Veronica A. Johnson

Omega Graduate School

Dissertation ch 1

December 30, 2023

**Problem Statement**

The problem is a risk of religious discrimination when faith-based organizations (FBOs) provide aid following natural disasters, especially in religiously diverse communities FBOs (Chowdhury et al, 2018). Faith-based organizations (FBOs) play a significant role during natural disasters, offering various assistance and support to affected communities. However, their involvement also raises important questions and challenges. The research will explore potential issues and problems associated with FBOs during natural disasters. There is a risk of religious discrimination when FBOs provide aid, especially in religiously diverse communities. Care must be taken to ensure that assistance is offered impartially. Doctrinal differences: Faith-based organizations may have different beliefs, norms and values, creating challenges when providing services to a diverse population. Ensuring inclusivity and respect for all individuals is essential (Davis, et al., 2018; Khan,et al., 2023).

Faith-based organizations have a crucial role in disaster response and recovery efforts. Their local knowledge, resources, and community well-being commitment can significantly make a difference. However, it’s essential to address potential challenges and ensure that aid is provided impartially and transparently, respecting the diversity of the affected populations. Collaboration between FBOs, governments, and secular organizations can enhance the overall effectiveness of disaster relief efforts.

**Purpose Statement**

The purpose of this qualitative study is to explore the extent to which faith-based organization (FBOs) operate impartially toward communities for disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation efforts. This study seeks to uncover how faith-groups provide assistance and spiritual guidance by using constructivists’ approaches such as narrative and semi-structured interviews. The study draws on relevant literature and existing research (Jared et al, 2017; McCabe,et al., 2021; Phillips, 2020) to inform the investigation and contribute to a deeper understanding of the intersection between faith-based initiatives and disaster relief services.

**Background of the Problem**

In the last two decades disasters (hazards) have affected approximately 4.4 billion people, caused $2 trillion of damage and killed 1.3 million people (CRED, 2020; Kelly, et al, 2023). Disasters both environmental (natural), humanity (social), and the combination of both (environmental-societal) pose a significant threat to communities and individuals. The goals of this study is to explore how faith-based organization (FBOs) play a role in the psychological, socio-economic, cultural emotional factors affect community member.

However, existing research tends to focus on FBO disaster response's material and logistical aspects. This study explores the role of faith-based organizations (FBOs) in responding to natural disasters from a narrative perspective. This study utilizes a qualitative approach to delve into the stories and experiences of community members, examining how t faith-based groups may influence their understanding of disasters and their response strategies. By analyzing the narratives of disaster survivors FBOs, this research aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the unique perspectives and contributions of faith-based organizations in disaster management (Lateef, et al, 2022).

**Significance**

This study’s significance lies in exploring the substantial role that faith-based organizations (FBOs) play in natural disaster response and recovery efforts. Understanding their impact is crucial for several reasons: Firstly, faith-based organizations (FBOs) often serve as essential humanitarian aid providers during and after natural disasters. They offer food, shelter, medical care, and other critical services to affected individuals and communities. Investigating their role can shed light on how they contribute to meeting immediate need (Bathina,et al, 2022; Clarke, et al, 2019; Najafi, et al., Torani, et al, 2019). Secondly, faith-based organizations (FBOs) frequently have deep roots within communities. They can mobilize volunteers and resources quickly, enhancing the resilience of disaster-affected areas. Studying their involvement can reveal how they facilitate community recovery and resilience-building. Thirdly, Spiritual and Emotional Support: FBOs provide physical but also emotional and spiritual support to survivors. Their presence can offer comfort and solace to those affected by trauma. The study can elucidate the impact of this type of support on survivors’ well-being (Aten, 2019; Davis, et al, 2018). Lastly, understanding the role of FBOs in disaster response can shed light on their collaboration with government agencies, non-governmental organization (NGOs) faith-based nongovernmental organizations (FNGOs), and other organizations. Effective coordination is essential during crises, and this research can highlight best practices in inter-agency collaboration (Rohlman, et al., 2022; Sapat, 2019). In summary, this study’s significance lies in illuminating the multifaceted contributions of faith-based organizations to natural disaster response and recovery. By understanding their impact, we can enhance disaster management practices, promote community resilience, and ultimately improve the outcomes for disaster-affected populations.

**Research Questions**

RQ1: How do faith-based organizations (FBOs) serve communities during disaster preparedness, response, and recovery and mitigation efforts?

RQ2: What strategies do faith-based organizations (FBOs) use to serve religiously diverse communities impartially during disaster preparedness, response, and recovery and mitigation efforts?

RQ3: How does the involvement of faith-based organizations (FBOs) influence the resilience of affected communities in the face of natural disasters?

RQ4: How does the involvement of faith-based organizations (FBOs) influence the well-being of affected communities in the face of natural disasters?

**Research Methodology**

Methodology for Interdisciplinary Research (MIR) framework was constructed to facilitate across disciplinary borders between the natural and social sciences. This design also allows for various methods combinations (case study, narrative inquiry, unstructured interviews) to be used in the investigation of humankind and their environment (Agaza et al, 2019; Jordan, 2018).

**Instrumentation**

This research study aims to investigate the factors that influence individuals’ decisions to stay in place during disasters. The researcher will explore narrative (stories) followed by the implementation of a field-tested developed questionnaire to collect data on community memebers’ motivations for sheltering in place, their knowledge about disasters, and their attitudes towards faith groups’ assistance. By examining these aspects, the study seeks to provide insights into the drivers behind stay-decisions during disasters and shed light on the potential areas for improving disaster preparedness and response strategies (Scheffelaar et al; 2021; Yee, 2023).

**Theoretical Framework**

This study’s theoretical and conceptual framework is based on disaster management cycle (DMC) four classic cycles disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. Research on disaster management is derived from many disciplines, perspectives, and meaning and understood as an ongoing cycle or phase comprised of activities occurring before, during and a disaster or emergency (Mishra, 2019).This framework may provide a structured approach to disaster management and helps understand and address the complex dynamics of disasters and inform stakeholder’s participants such as policymakers, emergency managers, and researchers make informed decisions (Khan et al, 2023; Tay, et al, 2022). The aim of disaster management is to reduce, or avoid, the potential losses from hazards, assure prompt and appropriate assistance to disaster is to reduce, or avoid, the potential losses from hazards, assure prompt and appropriate assistance to disaster victims, and achieve rapid and effective recovery (Misha, et al, 2019; Sanders-Thompson, et al, 2020).

Preparedness is a continuous cycle of planning, organizing, and training, equipping, evaluating, and taking corrective action. It is taking action or before disaster (hazard) to improve community operational responses and recovery (Beyeamijam et al, 2020). The main focus of this phase is collaboration among emergency planers, and other official for assessing material and resources for a disaster-specific location (emergency kits, food shelter, salvage and recovery. The response phrase is the reaction to a disaster, hazard, or emergency. It begins with identifying, monitoring, assessing, and modifying the immediate needs of survivors (This phase requires communication, coordination, cooperation, and collaboration among stakeholders assisting with the protection of life and property, medical attention, food, and shelter, search and rescue; emergency relief The recovery phrase occurs right after the response phase or when the threat to human life has diminished. The transition between these phases happens at different types, depending on the type and the location of a disaster or hazard. Recovery efforts include reestablishing critical functions and services, e.g., utilities, waters. It also includes the restoration and rebuilding of infrastructure. Local government plays a vital role in creating recovery scenarios that promote effective mitigation ((Ottinger, 2020). Mitigation has been receiving special attention since and involves taking sustain action to reduce harmful effects or manage detrimental incidents that have already occurred. It is an effort to reduce long-term risk or loss to life and property by diminishing the impact of a disaster or emergency (Burger et al, 2019; Najafi,et al, 2017). Research on disaster management is derived from many disciplines, perspectives, and meaning and understood as an ongoing cycle or phase comprised of activities occurring before, during and a disaster or emergency.

**Research Design**

Qualitative methodologies is a type of research that produces findings not arrive by mathematical or numerical operation or other means of quantification. The research will design a study that involves qualitative research with emerging questions and procedures about the personal experiences of the researcher, as well as collecting data and personal stories about the respondent’s lives in their settings (Aspers, et al, 2019, Boros, 2018; Creswell et al, 2018; Kelly et al, 2023). Narrative research design falls within the realm of social constructivism or the philosophy that people lived stories capture the complexities and nuanced understanding of their significant experiences

**Population and Sampling**

The target population for study will be approximately eight different faith groups and denominations (churches, mosques, temples, synagogues). Therefore, the researcher chose a purposive sampling technique. This technique refers to a group of non-probability sampling techniques in which units are selected because they have characteristics you need in your sample. In other words, units are selected “on purpose. This technique seems because disaster and hazards impact different organizations and locations. Purposive sampling s the selection of a unique population of leaders, volunteers, members, and beneficiaries of faith-based organizations involved in disaster relief. These stakeholder participants are likely to provide valuable insight and contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the specific challenges between the interconnectedness between those who are providing assistance and the community receiving help. The sample size will be between 15-25 participants.

Cluster sampling?3 participants from each of the 8 organizations’

Semi-Structured Focus-Group Protocol (one focus group for each of the 8 organizations)

**Data Analysis Plan**

This study will utilize manual coding and Creswell and Poth’s Data Analysis Spiral for data analysis. Step one: Managing and organizing the data (data preparation). To begin, Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing among Five Approaches (2018), was written for everyone who is interested in research and who is interested in researching a specific phenomenon. Creswell and Poth (2018) described the word phenomena as an abstract or concrete construct that interests qualitative researchers (Tarnoki et al., 2019). Step Two: Reading and memoing emergent ideas. Step Three: Describing and classifying codes into themes, Step Four: Developing and assessing interpretations, Steps Five; representing and visualizing the data.

In this step, I plan on preparing the data for analysis. Based on your description, you’re referring to Creswell and Poth’s approach, which can be summarized as follows: The researcher will deeply understand this phenomenon and its relevance to your study. It’s crucial to maintain consistency and rigor in your data collection process. Information will transcript data from stories and semi-structured interviews. The researcher will also develop codes as I analyze the data follow by securing data to ensure integrity and confidentiality.

These steps begin by immersing yourself in the data. Read through the transcripts or documents related to faith-based organizations and natural disasters. I will jot down your thoughts, initial impressions, and emerging ideas. Memos are short notes that help you capture these insights. Following by identifying Patterns- looking for patterns, themes, or recurring ideas within the data. This process may involve highlighting or annotating sections of the text that seem relevant to your research questions. The researcher will maintain a systematic approach and stay open to the emergence of new insights as you progress through the analysis process Dehkordi, et al, 2021).

**Summary**

In conclusion, faith-based organizations have a crucial role in disaster response and recovery efforts. Their local knowledge, resources, and community well-being commitment can significantly make a difference. However, it’ is essential to address potential challenges and ensure that aid is provided impartially and transparently, respecting the diversity of the affected populations. Collaboration between FBOs, governments, and secular organizations can enhance the overall effectiveness of disaster relief efforts.

**Definitions**

A church, also referred to as a local church, is a religious organization or congregation that gathers in a specific physical location. These congregations are often formally organized, with established constitutions and by-laws that outline their structure and principles (Weems, 2021).

A community is a shared organization, social unit, or group living in a given locality based on shared government, cultural heritage, norms, and mutual support (Nouwen, 2023;

Constructivism refers to the concept or theory that people co-create through mentally constructed meanings shaped by lived experiences. The process involves the integration of new information with prior knowledge (Laidlaw et al, 2023; Pina Gavidia et al, 2022).

Disasters are unexpected calamitous events or situations: Disasters are events or situations that occur suddenly and unexpectedly, often causing widespread distress, destruction of infrastructure, and disruption of essential services (Fadhliah, et al 2022; Kelman, 2020).

Faith-based organizations (FBOs) are professional or paraprofessional groups that work with a primary social service whose mission is grounded in social values and beliefs of a specific faith. These organizations may draw their volunteers and staff from particular faith groups (Ngin, et al, 2020; Noor et al, 2023).

Mitigation is a dynamic and evolving process that requires ongoing efforts and collaboration at various levels, including local communities, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and the international community. It is a comprehensive approach to lessen the adverse effects of disaster (Boetto, et al, 2021; Goniewicz et al, Tay, et al, 2021).

Narrative inquiry is a qualitative research method that focuses on the complexity of lived experiences shared through one narrative (stories) offer a nuanced and contextually rich understanding (Boehm Cross, et al, 2022, McCabe, et al, 2021).

-Preparedness is the phase of anticipatory action before a disaster occurs. This phase consist of organizing, planning, training, and corrective actions to improve community operational responses and recovery efforts Boetto, et al, 2021; Goniewicz et al, Vinnell, et al, 2021).

The recovery phase is a complex and multidimensional process of rapid coordinated effort among emergency responders and local officials to restore and rebuild communities, infrastructure, and systems (Khan, et al, 2023; SAMSHA, 2022).

Response is the protocol and strategies needed for quick, decisive actions to address the immediate aftermath of a disaster or loss of life. This phase require rapid deployment of resources, and the collaborative efforts of all stakeholders involved (Khan, et al, 2023; Ottinger, 2022).

Volunteering is a form of prosocial behaviors that refers to the intentional and selfless act of an individual dedicating their time, skills, and efforts to help others or causes with a constructivist approach to the community (Bailey et al, 2022; Phillips, 2020; Wilson, 2023).

**Abbreviations**

AMS -American Meteorological Society

CRED - Center for Research Epidemiology of Disasters

DHS-Department of Homeland Security

DRC-Disaster Research Center

EM-DAT -Emergency Event Database

FEMA- Federal Emergency Management Agency

IPCC-Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

IFRC -International Red Cross

NCAR- National center for Atmospheric Research

NIH- National Institute of Health

NOAA- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

UN -United Nation

USGS- United States Geological Survey

WHO World Health Organization

**References**

Abbott, P. L. (2019). Natural Disasters (11th Ed.). ‎ McGraw-Hill Education.

Arcaya, M., Raker, E. J., & Waters, M. C. (2020). The Social consequences of disasters: Individual and community change. Annual Review of Sociology, 46, 671-691. doi:10.1146/annurev-soc-121919-054827.

-Acikara, T., Xia, B., Yigitcanlar, T., & Hon, C. (2023). Contribution of social media analytics to disaster response effectiveness: A Systematic Review of the Literature. Sustainability, 15(11), 8860- doi: 10.3390/su15118860.

Al-Fazari, S., & Kasin, N. (2019). Role of stakeholders in mitigating disaster prevalence: Theoretical perspective. MATEC Web of Conferences 266(4), 1-6. doi:10.1051/matecconf/201926603008.

Agazu, B. G., Dejenu, A. K., & Debela, K. L. (2022). A comparative review of qualitative research: A guide to design and implementation. The Qualitative Report, 27(8), 1499-1508. https://doi.org/10.467432160-3715/2022.5748.

Aspers, P., & Corte, U. (2019). What is qualitative in qualitative research? Qualitative Sociology, 42(2), 139-160. doi:10.1007/s11139-010-9413-7.

Aten, J. D., Smith, W. R., Davis, E. B., Van Tongeren, D. R., Hook, J. N., Davis, D. E., Shannonhouse, L., DeBlaere, C., Ranter, J., O'Grady, K., & Hill, P. C. (2019). The psychological study of religion and spirituality in a disaster context: A systematic review. Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy, 11(6), 597–613. doi:10.1037/tra0000431.

Azmat, M., Atif, M., & Kummer, S. (2019). Identification and prioritization of critical success factors in faith-based and nonfaith-based organizations’ humanitarian supply chain. Journal of International Humanitarian Action, 4(20), 1-20. doi:10.1186/s41018-019-0067-6.

Babbie, E. (20020). The Practice of Social Research (15th Ed.). Cengage Learning

--Bathina, K., Thij, M. T., Bollen, J. (2022). Quantifying societal emotional resilience to natural disasters from geo-local social media. PLoS ONE, 17(6). doi:10/.1371/journqal.ponew.0269315.

-Behm Cross, S., Cannon, S. O., Jones Williams, M., Hale, J. J., Donovan, M. K., & Thomas, C. O. (2020). Critically and the narrative inquiry table: Travel stories and tensions. Curriculum and teaching Dialogue, 22(1-2), 121-135.

Beyeamijam, M., Khankeh, H. R. Farrokhi, M., Ebadi, A., Masoumi, G., & Nouri-Sari, H. (2020). Evaluating the disaster preparedness of emergency medical service agencies in the world: A systematic literature review protocol. Journal of Education Health Promotion, 9, 351-356. doi: 10.4103/jehp.jehp\_416\_20.

Boone, M. J. (2020). Blessed Are Those Who Have Not Seen and Yet Have Known By Faith: Knowledge, Faith, and Sight in the New Testament. Evangelical Quarterly: An International Review of Bible and Theology, 91(2), 133-146. https://doi.org/10.1163/27725472-09102003.

Booth, R. (2023). AI for Disaster recovery: Planning, mitigation, and response. Independently published.

Boros, P. (2018). Applying a total quality framework to qualitative research design: A review. The Qualitative Report, 23(1), 47-48. doi:10.46743/2160-3715/2018.3344.

Bruneau, M. (2022). The Blessings of Disaster: The lessons that catastrophes teach us and why our future depends on it. Prometheus.10.3390/fi11050103.

Burger, A., Oz, T., Kennedy, W. G., & Crooks, (2019). A. Computational social sciences of disaster: Opportunities and challenges. Future Internet, 11(5), 103 -191. doi:

Campbell, S., Greenwood, M., Prior, S., Shearer, T., Walkem. K., Young, S., Bywaters, D., & Walker, K. (2020). Purposive sampling: complex or simple? Research case examples Journal of Research in Nursing, 25(8), 652–661. doi: 10.1177/1744987120927206.

Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED). Human Cost of Disasters (2000–2019). Issue No. 61, December 2020.https://www.cred.be/publications (accessed on 20 December 2022).

Chowdhury, S. R., Wahab, H. A., & Islam, M. R. (2018). The role of faith-based NGOs in social development: Invisible empowerment. International Social Work, 62(3), 6doi:10.1177/0020872818767260.

Clarke, M., & Parris, B. W. (2019). Understanding disasters; managing and accommodating different worldviews in humanitarian response. Journal of International Humanitarian Action, 4(1), 1-9. doi: 10.1186/s41018-019-0066-7.

Clowney, E. P. (2021). The Message of 1 Peter (The Bible Speaks Today Series) IVP Academic

Costine, K J. The four fundamental theories of disasters

Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2022). Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches (6th Ed.). SAGE Publications, Inc.

Creswell, J. W., & Poth, C. N. (2018). Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches (4th Ed.). SAGE Publications.

Crosweller, M. (2020). Disaster management leadership and the need for virtue, mindfulness, and practical wisdom. Progress in Disaster Science, 16, 1-21. doi:10.1016/j.pdisas.2022.100248.

Davis, E. B., & Aten, J. D. (2018). An introduction to the special issues on disasters, religion, and spirituality. Journal of Psychology and Christianity, 37(1), 3-5.

Dehkordi, A. H. Tali, S.S., & Ganeigheshlagh, R. G. (2021). The experiences of Iranian nurses in critical events and natural disasters: A qualitative study. The Qualitative Report, 26(9), 2872-2881. doi:10.46743/2160-3715/2021.4682.

--Demiroz, F., & Akbas. E (2022).The impact of social media on disaster volunteerism: Evidence from Hurricane Harvey. Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, 19(2), 205–243. doi:10.1515/jhsem-2020-0077.

--

Denzin, N. K., Lincoln, Y. S., Giardina, M. D., & Cannella, G. S. (2023).The Sage Handbook of Qualitative Research (6th Ed.). SAGE Publications, Inc.

-Dickey, S. L., Ai, A. L., Hawkins, C., Clark, I., Wedenoja, M., Boone,K., & Raney, A. A. (2023). Psychosocial and physical challenges from a natural hazard: Implications for resilience in the black community. Natural Hazards Review, 24(2),

Doi:10.1061/NHREFO.NHENG-1577

--Elliott, B. (2023). Disaster preparedness: lessons learned in a military context applied to a civilian context.

Evdokinoff, E., & Spellamn, J. (2020). Community preparedness: Disaster and terrorism. In Demarco, R. F., & Healey-Walsh (Eds.). Community and public health nursing (3rd ed, pp.487-514).

Fadhliah et al --Fadhliah, Bakri, T., Hidayatullah, R., Pratama, M. F., Laihi, M. A., Isrun, & (2022). Comparison of disaster information from various media in strengthening ecological communication during 7 after natural disasters. Plos One, 17(3), 1-14.doi: 101371/journal.pone 0264089.

Foege, W. H. (2019.) Positive and negative influences of religion, culture, and tradition in public health. American Journal of Public Health, 109(3)

Frazier, E. (2022).Understanding ‘faith’ in faith-based organizations: refugee resettlement work as religious practice. Social & Cultural Geography 23(9)1313-1332. doi10:1080/14649365.2021.1910992.

Goniewicz, K., Sarker, N. I., & Schoch-Spana, M. (2023). Reimagining natural hazards and disaster preparedness: charting a new course for the future. l. BMC Public Health, 23, 581

doi:10.1186/s12889-023-15497-y.

Guthrie, D. (2019). Integral engagement: Christian constructivism and the Social Sciences. Christian Education Journal Research on Educational Ministry 16(3), 445-457 doi: 10.1177/0739891319875155.

Heatherlee Bailey, H., & Kaplan, L. J. (2022). Volunteerism during humanitarian crises: a practical guide. Critical Care, (26(111), 1-6. doi: 10.1186/s13054-022-03984-4.

Hunsell-Drover, R. J. M. (2022). Local faith communities and their motivations for involvement in disaster management activities. MA: Thesis

Javed, Y., Saja, A., & Awan, O. A. (2017). The effectiveness of faith based organization in disaster response: A comparative study of Sri Lanka and Pakistan. Retrieved from https://watson.brown.edu/files/watson/imce/HI2/research/Effectiveness%20of%20FBOs%20in%20Disaster%20Response.pdf

Jordan, D. (2018). Contemporary methodological approaches to qualitative research: A Review of the Oxford Handbook of Qualitative Methods. The Qualitative Report, 23(3), 547-556. doi:10.46743/2160-3715/2018.3448.

Kelly, M., Mitchell, I., & & Scholz, B. (2023). I can’t make all this work “End of life care provision in natural disaster: A qualitative study BMC Palliative Care, 22(1), 1-8. doi: 10.1186/s12904-023-01137-0.

Kelman, I. (2020). Disaster by choice: How our actions turn natural hazards into catastrophes. Oxford University Press.

Khafagy, A. (2020). Faith-based organizations: Humanitarian mission or religious missionary. Journal of international Humanitarian Action, 5(13), 1-11. doi:10.1186/s41018-020-00080-6

Khan, S. M., Shafi, I., Butt, W. H., De la Torre Diez, I., Lopez Flores, M. A., & Casteanedo Galan, J. (2023). A systematic review of disaster management system: Approaches, challenges, and future directions. Land 12(8), 1-37. doi: 10.3390/land2081514.

Koen, M. (2021). Community-based research for social change. Educational research for Social Change. 10(1),

Kuahma, J. (2022). Case studies in disaster recovery: A volume in the disaster and emergency management: Case Studies in Adaptation and Innovation

Laidlaw, C. T., Bybee, S. M., Shumway, S., Ogden, T. H., Peck, S., & Jensen, J. L. (2022). An examination of constructivism, active learning, and reflexive journaling and their independent and combined effects of student acceptance of biological evolution. Journal of College Science technology, 51(3), 88-98.

Langar, S., Vannette, A., & Lombardi, A. (2022). Perceptions for natural disaster preparedness among historic houses of worship. EPiC Series in Built Environment, 3, 38–46

Lateef, M. A., & Mhlongo, E. M. (2022). .A qualitative study on patient-centered care and perceptions of nurses regarding primary healthcare facilities in Nigeria Cost Effectiveness Resource Allocation, 20(1), 40.doi: 10.1186/s12962-022-00375-y.

Li, Y., & Zhang, S. (2022). Applied Research Methods in Urban and Regional Planning ‎ Springer.

Lutzer, E. W. (2020). Pandemics, plagues, and natural disasters: What is God saying to us? Moody Publishers.

Ma, C., Qirui, C., & Lv, Y. (2023). One community at a time: Promoting community resilience in the face of natural hazards and public health challenges. BMC Public Health, 23(1), 1-17. doi:10.1186/s12889-023-17458-x

Machi, L. A., & McEvoy, B. T. (2022). The literature review: Six steps to success (4th Ed.). Corwin.

Marshak, S., Rauber, R., & Johnson, N. (2022). Natural disasters (First Ed.). ‎ W. W. Norton & Company.

Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana, J. 2018). Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook (4th Ed.). ‎ SAGE Publications, Inc.

Mishra,D., Kumar, S., & Hassin, E (2019). Current trends in disaster management simulation modelling research. Annals of Operations Research, 283(1-2), 1387–1411.doi: 10.1007/s10479-018-2985-x

McCabe, A., & Van De Mieroop, D. (2021). Methodology of narration: What the first thirty years of narrative inquiry has revealed. Narrative Inquiry, 31(1), 1-3. doi:10.1075/ni.20137.mcc.

Mohd & Noor (2023).Faith-Based Organisations (FBO): A Review of Literature on their Nature and Contrasting Identities with NGO in Community Development Intervention

Najafi, M., Ardalan,A, Akbarisari, A., Noorbala, A. A., & Elmi, H. (2017). The Theory of planned behavior and disaster preparedness. PLoS Currents 9, 1-11.doi: 10.1371/currents.dis.4da18e0f1479bf6c0a94b29e0dbf4a72.

Nasreen Lalani, N., Drolet, J. L., McDonald-Harker, C., Brown, M. R. G., Pamela Brett-MacLean, P., Agyapong, V. I. O., Greenshaw, A. J., & Silverstone, P. H. (2022). Nurturing spiritual resilience to promote post-disaster community recovery: The 2016 Alberta wildfire in Canada. Frontier Public Health, 9, 1-12. doi: 10.3389/fpubh.2021.682558.

Ngin, C., Hession Grayman, J., Neef, A., & Sanunsilp, N. (2020). The role of faith-based institutions in urban disaster risk reduction for immigrant communities. Natural Hazards, 103, 299–316.

Nistor, P. (2018). The Faith-Based Organization in the Post-Secular Society. Logos Universality Mentality Education Novelty: Social Sciences, 7(2), 17-35. doi.org:.10.18662/lumenss/17

--Nkrumah, E, (2022). Number and severity of natural disasters in Ghana. International Journal of Natural Science, 3(1), 16-27.

-Noor, A.L.M., & Hisham, N. (2023). Faith-Based Organisations (FBO): A Review of Literature on their nature and contrasting identities with NGO in community development Intervention. European Journal of Economics and Business Studies, 9(1), 72-93. doi:10.26417/ejes.v4i1.p14-28.

Nouwen, H. J. M. (2023). Community. Orbis Books.

Ntinda, K (2019).) In Liamputtong (Ed.). Handbook of research methods in Health Social Sciences. Springer.

Omar, J. (2018). Muslim experiences during hurricane Harvey: The importance of fraith-based organizations in disaster relief. Texas Medical Center Dissertations (via ProQuest). AAI10837858.https://digitalcommons.librar

Ottinger, G. (2022). Becoming infrastructure: Integrating citizen service into disaster response and prevention. Science Theory and Practice 7(1), 1-13. doi:10.5334/cstp.409.

Pemberton, S., Furlong, B. T., Scanlan, O., Koubi, V., Guhathakurta, M., Khalid K., Warner, J. & Roth, D. (2021). Staying’ as climate change adaptation strategy: A proposed research agenda. Geoforum, 121, 192-196. Doi:10.1016/j.geoforum.2021.02.004.

Phillips, B. D. (2020). Qualitative disaster research (Understanding qualitative research In Leavy, P., Bennet, D., & Philips, B. D. (Ed.). Qualitative disaster research. New York, NY: Oxford Press.

Pino Gavidia, L. A., & Adu, J. (2022). Critical narrative inquiry: An examination of a methodological approach. International Journal of Qualitative Methods, 21: 1–5. doi: 10.1177/16094069221081594.

--Puckett, L.M. (2021). Civil-military coordination in Disaster Preparedness and Response Natural Hazards Review, 22(2) doi: 10.1061/ (ASCE) NH.1527-6996.0000446.

Raker, E. J. (2020).Natural hazards, disasters, and demographic change: The case of severe tornadoes in the United States, 1980–2010. Demography, 57, 653–674. doi: 10.1007/s13524-020-00862-y.

Reddix, R. (2021). Knowledge translation strategies to strengthen community resilience in response to climate change. Journal of Community Engagement and Scholarship, 13(3), 1-3,

-Ritchie, C. (2020). Climate change related health hazards and the academic responsibility of evangelical bioethics. Ethics & Medicine, 36(3), 175-188.

Rohlman, D., Samon, S.,Allan, S., Barton, M., Dixon, H., & Ghetu, C. (2022). Designing equitable, transparent, community-engaged disaster research. Citizen Science, 7(1), 1-21. doi: 10.5334/cstp.443.

Rubin, C. B., & Susan L. Cutter, S. L. (2019). U.S. Emergency Management in the 21st Century: From Disaster to Catastrophe (1st Ed.).

Ruslin, Marshuri, S., Rasak, M. S. A., Alhabysi, F., & Syam, H. (2022).Semi-structured interviews: A methodological reflection on the development of a qualitative research instrument in educational studies IOSR Journal of Research & Method in Education, 12(01)

-Salau, O. J., & Thobejane, D. (2023). Natural disasters and humanitarian assistance in Mozambique. Journal of Peace and Conflict Studies, doi:10.31920/2634-3665/2023/Sin1a8.

Sanders Thompson, V. L., Ackerman, N., Bauer, K. L., Bowen, D. J. & Goodman, M. S. (2021). Strategies of community engagement in research: Definitions and classifications. 11(2), Translational Behavior medicine Med. 11(2): 441–451. doi: 10.1093/tbm/ibaa042.

Sangha, K. K., Russell-Smith, J., Evans, J. & Edwards, A. (2020).Methodological approaches and challenges to assess the environmental losses from natural disaster. International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction, 49,

doi:10.1016/j.ijdrr.2020.101619

Santibañez, S., Davis, M., & Nonkin Avchen, R. (2019). Engagement with community and faith-based organizations in public health emergencies. American Journal of Public Health. 109(4), S274–S276. doi: 10.2105/AJPH.2019.305275.

-Sapat, A., Esnard, A., & Kolpakov, A. (2019). Understanding collaboration in disaster assistance networks: Organizational homophily or resource dependency? The American Review of Public Administration, 49 (8), doi.org/10.1177/0275074019861.

Scheffelaar, A. Janssen, M., & Liujix, K. (2021). The study of quality instrument: Developing an instrument for quality improvement based on narrative of older adults receiving long long-term care. International Journal of Environmental Research Public Health, 18(5), 2773-2790. doi: 10.3390/ijerph18052773.

Shinn, J. E., & Caretta, M. A. (2020). If it wasn’t for the faith-based groups, we wouldn’t be where we are today. Flooding response and recovery in Greenbrier County, WV. Southeastern Geographer, 60(3), 235-253. doi.org/10.1353/sgo.2020.0019.

Standifill, J. (2022). Disastrous preaching: Preaching in the aftermath of a natural environmental disasters. Wipf & Stock Publishing.

Taherdoost, H. (2022). What are Different Research Approaches? Comprehensive review of qualitative, quantitative, and mixed method research, their applications, types, and limitations. Journal of Management Science & Engineering Research, 2022, 5 (1), 53-63. ff10.30564/jmser.v5i1.4538ff.ffhal-03741840f.

Tarnoki, C., & Puentes, K. (2019). Something for Everyone: A review of qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches. The Qualitative Report, 24(12),

doi:10.46743/2160-3715/2019.4294.

Tay, H.L., Banomyongr, R., Varadejsatitwong, P. & Julagasigorn, P. (2022). Mitigating risks in the disaster management cycle. Advances in Civil Engineering, 2022, 1-14.

doi.org/10.1155/2022/7454760.

Thomas, M. S. (2023). Making sense of God and natural disasters. Retrieved from https://in.thegospelcoalition.org/article/making-sense-of-god-and-natural-disasters/#:~:text=In%20Christ%2C%20God%20is%20%E2%80%9Creconciling,8%3A19%2D23).

Torani, S., Majd, P. M., Maroufl, S., Dowlati, M., & Ali Sheikhl, R. (2018). The importance of education on disasters and emergencies: A review article. Journal of Education and Health Promotion, 8, 1-7. doi:10.4103/jehp.262\_18.

Wang C. C. (2017). Conversation with presence: A narrative inquiry into the learning experience of Chinese students studying nursing at Australian universities. Chinese Nursing Research, 4(1), 43-50. doi.org/10.1016/j.cnre.2017.03.002.

Weems, S. (2021). The point of church: And why it should matter to you Resource Publications’

Yee, M., Piggott-McKellar, A., McMichael, C., & McNamara. K. E. (2023). Why Pacific Islanders are staying put even as rising seas flood their homes and crops. Retrieved from https://theconversation.com/why-pacific-islanders-are-staying-put-even-as-rising-seas-flood-their-homes-and-crops-195100

Zisis, E., Hakimi, S., & Eun-Young L. (2021). Climate change, 24-hours movement behavior, and health: A mini umbrella review. Global Health Research Policy, 6(1):15. doi: 10.1186/s41256-021-00198-z.

Pemberton, S., Furlong, B. T., Scanlan, O., Koubi, V., Guhathakurta, M., Khalid Hossain , K., Warner, J. & Roth, D. (2021). Staying’ as climate change adaptation strategy: A proposed research agenda. Geoforum, 121, 192-196. Doi:10.1016/j.geoforum.2021.02.004.