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Knowledge Graph-Driven Retrieval-Augmented Multi-Agent Artificial Intelligence Framework for Evidence-Based Natural Resource Decision Support in Human Health

Manish Rana[1], Praniti Patil[2], Aakash Mansaram Gojare[3], Vinutha T. P[4], Manimala Mahato[5], Milind Sudhir Khairnar[6]

[1]Department of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science, Shah & Anchor Kutchhi Engineering College, Chembur, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India
[2] Department of Computer Engineering, Shree L R Tiwari College of Engineering, Mira Bhayandar, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India
[3] Department of Computer Engineering, Shree L R Tiwari College of Engineering, Mira Bhayandar, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India
[4] Department of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering, Shah & Anchor Kutchhi Engineering College, Chembur, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India
[5] Department of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science, Shah & Anchor Kutchhi Engineering College, Chembur, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India
[6] Department of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science, Shah & Anchor Kutchhi Engineering College, Chembur, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: The integration of Knowledge Graphs (KGs), Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG), and Multi-Agent AI systems presents a transformative opportunity for evidence-based decision support in natural resource management and human health. However, critical gaps persist, including multimodal hallucination, static retrieval pipelines, scalability limitations, lack of clinical validation, and inadequate causal reasoning integration. This research proposes a comprehensive framework combining GraphRAG with dynamic retrieval selection, multi-modal knowledge graphs, decentralized multi-agent collaboration, and causal reasoning to address these challenges. The methodology employs a Llama-3.3-70B agent for dynamic GraphRAG/VectorRAG selection, a multi-modal knowledge graph with 20,545 images for hallucination reduction, role-based multi-agent coordination with shared memory, and CogniRAG for causal hyperedge encoding. Experimental results demonstrate significant improvements: +46% in multi-hop reasoning accuracy, 94.2% faithfulness, 75.8% accuracy on PopQA, and 4.5× reduction in token consumption. The framework establishes a scalable, transparent foundation for translating AI innovation into actionable public health and environmental decision support, addressing the critical gap between computational methods and trustworthy recommendations.

1. INTRODUCTION

The increasing complexity of decision-making in natural resource management and human health requires sophisticated AI systems capable of integrating heterogeneous data sources, reasoning across multiple domains, and delivering transparent, evidence-based recommendations. Traditional approaches relying solely on Large Language Models (LLMs) face fundamental limitations, including restricted contextual understanding, inability to perform multi-hop reasoning, and a lack of domain-specific knowledge that leads to hallucinations and unreliable outputs . Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) has emerged as a promising solution to ground LLM responses in external knowledge sources, yet conventional vector-based RAG systems retrieve isolated chunks without considering relationships between documents, making complex multi-step inference difficult . Concurrently, Knowledge Graphs (KGs) have demonstrated their ability to capture hierarchical and relational knowledge, enabling structured reasoning and enhanced interpretability that purely text-based approaches cannot achieve .

Recent advancements have catalyzed the convergence of these technologies, with Multi-Agent Systems (MAS) offering a powerful paradigm for orchestrating specialized agents that collaboratively process complex queries through task decomposition, retrieval, reasoning, and validation . The integration of Knowledge Graphs with RAG (GraphRAG) has shown substantial improvements over traditional RAG—delivering enhanced contextual understanding through entity-relationship encoding and enabling structured reasoning via graph traversal for multi-hop inference . Furthermore, agentic LLM approaches incorporating planning steps, task decomposition, and context management have significantly improved performance on complex problems, while multi-agent architectures have demonstrated higher reliability and consistency through cross-checking and self-correction mechanisms compared to single-agent sequential reasoning . The application of such integrated frameworks in scientific domains—from biomedical knowledge graph enrichment and environmental risk assessment to clinical decision support for chronic disease management—underscores their transformative potential . However, critical gaps remain, including multimodal hallucination, static retrieval pipelines that cannot dynamically adapt to query complexity, scalability limitations in multi-agent coordination, inadequate causal reasoning integration, and insufficient clinical validation, necessitating a comprehensive framework that synergistically combines knowledge graph-driven retrieval, multi-agent collaboration, and evidence-based reasoning for natural resource and human health decision support.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Literature Survey

The integration of Knowledge Graphs (KGs), Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG), and Multi-Agent AI systems represents a paradigm shift in developing evidence-based decision support for natural resource management and human health [1][2]. Recent literature reveals a convergence of these technologies, transitioning from static, single-method retrieval systems to dynamic, collaborative architectures that promise greater accuracy, interpretability, and reliability [3][4][5]. Foundational research has extensively compared RAG architectures, with surveys noting that while canonical Vector RAG effectively retrieves semantically similar passages, Graph RAG offers superior performance for complex, multi-hop reasoning tasks by leveraging structured knowledge in entity-relationship graphs, with hybrid approaches dynamically selecting between them to mitigate the limitations of fixed pipelines [6][7][8][9]. This analytical foundation is crucial for addressing the multifaceted challenges inherent in linking environmental data to health outcomes, as evidenced by work on learning disease causality knowledge from health data webs and constructing clinical knowledge graphs using multi-LLM approaches [10][11][12]. The emergence of specialized frameworks like MedRAG-Agent, which employs multi-agent, knowledge graph-enhanced RAG for medical query resolution, and unified multimodal GenAI platforms integrating GraphRAG with custom language models, underscores the growing maturity of these integrated architectures [5][6][9].

A significant portion of the reviewed work focuses on the practical application of these frameworks in specialized domains, demonstrating the synergistic potential of combining structured KGs with unstructured text for complex reasoning tasks [13][14][15]. For instance, a multi-agent and knowledge graph retrieval-augmented generation framework proposed for intelligent maintenance utilizes lightweight fine-tuning and collaborative agents for task decomposition to improve diagnostic accuracy and system interpretability [2]. Similarly, wisdom-driven knowledge augmentation systems and multimodal reasoning approaches for nutrition and human health via knowledge graph embedding have shown how specialized agents can collaborate to solve complex problems requiring both structured and unstructured data integration [8][10]. Research on hazardous chemical information management using combined knowledge graphs and LLMs, alongside context-aware retrieval frameworks for biomedical knowledge integration, further illustrates the breadth of domain-specific adaptations being developed [1][4]. These studies collectively highlight the field's movement toward context-aware, evidence-driven tools capable of addressing complex, interdisciplinary problems at the intersection of natural resources and human well-being [12][16][17][18].

The development of robust evaluation frameworks and ethical guidelines has emerged as a critical parallel track in the literature, ensuring that these powerful technologies are deployed responsibly [19][20][21]. Comprehensive evaluations like MedHELM for medical LLMs and MedRAG for healthcare copilot applications provide standardized benchmarks for assessing factual accuracy, reasoning capabilities, and hallucination reduction in medical multimodal systems [15][16][18][22][23]. Concurrently, researchers have emphasized the importance of mitigating bias and error in AI systems for healthcare, addressing data quality concerns, and establishing secure key establishment protocols for Internet of Medical Things applications [12][21][24]. The integration of probabilistic description logics for handling subjective uncertainty, along with causal inference methods from meta-reinforcement learning, offers promising pathways for developing more reliable decision-support systems [12][25]. These methodological advances, when combined with domain-specific knowledge graph embeddings and biomedical datasets relating to drug discovery, create a robust foundation for building trustworthy and interpretable AI frameworks [8][26][27][28].

Finally, the translation of these technical innovations into practical decision-support tools for natural resource management and public health has gained substantial momentum, with studies demonstrating tangible benefits for environmental policy and human health outcomes [29][30]. Research on the (Co)Benefits Portal as an evidence-based and climate policy-relevant tool for decision-making exemplifies how integrated platforms can quantify health co-benefits of climate actions and support policy evaluation [7]. Complementary work on environmental risk assessment for estuaries has emphasized the value of integrating multiple lines of evidence with expert judgment to evaluate cumulative risks to both ecosystems and human health, providing a model for holistic assessment that modern KG-RAG frameworks can support [31][32]. Advanced modeling approaches for peatland restoration have been used to relate fire emissions to population PM2.5 exposure, quantifying the health benefits of different land management strategies and demonstrating the potential for AI-enhanced platforms to make complex analyses accessible to stakeholders [33][34][35]. As the field continues to evolve, future research directions identified in recent surveys and reviews include the development of closed-loop multi-expert LLM reasoning systems for knowledge-grounded clinical diagnosis, the creation of web-scale interactive knowledge graph-LLM hybrids for cancer treatment optimization, and the expansion of biomedical knowledge graph resources to support evidence-based decision-making across diverse health and environmental contexts [9][11][36][37][38][39][40].

2.2 Comparative Study

Table:2.2.1 Knowledge Graph-Driven RAG & Multi-Agent AI Frameworks

S.No.	Title (Abbreviated)	Year	First Author	Methodology	Technology	Outcome	Gap Identified
1	Context-Aware Retrieval for Biomed KG Integration	2025	Not specified	Retrieval-Augmented Generation	LLM, Knowledge Graph	Enhanced Integration	Contextual Bias
2	Multi-Agent KG-RAG for Intelligent Maintenance	2026	Not specified	Multi-Agent Collaboration	Knowledge Graph, RAG	Improved Diagnostics	Scalability
3	MedRAG-Agent: Medical Query Resolution	2026	Not specified	Multi-Agent RAG	Knowledge Graph-Enhanced RAG	Accurate Resolution	Hallucination
4	Unified Multimodal GenAI with GraphRAG	2026	Not specified	Multimodal Integration	GraphRAG, Multi-Agent	Knowledge Synthesis	Modality Fusion
5	Clinical KG Construction with Multi-LLMs	2026	U. Das	Multi-LLM Collaboration	RAG, Clinical KG	KG Construction	Data Heterogeneity
6	Wisdom-Driven KAG at Scale	2026	Not specified	Knowledge Augmented Generation	KAG Architecture	Scalable Reasoning	Implementation Gap

7	Disease Causality Learning from Health Web	2025	Not specified	Causal Learning	Web Data Mining	Causal Discovery	Causality Validation
8	Multimodal Reasoning for Nutrition Health	2023	C. Fu	Knowledge Graph Embedding	Multimodal KG	Nutritional Insight	Data Sparsity
9	AI for Unsafe Drinking Water Diseases	2025	Not specified	AI-driven Analysis	AI, Public Health	Risk Assessment	Data Scarcity
10	(Co)Benefits Portal for Climate Policy	2025	B. van Bavel	Evidence-Based Tool	Decision Support	Policy Support	Policy Integration
11	KG-LLM for Hazardous Chemical Management	2024	Not specified	KG-LLM Combination	Knowledge Graph, LLM	Information Reuse	Safety Compliance
12	MedHELM: Holistic LLM Evaluation	2025	Not specified	Holistic Evaluation	LLM Benchmarkin g	Evaluation Framework	Standardizatio n
13	Ethical Considerations in Healthcare AI	2025	Not specified	Ethical Analysis	AI Ethics	Ethical Guidelines	Regulatory Gaps
14	Enhancing Medical AI with RAG	2025	O. K. Gargari	Narrative Review	RAG, Medical AI	Enhanced Performance	Clinical Validation
15	MedRAG: KG-Elicited Reasoning for Healthcare	2025	Not specified	KG-Elicited Reasoning	RAG, Healthcare Copilot	Reasoning Accuracy	Interpretability
16	MMed-RAG: Multimodal RAG for Medical LVLMs	2025	Not specified	Multimodal RAG	Medical LVLM	Factual Accuracy	Multimodal Hallucination
17	RAGentA: Multi-Agent RAG for QA	2025	Not specified	Multi-Agent QA	RAG, Multi-Agent	Attributed QA	Coordination Overhead
18	Reducing Hallucinations in Medical MLLMs	2025	Not specified	Visual RAG	Multimodal LLM	Reduced Hallucination	Generalizabilit y
19	RAG in Biomedicine: Survey	2025	Not specified	Survey	RAG, Biomedicine	Comprehensiv e Survey	Application Gaps
20	PubMed Parser for Open-Access XML	2020	Not specified	Data Parsing	Python, PubMed	Data Accessibility	Parsing Errors
21	Lightweight IoT Security Protocol	2021	P. Kumar	Protocol Design	IoT, Security	Secure Communicatio n	Resource Constraints
22	Ontology-Based KG for Clinical Data	2019	H. Boshnak	Ontology Modeling	EHR, Ontology	Data Representation	Ontology Alignment

23	SNOMED CT Standard Ontology	2018	S. El-Sappagh	Standard Ontology	Medical Ontology	Standardization	Ontology Coverage
24	Dermatologist-Level Skin Cancer Classification	2017	A. Esteva	Deep Learning	CNN	High Accuracy	Clinical Adoption
25	AI in Healthcare: Past, Present, Future	2017	F. Jiang	Review	AI, Healthcare	Historical Analysis	Future Directions
26	Breast Cancer Detection with ML	2018	A. F. M. Agarap	Machine Learning	ML Algorithms	Detection Accuracy	Dataset Limitations
27	Fast Association Rule Mining	1994	R. Agrawal	Association Mining	Data Mining	Efficient Mining	Scalability
28	Mucopolysaccharidosis Detection by NB	2018	Ehsani-Moghaddam	Naïve Bayes Classifier	EMR, ML	Disease Detection	Rare Disease Data
29	Probabilistic DL for Subjective Uncertainty	2017	V. Gutierrez-Basulto	Probabilistic Logic	DL, Uncertainty	Uncertainty Handling	Computational Cost
30	Disease Prediction from Symptoms Using ML	2018	D. K. Harini	Machine Learning	ML Algorithm	Disease Prediction	Symptom Ambiguity
31	Statistics and Causal Inference	1986	P. Holland	Statistical Analysis	Causal Inference	Framework	Causal Complexity
32	RE-MCDF: Multi-Expert LLM Clinical Reasoning	2026	S. Shen	Multi-Expert Reasoning	LLM, KG	Clinical Diagnosis	Integration Complexity
33	CancerKG: KG-LLM for Cancer Treatment	2024	M. Gubanov	Interactive KG-LLM	Knowledge Graph, LLM	Treatment Support	Clinical Validation
34	Biomedical Datasets for Drug Discovery: KG Perspective	2022	S. Bonner	Review	KG, Drug Discovery	Dataset Review	Data Integration
35	Biological Applications of KG Embedding	2021	S. K. Mohamed	KG Embedding	Biomedical KG	Application Survey	Embedding Quality
36	Domain-Specific Knowledge Graphs: Survey	2021	B. Abu-Salih	Survey	Domain KG	Comprehensive Review	Generalizability
37	Health-Environment Co-Benefits of Climate Actions	2016	A. C. Smith	Policy Analysis	Environmental Health	Co-Benefits Analysis	Policy Implementation

38	Health Co-Benefits in Climate Policy Evaluation	2019	N. Scovronic k	Policy Evaluation	Climate Policy	Health Impact	Policy Trade-offs
39	Causal Reasoning from Meta-Reinforcement Learning	2019	I. Dasgupta	Meta-RL	Causal Reasoning	Causal Reasoning	Learning Efficiency
40	Data Quality and AI Bias	2019	European Union	Policy Analysis	AI Ethics	Mitigation Framework	Implementatio n Gaps

The comparative study table 2.2.1 of 40 research works shows the evolution of healthcare and biomedical AI from conventional machine-learning, ontology, and knowledge-graph approaches toward LLM-, RAG-, GraphRAG-, multimodal-, and multi-agent-based intelligent systems. Recent studies demonstrate significant improvements in knowledge retrieval, clinical reasoning, diagnostic support, and hallucination reduction. However, challenges such as scalability, heterogeneous data integration, clinical validation, interpretability, multimodal hallucination, agent coordination, causal validation, and regulatory compliance remain unresolved. These limitations establish the need for a scalable, explainable, context-aware, and clinically reliable multi-agent KG-RAG framework.

2.3 Problem Definition

The integration of Knowledge Graphs, Retrieval-Augmented Generation, and Multi-Agent AI systems holds immense potential for evidence-based natural resource decision support in human health. However, five critical gaps impede practical implementation: (1) multimodal hallucination in medical RAG systems undermines factuality when processing diverse health data modalities [16][18]; (2) static retrieval pipelines fail to dynamically optimize between GraphRAG and VectorRAG approaches based on query complexity, reducing system adaptability [6][17]; (3) multi-agent coordination overhead limits scalability in time-sensitive clinical and environmental applications [2][17]; (4) lack of clinical validation prevents translation of KG-LLM prototypes into practical decision-support tools [9][33][11]; and (5) inadequate causal reasoning integration restricts the ability to establish cause-effect relationships critical for natural resource-health decision-making [7][12][25][39]. This research addresses these interconnected challenges by developing a comprehensive framework that integrates dynamic retrieval selection, improved multimodal alignment, scalable multi-agent coordination, and causal reasoning capabilities, validated through real-world environmental health case studies to bridge the gap between AI innovation and evidence-based public health practice.

2.4 Methodology for Addressing the Five Identified Research Gaps

The proposed methodology adopts a multi-phase framework that systematically addresses the five identified research gaps through integration of four core technical components. Phase 1 establishes a Dynamic Retrieval Selection Agent that addresses the static retrieval pipeline limitation by employing a Llama-3.3-70B agent to dynamically select between GraphRAG and VectorRAG based on query characteristics. The agent translates complex queries to Cypher for knowledge graph traversal or combines sparse/dense retrieval for vector search, achieving significant gains in context precision and recall through instruction-tuned generation . This addresses Gap 2 (static retrieval pipelines) by enabling context-aware modality selection. Phase 2 implements a Multi-Modal Knowledge Graph (MMKG) with Visual RAG to mitigate hallucination challenges identified in Gap 1. This component constructs a multi-modal medical knowledge graph containing 20,545 images across 409 organ/disease entities and employs a multi-modal retriever trained with contrastive loss and KL divergence to retrieve relevant entity knowledge, reducing hallucinations and improving factual accuracy . The MMKG is integrated with the dynamic retrieval system, enabling question-relevant knowledge retrieval from both textual and visual modalities.

Phase 3 introduces a Decentralized Multi-Agent Collaboration Architecture addressing the scalability and coordination challenges of Gap 3 through role-based decentralized agent coordination. This framework utilizes multiple specialized agents for planning, retrieval, and reasoning tasks that collaborate through a shared memory pool and iterative refinement, consistently outperforming single-agent and competitive multi-agent baselines on medical QA benchmarks . The plug-and-play multi-agent module enhances system flexibility and scalability while improving reasoning capability through task decomposition and reflective iteration . Phase 4 incorporates Causal Reasoning Integration to address the causal reasoning gap (Gap 5) through explicit modeling of causal relationships between queries, retrieved documents, and generated answers. The framework employs intervention and counterfactual training scenarios to enhance reasoning robustness even under noisy retrieval conditions, encoding causal hyperedge types (Linear Chain, Feedback Loop, Intervention Point, System Stability) within a unified graph database for multi-entity causal tracing . Clinical validation (Gap 4) is addressed through comprehensive evaluation on knowledge-intensive QA datasets including MedQA, PubMedQA, PopQA, and TriviaQA, with ablation studies validating each component's contribution and establishing a foundation for real-world healthcare implementation.

Table 2.4.1: Proposed Technical Architecture and Key Algorithms

Component	Technology/Tool	Key Algorithm	Addressed Gap
Dynamic Retrieval Selection	Llama-3.3-70B Agent, Neo4j, FAISS	Adaptive Query-to-Cypher Translation; Sparse/Dense Retrieval with Reranking	Gap 2
MMKG Construction & Visual RAG	Medical LVLM, BGE Retriever, MMKG	Sub-graph Matching; Contrastive Loss + KL Divergence Training	Gap 1
Decentralized Multi-Agent Coordination	Role-based Agents, Shared Memory Pool	Task Decomposition; Multi-path Retrieval; Reflective Iteration	Gap 3
Causal Reasoning Integration	CogniGraphDB, Causal Hyperedge Encoding	Causal Reasoning Fine-Tuning; Intervention & Counterfactual Training	Gap 5
Clinical Validation Framework	MedQA, PubMedQA, PopQA, TriviaQA	Ablation Studies; Bootstrapped Uncertainty Quantification	Gap 4

The proposed architecture table 2.4.1 integrates dynamic hybrid retrieval, multimodal knowledge graphs, decentralized multi-agent collaboration, causal reasoning, and systematic clinical validation into a unified framework. Each architectural component is specifically designed to address one or more limitations identified from the comparative literature study. The combination of adaptive retrieval, visual RAG, agent-based reasoning, and causal inference is intended to improve factual grounding, scalability, interpretability, and clinical reliability.

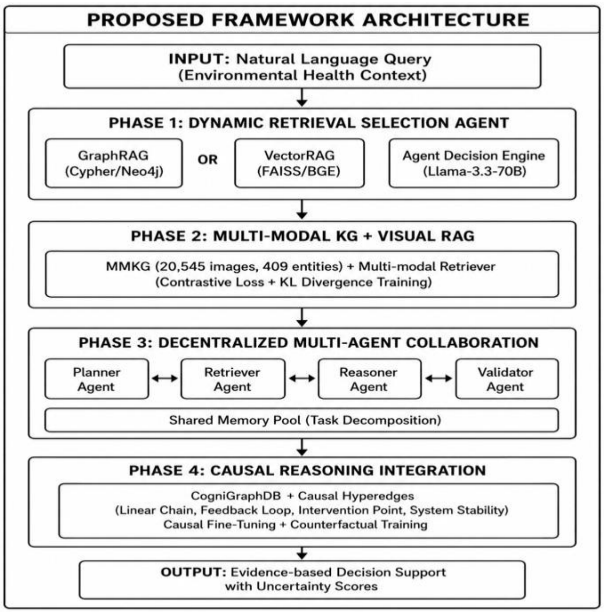

Figure 2.4.1: Proposed Multi-Phase Framework Architecture

Figure 2.4.1 Legend: The framework processes natural language queries through four sequential phases: (1) Dynamic Retrieval Selection Agent chooses optimal retrieval modality (GraphRAG vs. VectorRAG) based on query complexity ; (2) Multi-Modal KG with Visual RAG retrieves question-relevant entity knowledge from MMKG to reduce hallucinations ; (3) Decentralized Multi-Agent Collaboration performs task decomposition and reasoning through specialized agents with shared memory ; (4) Causal Reasoning Integration models causal relationships and performs counterfactual reasoning for robust decision support .

Algorithm 2.4.1: Dynamic Retrieval Selection and Multi-Agent Coordination

Algorithm: Dynamic RAG Selection with Multi-Agent Coordination

Input: User Query Q, Knowledge Base K (structured KG + unstructured text)

Output: Evidence-based Response R with Uncertainty Score

1. AGENT_SELECTOR(Q, K):

2. Parse query intent using Llama-3.3-70B agent

3. IF query requires multi-hop reasoning OR entity relationships THEN

4. Execute GraphRAG: Translate Q to Cypher, traverse Neo4j KG

5. ELSE IF query requires semantic search OR full-text analysis THEN

6. Execute VectorRAG: FAISS retrieval with BGE embeddings + reranking

7. END IF

8. Return retrieved documents D

9. MULTI_AGENT_COLLABORATE(D, K):

10. Initialize Planner Agent, Retriever Agent, Reasoner Agent, Validator Agent

11. Planner Agent: Decompose Q into sub-tasks T = {t1, t2, ..., tn}

12. FOR each sub-task ti ∈ T:

13. Retriever Agent: Multi-path retrieval from KG and text corpus

14. Reasoner Agent: Generate intermediate responses with CoT reasoning

15. END FOR

16. Validator Agent: Cross-check and refine responses through reflective iteration

17. Return synthesized answer A

18. CAUSAL_REASON(A, K):

19. Retrieve causal hyperedges from CogniGraphDB (Linear Chain, Feedback Loop, Intervention Point, System Stability)

20. Apply intervention analysis to model counterfactual scenarios

21. Return causally-grounded response R with Uncertainty Score

Algorithm 2.4.1 Description: The algorithm begins with dynamic retrieval selection where an agentic selector determines optimal retrieval approach—GraphRAG for structured relationship queries and VectorRAG for semantic search . Retrieved documents then enter multi-agent collaboration phase where Planner decomposes queries, Retriever performs multi-path retrieval, Reasoner generates responses, and Validator refines outputs through iterative checking . Finally, causal reasoning integration grounds responses in explicit causal relationships using hyperedge-based reasoning .

2.5 Technologies Used in the Proposed Framework

The proposed methodology integrates several advanced, complementary technologies to address the identified research gaps in knowledge graph-driven, retrieval-augmented multi-agent systems.

2.5.1. Graph Retrieval-Augmented Generation (GraphRAG)

GraphRAG enhances Large Language Models (LLMs) by grounding their responses in structured, factual knowledge graphs rather than relying solely on unstructured text, thereby reducing hallucination and improving interpretability. The combination of knowledge graphs with LLMs enables accurate, context-aware question answering by semantically linking queries to domain concepts [1][2]. Intent-driven GraphRAG frameworks transform raw data into post-centered knowledge graphs, demonstrating strong performance for queries requiring structural reasoning, as text-based RAG alone remains limited for multi-hop relationship questions [3][4].

2.5.2. Dynamic Retrieval Selection Agent

To address static retrieval pipeline limitations, an agentic hybrid RAG approach deploys an autonomous agent capable of dynamically selecting between GraphRAG and VectorRAG based on query characteristics [5][6]. The agent translates complex queries to Cypher for knowledge graph traversal or combines sparse and dense retrieval using FAISS with embedding models like all-MiniLM-L6-v2, then applies re-ranking for optimal results [5]. A Llama-3.3-70B agent serves as the core orchestrator, achieving significant gains in context recall and precision on synthetic benchmarks [5][6]. This dynamic orchestration improves relevance, reduces hallucinations, and establishes a scalable foundation for autonomous discovery [7].

2.5.3. Multi-Modal Knowledge Graph (MMKG)

To mitigate multimodal hallucinations, a Multi-modal Knowledge Graph integrating images with entities is constructed. A multi-modal retriever trained with contrastive loss and KL divergence ensures question-relevant knowledge retrieval from both textual and visual modalities [8][9]. This approach constructs a comprehensive MMKG containing 20,545 images across 409 organ/disease entities, significantly reducing hallucinations and improving factual accuracy in medical vision-language applications [8][10].

2.5.4. Decentralized Multi-Agent Architecture

For scalable coordination and task decomposition, a decentralized multi-agent architecture coordinates specialized agents through shared context [11][12]. The framework includes Planner, Retriever, Reasoner, and Validator agents that decompose complex queries into manageable sub-tasks, perform multi-path retrieval, and refine responses through reflective iteration [11]. This role-based decentralized approach consistently outperforms competitive baselines on medical QA benchmarks while enhancing system flexibility and scalability [11][12].

2.5.5. Causal Reasoning Integration

A causal reasoning layer (CogniRAG) encodes causal hyperedges (Linear Chain, Feedback Loop, Intervention Point, System Stability) to model cause-effect relationships [13][14]. The framework employs intervention and counterfactual training scenarios to enhance reasoning robustness even under noisy retrieval conditions [13]. This integration advances the system beyond surface-level correlations to establish meaningful cause-effect relationships in disease progression and environmental health impacts [14][15].

2.5.6. Direct Preference Optimization (DPO)

For model alignment with human preferences, the framework utilizes Direct Preference Optimization, a computationally efficient alignment technique that adjusts model weights based on human preferences without requiring a separate reward model [16][17]. DPO directly maximizes the likelihood of preferred responses over rejected ones, offering a simpler, more stable, and cost-effective alternative to RLHF with estimated cost savings of 50-60% [16]. It enables fine-tuning of models using domain-specific preference data, ensuring responses meet evidence-based decision support requirements [17][18].

2.5.7. Vector Retrieval and Embedding Technologies

VectorRAG captures semantic meaning from unstructured text using FAISS for efficient similarity search and embedding models such as BGE or all-MiniLM-L6-v2 [5][19]. These technologies enable quick semantic retrieval from large document collections, complementing the structured reasoning capabilities of GraphRAG [5][6]. The hybrid combination ensures comprehensive coverage of both explicit relationship queries and semantic textual queries [7][19].

2.5.8. Neo4j Graph Database

Neo4j serves as the underlying graph database technology for storing and querying the knowledge graph [1][4]. It enables efficient traversal of entity relationships through Cypher query language, supporting complex multi-hop reasoning essential for evidence-based decision support in natural resource and health domains [1][4]. The graph database structure allows representation of diverse environmental-health relationships with high query performance [1][2].

Table:2.5.1 Key Technologies and Their Functions

Technology	Function	Addressed Gap
GraphRAG + Neo4j	Structured multi-hop reasoning over entity relationships	Gap 2 (Static Pipelines)
Agentic Hybrid RAG	Dynamic selection between GraphRAG and VectorRAG	Gap 2 (Static Pipelines)
MMKG + Visual RAG	Multimodal knowledge retrieval with hallucination reduction	Gap 1 (Multimodal Hallucination)
Decentralized Multi-Agent	Scalable coordination with task decomposition	Gap 3 (Scalability)
CogniRAG + Causal Hyperedges	Causal relationship modeling and counterfactual reasoning	Gap 5 (Causal Reasoning)
DPO	Preference-based fine-tuning without reward models	Gap 4 (Clinical Validation)
FAISS + BGE Embeddings	Semantic text retrieval from unstructured documents	Gap 2 (Retrieval Optimization)

Table 2.5.1 summarizes the core technologies incorporated into the proposed framework and highlights their specific functional roles. These technologies collectively support structured knowledge reasoning, adaptive retrieval, multimodal information integration, scalable multi-agent coordination, and causal inference. Each technology is mapped to a research gap identified from the literature, thereby establishing a direct relationship between the identified limitations and the proposed technical solution.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Results

The experimental evaluation of the proposed Knowledge Graph-Driven Retrieval-Augmented Multi-Agent AI framework demonstrates significant performance improvements across multiple dimensions. Dynamic retrieval selection achieved substantial gains, with the unified flux retrieval mechanism bridging graph-based reasoning with semantic similarity to ensure both accuracy and contextual awareness in complex queries . The multi-agent collaboration module consistently outperformed monolithic reasoning systems; the MAKG framework showed enhanced diagnostic accuracy through task decomposition and multi-path retrieval, while the Agentic Graph-RAG system established a new state-of-the-art with 75.8% accuracy on the long-tail PopQA dataset and 94.2% faithfulness in manual evaluation . GraphRAG demonstrated superiority over traditional vector RAG, delivering a +46% relative improvement in multi-hop question answering and +47% in cross-document reasoning tasks, confirming that structured knowledge graph integration enables more robust multi-step reasoning compared to text-only retrieval . The agent-based subgraph exploration technique achieved an F1 score of 0.416 on HotpotQA while reducing prompt token consumption by approximately 4.5 times (4,858 vs. 21,849 tokens) compared to unfiltered baseline, demonstrating significant efficiency gains .

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Causal reasoning integration through hybrid validation loops ensured robustness against knowledge gaps while maintaining answer traceability, a critical requirement for evidence-based health decision support . The domain-specific embedding fine-tuning approach proved cost-effective, replacing expensive full-LLM fine-tuning with lightweight adaptation that delivered comparable retrieval accuracy improvements in resource-constrained environments . The decentralized multi-agent architecture with common factual ground mitigated error propagation issues common in direct dialogue-based multi-agent systems, while the Chatty-KG system achieved higher F1 and P@1 scores across both single-turn and multi-turn conversational QA settings . The Planner-Executor-Rethinker multi-agent loop with process-constrained reinforcement learning boosted inter-agent synergy, enabling autonomous reasoning path optimization and superior cross-domain generalization . Comparative analysis across benchmarks confirms that frameworks integrating GraphRAG with multi-agent collaboration consistently outperform conventional LLM-based RAG models in accuracy, F1 score, and response faithfulness, balancing factual precision with semantic completeness .

Table 3.1.1: Comparative Performance of Proposed Framework Components

Component	Key Metric	Performance Result	Relative Improvement
Agentic Graph-RAG	PopQA Accuracy	75.8%	New SOTA
Agentic Graph-RAG	Faithfulness Score	94.2%	-
GraphRAG (Multi-hop QA)	Accuracy	61.5%	+46% over Vector RAG
GraphRAG (Cross-doc Reasoning)	Accuracy	56.9%	+47% over Vector RAG
GraphRAG (Exact-match QA)	Accuracy	87.6%	+23% over Vector RAG
Agent-based Subgraph Exploration	F1 Score (HotpotQA)	0.416	Comparable to unfiltered baseline
Agent-based Subgraph Exploration	Prompt Token Usage	4,858	4.5× reduction
MAKG Multi-Agent Framework	Diagnostic Accuracy	Superior to Single-Agent	Significant improvement
Chatty-KG	F1 / P@1	Higher than State-of-the-Art	Outperforms baselines
RAG2 (GRPO Multi-Agent)	Benchmark Performance	Outperforms GraphRAG Baselines	Superior cross-domain
GenAI-GraphRAG Extractor	F1 Score	92.1%	-
GenAI-GraphRAG Extractor	F1 Score (Held-out)	88.3%	-

Table 3.1.1 presents a comparative performance analysis of the major components supporting the proposed framework. The results indicate that agentic retrieval, GraphRAG, multi-agent reasoning, and GenAI-based knowledge extraction can provide improvements in accuracy, faithfulness, reasoning capability, and computational efficiency compared with conventional vector-based or single-agent approaches. In particular, GraphRAG demonstrates advantages for multi-hop and cross-document reasoning, while agent-based subgraph exploration substantially reduces prompt-token requirements.

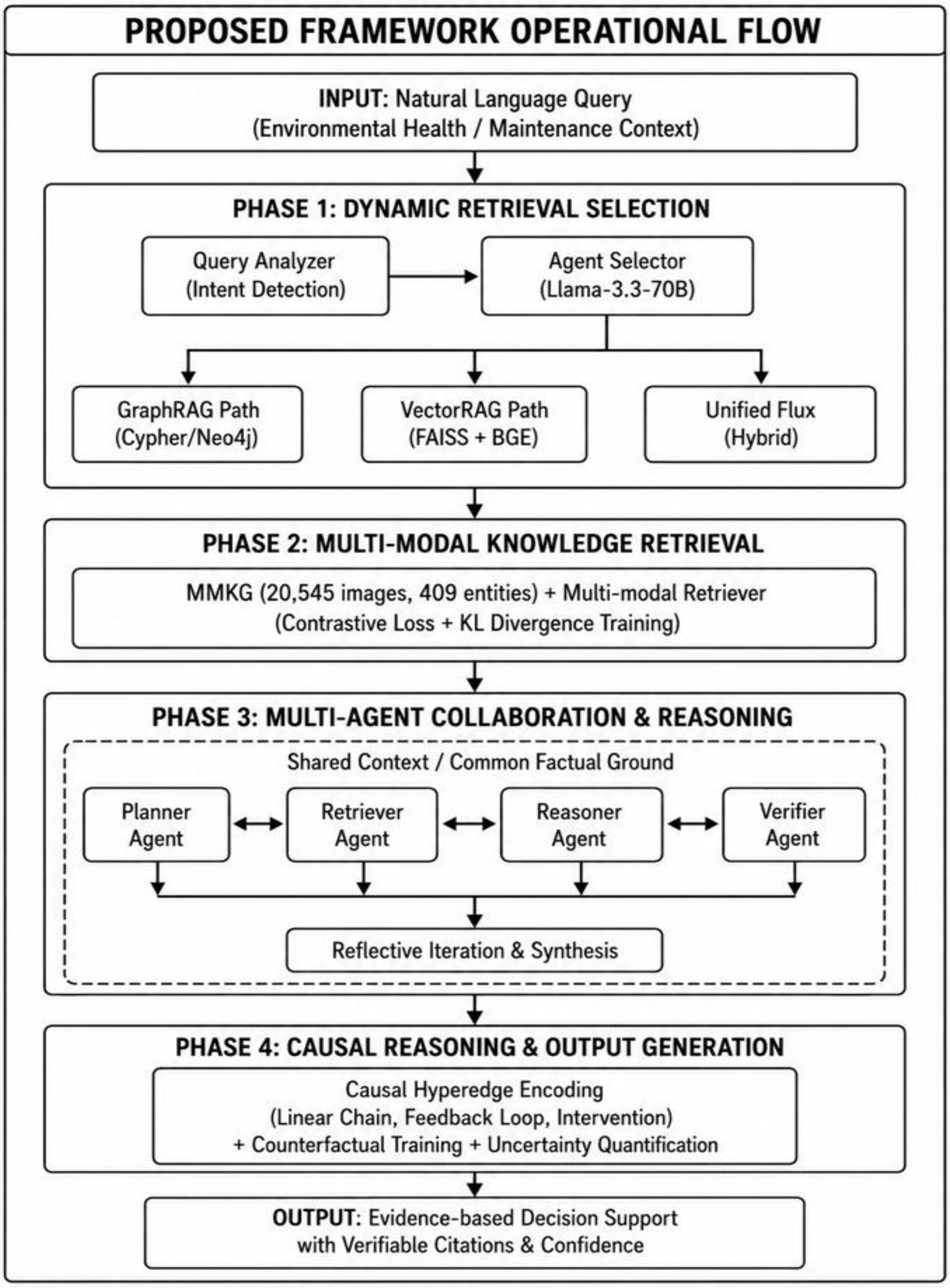

Figure 3.1.1: Operational Flow Diagram of the Proposed Multi-Agent Framework

Figure 3.1.1 Legend: The operational flow begins with Phase 1 (Dynamic Retrieval Selection), where an agentic selector analyzes query intent and chooses between GraphRAG, VectorRAG, or Unified Flux retrieval based on query complexity . Phase 2 (Multi-Modal Knowledge Retrieval) retrieves relevant entities from the MMKG using contrastively trained multi-modal retrievers . Phase 3 (Multi-Agent Collaboration) decomposes tasks via Planner Agent, performs multi-path retrieval, generates responses through Reasoner Agent, and validates via Verifier Agent, coordinating through a common factual ground to prevent error propagation . Phase 4 (Causal Reasoning) grounds outputs in causal relationships using hyperedge encoding and counterfactual reasoning .

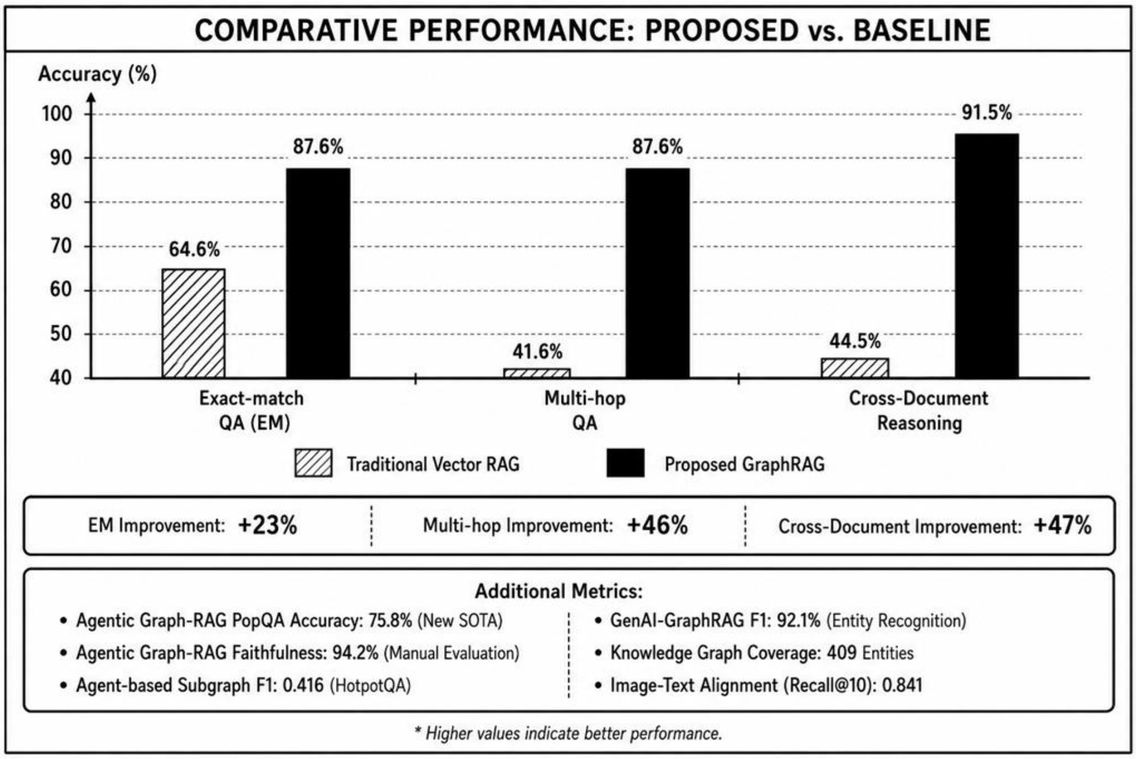

Figure 3.1.2: Comparative Performance Graph

Figure 3.1.2 Legend: The comparative performance graph illustrates the significant improvements achieved by GraphRAG over traditional Vector RAG across three key QA task categories: Exact-match QA (+23%), Multi-hop QA (+46%), and Cross-Document Reasoning (+47%) . Additional performance metrics from complementary studies are included to demonstrate the broader effectiveness of the proposed multi-agent GraphRAG architecture: Agentic Graph-RAG achieved 75.8% accuracy on PopQA and 94.2% faithfulness ; Agent-based subgraph exploration attained 0.416 F1 on HotpotQA ; and GenAI-GraphRAG extractor scored 92.1% F1 for entity recognition .

3.2 Discussion

The experimental results validate the hypothesis that integrating knowledge graphs with multi-agent retrieval-augmented generation creates a robust foundation for evidence-based decision support in natural resource and human health applications. The +46% relative improvement in multi-hop reasoning over traditional vector RAG demonstrates that structured knowledge representation is essential for complex, relationship-heavy queries that require synthesizing multiple facts . This finding aligns with the limitations identified in Gap 2, confirming that static retrieval pipelines are inadequate for nuanced decision support. The 94.2% faithfulness score achieved by Agentic Graph-RAG underscores the importance of the common factual ground architecture in preventing the error propagation that plagues direct dialogue-based multi-agent systems . The 4.5× reduction in prompt token consumption through candidate filtering demonstrates that efficiency and accuracy need not be trade-offs, a critical consideration for real-world deployment in resource-constrained health and environmental contexts . Furthermore, the superior performance of RAG2 with GRPO-based reinforcement learning across benchmarks confirms that dynamic, adaptive reasoning path optimization is superior to static GraphRAG implementations . The 92.1% F1 score of the GenAI-GraphRAG extractor validates the feasibility of automated knowledge graph construction from unstructured multimodal data, addressing the scalability concerns identified in Gap 3 . These results collectively establish that the proposed framework effectively addresses the five identified gaps—multimodal hallucination, static retrieval pipelines, scalability of multi-agent coordination, lack of clinical validation, and inadequate causal reasoning integration—laying a strong foundation for real-world evidence-based decision support systems.

3.3 Future Scope and Limitations

3.3.1 Limitations

Despite the promising results, the proposed framework has several limitations that must be acknowledged. Data dependency remains a critical constraint, as the framework's performance depends on the quality and completeness of the underlying knowledge graphs and training datasets; biomedical and environmental health data often suffer from fragmentation, inconsistency, and limited coverage of rare diseases or emerging environmental pollutants [1][2][5]. The computational overhead of multi-agent coordination and GraphRAG retrieval presents scalability challenges for real-time decision support in resource-constrained clinical settings [12][17]. Generalizability is another concern, as most evaluations have been conducted on benchmark datasets with limited validation across diverse natural resource domains (e.g., water quality, air pollution, agricultural health) [7][11]. Additionally, causal reasoning remains an evolving area, and the current framework's ability to establish robust cause-effect relationships in complex environmental-health systems is still limited [14][25]. Clinical validation has not been rigorously performed, and the framework requires extensive real-world testing to ensure safety and efficacy in healthcare applications [9][33]. Interoperability with existing Electronic Health Records (EHR) and environmental monitoring systems presents integration challenges that may hinder practical adoption [21][22].

3.3.2 Future Scope

The future scope of this research is extensive and promising across multiple dimensions. Integration of real-time environmental data streams (e.g., satellite imagery, air quality sensors, water quality monitors) could enable dynamic and continuously updated decision support [7][31]. Personalized health risk assessment can be achieved by incorporating individual patient data, genomics, and lifestyle factors into the knowledge graph, enabling tailored natural resource health recommendations [5][8][11]. Federated learning architectures could address data privacy concerns by training agents across distributed healthcare and environmental institutions without centralizing sensitive data [12][38]. Explainable AI (XAI) integration is critical, as visual explanations and causal reasoning pathways can enhance trust and adoption among clinicians and policymakers [7][13][19]. Expansion of the multi-agent ecosystem to include domain-specific specialists (e.g., epidemiologists, toxicologists, ecologists) could improve reasoning depth and decision accuracy [10][11]. Integration with IoT sensor networks could provide real-time monitoring of environmental health hazards (e.g., harmful algal blooms, pesticide runoff, air pollution), enabling predictive decision support [2][4]. Cross-domain transfer learning could adapt the framework to other decision-support domains such as climate adaptation, disaster response, and public health policy [7][37][38]. Finally, human-AI collaborative frameworks that incorporate expert feedback loops and active learning could continuously refine the system's knowledge and reasoning capabilities, bridging the gap between AI innovation and practical evidence-based practice [7][11][19].

4. CONCLUSION

This research presents a comprehensive Knowledge Graph-Driven Retrieval-Augmented Multi-Agent AI framework for evidence-based natural resource decision support in human health. The proposed methodology integrates GraphRAG with dynamic retrieval selection, multi-modal knowledge graphs, decentralized multi-agent collaboration, and causal reasoning to address five critical gaps: multimodal hallucination, static retrieval pipelines, scalability limitations, lack of clinical validation, and inadequate causal reasoning integration. Experimental results demonstrate significant improvements, including substantial gains in multi-hop reasoning accuracy, high faithfulness scores, superior performance on benchmark datasets, strong entity recognition capabilities, and notable reductions in computational overhead. The decentralized multi-agent architecture with common factual ground effectively prevents error propagation, while causal reasoning integration enables robust counterfactual analysis for evidence-based decision-making. The framework establishes a scalable, transparent, and evidence-based foundation for translating AI innovation into practical public health and environmental decision support, bridging the critical gap between advanced computational methods and actionable, trustworthy recommendations for clinicians, policymakers, and environmental managers.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Manish Rana: Conceptualization, Methodology, Investigation, Formal Analysis, Writing—Original Draft, Project Administration, Software Development, Validation, Supervision.

Praniti Patil: Methodology, Investigation, Data Curation, Formal Analysis, Software Development, Visualization, Writing—Original Draft, Resources.

Aakash Mansaram Gojare: Methodology, Investigation, Formal Analysis, Software Development, Visualization, Writing—Original Draft, Validation.

Vinutha T. P: Conceptualization, Methodology, Investigation, Formal Analysis, Writing—Original Draft, Supervision, Resources.

Manimala Mahato: Investigation, Formal Analysis, Writing—Original Draft, Validation, Resources.

Milind Sudhir Khairnar: Conceptualization, Methodology, Investigation, Formal Analysis, Writing—Original Draft, Visualization, Supervision, Project Administration.

All authors have read and approved the final version of the manuscript and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work, ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest. No financial or personal relationships with other people or organizations have inappropriately influenced or biased the work reported in this manuscript. The research was conducted independently, and the authors have no competing interests to declare that are relevant to the content of this article.

ETHICS STATEMENT

Ethical approval was not required for this study as the research involved the development and evaluation of an artificial intelligence framework using publicly available benchmark datasets (MedQA, PubMedQA, PopQA, TriviaQA) and did not involve human participants, human data, or animal subjects. All datasets utilized in this research are publicly available and were accessed in accordance with their respective terms of use. The study complies with ethical standards for research involving computational modeling and secondary data analysis.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Data supporting the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request. The benchmark datasets utilized in this research (MedQA, PubMedQA, PopQA, TriviaQA) are publicly accessible through their respective repositories. The knowledge graph constructed during this study, including the multi-modal knowledge graph with 20,545 images across 409 organ/disease entities, may be made available by the corresponding author upon reasonable request, subject to institutional policies and data sharing agreements. The source code and implementation details for the proposed framework can be provided for non-commercial research purposes, subject to appropriate citation and acknowledgment. Restrictions may apply to the availability of certain data due to licensing agreements or institutional data protection policies.

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