS_DE_LOS_RANCHOS	19.0711	-98.4851	11780
38	140	SAN_PEDRO_CHOLLULA	19.0733	-98.3275	138433
39	143	SAN_SALVADOR_EL_VERDE	19.2677	-98.5148	34880
40	148	SANTA_ISABEL_CHOLLULA	18.9901	-98.3797	11498
41	163	TEPATLAXCO_DE_HIDALGO	19.0789	-97.9717	18854
42	170	TEPEYAHUALCO	19.4892	-97.4906	19200
43	172	TETELA_DE_OCAMPO	19.8166	-97.8062	27216
44	173	TETELAS_DE_AVILA_CASTILLO	19.8561	-97.4544	6653
45	175	TIANGUISMANALCO	18.9775	-98.4459	14432
46	180	TLAHUAPAN	19.3388	-98.5738	41547
47	181	TLALTENANGO	19.1707	-98.3418	7425
48	186	TLATLAUQUITEPEC	19.7458	-97.5233	55576
49	188	TOCHIMILCO	18.8894	-98.5717	19315
50	199	XIUTETELCO	19.7914	-97.3239	42943
51	200	XOCHIAPULCO	19.8167	-97.6559	3443
52	211	ZARAGOZA	19.7685	-97.5520	16752
53	212	ZAUTLA	19.7198	-97.6886	20717

#	Code	Community	Latitude	Longitude	Inhabitants	#	Code	Community	Latitude	Longitude	Inhabitants
1	3	ACATLÁN	18.1943	-98.0438	37955	58	118	LOS REYES DE JUÁREZ	18.9433	-97.8049	30021
2	5	ACTEOPAN	18.7643	-98.7118	3070	59	120	SAN ANTONIO CAÑADA	18.4988	-97.2857	5938
3	7	AHUATLÁN	18.5673	-98.2563	3162	60	121	SAN DIEGO LA MESA TOCHIMILTZINGO	18.8112	-98.3306	1270
4	9	AHUEHUETITLA	18.2135	-98.2201	2207	61	124	SAN GABRIEL CHILAC	18.3280	-97.3469	15954
5	10	AJALPAN	18.3785	-97.2690	74768	62	127	SAN JERÓNIMO XAYACATLÁN	18.2185	-97.9140	3606
6	11	ALBINO ZERTUCHE	18.0157	-98.5397	1885	63	128	SAN JOSÉ CHIAPA	19.2401	-97.7672	10443
7	12	ALJOJUCA	19.0971	-97.5321	6591	64	129	SAN JOSÉ MIAHUATLÁN	18.2905	-97.2884	14018
8	13	ALTEPECI	18.3645	-97.2957	22629	65	130	SAN JUAN ATENCO	19.0852	-97.5391	3604
9	15	AMOZOC	19.0477	-98.0680	125876	66	131	SAN JUAN ATZOMPA	18.7452	-98.0246	975
10	18	ATEXCAL	18.4009	-97.7342	3859	67	133	SAN MARTÍN TOTOLTEPEC	18.6516	-98.3455	692
11	20	ATOYATEMPAN	18.8203	-97.9156	7704	68	135	SAN MIGUEL IXTLÁN	18.0015	-97.7737	526
12	21	ATZALA	18.5455	-98.5522	1512	69	137	SAN NICOLÁS BUENOS AIRES	19.1646	-97.5539	10464
13	22	ATZITZIHUACÁN	18.8201	-98.5809	12857	70	139	SAN PABLO ANICANO	18.1225	-98.0846	3759
14	23	ATZITZINTLA	18.8964	-97.3265	9051	71	141	SAN PEDRO YELOIXTLAHUACA	18.1165	-98.0765	3488
15	24	AXUTLA	18.1885	-98.3899	976	72	142	SAN SALVADOR EL SECO	19.1347	-97.6400	30639
16	27	CALTEPEC	18.1821	-97.4800	4128	73	144	SAN SALVADOR HUIXCOTLTLA	18.9165	-97.7756	16790
17	31	COATZINGO	18.6107	-98.1729	2820	74	145	SAN SEBASTIAN TLACOTEPEC	18.4080	-96.8014	13189
18	32	COHETZAC	18.1942	-98.8069	1382	75	146	SANTA CATARINA TLALTEMPAN	18.6152	-98.0799	749
19	33	COHUECAN	18.7835	-98.7212	5403	76	147	SANTA INÉS AHUATEMPAN	18.4128	-98.0193	6341
20	35	COXCATLÁN	18.2595	-97.1548	20653	77	149	SANTAGO MIAHUATLÁN	18.5438	-97.4395	30309
21	36	COYOMEAPAN	18.2844	-96.9910	14806	78	150	HUEHUETLÁN EL GRANDE	18.7296	-98.1623	6105
22	37	COYOTEPEC	18.4007	-97.8276	2334	79	151	SANTO TOMÁS HUEYOTLIPÁN	18.8919	-97.8642	9315
23	40	CUAUTINCHÁN	18.9550	-98.0169	12340	80	152	SOLTEPEC	19.1249	-97.7144	12631
24	42	CUAYUCA DE ANDRADE	18.4825	-98.1778	3315	81	153	TECALI DE HERRERA	18.8995	-97.9729	23625
25	45	CHALCHICOMULA DE SESMA	18.9776	-97.4465	47410	82	154	TECAMACHALCO	18.8806	-97.7328	80771
26	46	CHAPULCO	18.6092	-97.4114	8193	83	155	TECOMATLÁN	18.1086	-98.3131	6830
27	47	CHIAUTLA	18.3001	-98.6022	21699	84	156	TEHUACÁN	18.4609	-97.4068	327312
28	51	CHIETLA	18.5176	-98.5754	37030	85	157	TEHUITZINGO	18.3312	-98.2721	12672
29	52	CHIGMECATITLÁN	18.6447	-98.0749	1215	86	159	TEOPANTLÁN	18.7129	-98.2627	3836
30	55	CHILA	17.9734	-97.8665	5082	87	160	TEOTLALCO	18.4691	-98.7782	3689
31	56	CHILA DE LA SAL	18.1077	-98.4846	1317	88	161	TEPANCO DE LÓPEZ	18.5553	-97.5606	22218
32	59	CHINANTLA	18.2060	-98.2617	2846	89	164	TEPEACA	18.9723	-97.8987	84270
33	61	ELOXOCHITLÁN	18.5023	-96.9545	14461	90	165	TEPEMAXALCO	18.7357	-98.6293	1216
34	62	EPATLÁN	18.6450	-98.3724	4943	91	166	TEPEOJUMA	18.7234	-98.4466	8918
35	63	ESPERANZA	18.8576	-97.3740	14766	92	168	TEPEXCO	18.6414	-98.6893	7523
36	65	GRAL. FELIPE ANGELES	18.9918	-97.7011	22694	93	169	TEPEXI DE RODRÍGUEZ	18.5781	-97.9259	22331
37	66	GUADALUPE	18.0864	-98.1206	6451	94	171	TEPEYAHUALCO DE CUAUHTEMOC	18.8137	-97.8768	3851
38	69	HUAQUECHULA	18.7705	-98.5444	29233	95	176	TILAPA	18.5959	-98.5545	9664
39	70	HUATLATLAUCA	18.6760	-98.0507	6111	96	177	TLACOTEPEC DE BENITO JUÁREZ	18.6789	-97.6478	54757
40	73	HUEHUETLÁN EL CHICO	18.3741	-98.6902	9760	97	179	TLACHICHUCA	19.1136	-97.4192	31639
41	79	SANTA CLARA HUTZILTEPEC	18.7675	-97.8822	5782	98	182	TLANEPANTLA	18.8626	-97.8854	5390
42	81	IXCAMILPA DE GUERRERO	18.0314	-98.6989	4065	99	185	TLAPANALÁ	18.6964	-98.5337	10344
43	82	IXCAQUITLA	18.4605	-97.8309	8804	100	189	TOCHTEPEC	18.8405	-97.8237	22454
44	85	IZÚCAR DE MATAMOROS	18.6002	-98.4652	82809	101	190	TOTOLTEPEC DE GUERRERO	18.2221	-97.8556	1187
45	87	JOLALPAN	18.3234	-98.8442	13308	102	191	TULCINGO	18.0452	-98.4219	9871
46	92	JUAN N. MÉNDEZ	18.5194	-97.7220	5293	103	193	TZICATLACOYAN	18.8406	-98.0473	6476
47	95	LA M. TLATLAQUILOTEPEC	19.8462	-97.4962	650	104	195	VICENTE GUERRERO	18.5427	-97.1996	26559
48	97	MIXTLA	18.9086	-97.8918	2668	105	196	XAYACATLÁN DE BRAVO	18.2382	-97.9754	1570
49	98	MOLCAXAC	18.7475	-97.9135	6668	106	198	XICOTLÁN	18.0605	-98.5250	1312
50	99	CAÑADA MORELOS	18.7379	-97.4205	20659	107	201	XOCHILTEPEC	18.6489	-98.3406	3375
51	103	NICOLÁS BRAVO	18.6146	-97.3047	6644	108	203	XOCHITLÁN TODOS SANTOS	18.6987	-97.7734	7178
52	106	OCOYUCÁN	18.9757	-98.2971	42669	109	205	YEHUALTEPEC	18.7907	-97.6630	26392
53	110	PALMAR DE BRAVO	18.8356	-97.5472	50226	110	206	ZACAPALA	18.5934	-98.0658	4647
54	112	PETLALCINGO	18.0879	-97.9147	9350	111	209	ZAPOTITLÁN	18.3301	-97.4686	8595
55	113	PIAXTLA	18.1968	-98.2562	4627	112	214	ZINACATEPEC	18.3355	-97.2450	18359
56	114	PUEBLA	19.0387	-98.2019	1692181	113	217	ZOQUITLÁN	18.3325	-97.0192	20335
57	115	QUECHOLAC	18.9544	-97.6611	57992						

Table 2. Geographic Location and Population Density in the High Risk Zone of Puebla [6]

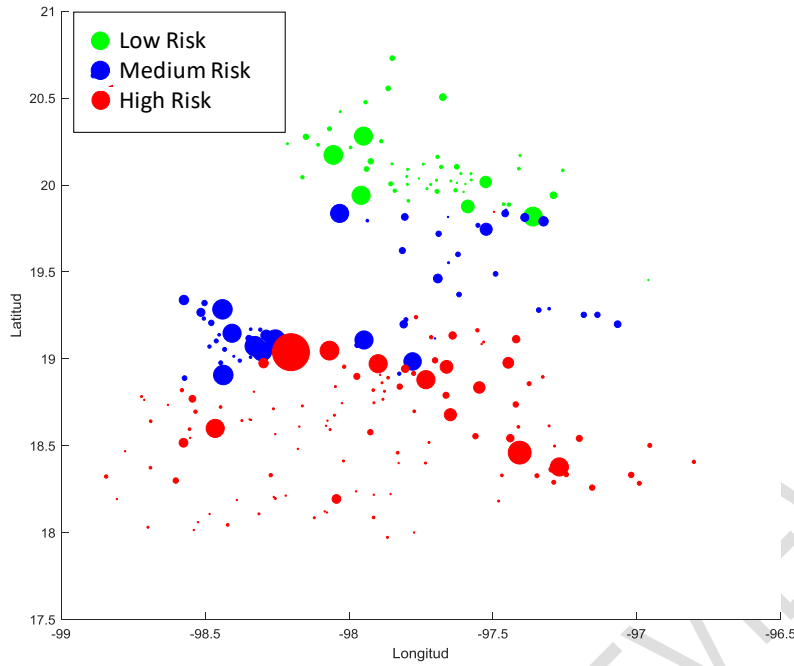


Fig. 3. Population Density of Municipalities in Risk Zones in the State of Puebla.

4.2 Analysis with Logistical Approach

Depending on the set of clients in an area of interest, it may be that a single facility or center does not have the capacity to cover them for a specific service. In this case, it is advisable to open a greater number of facilities or centers. In this context, this logistics scenario can be addressed using the multi-facility location model which has the following mixed programming model [7]:

$$\min Z = \sum_{j=1}^P F_j y_j + \sum_{j=1}^P \sum_{i=1}^N c_{ij} x_{ij} \quad (1)$$

Subject to:

$$\sum_{i=1}^N d_i x_{ij} \leq b_j, \quad j = 1, \dots, P \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^P x_{ij} = 1, \quad i = 1, \dots, N \quad (3)$$

$$x_{ij} \leq y_j, \quad i = 1, \dots, N \text{ and } j = 1, \dots, P \quad (4)$$

$$x_{ij}, y_j \in \{0,1\}, \quad i = 1, \dots, N \text{ and } j = 1, \dots, P \quad (5)$$

Note that $j = 1, \dots, P$ which is the location index for the required facilities, where there are P possible locations available. Each location j has a capacity determined by b_j . $i = 1, \dots, N$ is the customer index, where there are N customers. Each customer i has a given demand d_i , F_j is the cost of opening facility j , c_{ij} is the cost/time/distance to serve customer i from facility j , and y_j is a binary decision variable which has a value of "1" if facility j is opened, and has a value of "0" if contrary. On the other hand, x_{ij} is another binary decision variable that has value of "1" if customer i is assigned or served by facility j , and has a value of "0" otherwise.

In the context of our problem, P is defined as the number of shelters to establish, while N is the number of municipalities to cover in case of a seismic-type disaster. c_{ij} is determined as the distance in km between municipality i and shelter j . To do this, we will use the geographic arc length metric which requires the longitude and latitude coordinates of each community and refuge to estimate the distance in kilometers considering the dimensions of the Earth [8]. Regarding the capacity of the shelters, this is a matter of controversy since there is no standard for it. Also, not all inhabitants in a community are affected in the same way (only a fraction of the population effectively will require the use of the shelter). For this, we consider the most recent data regarding the earthquake of 7 and 19 of September of the year 2017, where an approximate of 12,000,000 people were affected by these events in 9 states: Chiapas, Oaxaca, Tabasco, CDMX and Mexico State, Tlaxcala, Hidalgo, Puebla, Morelos and Guerrero [9].

These damages do not only cover the aspect of housing, they also cover the interruptions of basic services (water, electricity), schools and culture. For this seismic event, the Federal Government reported for the state of Puebla the

following statistics: 23,680 houses with partial damage, 3,214 houses with total damage, and 918 relocations [10]. Considering the houses with total damage and those that required relocation, and that on average there are 5 people per house, there is an approximate of $(3,214+918) \cdot 5 = 20660$ people in need for temporary and long-term shelter.

Taking as a reference the capacity limits for the shelters used to receive groups of migrants, a lower limit of 140 people was set [10, 11]. In the same way, according to what was reported in [11], these shelters have shown an overcrowding of 180%, which establishes an upper bound of 252 people.

Considering the long-term use of these shelters during and after the seismic events, a bound of 260 people is established for b_j . It is worth mentioning that the shelters cannot be larger given that the high density of people in limited spaces favors the proliferation of diseases, gastrointestinal disorders and insecurity [5].

In general, for the state of Puebla in the high-risk area, approximately $20,660 / 260 = 80$ shelters would be required. The number of people in this area is approximately 3,738,881. This provides a ratio of $20,660 / 3,738,881 = 0.05\%$ of the population that can be affected in this type of events. Note that this calculation includes the capital in which, despite having the highest population density, is the one with the greatest resources to solve a disaster situation. The same happens with the municipalities of Amozoc and Tehuacan. Therefore, these three municipalities will not be considered in the assignment problem.

Finally, the estimation of d_i for each municipality i in the high-risk area is estimated as 0.05% of the population registered in it. For convenience, F_j is set to 1.0 for all shelters.

4.3 Solution Method for the Location Problem

The solution to the location problem consists of two stages:

- Location: determine the number and location of the centers (shelters) required to provide coverage
- Allocation or Assignment: determine the clients (communities) whose demand (inhabitants) will be covered by each center (shelter). A client must be covered by only one center. This allocation must meet the facility's capacity constraint.

These stages must be carried out in parallel, ensuring that the cost minimization criterion is met (in this case, distances between the shelters and the affected communities). Figure 4 illustrates this iterative process of location and assignment as well as the tools used in each stage.

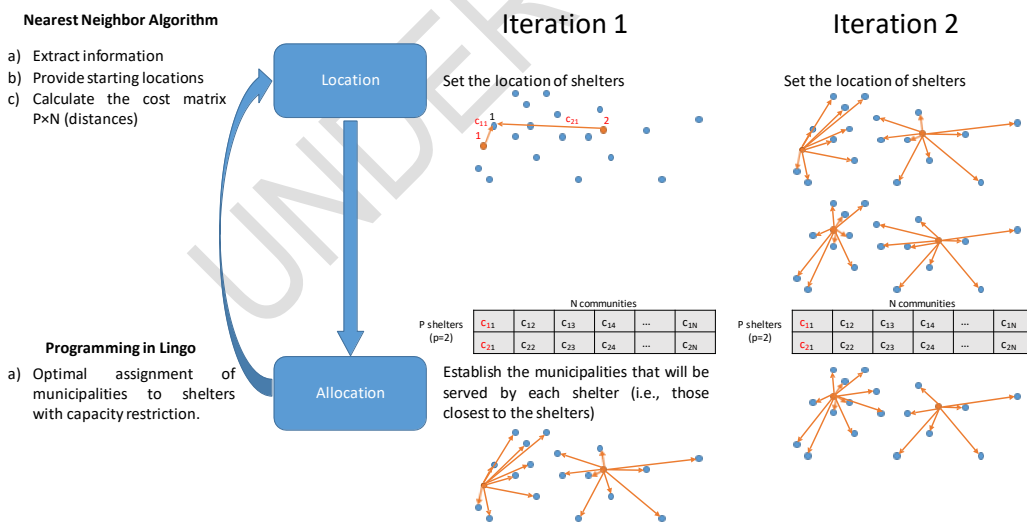


Fig. 4. Solution Strategy for the Problem of Location and Assignment of Municipalities and Shelters.

4.3.1 Nearest Neighbor

The nearest neighbor heuristic has the structure described by the steps in Figure 5. This sequence of steps is performed in accordance with the strategy presented in Figure 4. As can be seen, the heuristic has the objective of giving an initial (random) location to the shelters in order to later make a direct assignment (without capacity restriction). Based on this assignment, the distance matrix of the problem is calculated and the locations of the shelters are adjusted or updated. Weber's criteria is used to locate the facility where it minimizes the distance between it and its customers or communities. This problem is easily solved by the Simplex method.

Once the first location adjustment for the shelters has been made, the optimum community assignment is done according to the capacity restrictions of the shelters and the demands of the communities. From this assignment, the distance matrix calculation process, shelter location adjustment, and optimal assignment with capacity restriction are repeated.

4.3.2 Programming in Lingo

Figure 6 presents the Lingo code to solve the problem of optimal allocation of communities to shelters considering capacity and demand constraints.

Fig. 5. Heuristic of Nearest Neighbor for the Problem of Location and Assignment of Municipalities and Shelters.

```

MODEL:
!ASSIGNMENT PROBLEM;

SETS:
SHELTERS:OPENING, CAPACITIES;
CLIENTES:DEMANDA;
ARCS (SHELTERS, COMMUNITIES):ASSIGNMENT, DISTANCIA;
ENDSETS

DATA:
!MEMBERS OF THE ARRAYS;
SHELTERS= @OLE('DATOSCASO.xlsx', 'NUMEROCEDIS');
COMMUNITIES= @OLE('DATOSCASO.xlsx', 'NUMEROCLIENTES');

!LOAD DATA;
INHABITANTS= @OLE('DATOSCASO.xlsx', 'DEMANDAS');
DISTANCES= @OLE('DATOSCASO.xlsx', 'DISTANCIAS');
CAPACITIES= @OLE('DATOSCASO.xlsx', 'CAPACIDADES');
COSTOT=1.0;
P= 6;
ENDDATA

MIN=@SUM (ARCS (I, J) : COSTOT * DISTANCES (I, J) * ASSIGNMENT (I, J) );
@FOR (COMMUNITIES (J) : @SUM (SHELTERS (I) : ASSIGNMENT (I, J) ) = 1);
@SUM (SHELTERS (I) : OPENING (I) ) = P;

@FOR (SHELTERS (I) : @SUM (COMMUNITIES (J) : INHABITANTS (J) * ASSIGNMENT (I, J) ) <= CAPACITIES (I) * OPENING (I) );

@FOR (ARCS (I, J) : ASSIGNMENT (I, J) <= OPENING (I) );
@FOR (SHELTERS : @BIN (OPENING) );
@FOR (ARCS : @BIN (ASSIGNMENT) );

END
  
```

Step 0: Obtain value for P (number of shelters) and b_j (capacity of each shelter j). Give random values to longitude (lon_j) and latitude (lat_j) coordinates for the P shelters

Step 1: Calculate the distance c_{ij} between each shelter j and community i . These distances will be stored in the distance matrix D of dimension $P \times N$.

Step 2: Based on the information in D , assign to each shelter j the closest community i .

Step 3: Based on Weber's criterion of minimum distance, for each shelter j , determine its new location (lon_j, lat_j) considering the coordinates of the closest communities assigned to it (Simplex method).

Step 4: Repeat **Step 1**

Step 5: Carry out the optimal assignment of communities i to shelters j through mixed programming (LINGO) and considering the constraints of capacity b_j and demand d_i of each shelter and community, respectively.

Step 6: Iterate from **Step 3** until $S = 10$ iterations.

Fig. 6. Lingo Code for Optimal Allocation for the Communities and Shelters Location and Allocation Problem.

5. RESULTS

The nearest neighbor heuristic was coded in Octave v4.4.1 while the assignment was done with Lingo v18.0. Both software were executed on a Z230 HP Workstation with an Intel XEON processor at 3.40 GHz and 8GB RAM.

Based on the analysis in Section 4.2, it was determined that there are a total of 854 people in the high-risk communities (excluding the municipalities of Puebla, Tehuacan and Amozoc) who will require shelter in the short, medium and long term. This amount represents 0.05% of the total population in them. Regarding the level for the number of necessary shelters, it was estimated that $854/260 = 3.28 = 4$ shelters.

Figure 7 presents the results corresponding to each phase of the solution methodology. The final result, shown in Figure 7(c), shows the shortcomings of only considering $P=4$ shelters with the capacity restriction (that is, communities closer to

a shelter, due to lack of capacity, have to be assigned to shelters further away). Therefore, options with $P = 5, 6$ and 7 shelters were explored, obtaining the results shown in Figure 8.

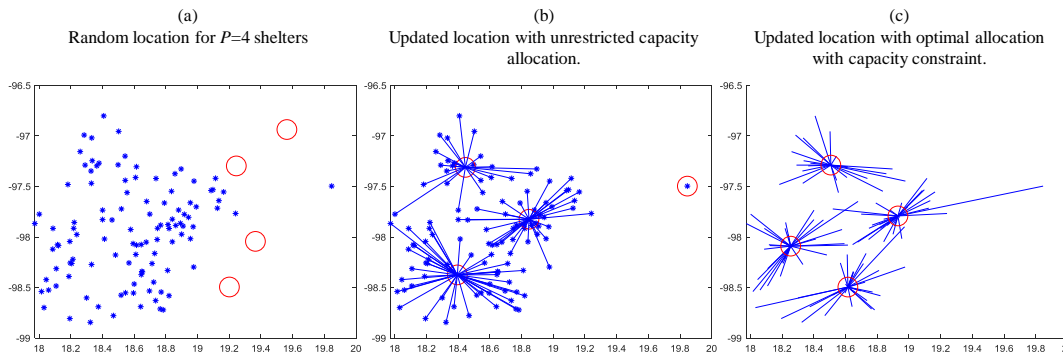


Fig. 7. Location and assignment for $P=4$ shelters in High Risk Zone: (a) random location, (b) locations adjusted based on unconstrained nearest neighbor direct assignment, (c) locations adjusted based on optimal assignment with demand and capacity constraints.

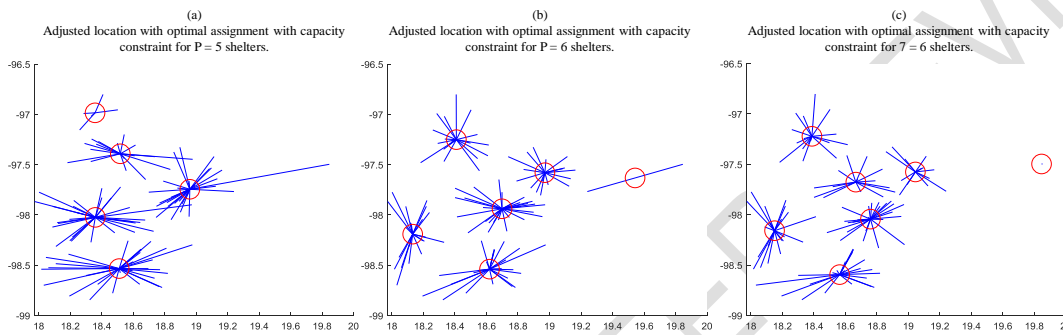


Fig. 8. Locations adjusted based on optimal allocation with demand and capacity constraints for: a) $P = 5$ shelters, b) $P = 6$ shelters, c) $P = 7$ shelters.

As can be seen, the solutions with $P = 6$ and $P = 7$ shelters maintain an allocation to the closest shelters without compromising capacity constraints. Considering the objective function criterion (equation 1), the solution with $P = 7$ shelters is the one that meets it (additional tests with more shelters increase the value of the objective function). Figure 9 presents the details of this solution, including the geographical location of the shelters.

Shelter Lat Lon	1	2	3	4
18.1499 -98.1585	18.5634 -98.5945	18.3872 -97.2215	19.8462 -97.4962	LA_M_TLATLAQUILOTEPEC
Communités	Communités	Communités	Communités	Communités
ACATLÁN AHUEHUETLA ALBINO_ZERTUCHE AXUTLA CHILA CHILA_DE_LA_SAL CHINANTLA GUADALUPE PETLALCINGO PIAXTLA SAN_JERÓNIMO_XAYACATLÁN SAN_MIGUEL_XITLÁN SAN_PABLO_ANICANO SAN_PEDRO_YELOXITLAHUACA SANTA_INÉS_AHUATEMPAN TECOMATLÁN TEHUITZINGO TOTOLTEPEC_DE_GUERRERO TULCINGO XAYACATLÁN_DE_BRAVO XICOTLÁN	ACTHOPAN ATZALA ATZITZHUACÁN COHETZALA COYMEAPAN CHIAUTLA CHIETLA EPATLÁN HUAQUECHULA HUEHUETLÁN_EL_CHICO IXCAMILPA_DE_GUERRERO IZÚCAR_DE_MATAMOROS JOLALPAN SAN_MARTÍN_TOTOLTEPEC TEOTILALCO TEPEMAXALCO TEPEOJUMA TEPEXCO TILAPA TLAPANALÁ XOCHILTEPEC	ALALPAN ALTEPEXI CALTEPEC COXCATLÁN COYMEAPAN ELOXOCHITLÁN NICOLÁS_BRAVO SAN_ANTONIO_CAÑADA SAN_GABRIEL_CHILAC SAN JOSÉ_MIAHUATLÁN SAN_SEBASTIÁN_TLACOTEPEC SANTIAGO_MIAHUATLÁN VICENTE_GUERRERO ZAPOTITLÁN ZINACATEPEC ZOQUITLÁN	ALJOJUCA AITZINTLA CHALCHICOMULA_DE_SESMA ESPERANZA GRAL_FELIPE_ANGELES QUECHOLAC LOS_REYES_DE_JUÁREZ SAN JOSÉ_CHIAPA SAN_JUAN_ATENCO SAN_NICOLÁS_BUENOS_AIRES SAN_SALVADOR_EL_SECO SOLTEPEC TLACHICHUCA	
18.6661 -97.6765	18.7593 -98.0436	19.0447 -97.5754		
Communités	Communités	Communités		
ATEXCAL COYOTEPEC CHAPULCO IXCAQUIXTLA JUAN_N_MÉNDEZ CANADA_MORELOS PALMAR_DE_BRAVO SAN_SALVADOR_HUIXCOTLTLA TECAMACHALCO TEPANCO_DE_LÓPEZ TLACOTEPEC_DE_BENITO_JUÁREZ TOCHTEPEC XOCHITLÁN_TODOS_SANTOS YEHUALTEPEC	AHUATLÁN ATOYATEMPAN COATZINGO CUAUTINCHÁN CUAYUCA_DE_ANDRADE CHIGMECATITLÁN HUATLATAUCA SANTA_CLARA_HUITZILTEPEC MIXTLA MOLCAXAC OCOYUCAN SAN_DIEGO_LA_MESA_TOCHIMILTZINGO SAN_JUAN_ATEMOMPA SANTA_CATARINA_TLALTEMPAN HUEHUETLÁN_EL_GRANDE SANTO_TOMÁS_HUEYOTLIPAN TECALI_DE_HERRERA TEOPANTLÁN TEPEACA TEPEXLI_DE_RODRÍGUEZ TEPEYAHUALCO_DE_CUAUHTEMOC TLANEPANTLA TZICATLACOYAN ZACAPALA			
18.6661 -97.6765	18.7593 -98.0436	19.0447 -97.5754		
Communités	Communités	Communités		

VIEW

Fig. 9. Geographic details of shelter locations and community names assigned to each one.

6. CONCLUSIONS

This methodology can be applied to other regions of the country (or other countries) to estimate the number of shelters needed to assist people in vulnerable situations, particularly without space to live in the short, medium and long term. Similarly, these shelters could be used for other assistance tasks such as stockpiling food or providing medical services in the absence of a natural disaster.

An additional contribution of the present project is that the population allocation and analysis can provide information to make a better estimate of the final capacity of the shelter. For example, Shelter 4 to which only the Tlatlaquilotepec community is assigned, may have a capacity of less than 260 (i.e., 100). Based on the results obtained, most of the estimated shelters would have an average occupancy of 180 spaces or 70.0%. This can help design more compact and functional shelters.

However, much work remains to be done in this area. This has been evident in the natural disasters of recent years, and recently, the need for shelters for people made vulnerable by other situations (e.g., immigration for social and security reasons). For these cases, the supply scheme for the shelters is still important, which will require a different planning which will consist of the design of routes.

UNDER PEER REVIEW

COMPETING INTERESTS DISCLAIMER:

AUTHORS HAVE DECLARED THAT NO COMPETING INTERESTS EXIST. THE PRODUCTS USED FOR THIS RESEARCH ARE COMMONLY AND PREDOMINANTLY USE PRODUCTS IN OUR AREA OF RESEARCH AND COUNTRY. THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO CONFLICT OF INTEREST BETWEEN THE AUTHORS AND PRODUCERS OF THE PRODUCTS BECAUSE WE DO NOT INTEND TO USE THESE PRODUCTS AS AN AVENUE FOR ANY LITIGATION BUT FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE. ALSO, THE RESEARCH WAS NOT FUNDED BY THE PRODUCING COMPANY RATHER IT WAS FUNDED BY PERSONAL EFFORTS OF THE AUTHORS.

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