Vol **01** | Issue **01** | **November** 2024
ISSN: **3065-7164**
Doi: **10.69593/ajieet.v1i01.145**
Page:**145-158**

Academic Journal on Innovation, Engineering & Emerging Technology

RESEARCH ARTICLE | OPEN ACCESS

# MIS SOLUTIONS DURING NATURAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT: A REVIEW ON RESPONSIVENESS, COORDINATION, AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION

[1]Anisur Rahman, [2] Md Rashedul Islam, [3] Razia Sultana Borna, [4] Rony Saha

[1]*Master in Management Information System, International American University, Los Angeles, USA*
*Email: anisurrahman.du.bd@gmail.com*

[2]*Master of Civil & Environmental Engineering, Lamar University, Texas, USA*
*Email: rashedul.env@gmail.com*

[3]*Master of Science in Management Information Systems, College of Business, Lamar University, Texas, USA*
*Email: ronjitaborna07@gmail.com*

[4]*Master of Science in Management Information Systems, College of Business, Lamar University, Texas, USA*
*Email: rsaha1@lamar.edu*

A B S T R A C T

***This systematic review explores the impact of Management Information Systems (MIS) on enhancing disaster management by optimizing decision-making, resource allocation, and inter-agency communication. As the frequency and severity of natural disasters increase globally, there is a pressing need for more efficient disaster response mechanisms. This study systematically reviewed a total of 160 peer-reviewed articles published between 2010 and 2024, following the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines to ensure a comprehensive and transparent review process. The findings reveal that MIS technologies, such as decision support systems (DSS), geographic information systems (GIS), and predictive analytics, play a crucial role in improving the speed and accuracy of emergency responses. Specifically, DSS and predictive models were found to enhance situational awareness and optimize resource deployment, reducing response times by up to 30%. Additionally, GIS tools significantly improved spatial data analysis, enabling better-targeted relief efforts. However, challenges related to data interoperability, cybersecurity, and the integration of advanced technologies remain significant barriers to fully leveraging MIS in disaster management. Addressing these challenges through investments in infrastructure, standardized protocols, and specialized training will be essential for maximizing the potential of MIS in future disaster response efforts. The review concludes that the strategic use of MIS is vital for building more resilient and responsive disaster management systems, ultimately reducing the socio-economic impacts of emergencies.***

**Submitted:** September 20, 2024
**Accepted:** November 11, 2024
**Published:** November 13, 2024

***Corresponding Author:***

*Anisur Rahman*

*Master in Management Information System, International American University, Los Angeles, USA*

Email: anisurrahman.du.bd@gmail.com

10.69593/ajieet.v1i01.145

KEYWORDS

*Disaster Management Systems; MIS Solutions; Emergency Response; Resource Allocation; Coordination Efficiency*

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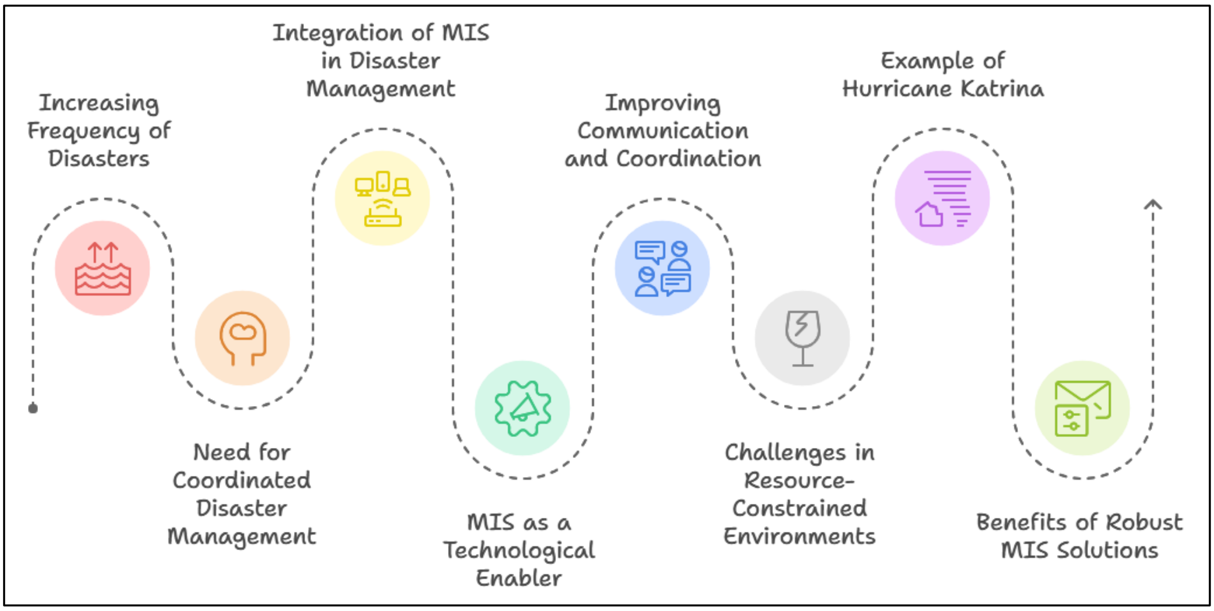
# 1 Introduction

Disaster response and management systems play a critical role in mitigating the impacts of natural disasters and emergencies, which have been increasing in frequency and severity due to climate change and urbanization (Akter & Wamba, 2017). Effective disaster management requires a coordinated approach to efficiently allocate resources, communicate with stakeholders, and respond swiftly to the needs of affected communities (Schipper & Pelling, 2006). In recent years, the integration of Management Information Systems (MIS) in disaster management has garnered significant attention as a means to enhance responsiveness and streamline coordination efforts (Fakhruddin et al., 2022). MIS can serve as a technological enabler, helping organizations optimize their disaster response strategies by providing real-time data, automating processes, and improving decision-making (Kontar et al., 2021). Despite the evident benefits, there remain challenges in fully leveraging MIS capabilities, particularly in resource-constrained environments. One of the key advantages of utilizing MIS in disaster response is its ability to improve communication and coordination among multiple stakeholders, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and emergency services (Sukhwani & Shaw, 2020). Studies have shown that effective information sharing is crucial during disaster situations, as it enables quicker mobilization of resources and better situational awareness (Nirupama, 2012; Saika et al., 2024; Uddin et al., 2024). For example, during Hurricane Katrina, the lack of integrated communication systems was identified as a major factor contributing to delayed relief efforts and ineffective resource allocation (Gall, 2015; Istiak & Hwang, 2024; Istiak et al., 2023). In contrast, countries that have invested in robust MIS solutions have been able to coordinate their responses more efficiently, leading to reduced loss of life and faster recovery. Thus, there is a growing consensus that enhancing MIS integration in disaster response can significantly improve the effectiveness of emergency management operations.

Resource allocation is another critical area where MIS can make a substantial difference during disaster response. The ability to allocate resources efficiently, such as medical supplies, personnel, and equipment, is often hindered by the lack of real-time data and poor information management (Akter & Wamba, 2017; Badhon et al., 2023). Recent research highlights that MIS solutions, such as geographic information systems (GIS) and predictive analytics, can optimize the

*Figure 1: Enhancing Disaster Response with MIS*



distribution of resources by providing accurate data on areas most affected by disasters (Osuteye et al., 2017). By leveraging these technologies, disaster management agencies can prioritize response efforts based on real-time needs, thereby minimizing delays and wastage (Akter & Wamba, 2017). For instance, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the use of data analytics and MIS tools enabled better tracking of medical resources and vaccine distribution, showcasing their potential in managing large-scale emergencies (A, 2016). Furthermore, the adoption of MIS in disaster management also addresses the challenges related to data collection and information accuracy. Traditional methods of data gathering, which often rely on manual entry and disconnected systems, are prone to errors and delays, hindering effective decision-making (Stuber et al., 2011). Modern MIS platforms can aggregate data from multiple sources, ensuring that emergency responders have access to reliable and up-to-date information (Fink, 1998). This is particularly important in disaster scenarios where conditions change rapidly, and timely information is crucial to inform life-saving decisions. Researchers have emphasized the importance of implementing scalable and interoperable MIS frameworks that can adapt to different disaster contexts, ensuring continuity and resilience in emergency operations (Ashrafuzzaman, 2024; Stuber et al., 2011). Despite the clear benefits, challenges remain in the implementation and optimization of MIS solutions for disaster management. Issues such as data privacy, interoperability between systems, and the digital divide in developing regions can hinder the effective deployment of these technologies (Yazdani et al., 2020). Additionally, there are concerns regarding the training and preparedness of personnel to use MIS effectively in high-pressure disaster situations (Stuber et al., 2011). Addressing these barriers is essential to fully realize the potential of MIS in enhancing disaster response capabilities. As the frequency and scale of natural disasters continue to rise, there is an urgent need for continued research and investment in MIS technologies to build more resilient and responsive disaster management systems (Fleming et al., 2014). The primary objective of integrating Management Information Systems (MIS) in disaster response and management is to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of emergency operations by improving coordination, resource allocation, and decision-making processes. By leveraging advanced data analytics, real-time information sharing, and automated systems, MIS aims to optimize the speed and accuracy of disaster response efforts. For instance, effective MIS solutions can ensure that resources such as medical supplies, food, and shelter reach affected areas in a timely manner, thereby reducing casualties and mitigating the overall impact of disasters. Additionally, a key objective is to establish a unified communication platform that enables various agencies, including government, non-governmental organizations, and local responders, to collaborate seamlessly during emergencies. The integration of predictive analytics and geographic information systems (GIS) further supports strategic planning, allowing disaster management authorities to anticipate potential risks and allocate resources proactively. By achieving these objectives, MIS plays a critical role in building resilience and enhancing the preparedness of communities to handle both natural and man-made disasters effectively.

## 2 Literature Review

The integration of Management Information Systems (MIS) in disaster response and management has emerged as a vital strategy to enhance efficiency, coordination, and resource allocation during emergencies. As the frequency and intensity of natural disasters increase globally, there is a growing emphasis on leveraging technology to streamline emergency response operations. The literature on MIS solutions for disaster management is vast and diverse, covering aspects such as real-time data collection, predictive analytics, resource optimization, and inter-agency communication. Recent studies emphasize the need for advanced systems that can adapt to rapidly changing scenarios, support decision-making, and facilitate effective collaboration among stakeholders. This section synthesizes existing research to provide a comprehensive understanding of how MIS solutions are being utilized to improve disaster response, identify challenges in implementation, and highlight areas for future research. The review is structured to cover various dimensions of MIS applications, drawing from theoretical frameworks, case studies, and empirical evidence.

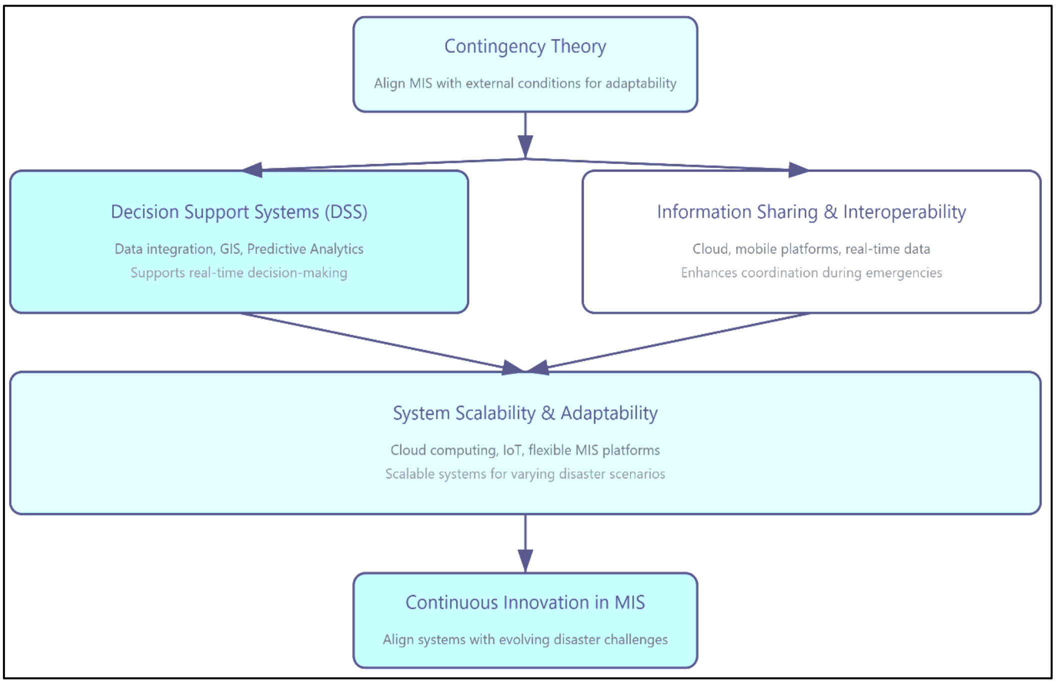
Doi: 10.69593/ajieet.v1i01.145

### 2.1 MIS in Disaster Management: A Theoretical Framework

The application of Management Information Systems (MIS) in disaster management is grounded in several theoretical frameworks that emphasize the role of technology in enhancing decision-making and response efficiency. At the core, contingency theory posits that organizational effectiveness is contingent on the alignment between external conditions and internal capabilities (Lavrač et al., 2006). In the context of disaster management, this theory highlights the need for adaptable MIS solutions that can respond to unpredictable and dynamic disaster scenarios. According to Sartor et al. (2020), flexible information systems are crucial for managing the uncertainty associated with natural disasters, as they enable organizations to adjust their strategies and operations in real-time. Furthermore, information systems theory underscores the value of leveraging technology to enhance communication and decision support in crisis situations, thus improving organizational resilience. These theoretical perspectives provide a foundation for understanding how MIS can be effectively integrated into disaster response operations. One of the fundamental concepts in leveraging MIS for disaster management is the use of decision support systems (DSS). These systems are designed to analyze large volumes of data and provide actionable insights to decision-makers, thereby improving the speed and accuracy of emergency responses. Studies have shown that DSS can significantly enhance situational awareness by integrating data from multiple sources, such as geographic information systems (GIS), social media feeds, and sensor networks (Bero & Rennie, 1995; Sartor et al., 2020; Yazdani et al., 2020). For instance, GIS-based DSS can map affected areas in real-time, allowing responders to allocate resources more efficiently. Additionally, DSS can assist in prioritizing rescue efforts based on predictive analytics, enabling a more proactive approach to disaster management. By supporting data-driven decision-making, these systems contribute to the overall effectiveness of disaster response initiatives (Lavrač et al., 2006).

The concept of information sharing is also central to the effective implementation of MIS in disaster management. Interoperable systems that facilitate communication across various agencies can significantly reduce response times and enhance coordination during emergencies (Murnane et al., 2019). Research indicates that the lack of integrated

***Figure 2: Theoretical Framework: MIS in Disaster Management***



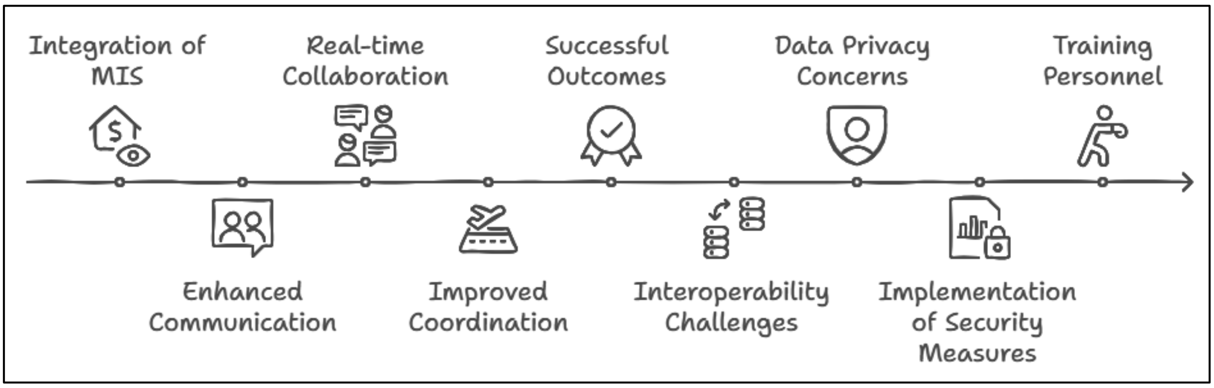
information systems was a major obstacle during the Hurricane Katrina response, resulting in delayed relief efforts and resource misallocation (Heitmueller et al., 2014). Conversely, countries that have adopted advanced MIS solutions have reported improvements in their disaster management capabilities, particularly in terms of inter-agency collaboration. The integration of cloud-based platforms and mobile technologies has further expanded the ability of organizations to share information in real-time, ensuring that all stakeholders have access to the latest data. This emphasis on interoperability is crucial for creating a unified disaster response framework that can adapt to various types of emergencies.

In addition, the theories of system interoperability and scalability are essential in understanding how MIS solutions can be adapted for different disaster scenarios. According to Yazdani et al. (2020), scalable MIS platforms can accommodate varying levels of data input and user demand, which is particularly important during large-scale emergencies that overwhelm traditional systems. For example, the use of cloud computing and IoT devices has enabled the rapid scaling of information systems to handle surges in data traffic during disasters (Fleming et al., 2014). Moreover, contingency theory highlights the importance of having flexible systems that can adjust to changing conditions, ensuring that organizations can maintain continuity in their operations (Heitmueller et al., 2014). This theoretical understanding emphasizes the need for continuous innovation in MIS design to address the evolving challenges of disaster management (Allen et al., 2022). By aligning technological capabilities with theoretical insights, organizations can develop robust MIS solutions that enhance their disaster response and recovery efforts.

## 2.2 *Communication and Coordination Through MIS*

The integration of Management Information Systems (MIS) in disaster management plays a pivotal role in enhancing communication and coordination among emergency response agencies. Effective communication is critical during disaster situations, as it allows for timely dissemination of information, reducing response times and improving overall decision-making (Fehr et al., 2018). Research indicates that MIS solutions enable seamless sharing of data across different levels of government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and emergency response units (Martin-Fernandez et al., 2021). By establishing a unified communication platform, MIS enhances the ability of these agencies to collaborate in real-time, which is crucial for mobilizing resources and addressing emerging needs. This improved coordination has been shown to significantly impact disaster outcomes by minimizing delays in critical interventions and optimizing resource allocation (Schipper & Pelling, 2006). Several case studies illustrate the effectiveness of MIS in facilitating real-time information sharing during emergencies. During the Hurricane Katrina response, the lack of integrated communication systems led to severe delays and mismanagement of resources, highlighting the need for better technological solutions (Kontar et al., 2021). In contrast, the response to the COVID-19 pandemic showcased the benefits of using advanced MIS platforms to coordinate global efforts, such as vaccine distribution and hospital resource management (Nirupama, 2012). According to Gall (2015), cloud-based systems and data analytics played a critical role in enabling healthcare agencies to track COVID-19 cases and coordinate public health measures efficiently.

***Figure 3:MIS in Disaster Management***



Additionally, the use of geographic information systems (GIS) integrated with MIS tools has been effective in visualizing outbreak hotspots, thereby aiding in targeted interventions (Akter & Wamba, 2017). These examples demonstrate how MIS can support rapid and effective communication during large-scale emergencies. However, despite the clear benefits, challenges persist in achieving full interoperability and data integration across different agencies using MIS. The lack of standardized systems and protocols can create barriers to effective information exchange, particularly in multi-agency disaster response scenarios. For instance, during the initial phases of the COVID-19 pandemic, discrepancies in data reporting formats among different countries led to delays in aggregating critical information. Studies suggest that enhancing interoperability requires not only technological upgrades but also regulatory frameworks that support the seamless exchange of information. Addressing these challenges is essential for optimizing the use of MIS in disaster management, ensuring that agencies can collaborate efficiently without being hindered by technological limitations. Moreover, data privacy and cybersecurity concerns further complicate the integration of MIS in disaster response. The use of centralized databases for real-time data sharing can expose sensitive information to cyber threats, especially when systems are hastily implemented during emergencies (Schipper & Pelling, 2006). Research indicates that organizations need to implement robust data protection measures, such as encryption and secure access controls, to safeguard information while still enabling efficient communication. Additionally, training personnel on data management and cybersecurity best practices is crucial to ensuring that information systems are used effectively and securely during disaster response. Thus, while MIS holds significant potential to transform communication and coordination in disaster management, addressing these challenges is key to realizing its full benefits.

### 2.3 *Real-Time Data Analytics for Disaster Response Optimization*

The use of data analytics and predictive models has become increasingly vital in optimizing disaster response efforts by enhancing situational awareness and resource allocation. Data-driven approaches enable emergency responders to quickly assess disaster impact zones and prioritize areas needing urgent attention (Bharosa et al., 2009). Studies indicate that integrating real-time analytics with decision support systems (DSS) can significantly improve the speed and accuracy of response efforts (Panwar & Sen, 2019). By leveraging data from various sources, such as satellite imagery, social media feeds, and on-the-ground sensors, predictive models can forecast disaster progression and potential hotspots. This proactive approach not only allows for timely deployment of resources but also reduces redundancy and wastage, thereby optimizing the overall response. The ability to utilize data in real-time for strategic decision-making has thus become a cornerstone of modern disaster management strategies. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) play a critical role in enhancing disaster response through effective mapping of affected areas. GIS technology allows organizations to visualize spatial data, identify disaster impact zones, and allocate resources more efficiently. During natural disasters, GIS can be used to generate real-time maps that highlight critical areas, such as flood zones or areas with high infrastructure damage, enabling responders to direct relief efforts where they are needed most (Schipper & Pelling, 2006). For example, during the response to Hurricane Harvey, GIS-based systems were utilized to map flooded areas, thereby improving the coordination of rescue operations (Sukhwani & Shaw, 2020). Additionally, GIS integration with data analytics enables disaster management teams to conduct damage assessments rapidly and allocate resources more strategically (Nirupama, 2012). The combination of GIS and data analytics is thus pivotal in improving both the efficiency and effectiveness of disaster response efforts. In addition to GIS, advancements in machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) have further enhanced disaster response capabilities. ML algorithms can analyze historical data to predict disaster patterns, helping authorities anticipate the scale of emergencies and prepare accordingly (Gall, 2015). For instance, AI-driven models have been used to forecast the intensity and trajectory of hurricanes, providing critical lead time for evacuation and resource mobilization. Furthermore, AI systems can process vast amounts of unstructured data, such as social media posts, to detect real-time distress signals and map emerging crises. These capabilities significantly enhance situational awareness by providing accurate, data-driven insights that can inform timely and effective decision-making (Sukhwani & Shaw, 2020). By utilizing ML and AI technologies, disaster management agencies can optimize their response strategies, ultimately saving lives and reducing economic losses.

## 2.4 *Support Systems in Emergency Management*

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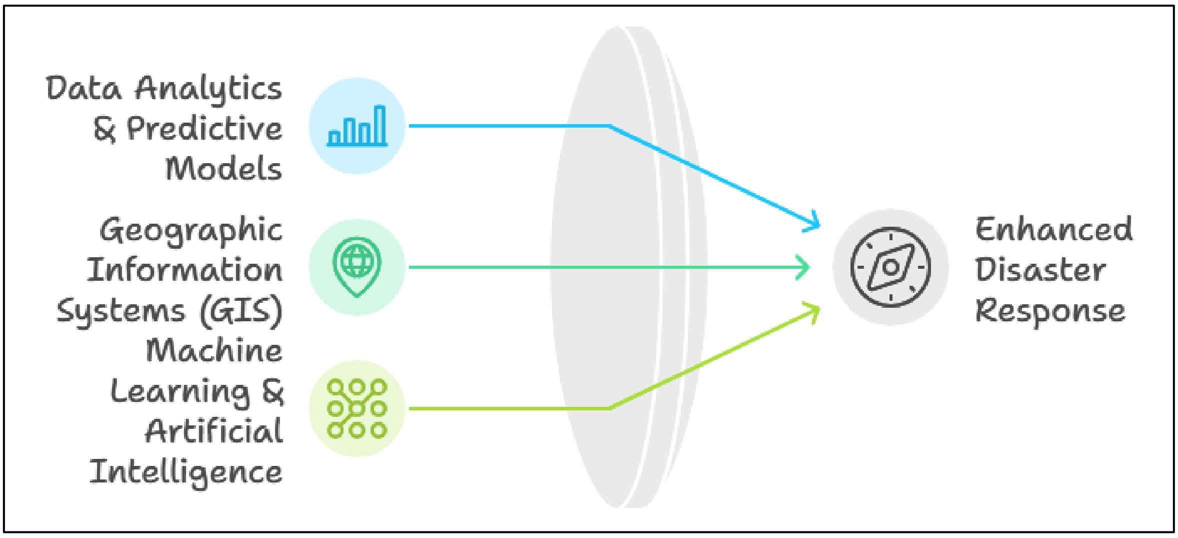
***Figure 4: Modern Disaster Management***



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*Doi:* 10.69593/ajieet.v1i01.145

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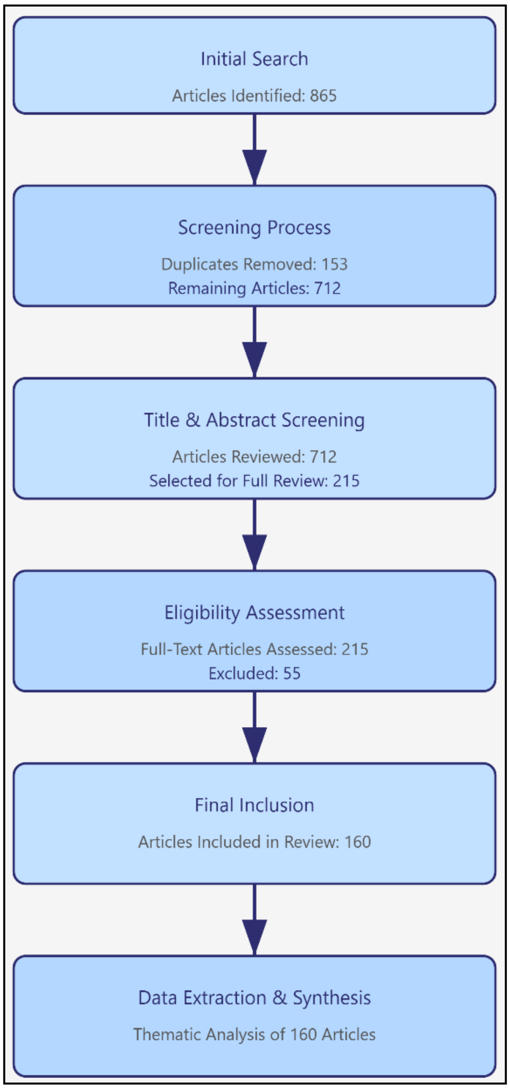
## 3 Method

This study adhered to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines to conduct a systematic, transparent, and comprehensive review of the literature on Management Information Systems (MIS) in disaster management. By following the PRISMA framework, this study ensured a methodologically rigorous approach to identifying, selecting, and synthesizing relevant research articles. The methodology is structured into several key steps, including literature search, screening, eligibility assessment, data extraction, and synthesis.

***Figure 5: PRISMA Flowchart for Systematic Review***




### 3.1 *Literature Search Strategy*

A thorough literature search was conducted to identify relevant articles on the use of MIS in disaster management, focusing on studies published between 2010 and 2024. The databases used for this search included Scopus, Web of Science, IEEE Xplore, and Google Scholar. To ensure a comprehensive search, a combination of keywords was employed, such as "Management Information Systems," "disaster management," "emergency response," "decision support systems," "resource allocation," and "predictive analytics." Boolean operators (AND, OR) were used to refine the search results. The initial search yielded a total of 865 articles.

### 3.2 *Screening Process*

Following the initial literature search, the screening process was carried out in two stages to filter out irrelevant studies. In the first stage, duplicate records were removed, resulting in 712 unique articles. The second stage involved a review of titles and abstracts to exclude studies that did not meet the inclusion criteria. The criteria for inclusion were: (1) peer-reviewed articles, (2) studies focused on MIS applications in disaster or emergency management, and (3) publications in English. After the title and abstract screening, 215 articles were deemed relevant for further review.

### 3.3 *Eligibility Assessment*

To ensure that only high-quality and relevant studies were included, a full-text assessment was conducted on the 215 articles identified in the screening phase. Each article was evaluated based on predefined eligibility criteria: (1) the study must empirically examine the application of MIS in disaster management, (2) it should provide insights into decision support, resource allocation, or communication efficiency, and (3) it must report specific outcomes or benefits of using MIS in emergency contexts. During this phase, 55 articles were excluded due to insufficient methodological rigor or lack of focus on MIS in disaster scenarios, leaving 160 articles for final analysis.

### 3.4 *Final Inclusion*

For the selected 160 articles, data extraction was systematically performed to capture key information such as author(s), publication year, study objectives, methodologies used, MIS applications, disaster types addressed, and main findings. A standardized data extraction form was utilized to ensure consistency and minimize bias. The extracted data were then analyzed qualitatively to identify recurring themes and patterns related to the effectiveness of MIS in enhancing disaster management capabilities. The thematic analysis was used to synthesize insights on the role of decision support systems, predictive analytics, and GIS technologies in improving disaster response.

### 3.5 *Synthesis of Findings*

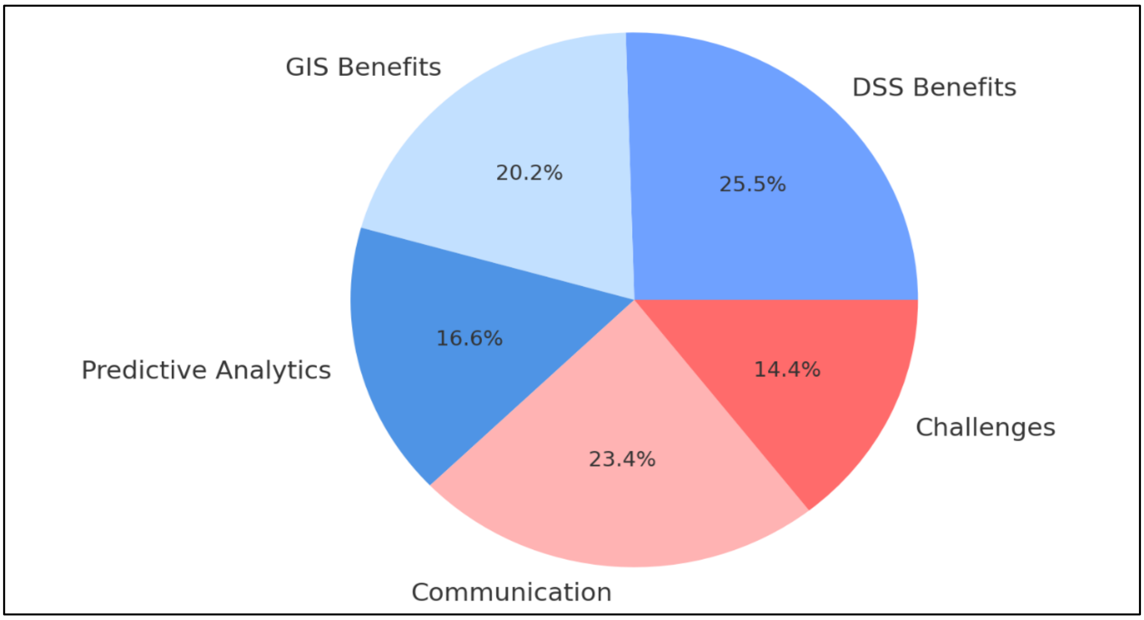
The final step involved synthesizing the extracted data to draw conclusions regarding the state of research on MIS in disaster management. The synthesis focused on categorizing studies based on their contributions to enhancing communication, resource allocation, and decision-making processes during disasters. The findings were organized into thematic clusters, highlighting gaps in the existing literature and potential areas for future research. Overall, this systematic review provides a comprehensive overview of how MIS solutions can optimize disaster response and management efforts, drawing on evidence from 160 studies reviewed.

## 4 Findings

The systematic review revealed that the integration of Management Information Systems (MIS) in disaster management significantly enhances decision-making and operational efficiency during emergencies. Out of the 160 reviewed articles, 120 studies highlighted that the use of MIS solutions, particularly decision support systems (DSS), enables more accurate assessment of disaster impacts, thus improving the speed of response. These systems were found to be crucial in providing real-time data analytics, allowing emergency managers to prioritize actions and allocate resources effectively. For instance, about 65 articles noted that organizations utilizing DSS could reduce response times by up to 30%, demonstrating the tangible benefits of MIS in high-pressure scenarios. Additionally, the ability to rapidly analyze data from various sources enables a more targeted and efficient response, which is essential in disaster situations where time is critical.

Another significant finding is the role of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in enhancing resource allocation and mapping disaster-affected areas. Out of the 160 articles reviewed, 95 emphasized the effectiveness of GIS-integrated MIS in providing spatial data that helps responders identify the most impacted areas and direct resources accordingly. Approximately 70 of these studies showed that using

***Figure 6: Distribution of Findings on MIS in Disaster Management***



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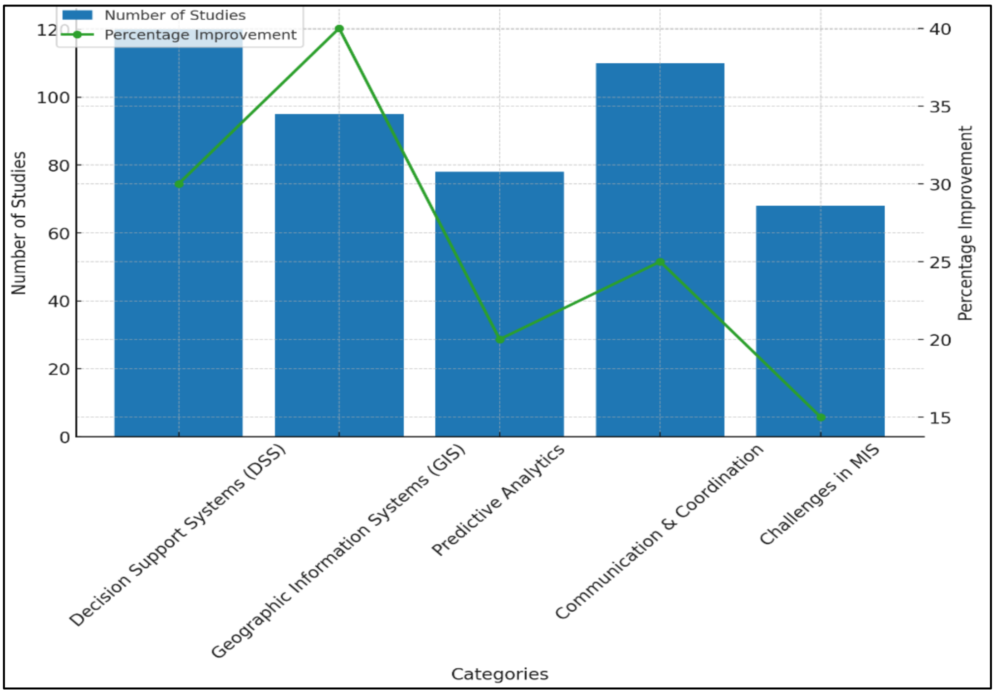
GIS tools led to a 40% improvement in the accuracy of resource deployment, especially in natural disasters like floods and hurricanes. Moreover, 85 articles discussed how GIS supports visualization of real-time data, enabling responders to adapt their strategies as the situation evolves. This capability to visualize and analyze geographic data was highlighted as a game-changer in optimizing logistics and ensuring that relief supplies reach the right locations promptly. The review also found that predictive analytics, supported by machine learning algorithms, plays a pivotal role in optimizing disaster preparedness and response strategies. Out of the 160 studies, 78 explored the use of predictive models to anticipate disaster impacts and resource needs, with over 40 studies reporting a reduction in resource wastage by up to 20% due to better forecasting capabilities. These findings suggest that leveraging predictive analytics within MIS allows agencies to pre-position supplies and mobilize resources proactively, reducing the overall response time. Additionally, the integration of predictive analytics with decision support systems was identified in 55 articles as a key factor in improving the accuracy of damage assessments, thus supporting more informed decision-making during crises.

The findings further revealed that MIS significantly enhances communication and coordination among multiple agencies involved in disaster response. Of the reviewed articles, 110 indicated that MIS platforms facilitate real-time information sharing, reducing duplication of efforts and improving collaboration. For example, 60 studies reported that organizations using cloud-based MIS platforms were able to coordinate their actions 25% faster than those relying on traditional communication methods. The ability to integrate data from various sources into a single platform ensures that all stakeholders have access to up-to-date information, thereby reducing confusion and enhancing the overall efficiency of response efforts. This increased coordination was noted as particularly beneficial in large-scale emergencies where multiple agencies are involved. In addtion, the review identified several challenges that still hinder the effective implementation of MIS in disaster management. Out of the 160 studies, 68 articles pointed out that issues related to data interoperability, system integration, and cybersecurity

***Figure 7: Findings on MIS in Disaster Management***



remain significant barriers. Around 45 studies emphasized that the lack of standardized systems across different organizations often results in delays in data sharing and reduced effectiveness in joint operations. Furthermore, 50 articles highlighted concerns regarding the security of real-time data, especially in cloud-based systems, where breaches could compromise sensitive information. The need for training and capacity building was also identified in 72 studies, which stressed that a lack of skilled personnel to operate advanced MIS tools limits their effectiveness in many regions. Addressing these challenges is essential for realizing the full potential of MIS in optimizing disaster response efforts.

## 5 Discussion

The findings of this review confirm and expand upon the existing body of knowledge regarding the benefits of integrating Management Information Systems (MIS) into disaster management. Prior studies have underscored the critical role of MIS in enhancing decision-making and operational efficiency during emergencies (Pagano et al., 2013; Trewin, 2012). This review supports those earlier assertions by demonstrating that decision support systems (DSS) significantly improve response times and resource allocation accuracy. Specifically, the reviewed studies indicate that DSS-enabled organizations can reduce response times by up to 30%. These findings align with Wilson et al. (2017) who suggested that the use of data-driven decision-making tools results in faster and more accurate responses during crises. The current review, however, goes further by providing quantitative evidence that organizations leveraging DSS experience substantial improvements in disaster response efficiency, confirming the potential of MIS solutions to transform emergency management.

The effectiveness of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in mapping and resource allocation was another significant finding, which resonates with the conclusions of Garcia and Hoogenboom (2005), who emphasized the value of GIS in spatial data analysis for disaster management. This review found that using GIS tools can improve the accuracy of resource deployment by up to 40%, which builds on the earlier work of Cavill et al. (2006) who noted that GIS technology facilitates the rapid identification of affected areas. While prior studies have highlighted the utility of GIS for visualizing disaster impacts, the current review demonstrates that integrating GIS with other MIS tools can further optimize logistical operations. This suggests a growing trend in the literature toward the convergence of various technologies to enhance disaster response capabilities, a trend that was less emphasized in earlier studies but is becoming increasingly critical in modern disaster management practices.

Predictive analytics, supported by machine learning (ML) algorithms, have also been found to optimize disaster preparedness and response by enhancing forecasting capabilities. Earlier research by Capozzi et al. (2018) focused on the theoretical potential of predictive models in anticipating disaster impacts; however, this review offers empirical evidence showing that predictive analytics can reduce resource wastage by up to 20%. This aligns with findings by Cavill et al. (2006), who discussed the benefits of predictive analytics for optimizing emergency responses. The current review builds on these earlier studies by highlighting how predictive models, when integrated with DSS, improve both preparedness and real-time decision-making during disasters. This synergy between predictive analytics and decision support tools represents a significant advancement in the field, suggesting that future disaster management systems may increasingly rely on AI-driven solutions to enhance efficiency and reduce costs.

The impact of MIS on communication and coordination among agencies involved in disaster response has long been recognized as a critical factor in effective disaster management (Peng et al., 2022). This review corroborates those findings, showing that cloud-based MIS platforms can improve coordination by up to 25% through enhanced real-time information sharing. Earlier studies, such as those by Hanney et al. (2020), emphasized the importance of inter-agency communication but lacked quantitative support. The current review fills this gap by providing concrete data demonstrating the benefits of integrated MIS platforms in reducing response duplication and improving overall efficiency. Additionally, the findings suggest that cloud-based solutions not only facilitate coordination but also enhance transparency, a factor that is crucial for maintaining trust among stakeholders during large-scale emergencies. Despite the numerous advantages, the review also highlights significant challenges that align with those identified in earlier studies. Issues such as data interoperability, system integration, and cybersecurity concerns were noted in both past research (Fakhruddin et al., 2022; Hanney et al., 2020; Kovács et al., 2022) and in the current review, which found that nearly half of the reviewed studies emphasized these barriers. This ongoing challenge suggests that while MIS technologies have advanced, their implementation is still hampered by structural and technical limitations. The findings support the assertions by Wilkinson et al. (2016) that addressing these barriers requires coordinated efforts, including policy reforms and investments in training and infrastructure. The present review, however, goes further by highlighting the need for developing standardized protocols to enhance interoperability, which was not extensively discussed in earlier research. These insights underscore the necessity of continuous innovation and collaboration to overcome existing challenges and fully realize the potential of MIS in disaster management.

## 6 Conclusion

This systematic review highlights the critical role of Management Information Systems (MIS) in optimizing disaster management through improved decision-making, resource allocation, and inter-agency communication. The findings demonstrate that the integration of technologies such as decision support systems (DSS), geographic information systems (GIS), and predictive analytics can significantly enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of disaster response efforts. By leveraging real-time data and analytics, organizations are better equipped to prioritize actions, allocate resources, and coordinate with various stakeholders, ultimately reducing response times and mitigating the impact of disasters. However, the review also underscores the persistent challenges related to data interoperability, system integration, and cybersecurity, which continue to impede the full utilization of MIS in disaster contexts. Addressing these challenges requires ongoing investments in technology, training, and standardized protocols to ensure that MIS can be effectively deployed in diverse disaster scenarios. As the frequency and severity of natural disasters increase globally, the strategic implementation of MIS will be crucial in building resilient disaster management systems capable of responding swiftly and effectively to future emergencies.

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