

Emergency Response in War and Natural Disasters: A Look at the IRC

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Abstract

This research is of utmost importance in studying the application of immediate emergency response programs and interventions by the esteemed International Rescue Committee (IRC). The IRC is instrumental in rescuing affected individuals or communities from wars and natural disasters. The project's interest lies in examining strategies and criteria for distributing and allocating limited resources during crises and after restoring the situation. It identifies the primary objectives sought to evaluate the access to basic needs to support the livelihood of communities, including health, education, financial inclusions, local capacity, and infrastructure. The research aims to analyze the scope of emergency response programs and interventions and the effectiveness of the applications where the IRC team directs emergency response programs and interventions.

The research methodology incorporates a robust mixed-method, quantitative and qualitative research design based on affected populations by war and natural disasters. The collected data was obtained from individuals under the programs and interventions. The answers reveal the effectiveness of the emergency response programs and interventions and how they correspond to the hypothesis of implementing a mindfulness-based intervention that significantly reduces the stress levels from war and natural disaster-affected communities. The collected data from questions or digital search engines shows that the IRC's emergency response programs and interventions provide robust impact and effectiveness for affected individuals by wars and natural disasters. The recommendation is that this research study be expanded to explore and collect more data to determine the depth of effectiveness of emergency response programs and intervention outcomes.

Keywords: International Rescue Committee, Allocating resources in international crises, International Emergency Response programs, Disaster-affected communities



Moses Mialou Miyen was born in 1979 in Talodi, Sudan and is a South Sudanese citizen. He left Sudan in 1987 due to the civil war between the SPLM rebels and the Sudan government in Ethiopia. Miyen spent at least three years in Ethiopia and left again during the Ethiopian government's toppling. Finally, he returned to Sudan, where he spent a year in Pachalla, in the Pibor region, and continued his journey through Kapoeta, in Eastern Equatoria, to Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya.

While in Ethiopia, Miyen attended grade one, where he first learned ABCDEF in English for the first time. When he went to the Kakuma refugee camp, he

resumed his studies in grade two Wau Elementary School. He sat for the KCPE examination in 1997 and was promoted to Napata High School. However, he left for the United States under the Lost Boy of Sudan refugee program before graduating from high school. After arriving in the States in 2001, he began to put himself together before enrolling in college.

Later, Miyen enrolled in a community college in Dallas. After graduating from Richland College with an Associate of Science, he transferred to the University of Texas at Dallas in Richardson. He majored in Economics and Finance at UTD and graduated with a B.S. in 2014. In 2019, he enrolled in an MS in Finance program at the University of Dallas UD, a Catholic University in Irving, Texas. After he graduated, he decided to take another journey for an MS in Economics degree at Colorado Christian University, where he graduated on May 10, 2024. Miyen is considering pursuing a Ph.D. in Economics.

Life is complex because of many challenging issues, ranging from missing parents to a lack of good nutrition, food and medications. Being a refugee can mean having no opportunity to get a good education, job or other essentials required for living an everyday life. Says Miyen, "Thank God that He has a special place for me. I could not imagine that I had reached the land of opportunity, freedom, and liberty for all. Now I have the opportunity to take good care of my family."

Introduction

The study is a critical endeavor, with its urgent focus on the International Rescue Committee's (IRC) immediate emergency response programs and interventions. It aims to evaluate and investigate their effectiveness for those affected by wars and natural disasters worldwide. The IRC, a global nongovernmental humanitarian aid organization, is at the forefront of providing immediate emergency assistance and support to people worldwide affected by such crises. This research project seeks to understand the impact of the IRC's efforts and how they can be further improved to serve those in need.

This study aims to provide valuable insights by collecting comprehensive information about the impacts and effectiveness of the International Rescue Committee's (IRC) programs and interventions. The IRC can use these insights to assess its efforts' results, identify improvement areas, and make informed decisions concerning its immediate emergency responses. The potential benefits of this research to the IRC are significant, as they can help enhance the effectiveness of their interventions and save

more lives worldwide. Further, this study aims to evaluate the influence and effectiveness of the International Rescue Committee (IRC) programs and interventions in making informed decisions to improve the situation for people seriously affected by wars and natural disasters. It is essential to note that some research questions were asked to determine the impact and effectiveness of the IRC's programs and interventions in areas in which it renders its programs and interventions. Such questions included a central question and sub-questions in the research questions below. The answers can be used to determine whether the IRC's immediate emergency response programs and interventions serve central purposes and demonstrate the impacts and effectiveness of the population affected by wars and natural disasters in some parts of the world.

Purpose of Research Project Study

All emergency response programs and interventions are designed to fit specific problem-solving procedures and processes. Kenneth (2014) explained that crisis intervention varies greatly due to the

environment and location in which crises such as wars and natural disasters occur. Many wars and natural disasters have happened and continue to happen in the twenty-first century. In the case of the IRC emergency response programs and interventions, many studies suggest that they depend on the nature and magnitude of wars and natural disasters. When people are abruptly affected by war and natural disasters, they demand immediate rescue to restore their lives (Kenneth, 2014). In such conditions, people demand more basic needs such as water, food and shelter to reduce stress and other life-threatening aspects. Wars and natural disasters are caused by human suffering and require an independent party to intervene and relieve the situation by providing some primary material needs to influence the nature of the problems. In today's world, many people are affected by wars and natural disasters, such as Russia, Ukraine, Israel, Hamas and whole Middle East countries and many innocent civilians are unexpectedly caught in wars. This example alone provides the effect of crisis (Kenneth, 2014). It is essential to look at the effects of all these life-threatening natures and determine the possible solutions to prevent the loss of innocent lives. Indeed, wars and natural disasters are the cause of untold suffering surrounding the population of the world.

Nongovernmental humanitarian aid agencies such as the IRC have played crucial roles in assisting war and natural disaster regions by providing lifesaving support to the affected population, providing for example, information about the dire situation in which they have been involved in implementing aid delivery and creating more awareness of the situation. Due to limited resource allocation and distribution, immediate emergency response programs and interventions can be implemented based on

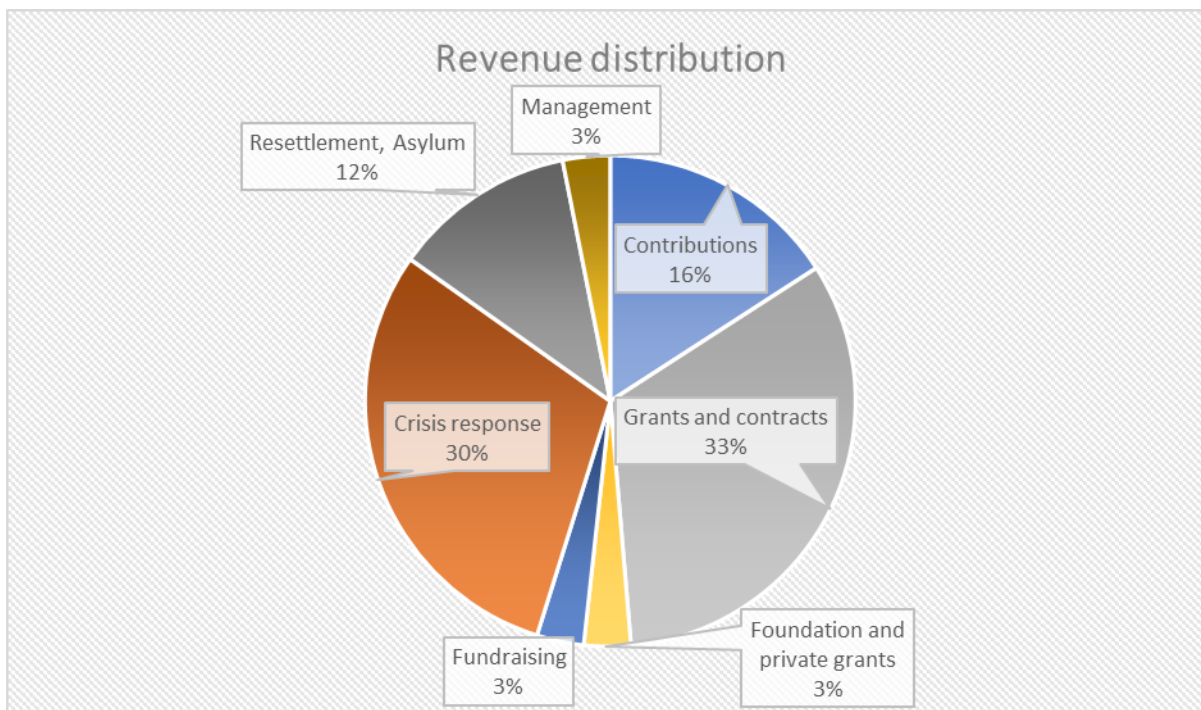
potential coordination and direction. Carmen (2007) suggested that wars caused more violence against women and children due to a lack of policies and regulations that facilitate the monitoring of mechanisms. The violence against women in Sudan has raised many questions, and the IRC that has established women's centers in Sudan provided support to women who experienced violence (Carmen, 2007). This problem has been addressed by the IRC personnel who worked to support the scores of people who evacuated their homes due to wars that broke out in Sudan. The center has provided a place for women who have experienced such violence to share their stories and allowed them to access resources through support and referral to vital counseling processes (Carmen, 2007). It is helpful to those people who have been affected by wars and conflicts in regions where governments become entrenched in fighting, leaving the population in precarious conditions.

Wood and Yared (2022) stated that the IRC introduced and implemented the protection and safety program for people relocated from their homes in Ukraine. This program protects people from the threat of war and other challenges they have encountered in their camps. Wars and natural disasters have risen to high levels in the twenty-first century due to climate change that caused drought in some parts of the world. People in developing countries like Africa have no alternatives to avert natural disasters. These people sometimes require relief from the NGOs to provide them with food, water, and other programs that alleviate their conditions. Although IRC has committed to providing emergency response programs and interventions for communities affected by wars and natural disasters, it faces numerous challenges in delivering such interventions. As a nonprofit organization, the IRC

requires considerable resources to execute and implement its emergency response programs and intervention, expecting that available resources will cover budgetary allocation. The budgetary allocation includes the financial capability for sustainable solutions in regions where massive populations of civilians are displaced. To deliver reasonable emergency response programs and interventions, the IRC must urgently set up a plan to attract donors. Congress et al. (2017) also stated

that the IRC or any other NGO must associate with donors to prioritize its core values, activities, and mission for successful fundraising. A large amount of funds can be the most challenging factor critical to administrative management. Without enough resources, the organization's function and emergency response programs and interventions would not be implemented. See Table 1.1 for the IRC operation revenue for the most recent period available.

Table 1.1: Operation Revenue



As a nonprofit organization, the IRC has been tasked to provide various options to people affected by wars, in most cases in developing countries and regions affected by natural disasters. These people are given resettlement under the guidance of the IRC and other charitable organizations. For example, many refugees who resettled in the United States came under IRC and Catholic Charities, primarily in Dallas, Texas. These refugees came from various regions of the world. Some come from East and Central

Africa and parts of Asia and Europe due to conflicts, wars and natural disasters. These collective attributions have made the IRC and other charitable organizations a springboard alongside the United Nations, such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) operating worldwide, especially in Africa and regions that require upgrades in economic stability. According to Rollosson (2010), UNDP initiated programs that link its operations with many faith-based organizations. It is necessary to

understand the relationships that bring all these organizations together because the challenges in the world are growing at an increasing rate. These relationships demand cooperation to neutralize the challenges presented here and work to provide more sustainable development for individuals and communities, demanding assistance to rebuild their lives. Building alliances can be the only way to address the problems of wars and natural disasters and find sustainable solutions to reduce or minimize them (Rollosson, 2017).

In most cases, coordination with other agencies is necessary to work as a team and achieve desirable outcomes. The IRC has a scope of emergency response programs and interventions requiring vital links with other organizations. For instance, IRC and Marcy Corp joined the alliance to coordinate and deliver aid to Gaza and Ukraine for people whose homes were destroyed by war. Over time, humanitarian aid agencies such as IRC have faced tremendous challenges regarding the risk their teams have been exposed to on the scene. The risk of emergency response and interventions can be immersed in places where war has raged, and many humanitarian aid agencies have witnessed the threats in Gaza and Ukraine, where ground offensives are an immeasurable danger to civilians and aid workers. During a CNN interview, David Miliband, the CEO of the IRC, stated that humanitarian aid agencies do not have access to deliver enough food, water and other essential needs to the people (Amanpour et al., 2023). These are challenges that many nongovernmental humanitarian organizations often experience in places where wars and natural disasters occur. In such dire conditions, humanitarian aid agencies cannot perform their expected emergency response and interventions. This illustrates the intent and purpose of this study which analyzes the positive and

negative sides of the humanitarian aid distribution plan and mechanism at the critical moment of need.

At such a critical time, IRC remains committed to fulfilling its obligations through immediate emergency response programs and interventions. Technology and other methodologies provide strategic procedures and processes for delivering aid to refugees and displaced persons without delay. The IRC's mission has met the criteria for monitoring refugee asylum and resettlement in different countries. Ahmed and Potter (2006) stressed that NGOs are involved in international politics and do not surface in international relations politics because of nation-state theories, which have prevented NGOs' recognition. However, these humanitarian aid organizations have gained more credibility in demanding aid and other programs, such as providing basic needs, including skill development for people who left their homes for refuge. For instance, the IRC's monitoring and evaluation of security conditions significantly impact humanitarian aid assistance. The monitoring and evaluation provide general planning and implementation of emergency response programs and interventions within the Department of Rescue Commission. They also provide insight into the procedures and progress of the mission under commission.

This research study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of emergency response programs and interventions to significantly reduce stress levels among the population affected by war and natural disasters. It also evaluates the criteria used to distribute and allocate its limited resources to them in the aftermath of wars and natural disasters. This reduces it down to the Biblical worldview perspective and beliefs that are derived from the teachings and principles found in the

Bible. These Biblical worldviews shape how individuals understand and interpret the world around them. The Scripture states that all humans have sinned and fallen short of God's standards (1 John 1:7-9). This Biblical worldview teaches the existence of sin and the demand for redemption through faith in Jesus Christ. It also emphasizes the belief in forgiveness of sin and hopes for eternal life through Jesus, the savior. Another Biblical worldview teaches us that God controls all things and has a plan and purpose for everything that happens to the world (Psalm 103:19). This worldview acknowledges God's sovereignty. It emphasizes the belief that God is actively involved in the world's affairs.

Literature Review

The International Rescue Committee (IRC) plays a pivotal role in emergency response, particularly when governments are overwhelmed by war or natural disasters. As an NGO, the IRC's interventions are designed to directly support individuals and communities affected by these crises, helping them rebuild their economic well-being and resilience. The effectiveness of these responses and interventions can be measured by their ability to ensure access to basic needs such as food, clean drinking water, shelter, and healthcare and by their success in promoting income generation and livelihood support. The IRC's work also equips the population with relevant knowledge and skills, enabling them to secure employment and start businesses to improve and rebuild their lives. The IRC's interventions are not just about immediate relief. They are designed to have a lasting impact on the economic well-being and resilience of the affected population. By promoting financial inclusion and supporting the development of local markets, the IRC's programs aim to foster entrepreneurship and encourage

environmentally friendly practices. The success of these interventions can be restrained by their ability to lead to sustainable improvements in income levels and employment opportunities and stimulate economic stability among the affected population.

In the event of war and natural disasters, there is a need to mobilize resources and human capacities for emergency response to speed up the interventions effectively. Cagney et al. (2013) stressed that mobilizing resources requires philanthropic strategies to conduct thorough assistance. This idea is related to the IRC's commitment to speedy response, which is the rapid deployment of aid. The NGOs can generate resources by promoting relationships and mobilizing more supporters and donors to achieve the goals and objectives. Cagney et al. (2013) stated that culture can be vital in fostering fundraising. They provide Ethiopia as an example of mass participation events that draw people to gain access to many potential donors. In such a situation, the IRC's programs generate enough resources and focus on building communities' resilience by providing training and resources to help communities prepare for and respond to future emergencies (Cagney and Ross, 2013). This process of mobilizing donors to generate targeted funds can subsidize the overall well-being of the population affected by war and natural disasters. Cagney and Ross (2013) concentrated their work on how to find donors in regions such as Africa, where culture is sometimes unique. The impact and effectiveness of the IRC's programs and interventions can be evaluated in terms of their contributions to the economic well-being and resilience of the population affected by wars and natural disasters.

In the aftermath of war and natural disasters, the IRC also recognizes the importance of addressing mental health challenges. Their programs and interventions include comprehensive mental health support, from creating a supportive and inclusive environment to providing self-care practices and professional mental health services. This holistic approach permits individuals to manage their mental health effectively, leading to more satisfying lives. The scope of emergency response programs and interventions from the IRC indicates how broadly to prepare in response to wars and natural disasters that strike swiftly, and as Newman et al. (2003) have highlighted, voluntary or forced migration is a characteristic of individual and collective human behavior. This urgent situation demands that basic needs be provided for refugees desperately searching for protection and safety in other locations. The movement of refugees has become a pressing issue for NGOs such as the IRC, which strives to provide sustainable solutions for populations affected by wars and natural disasters worldwide. As Shaw (2012) has stated, emergency response programs and interventions require NGOs and community-based participation to swiftly cut the risk of natural disasters. In developing countries, risk management reduction is expected to rest on the government's responsibilities but fails due to limited resources available to counter risk and natural disasters (Shaw, 2012). Generally, this study will provide insights as to whether governments in developing countries can change, rescue and mitigate the risk of their own abilities. Emergency response programs and interventions should target the individuals and communities directly affected by war and natural disasters by providing the population with the necessary support and resources to rebuild their economic well-being and resilience. The Bible reference,

2 Timothy 3:16-17, applies here and underscores the importance of equipping oneself with knowledge and understanding, a fundamental principle in any research endeavor. The Bible is the ultimate governing principle that often guides understanding the truth and making decisions.

Methodology, Population and Sampling Technique

The research methodology chosen for this proposal is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the IRC's emergency response programs and interventions. It incorporates a balanced mix of quantitative and qualitative approaches and components of research design, collection method, population, and reliability and validity hypothesis. Each component is carefully selected to investigate and highlight the procedures and strategies for distributing and allocating humanitarian aid among the affected population in regions where wars and natural disasters have occurred. This robust methodology instills confidence in the research's depth and breadth and is instrumental in evaluating and monitoring the criteria and procedures of the IRC's emergency response programs and interventions. The findings of this research, with their ability to expressively improve the lives of those affected by wars and natural disasters, underscore the urgency and importance of our work. The survey and experimental designs directed the collection of data from refugees who are or were served under the IRC humanitarian aid agency. Participants responded to the questions designed based on each individual's experience and knowledge about the effectiveness of emergency response programs and interventions. The individual's experience and knowledge response to the survey questions provide an

in-depth analysis of how the IRC ensures that the emergency response programs and intervention work according to their purpose, mission and intent. Indeed, this study investigates the procedures and strategies in which aid can be provided to the population and analyzes whether the procedures and strategies work to further the recovery and satisfaction of the population's long-term impact. The long-term impact provides various options for the population that encounter the problem. The IRC can offer resettlement for these populations if resettlement is needed to issue forms to those who want to relocate from their camps and move to other countries in the form of resettlement for a better life.

The population in this study consists of refugees that IRC provided for resettlement. The research study includes refugees taken off the programs and those currently under the resettlement programs. 100 refugees under the care of the IRC emergency response programs and interventions were included. It is important to note that most of these came from countries affected by war and natural disasters, such as South Sudan, DRC-Congo, Ethiopia, and Sudan. The study deploys the qualitative data collection method from the participants' responses using designed questions within the IRC local office in Dallas, Texas. The population sample was used to determine how immediate emergency response programs and interventions are evaluated and monitored during response and interventions. The research study explores the benefits and effectiveness of applying aid relief to such a population. The quantitative method, implemented through the survey and experimental designs, assesses and predicts the situation in which some essential activities are determined regarding the efficiency and effectiveness of the programs. These data collection methods

broadly determine the effectiveness of the IRC's emergency response programs and interventions based on the results of the research analysis.

Study Questions and Hypothesis

The overall question to be explored is: What is the impact and effectiveness of the IRC's programs and interventions regarding people's economic well-being and resilience seriously affected by wars and natural disasters?

The following sub-questions further address this subject:

- (1) *What factors influence the impact and effectiveness of immediate emergency response programs and interventions to promote resilience among people affected by wars and natural disasters?*
- (2) *How can emergency response programs and interventions contribute to people's physical and mental well-being affected by wars and natural disasters?*

This research is driven by the hypothesis that the response time of the IRC is a critical factor in the effectiveness of immediate emergency response programs and interventions. The speed of response can significantly promote the well-being and resilience of those affected by wars and natural disasters. The formal study outlines the IRC's key milestones and activities, estimates the necessary resources, and develops budgets for all anticipated expenses. This research aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the IRC's strategies, measure their impact, and assess the alignment of their activities with global economic trends. The anticipated outcome of this research is to provide evidence-based

recommendations for improving the IRC's emergency response programs and interventions, thereby enhancing the well-being and resilience of those affected by wars and natural disasters, to save lives, and to improve the quality of IRC interventions worldwide.

The IRC and other nongovernmental humanitarian aid agencies sponsored many people who settled in North America. The IRC's immediate emergency response programs and interventions support resettling refugees affected by wars and natural disasters to developed countries. The IRC's programs and interventions offer various packaging opportunities, such as education programs and other vital programs that train refugees to take responsibility for finances and demand them to rebuild their lives. The work of the IRC can be life-changing. Founded in 1933 by Albert Einstein, this nongovernmental humanitarian aid agency has been instrumental in providing aid to those affected by wars and natural disasters worldwide. Its programs have saved and transformed the lives of millions of disadvantaged communities domestically and internationally. This research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the emergency response programs and interventions the IRC implements for those in need, underscoring the crucial and transformative role of the IRC in this field.

The IRC's emergency response programs and interventions operate in various countries where wars have affected the population. These people have received various services from emergency response programs and interventions such as providing long-term impact for people who relocate to places that are safe so they can restore their lives. There is a program of education that provides essential skill

development and financing for sustainable solutions. Didenko (2023) suggested that the IRC's essential skill development extraordinarily contributed to many Ukrainian youths' opportunities to become motivated even if war continues to rage in Ukraine. They used this skill development to coordinate and provide awareness. The program helps these youths to focus on things that are valuable to them (Didenko, 2023). Giving these young Ukrainians opportunities to join by volunteering in the new host communities in Ukraine provides them with hope and expectations, though they are internally displaced in the country. It is one influential program that the IRC has implemented in Ukraine. Many more programs deal with separate problems, such as mental health and rehabilitation physical recovery programs that are within reach of the IRC humanitarian aid agency organizations working and encouraging people to rebuild their lives. The program educates young Ukrainians on developing relationships and fostering a culture of resilience through volunteering activities. These young individuals, hailing from different regions of Ukraine, demonstrate remarkable resilience in adversity.

Targeted Population

This research project is dedicated to all refugees evacuated from their home countries due to wars and natural disasters. The targeted population group, the refugees, is at the heart of our data collection and analysis. We aim to draw a distinct conclusion about the effectiveness of emergency response programs and interventions for them. The sampling technique used in this research project is mixed methods, focusing on quantitative data using primary source data. This involves selecting a subset of individuals from the population to represent a large part of the group. Our study is intended to base

the effectiveness of the IRC's emergency response and interventions on the experiences and needs of these refugees. In this population description, the sampling will be randomized based on determining the statistical considerations and the desired level of precision (Creswell, 2017). This random sample represents the whole targeted population to produce and obtain reliable outcomes for the purpose and intention of the research project. A sample size of 100 was chosen and drawn from the targeted population and determined based on the desired confidence level and precision for this study. It can allow for a reasonable population representation while being measurable for data collection and analysis. This also means that each member of the population is likely to have an equal opportunity to be selected for the sample. In this research project, the data-gathering method deployed is the primary data source, including collecting information or observations from the selected sample. Since the choice of methodology depends on the mixed method, focusing on quantitative data collection, gathering data by including surveys, and analyzing existing data sources are also essential (Creswell, 2017). The survey questionnaire comprised various study objectives measured on different scales (Creswell, 2017). This instrument is designed to ensure the validity and reliability of the collected data. It also includes a series of questions, statements and prompts to elicit the desired information from the targeted population. In this study, the targeted population of refugees is affected by wars and natural disasters, and the sampling technique used is the mixed method focusing on quantitative data collection (Treiman, 2009). The data-gathering instrument includes a quantitative survey done on the IRC website, with a

sample size of six, randomly selected from the targeted population in the sample.

Data Collection Summary

The data collected from a sample of participants was obtained from a group of individuals selected to represent the entire population of interest: all the refugees worldwide. This sample size is comprised of 100 participants. The data collected was separated into several categories to address the research question (Creswell, 2017). The research question allows that the impact and effectiveness of the IRC's programs and interventions regarding refugees' economic well-being and resilience that are seriously affected by wars and natural disasters can be evaluated based on increased income and employment opportunities. Further, that these programs and interventions attempt to improve access to essential services such as healthcare and education, strengthening local markets and businesses to reduce poverty and improve living standards (Woodson, 2020). In this situation, this research project has aligned with the Woodson Center community development initiatives. Through these assessment criteria, the IRC can determine the impact of the programs and interventions on the effectiveness of promoting economic well-being and resilience among individuals affected by wars and natural disasters. These categories include program services, crisis response, recovery and development, resettlement, asylum and integration. The graph and scatter plot [Table 1.2: Program Services (Y2022-X2021) and Table 1.3: Scatter Plot] represent the data visualization showing how the IRC's management allocates resources to each program. This indicates that IRC spends more sufficiently on the resources it obtains from donors and stakeholders.

Table 1.2: Program Services (Y2022-X2021)

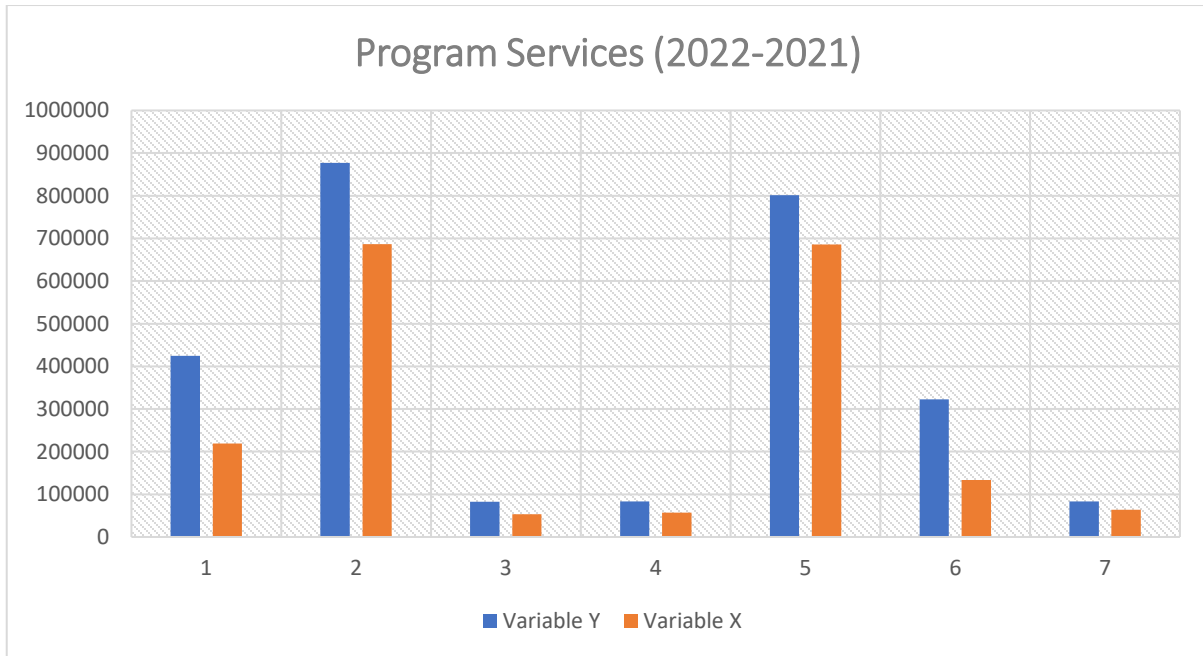


Table 1.3: Scatter Plot

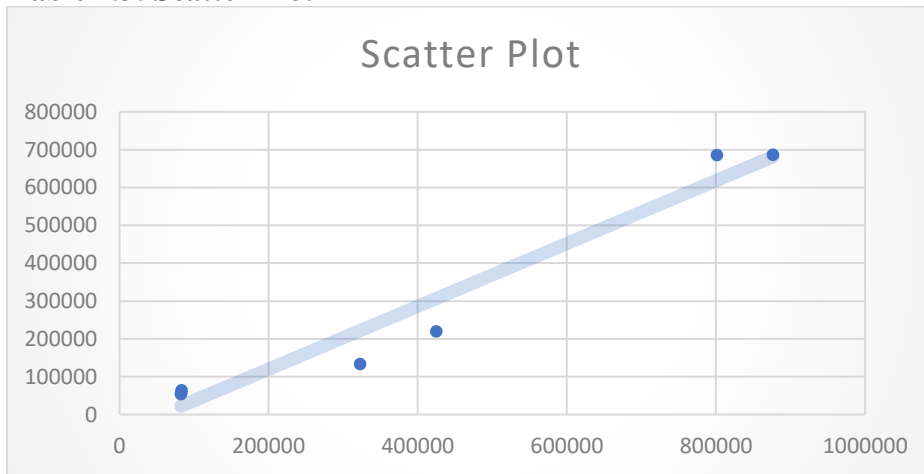


Table 1.2 represents the entire profile of program services where crisis response, recovery and development are higher, followed by resettlement, asylum and integration and management and general are lower. This explains that the IRC has ideally allocated resources. The operation revenue shows the percentages allocated to each

program, which seems well budgeted, and the scatter plot explains how linear, showing that resources are distributed to cover each program. On the other hand, the regression analysis (Table 1.4) shows that the R-square is 95% and the adjusted R-square is 94%. The P-value is low at 0.00086, indicating that the data collected is significant with a 95% confidence level.

Table 1.4: Regression Analysis**SUMMARY OUTPUT**

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.9760
R Square	0.9526
Adjusted R Square	0.9408
Standard Error	73173.3680
Observations	6.00

ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1.00	4.306E+11	4.306E+11	80.419	0.00086
Residual	4.00	2.142E+10	5.354E+09		
Total	5.00	4.520E+11			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>
Intercept	-63077.6674	50845.8872	-1.24057	0.28256	-204248.482	78093.1473
Variable X	0.8540663	0.095238	8.967668	0.00086	0.5896421	1.118490

Another problem that reduced the contribution in 2021 was COVID-19, which broke out worldwide. It resulted in mandatory shutting down all nonessential businesses, allowing employers to let people stay home until the mandate was lifted. COVID-19 stopped the IRC operation, and contributions and donations were also low. It led to the budgetary deduction from 2021 to 2022 as the amounts varied yearly. The data for this research project was collected from the IRC website with a sample size of six, randomly selected from the IRC Annual financial report. In the meantime, the IRC's work relates to economic development in some sort as Todaro and Smith (2015) describe, developing and explaining the strategies by which economic well-being can be achieved in less developed communities.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

The collected data indicate that crisis response, recovery and development are 77% and 66% from 2022 to 2021, respectively. While resettlement, asylum and integration indicate 27% and 15% from 2022 to 2021. The percentage dropped to 66% and 15% in 2021 during the Coronavirus outbreak. At that time, crisis response, recovery and development resettlement, asylum and integration slowed down to prevent the coronavirus virus from spreading across the population expected to resettle (Annual Report, 2021). What stands out in the findings is that each category's distribution and allocation of resources explain the IRC's emergency response programs and interventions and provide for the effectiveness of activities to support those in need during wars and natural disasters. It means that the impacts and

practicalities of the research questions provided in the study in the previous class have been supported. The interpretation and analysis of the collected data show that health and economic well-being are 42% and 24%, respectively, supporting the hypothesis that the health programs and economic well-being are appropriately given high consideration. Education, safety, and power have reasonable percentages allocated to them, making them more significant in the IRC's annual report from 2022 to 2021. The scatter plot (Table 1.3) indicates that the data is linear, showing correlation. This supports the hypothesis that the funds the IRC received were used for funding programs, such as food, shelter, clean drinking water, health and education, to teach the population to be responsible for building and recovering from wars and natural disasters (IRC, 2022). In the analysis, the regression (Table 1.4) did not provide significant results due to the size of the data collected. The data are not sufficient to provide the demanded results. Thus, regression analysis was not included in the interpretation and analysis of the data. As addressed by Todaro and Smith (2015), the way to reduce poverty is increased human development, and the data illustrate that the IRC has taken on tremendous responsibility in providing various programs to the people affected by wars and natural disasters in the world.

These findings indicate that the IRC's emergency response programs and interventions support the research questions overall. They identify the specific approach the IRC uses to distribute and allocate resources based on each need as each program is used to help and support the affected populations worldwide. The IRC operates in many countries, focusing on areas that demand support, one example is in Sudan and South Sudan, where many people

are displaced due to internal conflicts. There may always be surprises given world events, but the current expectation has been met in the sense that the research questions are to evaluate and investigate the efficiency the IRC uses to manage, distribute, and allocate resources in crises that affect the people caught in wars and natural disasters.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The IRC should strengthen the volunteer recruitment and training process to ensure that they have a dedicated, knowledgeable, and skillful team to improve communication and coordination between the departments within the organization. This includes conducting regular evaluations and assessments to measure the impacts and effectiveness of immediate emergency response programs and interventions by establishing partnerships and collaborations with other organizations and stakeholders to maximize their resources. The IRC can utilize the research findings here and in various other studies to identify areas of improvement and fill the gaps in their immediate emergency response programs and interventions. The research findings can guide the organization in developing new strategies to modify existing programs that do not add value to better address the needs of the population affected by wars and natural disasters around the globe. Also, the research findings can be used to address and advocate for policy change and funding opportunities that align with the organization's goals. Finally, the research findings can serve as the foundation for future research by allowing the organization to build upon the existing knowledge and expand its understanding of the problems it will work on in exploring and assessing various approaches to address and close the gaps that might exist in the current immediate emergency response programs and interventions. From the Biblical

perspective, Christ provides moral guidelines and principles considered absolute, emphasizing the belief in objective moral truths and the importance of living according to God's commandments (Brooks Anthony, 2021).

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