



BASW
England

The professional association for
social work and social workers

Social Work and Disasters Systematic Literature Review:

Supplementary Resources Index

Commissioned by BASW England

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How to Navigate this Document

This additional resource is aimed to be an accessible resource to help all those who directly work and support those in disaster situations to be able to identify and narrow down literature they may want to read to inform and shape practice.

To aid this, within both sections the abstracts (or descriptions where appropriate) have also been included so that users can decide whether the whole resource would be worthwhile reading without having to search each one on an online database. Due to the size of this index, the document has been designed to help you navigate the data provided as easily and quickly as possible. To do this there are links embedded throughout:

- Within the table of contents on the following page each section heading can be clicked on to redirect you straight to that section
- Similarly, the link 'Return to Table of Contents' at the bottom right of every page when clicked will redirect you back to the contents page below.

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Introduction

This document has been created to support the *Social Work and Disaster Systematic Literature Review: Main Report*. Due to the rigorous method of data collection that a systematic literature review demands, the methodology employed for this study is outlined in detail below. The number of resources collated from the literature search was extensive. Therefore, although all 344 of the final resources were read, analysed and used to inform the review, not all were directly cited or quoted within the final report. A number were instead used to shape the structure in a supplementary manner. Thus, this supplementary document is provided to document all the remaining 268 relevant resources which informed this review process but were not directly cited in the main report. Following on from an outline of the methodology employed to conduct this search, two distinct sections have been provided which separate out the supplementary peer-reviewed journals and relevant academic books.

Methodology of the Systematic Search

The systematic literature search into social worker's role in disaster intervention, was driven by 3 key questions:

1. What are the roles that social workers perform in disaster situations?
2. How do social workers perform their roles in disaster situations?
3. How can social workers' performances in disaster situations be improved?

To guarantee the literature included in the review was relevant to BASW England's aims and objectives for this project, search strings¹ were created to reflect the 12 CPD training learning outcomes that BASW England has established as guidance for what the role of social workers is in disaster preparedness, response and recovery. From the 12 learning outcomes 30 search strings were populated to ensure all possible resources relevant to this review were captured.

The lack of literature on it is something that could be stated up front. There is a scarcity of writings in this area. This is not surprising given that it is neither taught nor researched much in this country within the social work arena. Therefore, we have not been able to follow the strategy typical of a SLR. However, we have adopted as rigorous an approach as we could to identify resources and analyse them.

Following this, a further 10 search strings specific to BASW England's focus and remit were added to the final search strategy which allowed resources relating to England-specific

¹ A search string is the combination of all text, numbers and symbols entered by a user into a search engine to find their desired results. Search strings are used to find files and their content, database information and web pages. The asterisk (*) is a commonly used symbol that broadens a search by finding words that start with the same letters with less words required in the search string. For example: instruct* would allow instruct, instructs, instructor etc to also be searched.

disasters to also be gathered within the data collection phase. Additionally, a search string for a specific disaster from the other three nations of the UK² was also included in the systematic search strategy to provide a UK-wide context too. **Appendix 1** provides a table with the final 43 search strings used within this systematic literature search which were mapped against the 12 CPD learning outcomes.

These search strings were then run on the 4 most widely used resource databases relevant to the disciplines and objectives of this study: Web of Science (all databases), SOCIndex, Scopus and the Social Care Institute of Excellence (SCIE). All 4 databases have varying fields of inquiry and thus, *topic* (i.e., title, abstract, author, keywords and more) on Web of Science; *abstract* in SOCIndex and Scopus and *all fields* on SCIE were selected. These fields of inquiry were chosen to ensure the search was not only limited to resources with the search words in the title alone, but rather also in the abstract or keywords. From this search a total of **7146** resources were captured. Following this, the same search strings were run on the top 5 most widely referenced academic journal databases relevant to this project to ensure no resources were missed from the data collection phase. The 5 databases selected were: the *British Journal of Social Work*, *Social Work*, *International Social Work*, *Social Services Review* and *Affilia*. For all of these journal specific databases ‘*all fields*’ was selected. From this search a further **956** resources were captured, bringing the total to **8102**.

These resources were then exported to EndNote and both a ‘find duplicate’ search and a manual check for duplications was carried out. This is vital as both databases are likely to populate some of the same resources since the same search strings were employed on multiple databases. From this, a total of **4745** resources remained. Next, by reading through the titles of each 4745 resources 4172 were excluded as these were not relevant to the scope and objectives of this review. The irrelevant resources captured by the search strategy included an expansive range of academic resources which discussed the role of social media during disasters as well as social work skills and roles in settings and circumstances other than disaster intervention (including child protection and adoption) – which although related were outside the boundaries of the scope of the review.

This left a total of **573** resources which from their title were deemed could be relevant. Finally, the full abstracts were reviewed rather than just the title and those specifically about social work interventions in disaster situations or in a social work journal were kept³. From this, **344** resources were left which were then all read, analysed and the relevant information synthesised into seven distinct thematic sections discussed with the main systematic literature review. These 344 resources included 19 books which were used to inform the review, but they were not as systematically analysed as the refereed articles were because a number of them lacked a peer review process with their publication procedure. This resulted in a total of **325** peer-

² Lockerbie for Scotland; Aberfan for Wales/Cymru and ‘The Troubles’ for Northern Ireland

³ Nevertheless, there was a handful of resources that are an exception to the criteria because they dealt with specific disasters in England that BASW had specifically identified they wanted reviews. Not all of these mentioned social work in the abstract.

reviewed resources gathered through the systematic method of data collection. Nevertheless, although all 325 resources informed the reviewed not all were directly cited or quoted within the final report. There were 138 of the peer reviewed resources used to shape the structure of the review in a supplementary manner rather than directly cited in the final report, leaving a final **187** cited in the main report. Those not directly cited were excluded because a wide range of resources spoke to the same issues as others and so the most prolifically cited papers were selected. Thus, of the final number resources examined in this systematic review was **187**. **Table 1** below outlines how the search strategy refined the number of resources from **8,102** to the final **187** which made up the bibliography for the review.

Table 1: Quantitative breakdown of the resources at each stage of the systematic search

Stages of the Systematic Data Search	Total Number of Resources
Initial Search	8102
Removing Duplicates	4745
Title Sort	573
Abstract Sort	325
Resources Directly Cited in Review	187

Once the final articles were identified and analysed in accordance with the key themes identified during the systematic review, a comprehensive discussion section was able to be collated. The review resulted in seven overarching themes which are discussed in great detail within the main systematic literature review document. However, the directly relevant but uncited resources gathered by this systematic data collection method still remain worthwhile contributions on the topic of social work and disasters. Therefore, below these 138 journals and 19 books are documented, including their abstract and/or other material, for reference.

Supplementary Journal Articles

A Resources

Akhir, N. M., Kamaluddin, M.R., Amin, A.S., Mohd, R.H. and Akhir, N.H.M. (2019). 'Exploring the coping strategies that improve resiliency among flood victims in Kelantan, Malaysia', *International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering*, 8(2 Special Issue 10), pp. 67-73.

“The major flood incident in Kelantan in 2014 was an unexpected disaster that caused physical destructions as well as psychological problems. A number of literatures have highlighted coping strategies as one of the resilience factor that can actually protect the flood victims from experiencing psychological distress. With this in mind, this study was conducted to explore the coping strategies used by the flood victims in Kelantan. A total of 28 flood victims were selected as potential informants in this study based on predetermined inclusion criteria using a purposive sampling method. A qualitative research design using case study approach was employed in this study. In-depth and face to face interview sessions were carried out using an interview guide. The interviews were analyzed using thematic analyses and four main coping strategies were emerged as themes namely, problem focused coping, emotion focused coping, religious coping and maladaptive coping strategy. The coping strategies used by the victims to improve resiliency were discussed from the context of psychological and social work perspectives. It is anticipated the findings of this study would provide valuable information for the development of crisis intervention programs and modules.”

Al Gharaibeh, F. (2020) 'The response of Jordanian society and social workers to the COVID-19 crisis', *International Social Work*. Doi: 10.1177/0020872820944989.

“This article explores government and community efforts to combat the COVID-19 epidemic in Jordan. The author evaluates Jordan's response to this crisis through his preliminary survey of the day-to-day affairs of the average members of society, the official statements issued by the government and the initiatives launched by both individuals and community organizations. The article concludes that because social workers did not play a significant role during this crisis, individuals and institutions had to step in to help the society better cope with the social and psychological impact of the spread of the disease and the extraordinary measures implemented by the government to combat it.”

Armaity, D. (2008) 'Disasters and social work responses', *Indian Journal of Social Work*, 69(2), pp. 179-202.

“This article discusses the contribution made by the profession of social work in natural and human induced disasters and its unique role in a multi-disciplinary effort. Using the framework of the integrated social work practice model, steps for intervention are detailed with examples

of work with those affected by the disaster as well as other actors such as the government, donors, NGOs, and academic institutions. The assessment of impacts is discussed on rehabilitation policies, institutions for social work education and the students.”

Armstrong, K., Zatzick, D., Metzler, T., Weiss, D.S., Marmar, C.R., Garma, S., Ronfeldt, H. and Roepke, L. (1998) ‘Debriefing of American Red Cross personnel: pilot study on participants’ evaluations and case examples from the 1994 Los Angeles earthquake relief operation’, *Social Work in Health Care*, 27(1), pp.33-50.

“The Multiple Stressor Debriefing (MSD) model was used to debrief 112 American Red Cross workers individually or in groups after their participation in the 1994 Los Angeles earthquake relief effort. Two composite case examples are presented that illustrate individual and group debriefings using the MSD model. A questionnaire which evaluated workers’ experience of debriefing, was completed by 95 workers. Results indicated that workers evaluated the debriefings in which they participated positively. In addition, as participant to facilitator ratio increased, workers shared less of their feelings and reactions about the disaster relief operation. These findings, as well as more specific issues about debriefing, are discussed.”

Asghari, F. and Tehrani, S.S. (2020) ‘Ethical Issues in Responding to the COVID-19 Pandemic; A Narrative Review’, *Advanced Journal of Emergency Medicine*, 4(2s), <https://doi.org/10.22114/ajem.v4i2s.390>

“At present, the biggest challenge to health and economic systems around the world is the emergence of COVID-19 pandemic. Several ethical questions have been raised at the macro-, meso- and micro-levels with respect to proper management and control of this pandemic. The most important factor in creating fear and public anxiety and disturbances of social functions is the fatalities caused by the epidemic by an unknown pathogen in most countries. Decisions for epidemic control measures are made among many uncertainties and prioritize public health over individual rights. People’s trust and compliance with recommendations play a decisive role in public actions. Therefore, during an epidemic, necessities such as adherence to the values of honesty, respect, human dignity, solidarity, justice, reciprocity, transparency, and responsiveness in the response system need to be considered. The major ethical considerations in macro and micro levels of decision-making responding to the COVID-19 will be reviewed in this paper. Ethical dilemmas arise in different domains of a pandemic such as restriction on freedom of movement, individual’s refusal of preventive or therapeutic interventions, health care workers’ rights and duty to care, the allocation of scarce resources, off-label use of diagnostic and therapeutic measures and research. The purpose of this article is to pay attention to ethical principles in solving these challenges and does not necessarily respond to all ethical problems; however, it draws the reader’s attention and moral sensitivity to the issues raised in this area.”

B Resources

Baum, N. (2014) ‘Work–family conflict among social workers, managers and policy makers in times of disaster’, *The British Journal of Social Work*, 46(1), pp.222-238.

“Fifty Israeli social workers at three hierarchical levels (direct service providers, agency or regional managers, policy makers) were interviewed about their experience of work-family conflict during wartime when the communities where they lived and most of them worked came under attack. The findings provide evidence of intensified work-family conflict throughout, but also show that the experience of the conflict varied with the workers' hierarchical level and gender. The direct service workers of both genders were torn between their family and job responsibilities. Male and female managers differed in their attitudes and conduct towards workers who absented themselves the first few days of the war so as to make child-care arrangements. Male and female policy makers differed in their assessments of the ability to resolve the conflict at a systemic level. Suggestions are made for planning the delivery of social work services in disasters with the work-family conflict in mind.”

Becker, S.M. (2007) ‘Psychosocial care for adult and child survivors of the tsunami disaster in India’, *Journal of child and adolescent psychiatric nursing*, 20(3), pp.148-155.

“OBJECTIVES: The tsunami disaster in South Asia affected the mental health and livelihoods of thousands of child and adult survivors, but psychological aspects of rehabilitation efforts are frequently neglected in public health initiatives.

METHODS: Professional teams from the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences in Bangalore, India, travelled to the worst-affected areas in South India and implemented a mental health program of psychosocial care for child and adult survivors. This descriptive report is based on observations of child and adult survivors in Tamil Nadu State of India during January-March 2005.

OBSERVATIONS: Symptoms of emotional distress were observed in child and adult survivors. A train-the-trainer community-based model was implemented for teachers and community-level workers to respond to the emotional needs of children and adults.

CONCLUSION: In resource-poor settings with few trained mental health professionals, community workers were taught basic mental health interventions by teams of psychiatrists, nurses, and social workers. This train-the-trainer, community-based approach has implications for natural and man-made disasters in developed and developing countries.”

Bell, H. (2008) ‘Case Management with Displaced Survivors of Hurricane Katrina: A Case Study of One Host Community Holly Bell’ *Journal of social service research*, 34(3), pp.15-27.

“Although case management is a staple of post-disaster recovery, there is little research on the topic. This study of one community that hosted survivors of Hurricane Katrina assembles information from 78 in-depth interviews, observation, document analysis and attendance at some 50 public meetings between December 2005 and December 2006. Case managers identified, assessed, planned, linked, monitored and advocated for survivors, describing as

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challenging the process of engaging survivors and learning about their backgrounds and experiences. Barriers to long term recovery included lack of jobs, transport and affordable housing as well as the pre-existing needs and disaster-related traumas of the survivors. Despite these difficulties, the case managers felt positively about their efforts, and identified coordination as a key factor for successful human/social services response to natural disasters.”

Bemak, F. and Chung, R.C.Y. (2011) ‘Post-disaster social justice group work and group supervision’, *The Journal for Specialists in Group Work*, 36(1), pp.3-21.

“This article discusses post-disaster group counselling and group supervision using a social justice orientation for working with post-disaster survivors from underserved populations. The Disaster Cross-Cultural Counselling model is a culturally responsive group counselling model that infuses social justice into post-disaster group counselling and group supervision. The importance and the methodology for incorporating ongoing intensive group supervision to support group counselling social justice interventions and related countertransference issues that emerge in traumatic situations will be presented.”

Bentham, W., Vannoy, S.D., Badger, K., Wennerstrom, A. and Springgate, B.F. (2011) ‘Opportunities and challenges of implementing collaborative mental health care in post-Katrina New Orleans’, *Ethnicity & disease*, 21(301), p.S1-30-37.

Objectives: To describe participants' experiences with training on, and implementation of, a collaborative care mental health approach for treating depression and anxiety in post-disaster New Orleans.

Design: Healthcare providers from three organizations that participated in the Mental Health Infrastructure and Training (MHIT) program underwent semi-structured interviews.

Setting: The MHIT program provided training and clinical support to community-based agencies. *Participants:* Social workers, care/case managers, primary care providers, and a psychiatrist that participated in trainings.

Intervention: The MHIT project consisted of a series of trainings and clinical support designed in collaboration with specialists from Tulane University, RAND/UCLA, the University of Washington, and local community organizations with the goal of creating local resources to provide screening, diagnosis, triage, and treatment for depression and anxiety.

Main Outcome Measures: Interview participants were asked to describe the impacts of training on the following areas: delivery of mental health services, ability to implement elements of the collaborative care model, care of clients/patients, and development of networks.

Results: Interview transcript analysis identified themes highlighting the opportunities and challenges of implementing a collaborative care model.

Conclusion: Implementation of a collaborative care model for treating depression and anxiety was possible in post-Katrina/Rita New Orleans and has potential for implementation in future post-disaster recovery settings.”

Boehm, A. (2002) ‘Participation strategies of activist-volunteers in the life cycle of community crisis’, *British Journal of Social Work*, 32(1), pp.51-69.

“The aim of this paper is to propose a strategy for the management of activist-volunteers' participation in the cycle of a community crisis. The proposal, as outlined in the paper, is based on a nominal group process of 45 activist-volunteers, employees and directors along the confrontation line with Lebanon on the northern border of Israel. Participants were all veterans of previous crises. The nominal group process examined eight participation characteristics: areas of participation, level of influence, selection of activist-volunteers, definition of the organizational-political system, level of decentralization, participation forum and its size, use of tactics and intensity of participation. These were matched to four phases of community crisis (warning, shock, organizing and change). The findings of the study show that there is a need to build a variable participation strategy, composed of a different mix of components of the selected participation characteristics.”

Breckenridge, J. and James, K. (2010) ‘Educating social work students in multifaceted interventions for trauma’, *Social Work Education*, 29(3), pp.259-275.

“This article discusses the introduction of a new course entitled “From Individual to Community Intervention: Therapeutic Responses to Trauma” which aims to educate social work students in multifaceted responses to a range of traumatic experience and effects. The course is a third year elective focusing on contexts of social work intervention offered in the four-year Bachelor of Social Work programme at the University of New South Wales. The overall aim of the course is to identify and explore both individual and community responses to trauma and to develop multi-method skills and interventions that are therapeutic in that they promote resilience and healing. An outline of the course and a description of the learning units is given. Students meet for a three-hour seminar weekly for 12 weeks. Unit 1 of the course emphasises assessment and conceptualisation of trauma in relation to individuals and communities; unit 2 provides an overview of interventions for dealing with trauma in relation to both individuals and communities; unit 3 focuses on gendered violence; unit 4 explores the impact of war and civil strife on communities and individuals; unit 5 focuses on traumatic death and injury in relation to suicide, illness, natural or technological disasters and massacres. Each unit is underpinned by four key themes: broadening the therapeutic to encompass community intervention; understanding complexity; from local to global perspectives; and self-care and duty of care. In the most recent evaluation of the course (2008) almost all students reported that they “highly value” this elective.”

Bridge, G. (2005) ‘Disabled children and their families in Ukraine: Health and mental health issues for families caring for their disabled child at home’, *Social work in health care*, 39(1-2), pp.89-105.

“In the Eastern European countries included in the communist system of the USSR, parents of disabled children were encouraged to commit their disabled child to institutional care. There were strict legal regulations excluding them from schools. Medical assessments were used for care decisions. Nevertheless, many parents decided to care for their disabled child at home

within the family. Ukraine became an independent country in 1991, when communism was replaced by liberal democracy within a free market system. Western solutions have been sought for many social problems existing, but 'hidden,' under the old regime. For more of the parents of disabled children, this has meant embracing ideas of caring for their disabled children in the community, and providing for their social, educational, and medical needs, which have previously been denied. The issue of disability is a serious one for Ukraine where the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl in 1986 caused extensive radiation poisoning. This almost certainly led to an increase in the number of disabled children being born and an increase in the incidence of various forms of cancer. This paper is based on a series of observation visits to some of the many self-help groups established by parents, usually mothers, for their disabled children. It draws attention to the emotional stress experienced both by parents and their disabled children in the process of attempting to come to terms with the disabling conditions, and the denial of the normal rights of childhood resulting from prejudice, poor resources, ignorance, and restrictive legislation. Attempts have been made to identify the possible role and tasks of professional social workers within this context. International comparisons show that many parents and their children do not benefit from the medical model of disability, and that serious consequences include the development of depressive illness among those who find that little help is available from public services.”

British Association of Social Work (2020) ‘The role of social workers in a pandemic and its aftermath: learning from COVID-19: BASW professional social work practice guidance’ Available at: <https://www.scie-socialcareonline.org.uk/the-role-of-social-workers-in-a-pandemic-and-its-aftermath-learning-from-covid-19-basw-professional-social-work-practice-guidance/r/a116f00000TNODkAAP> [Accessed 12 Oct 2020], Birmingham, British Association of Social Workers

“Practice guidance that outlines the professional role and responsibilities of social workers during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. The document includes sections about: the overarching human rights and safeguarding role of social workers; ethics and emergency legal powers; professional responsibilities and use of expertise throughout all phases of the pandemic; social workers in local emergency strategy and delivery partnerships; social workers roles and responsibilities at different ‘phases’ of the pandemic; and how to support social workers.”

Brittingham, R. and Wachtendorf, T. (2013) ‘The effect of situated access on people with disabilities: An examination of sheltering and temporary housing after the 2011 Japan earthquake and tsunami’, *Earthquake Spectra*, 29(S1), pp.433-455.

“The 11 March 2011 Tohoku-oki earthquake and tsunami that devastated coastal communities in three Japanese prefectures resulted in tremendous loss of life, loss of property, and community disruption. Yet research on the disaster pointed to differential impacts for people with disabilities compared to the rest of the population. Reconnaissance fieldwork took place in Miyagi and Iwate Prefectures 3, 10, and 17 months after the disaster. Interviews and observations point to situated access as a contributor to how and to what extent people with disabilities (PWD) received resources and services. That is, the ability of evacuees to acquire and utilize information, material resources, or services was based both

on the physical location of the individual or group (including shelter type to where they evacuated) and the social standpoint or circumstances of the individual or group within that physical location. We offer a close examination of the effect of situational access for people with disabilities in particular. Where limitations were present, they often led to additional disparities.”

C Resources

Chen, T., Wang, L. and Wang, B. (2020) ‘The disaster relief and social work after the Wenchuan earthquake in Mainland China’, *China Journal of Social Work*, 13(1), pp.70-84.

“This paper mainly focuses on the development of disaster social work in Mainland China and the intervention of social work in disaster relief. Before the Wenchuan earthquake and in the initial stage of post-earthquake, disaster social work was mainly based on individual psychotherapy; from the earthquake to the year of 2012 in which post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction was completed, the disaster relief began to emphasise community building and integration, while the basic framework for disaster social work was also established. Social workers begin to explore the new mode of developmental and localised disaster social work. By combining with the practical experiences from disaster social work, this paper tries to highlight the dilemmas confronting disaster relief in Mainland China and put forward some corresponding countermeasures and suggestions, which could improve the future disaster relief system in Mainland China.”

Cheng, P., Xia, G., Pang, P., Wu, B., Jiang, W., Li, Y.T., Wang, M., Ling, Q., Chang, X., Wang, J. and Dai, X. (2020) ‘COVID-19 epidemic peer support and crisis intervention via social media’, *Community mental health journal*, 56, pp. 786-792.

“This article describes a peer support project developed and carried out by a group of experienced mental health professionals, organized to offer peer psychological support from overseas to healthcare professionals on the frontline of the COVID-19 outbreak in Wuhan, China. This pandemic extremely challenged the existing health care systems and caused severe mental distress to frontline healthcare workers. The authors describe the infrastructure of the team and a novel model of peer support and crisis intervention that utilized a popular social media application on smartphone. Such a model for intervention that can be used elsewhere in the face of current global pandemic, or future disaster response.”

Child, C., Clay, D., Warrington, C. and Das, J. (2009) ‘Caring in a crisis: the contribution of social care to emergency response and recovery’, *Social Care Institute of Excellence*.

“The aim of this report has been to examine lessons learned around the contribution of voluntary and statutory social care services in the coordination and provision of psychosocial support following an emergency or major incident. The report is particularly interested in unpicking lessons learned from previous incidents as recounted in the research literature and through case study interviews.

The key issues for this research are:

- the expected and actual roles of social care services in emergency planning, response, and recovery activities
- the training and support needs of social care responders
- how different organisations, and, indeed, different authorities, work together
- how social care provision can best engage and utilise local communities in planning.”

Chou, Y.C. (2008) ‘Social Workers Involvement in Taiwan's 1999 Earthquake Disaster Aid: Implications for Social Work Education’, *Journal of Social Policy Studies*, 6(4), pp. 523-552.

“On September 21, 1999, a strong earthquake devastated Taiwan's central areas and claimed more than two thousand casualties. Social work roles in the disaster aid were surveyed with standardized questionnaires six months after the earthquake; in addition, interviews of the key informants, documental research, focus groups and open-ended questionnaires were utilized to collect qualitative data. The study found that social workers had significant roles and functions in both rescue and recovery stages especially in linking the victims' needs with resources. Social workers, including from public and private sectors as well as from campuses including the faculties and students of social work departments, have been deeply involved in helping the victims. Regrettably, most Taiwanese social workers participated in the rescue aid with limited training in disaster aid; social work practice in disaster aid is not included in current curriculums of college level. This means that social work roles and functions in the disaster aid process have not been fully realized by Taiwan's society and professional education.”

Cifuentes-Faura, J. (2020) ‘The role of social work in the field of education during COVID-19’, *International Social Work*, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0020872820944994>

“The COVID-19 crisis has meant the suppression of face-to-face educational activity in most countries. Faced with this situation, social workers must guarantee the educational community their support, through telematic media, to ensure the social protection of all students, especially the most vulnerable.”

Colarossi, L., Berlin, S., Harold, R.D. and Heyman, J. (2007) ‘Social work students' experiences and training needs after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks’, *Journal of Teaching in Social Work*, 27(3-4), pp.137-155.

“The terrorist attacks of 9/11/01 created a major life disruption for citizens near and far from New York. This study describes field work experiences of social work students in two different geographic locations inside and outside of New York in the six months after 9/11 in terms of their: (1) reports of client problems, (2) receipt of special training and educational support, and (3) needs for additional personal and professional support that could have been helpful for providing services to clients after the disaster. Geographic differences are analyzed. Suggestions for social work curriculum development and disaster preparedness are discussed.”

Cooper, L., Briggs, L. and Bagshaw, S. (2018) ‘Post-disaster counselling: personal, professional, and ethical issues’, *Australian Social Work*, 71(4), pp.430-443.

“Volunteer counsellors face particular challenges in postdisaster interventions. This research investigates personal, professional, and ethical issues faced by mental health volunteer counsellors recruited to a counselling service that emerged following the 2011 earthquakes in the Canterbury region of New Zealand. Earthquakes create major community disruption that can overwhelm existing service systems and require new agency arrangements and increased use of volunteers to manage and provide services. The disaster exposed counsellors to personal challenges in their own lives as well as those of their clients and significantly affected their professional practice. The findings indicate that emergency organisations and professional registration bodies should give further consideration to the management of volunteers and their early intervention work in postdisaster counselling. IMPLICATIONS Delivery of postdisaster services must encompass service management, targeted interventions, and supervision. When counsellors and clients experience the same disaster personal, professional, and ethical aspects are intertwined. Counsellors need self-care and support to manage these events. Further arrangements could be made to ensure professional insurance is available for volunteer counsellors postdisaster.”

Coulter, M.L. and Noss, C.I. (1988) ‘Preventive social work in perceived environmental disasters’, *Health & social work*, 13(4), pp.296-300.

“A modified social support network intervention model is presented that can prevent extreme or inappropriate public response to exposure to perceived environmental toxins and other perceived technological disasters. Social workers in public health and environmental health settings may find this model useful as a basis for preexposure community intervention.”

Cross, F.L. and Gonzalez Benson, O. (2020) ‘The Coronavirus Pandemic and Immigrant Communities: A Crisis That Demands More of the Social Work Profession’, *Affilia*, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886109920960832>

“As the coronavirus pandemic has taken over matters of life and death globally, immigrant communities were some of the most deeply impacted. In the United States (U.S.), Latinx immigrants and other minorities have experienced greater economic burden and worse health outcomes, resulting in alarming rates of death from COVID-19. Yet the government’s relief measures to support individuals did not extend to millions of immigrants. This left many immigrants with the cruel choice to either stay home to protect themselves and their loved ones from the virus or go to work to support their families. Disregard for a large segment of the population is further complemented by strict immigration policies, harsher border restrictions, and public health guidelines that failed to account for the realities faced by immigrants. In this brief, we highlight the unequal toll of the COVID-19 pandemic on immigrants and consider social work response. We argue that the pandemic demands more of the social work profession, as the coronavirus crisis exposed more clearly the systemic inequalities toward immigrants and

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aggravates their vulnerabilities. Insofar as systems are unequal and racist in the context of coronavirus, there is a great need for social work response that is innovative, brave, and deeply connected to communities.”

D Resources

Danao, I. V. (2018). Working with children in disasters. Dominelli, L. (ed.) *The Routledge Handbook of Green Social Work*, Abingdon, Routledge Handbooks Online, pp. 454-463.

“Green social work as introduced by Dominelli (2012) is a holistic model of social work that offers an overarching framework in working with children in disasters. In her book entitled *Green Social Work: From Environmental Crises to Environmental Justice*, she defines green social work as that part of practice that intervenes to protect the environment and enhance people’s well-being by integrating the interdependencies between people and their socio-cultural, economic and physical environments and among peoples within an egalitarian framework that addresses prevailing structural inequalities and useful distribution of power and resources. Dominelli (2012: 8) when viewed through the lens of green social work, disasters risk reduction and management seek to harmonise human activities with the environment rather than subdue it. Given this perspective, social workers engaged in child protection in disasters will not only prevent children from being harmed but educate them to become carers of the environment. This chapter also covers the importance of understanding trauma and its implication to the well-being of children during disasters; the policies and implementing guidelines for child protection, mechanisms, programmes and interventions, as well as roles of social workers in this setting.”

Daughtery, L.G. and Blome, W.W. (2009) ‘Planning to plan: A process to involve child welfare agencies in disaster preparedness planning’, *Journal of Community Practice*, 17 (4), pp.483-501.

“A review of the literature shows that following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, when child welfare officials in the USA ‘did not know the whereabouts of all their children in foster care’, disaster planning in the child welfare public sector needed action, say these authors. This paper details what happened when 7 public child welfare agencies were asked to plan for emergencies/disasters which could affect child safety and service delivery to looked after children. The Washington Metropolitan Area Disaster Planning Project, initiated in 2007, used strengths- and assets- based approaches to help agencies responsible for protecting and serving children, in foster care and families at risk of abuse or neglect, to develop plans to augment and continue service delivery and responsiveness in the aftermath of a man-made or natural disaster. The information they gathered, on existing disaster responsiveness, by interviewing community members and professionals is presented and it is clear that past state and county planning had proceeded without child welfare input, and the plans did not recognise the need for increased child welfare services in times of emergency. A template was developed by these authors and a table-top exercise for over 30 child welfare administrators, supervisors and frontline workers

implemented to test the template, which showed the value of practising disaster responsiveness is to assure readiness.”

Dauti, M., Dhëmbo, E., Bejko, E. and Allmuça, M. (2020) ‘Rethinking the transformative role of the social work profession in Albania: Some lessons learned from the response to COVID-19’, *International Social Work*, 63(5), pp.640-645.

“We provide an overview of the social work response to COVID-19 in Albania. After introducing the country situation, we discuss social workers' engagement in governmental and non-governmental agencies and provide suggestions for advancing the social work profession. We call for greater engagement of social workers in political spaces.”

Dhvale, P., Koparkar, A. and Fernandes, P. (2020) ‘Palliative care interventions from a social work perspective and the challenges faced by patients and caregivers during COVID-19’, *Indian Journal of Palliative Care*, 26(Suppl 1), p.S58.

“The aim of this article is to describe the range of challenges faced by both patients and caregivers during the lockdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It also seeks to describe the nature of interventions provided by the social work team to address these challenges. In addition, it aims to highlight the lessons that can be learnt in supporting families on palliative care in such unique disaster situations. **Methods:** This exploratory study uses a qualitative approach and analyses the perceptions of patients, their caregivers, and the staff in providing care. Out of 30 patients worked with during the lockdown period, a total of nine families were selected that had received services during this time. The challenges faced and the interventions provided were analyzed using Framework analysis. We then used this framework to develop the themes that have been presented in the article. **Results:** The analysis indicates that the range of challenges faced by patients included physical distress due lack of availability of medicines and nursing care; emotional distress due to the interruption of cancer treatment; financial and social distress about loss of incomes, isolation; and spiritual distress due to the uncertainty of last rites as well as fulfilment of last wishes. The concerns outlined by caregivers included: living with guilt due to the inability to ease their relative's distress; the stress of constant care giving; lack of information about available services and confidence to ask for help from others as well as the dealing with the grief of a dying relative. These families were supported through telephone calls and home visits for critical patients with the social work team providing active listening, reassurance, empathy, and networking to assist patients and families at this time. **Conclusion:** Palliative care is an essential component, especially in a disaster-related situation such as the COVID pandemic as patients and caregivers are left more vulnerable at this time. Telephonic and video calls play an important role in supporting patients and caregivers and in the most critical cases. However, it is also important to find the ways to provide direct home-based support to patients and families at this time so that they feel less alone, cope better, and experience meaningful support to build their resilience.”

Dodds, S. and Nuehring, E. (1997) ‘A primer for social work research on disaster’, *Journal of Social Service Research*, 22(1-2), pp.27-56.

“This paper offers to schools of social work a conceptual framework and specific tactics intended to position them for much-needed research roles in response to natural or technological disasters. Based on experience gained in the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew in Miami, Florida in 1992, potential research themes, needs and opportunities are identified, along with policy, organizational, and resource barriers to investigation encountered in the post-disaster context. The necessity of advance preparation for disaster research is emphasized, along with strategies for readiness. Design and methodology are discussed, and specific approaches are recommended regarding framing questions, becoming immersed in the multidisciplinary disaster services research community before the fact, research design, instrumentation, and data collection process and administration. Based on Breznitz and Goldberger (1982), Derogatis (1982), Elliott (1982), Lazarus (1984), and Sarafino (1990), a stress-mediation theory is suggested for its capability to guide disaster-focused social work research at micro, mezzo, and macro levels. Pivotal research questions are posed, suggesting a disaster research agenda for social workers. Areas of inquiry best understood as exploratory and best approached with qualitative techniques are discussed, along with specific suggestions for the design and implementation of qualitative disaster research. Areas of inquiry best seen as descriptive of populations and explanatory of biopsychosocial phenomena are identified, along with recommended survey and quasi-experimental designs and recommended preparatory work to enable expedient sampling, instrumentation, and data collection. Investigation of the effectiveness of social work interventions in the post-disaster milieu is encouraged, along with feasible and methodologically sound quasi-experimental designs. Measurement of critical variables and instrumentation are discussed, along with ethical issues unique to the disaster context, the necessity of effective inter-organizational and interdisciplinary collaborations, and accessing the “national and international disaster research community” for input on funding, design, and methodological conundrums that impact this fast-moving, emotionally-laden, frequently chaotic research environment.”

Doostgharin, T. (2009) ‘Children affected by earthquakes and their immediate emotional needs’. *International Social Work*, 52(1), pp.96-106.

“The article explores the way in which Iranian children were affected by grief after being uprooted and having experienced the loss of family members, their homes and communities. Lack of access to information about what had happened to their immediate family members and uncertainty concerning the future were the most important expressed worries.”

Drolet, J., Ginsberg, L., Samuel, M. and Larson, G. (2012) ‘The Impacts of Natural Disasters in Diverse Communities: Lessons from Tamil Nadu, South India’ *International Journal of Diversity in Organisations, Communities & Nations*, 11(6), pp. 95-107

“On December 26, 2004, hundreds of thousands of people were directly affected by the tsunamis that crashed into the shores of countries situated on the Indian Ocean. This tragedy wrought havoc on an unprecedented scale, leaving in its wake death and destruction and a crippled coastal economy with shattered livelihoods. The local and national government, as

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well as bilateral agencies, and multilateral and international organizations, promptly reacted to this devastation by providing essential life-sustaining resources. Developmental schemes designed to meet the needs of marginalized sections of society—such as women, orphaned children, adolescent and unmarried girls and farmers—were implemented. While many international organizations have left Southern India, there remains a pressing concern regarding the long-term impact of interventions in several coastal districts hit by this disaster on the Tamil Nadu Coast in India. The study titled "Rebuilding Lives Post-tsunami: The Long-term Social, Economic and Gender Implications in Tamil Nadu, India" aims to develop a thorough and holistic understanding of diverse village community narratives focusing on key social, economic, gender, and health issues related to reconstruction post-tsunami. In building on pre-existing relationships with Madras Christian College in Chennai, India, and four Schools of Social Work in India, Canada, Australia, and the USA are collaborating in this research project. Strategies, new approaches and best practices for conducting social work research in diverse contexts affected by natural disasters will be discussed that are relevant to communities in a range of international contexts. This project will provide valuable insights of the effects and uses of diversity on differently situated communities in responding to natural disasters in international contexts.”

Du Plooy, L., Harms, L., Muir, K., Martin, B. and Ingliss, S. (2014) “Black Saturday” and its aftermath: Reflecting on postdisaster social work interventions in an Australian trauma hospital’ *Australian Social Work*, 67(2), pp.274-284.

“Social workers at The Alfred, a major tertiary referral teaching hospital in Melbourne, Australia, played a key role in providing psychosocial support to patients and their families following the 2009 Black Saturday bushfires in the State of Victoria. Faced with the highest number of casualties ever admitted simultaneously, and the media and community involvement surrounding the national disaster, new practice challenges emerged that led to tensions when compared to everyday practice. This article examines three challenges identified in the team's critical reflections—managing privacy and publicity; negotiating the boundaries of professional practice; and managing the impact of the work. These practice challenges are considered in light of relevant trauma and disaster literature that addresses the importance of promoting self-efficacy, hope, and connectedness; forming collective narratives of survivorship and resilience; negotiating the ethical questions of service intimacy and intensity; and implementing both active and avoidant self-care strategies. These challenges are relevant to disaster work that social workers and other health professionals will respond to in the future, and therefore they can inform disaster planning responses.”

E Resources

Ellor, J.W. and Dolan, S. (2016) ‘Lessons Learned from Disaster: Behavioral Health for Social Workers and Congregations’, *Social Work & Christianity*, 43(1), pp. 108-127

“When a disaster hits a community, it always seems like a surprise, despite planning, preparation, and knowledge of the history of such events. From the perspective of the

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individual and the community, disaster recovery, from immediately following the event to the end of the long-term recovery effort, is a journey. While every disaster situation is unique, common threads of disaster reaction and process, or recovery, can be picked up and employed to enhance emotional/spiritual health efforts by the community. In this article, the authors combine their experience working with several different disasters into one fictitious community, called Home Town. This article walks through the journey from preparation to final recovery with this community discussing common challenges for social workers and clergy and offering suggestions at each step along the way.”

Ellor, J.W. and Mayo, M. (2018) ‘Congregational and social work responses to older survivors of natural/human disasters’, *Social Work and Christianity*, 45(1), pp.42-59.

“Older adults suffer chaos and loss along with others in any community impacted by a disaster. Whether the disaster is caused by human actions such as a mass shooting or by the forces of nature such as a hurricane or tornado, all disasters challenge the capacity of older persons to survive the encounter and adapt to the new reality they face. Unfortunately, the fragility of this age group makes them significantly more vulnerable than younger persons. Depending on the extent to which they are directly affected, congregations are in a unique position to provide material, emotional, and spiritual resources for long-term recovery as well as offer a context for social work practice aimed at disaster relief. This article focuses on the impact of natural or human disasters on the older population and the responses of congregations and congregationally affiliated social workers to these devastating and unanticipated events. Current evidence informs understanding of the physical and psychosocial impact of natural/human disasters on vulnerable older survivors. Factors that contribute to resilience, including spirituality and religious involvement, are addressed. Within each phase of the disaster cycle— pre-event preparation, post-event/acute phase, and post-event/longterm phase—prescriptions for congregational and social work engagement that support resilient outcomes for older survivors are provided. Emphasis is placed on emotional and spiritual support throughout the process. Unique contributions of micro and macro social work practice are highlighted.”

F Resources

Furness, S. and Gilligan, P. (2010) ‘Social work, religion and belief: Developing a framework for practice’. *British Journal of Social Work*, 40(7), pp.2185-2202.

“This article explores the need for a framework that will assist social workers to identify when religion and belief are significant in the lives and circumstances of service users and how to take sufficient account of these issues in specific pieces of practice. It outlines the Furness / Gilligan framework and suggests that such frameworks should be used as a part of any assessment, while also being potentially useful at all stages of intervention. It reports on feedback gathered by the authors from first and final MA Social Work students who were asked to pilot the framework. It analyses their responses, in the context of national and international literature. It concludes that such a framework provides the necessary structure and challenge to assist social workers in

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acknowledging and engaging with issues arising from religion and belief that otherwise may remain overlooked, ignored or avoided, regardless of how significant they are to service users.”

Ferreira, R.J., Buttell, F. and Elmhurst, K. (2018) ‘The Deepwater Horizon oil spill: Resilience and growth in the aftermath of postdisaster intimate partner violence’, *Journal of Family Social Work*, 21(1), pp.22-44.

“Given the multifaceted disruptions caused by disaster, and how disaster intersects with intimate partner violence (IPV), this study identifies the resilience and self-mastery characteristics of IPV survivors in the aftermath of disaster. The study is guided by the conservation of resources theory (COR-theory), utilizing a resource loss and resource protection analytical model to determine predictors of resilience and self-mastery. A cross-sectional design was used that included secondary data generated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Gulf State Population Survey. Analysis involved employing a series of multiple regression models, comparing resilience outcomes of non-IPV and IPV populations who experienced the impact of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill event. Results indicated that those respondents who reported experiencing IPV had stronger reactions to resource loss and resource protection, relative to the non-IPV sample. The study identifies implications for social service workers including the importance of cultivating basic resources when working with individuals and families affected by postdisaster IPV. Applying the resilience prediction model immediately postdisaster will allow first responders to make informed, evidence-based decisions about where and with whom to deploy their resources.”

Findley, P.A., Pottick, K.J. and Giordano, S. (2017) ‘Educating graduate social work students in disaster response: A real-time case study’ *Clinical Social Work Journal*, 45(2), pp.159-167.

“Social workers are mental health first-responders in disaster events, yet that role has been relatively underemphasized in social work curriculum for agency-based practice. The recent increasing number of disaster-related events has challenged schools of social work to respond with curriculum and field placements that meet the student demand for education in disaster behaviour health. This paper describes how a real-time education and training program for disaster response was created and adopted into an existing graduate social work school curriculum. It also details how new field placements were created, and others were transformed to focus on mental health counselling and disaster relief following a significant weather-related event. This case study demonstrates how resources were developed and leveraged to address the immediate needs of devastated communities, and it provides strategic information on the way that social work students worked to address both acute and longer-term symptoms and needs of victims and survivors through clinical training and supervision. Through the historical lens of disaster response and behavioural health, resiliency-building is shown to be the cornerstone of effective community networking.”

Frederico, M.M., Picton, C.J., Muncy, S., Ongsiapco, L.M., Santos, C. and Hernandez, V. (2007) 'Building community following displacement due to armed conflict: A case study', *International Social Work*, 50(2), pp.171-184.

“Facilitating participation with people displaced due to internal armed conflict is a core challenge in community building. The case study presented in this article identifies the elements of a community-building approach which achieved sustainable outcomes for individuals and communities in Mindanao, Philippines where hundreds of thousands of people were displaced during armed conflict between 2000 and 2003.”

G Resources

Gelman, C.R. and Mirabito, D.M. (2005) 'Practicing what we teach: Using case studies from 9/11 to teach crisis intervention from a generalist perspective', *Journal of Social Work Education*, 41(3), pp.479-494.

“Populations traditionally served by social workers are experiencing increasingly severe psychosocial stressors, necessitating that students be trained in crisis intervention. This paper provides educators with a theoretical framework integrating generalist practice and crisis intervention, which is applied to compelling case studies from September 11 with individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities. The authors provide guidelines for discussion and teaching points to structure didactic and collaborative problem-based learning and encourage instructors to use examples from their own and their students' practice. Students learn to intervene with their clients and to appreciate the vital role that social workers assume in responding to disasters.”

Gibson, A., McSweeney-Feld, M.H. and Co-Conveners (2018) 'A Special Collection of Articles on Disaster Planning, Preparedness, and Post-disaster Work for Older Adults' *Journal of Gerontological Social Work* 61(7), pp. 686-688.

“An introduction is presented in which the editors discuss the contents within the issue, including articles on topics such as the role social workers in preparing older adults for disasters; the role of community organizations in disaster response; and care for older adults with Alzheimer's disease.”

Golightley, M. and Holloway, M. (2020) 'Social work in the time of the COVID-19 pandemic: all in this together?', *British Journal of Social Work*, 50(3), pp. 637-641.

“This is the editorial for this issue that introduces the articles in the issue and comments on social work in the time of the COVID-19 pandemic. It states that across the globe, nations find themselves in lockdown in order to fight the spread of the coronavirus (COVID-19), with social work and social care being no exception. The editorial also outlines some of the key problems and challenges for social work, which include: isolation in residential care for older people; the exacerbation of anxiety and paranoia for those with long-term mental health problems; families prohibited from embracing their loved ones at the end of life; the operation of social distancing

in prisons; how to survive, never mind self-isolate, at home for people who have no home; the risks posed to social care staff who all too often do not have adequate personal protection equipment nor are they able to use touch as they communicate with vulnerable people in these very particular circumstances. The editorial also states that social work must look out for and speak for, the most marginalised and vulnerable in our society. It suggests that the profession must take the lead in building coalitions that will share and adapt existing expertise to address issues of well-being and survival for those who do not have the resources to do this for themselves. It also suggests that it is easy to overlook the other reality that people continue to experience breakdown and crisis and need routine support services.”

Grobman, L. M. (2006) ‘Weathering the Storm: Social Workers and the 2005 Hurricane Season’, *New Social Worker*, 13(1), pp. 15-30.

“The article relates the experiences of social workers during the 2005 hurricane season in the U.S. The responses of several social work organizations to the disaster are enumerated. The importance of rebuilding the social services structure to the recovery effort is addressed. The involvement of social work students in the relief efforts is also described.”

Grossman, L. (1973) ‘Train crash: Social work and disaster services’, *Social Work*, 18(5), pp.38-44.

“Social work literature has had little to say about the role of the social worker in a disaster. Two areas open to investigation are patterns of human response and services to victims and their families. This article discusses both areas as exemplified by a hospital social work staff helping people involved in a train accident in Chicago.”

H Resources

Hall, J. A., Carswell, C., Walsh, E., Huber, D. L., and Jampoler, J. S. (2002) ‘Iowa Case Management: Innovative social casework’, *Social Work*, 47(2), pp. 132- 141.

“This article describes the development of an innovative approach to case management for rural clients in drug abuse treatment. This innovative approach is discussed in the context of the broader field of case management-including social casework, public health, nursing, modern case management, and managed care. Because case management has been defined in many different ways, making comparisons of programs and models is difficult. The article presents an expanded set of criteria for comparing case management models. The Iowa Case Management model is compared with these other models across several dimensions. This article also describes the philosophy and goals of the Iowa model, as well as key activities in which clients and case managers participate. The authors discuss implications for practice and issues related to evaluation of case management.”

Harms, L., Abotomey, R., Rose, D., Woodward Kron, R., Bolt, B., Waycott, J. and Alexander, M., 2018. 'Postdisaster posttraumatic growth: Positive transformations following the Black Saturday bushfires.' *Australian Social Work*, 71(4), pp.417-429.

“Posttraumatic growth (PTG) is emerging in the published literature as an important aspect of postdisaster recovery. Despite these research insights into the positive transformations that people experience, PTG has not been formally operationalised in postdisaster psychosocial recovery efforts. This paper presents findings from a mixed methods study of people affected by the 2009 Victorian “Black Saturday” bushfires. Data from in-depth interviews and the PTG Inventory-Short Form (PTGI-SF) with 20 participants gathered five years after the fires were used to gain new insights into perceptions of postdisaster growth. Higher levels of growth were reported by those who were personally involved. Thematic findings were consistent with most of the PTGI-SF factors. Additionally, growth through connections, the acquisition of new skills, and creative engagement were identified as core growth processes. These processes support conceptualising postdisaster PTG in broader relational terms, rather than more typically psychological ones, which may then inform effective interventions. IMPLICATIONS Many people report posttraumatic growth as part of their disaster recovery experiences. Growth experiences are diverse, and include the acquisition of new skills and connections as well as intrapsychic changes. Social workers can support growth by understanding the complex interaction with trauma experiences. Growth experiences may vary depending upon people’s personal and professional disaster involvements.”

Harms, L., Block, K., Gallagher, H.C., Gibbs, L., Bryant, R.A., Lusher, D., Richardson, J., MacDougall, C., Baker, E., Sinnott, V. and Ireton, G. (2015) 'Conceptualising post-disaster recovery: Incorporating grief experiences', *British Journal of Social Work*, 45(suppl_1), pp. 170-187.

“In the disaster literature, psycho-social recovery is conceptualised typically as the alleviation of traumatic stress, with the alleviation of disaster-related grief as a less prominent part of this. Yet, incorporating grief understandings into recovery conceptualisations post disaster is important. This paper explores these conceptualisations by analysing participants' bereavement experiences following the Black Saturday bushfires. It draws on data from Beyond Bushfires, a mixed-methods study (n = 1,016) in which survey and interview data relating to individual loss and recovery experiences were examined. The loss through death of friends and community members was found to be predictive of poorer mental health outcomes, although prolonged grief outcomes were rare. The sense of relationships as being 'like family' was identified by interviewees as an important dimension of their particular communities, as was coping with multiple deaths and the hierarchy of grief that emerged, and the stress of notifying others of these deaths. The implications of these impacts are considered for social work research and practice.”

Hayes, P. and Campbell, J. (2000) 'Dealing with post-traumatic stress disorder: The psychological sequelae of Bloody Sunday and the response of state services', *Research on Social Work Practice*, 10(6), pp.705-720.

“Objective: This article describes the political context of health and social care services in Northern Ireland at a time of intense social conflict. Method: Concepts from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and other relevant international psychological literature are then used to study the experience of the Bloody Sunday families, victims of a traumatic event that happened in Derry in January 1972. Results: High levels of psychological morbidity within this population are reported, alongside some evidence that families had not received services that may have helped resolve the trauma. Conclusions: The authors noted that new services planned as a result of the current peace process may offer social workers and other professional’s new ways to address the unmet needs of people traumatized by the Troubles.”

Huang, Y., Fu, Y. and Wong, H. (2014) 'Challenges of social workers' involvement in the recovery of the 5.12 Wenchuan Earthquake in China', *International Journal of Social Welfare*, 23(2), pp.139-149.

“This article explores the challenges of social workers' involvement in recovery work of the 5.12 Wenchuan Earthquake (12 May 2008). Six social workers working in three social work stations in Sichuan, China, were asked to report the challenges they faced in working with disaster survivors. Findings reveal that the social workers faced many challenges. These include lack of government support, low professional status of social work, rapid changes in the social environment in disaster-affected areas, lack of supervision, lack of cooperation and coordination among social service agencies, and lack of experience and knowledge in working with disaster survivors. The practical, educational and policy implications of the findings are addressed.”

Huang, Y., Zhou, L. and Wei, K. (2011) '5.12 Wenchuan earthquake recovery government policies and non-governmental organizations' participation', *Asia Pacific Journal of Social Work and Development*, 21(2), pp.77-91.

“This article studies government policies for the 5.12 Wenchuan earthquake recovery and NGOs' participation in recovery. It is shown that the recovery was characteristic of strong central government control and weak participation by NGOs. This is probably due to China's centralized political system, the central government's control of the majority of national revenue and limited political space for the growth of NGOs in China. We recommend that China's disaster recovery should emphasize the partnership between governments and NGOs. We also suggest China's governments to promote the development of NGOs and social workers to advocate the importance of social recovery after disasters.”

I Resources

Iravani, M. R. and Ghojavand, K. (2005) ‘Social work skills in working with survivors of earthquake: a social work intervention – Iran’, *Social Work and Society: International Online Journal*, 3(2), pp. 265-271.

“This article describes the process of social casework and those skills required for social workers to help the survivors of earthquakes.”

J Resources

Jago, E. (1991) ‘Flood Disaster Experience: A Six-Months Perspective’, *Australian Social Work*, 44(4), pp. 43-52.

“Currently there appears to be a spate of world, national and local disasters. Always there is concern, not only about how to manage the immediate emergency, but how to facilitate the long-term recovery period. This paper presents a six-months perspective of a particular disaster and recovery period, based on the experiences of a recovery worker. It emphasises the importance of routine training for workers in organisations who may be called upon in a disaster. It notes that because of the unique situation in every disaster, decision making on recovery structures and processes needs to remain invested in the local community, with assistance from external resources. It makes other suggestions for consideration in the continuing building of recovery theory. Finally, it underlines the importance of the social work role in most aspects of disaster recovery work, and the need to prepare not only undergraduates, but professional workers, for this role.”

Javadian, R., (2007) ‘Social work responses to earthquake disasters: A social work intervention in Bam, Iran’, *International Social Work*, 50(3), pp.334-346.

“Earthquake disasters cause a host of hardships. Those who survive need support in rebuilding their lives. Social workers can help them achieve a new equilibrium. This article considers social workers' interventions in earthquake disasters, the skills they require for effective work in such situations and survivors' reactions to them.”

Jenson, J.M. (2005) ‘Reflections on natural disasters and traumatic events’, *Social Work Research*, 29(4), pp.195-198.

“The article ponders on the place of compassion, service, research, and culture in responding to natural disasters and traumatic events. Both compassion and service are at the heart of social work. The core values and ethical codes of social work denote the importance of understanding and lessening the adverse conditions affecting people's lives. These principles have been applied by social workers in situations after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005.”

Jha, M.K. (2015) ‘Liquid disaster and frigid response: Disaster and social exclusion’, *International Social Work*, 58(5), pp.704-716.

“Based on the author’s engagement with humanitarian response after massive floods in the Kosi region in Bihar, this article highlights that the disaster caused by floods is not an accidental interruption but is linked to the socio-political structure of the state. Through an examination of the processes of social exclusion in times of disaster, the article situates the role of state and society in the context of recent floods. This article deals with the discrimination and exclusion of weaker sections of the society during rescue, relief and rehabilitation process. Individual and communities? Powerlessness, as was encountered immediately after floods, were put in the perspective of the structural situation in the region.”

Johnston, W.H. (2014) ‘Social Work Interventions at Different Stages of Disaster Illustrated by Asian Experiences’, *Social Work Practices: Global Perspectives, Challenges and Educational Implications*, pp.31-50.

“It is hard to dispute that social workers have critical roles in disaster management. However, the actual participation of social workers in real life disaster responses are far from institutionalized. Drawing from direct experiences and observations of disaster responses in Thailand, Mainland China, Taiwan and Japan, the roles of social workers in disaster in practice are examined in this paper. Disaster has different phases of participation of social workers in the entire process including the preparedness phase, impact phase, disillusionment phase and the redevelopment phase. Moreover, as social work practice involves assessment, intervention, treatment if necessary, and evaluation, social workers' possible involvement in these aspects at different phases are discussed. Active participation of social workers in disaster relief is only recognized in Taiwan, whereas in other places in Asia social workers are marginalized. In the case of China the contributions of social workers in the recovery processes are gaining recognition however active participation in redevelopment and social planning are still lagging. The discussions show that social work as a profession has to advocate more for disaster preparedness and urge governments to develop Disaster Management Mechanisms.”

Joseph, D.D. (2017) ‘Social work models for climate adaptation: the case of small islands in the Caribbean’, *Regional environmental change*, 17(4), pp.1117-1126.

“Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are widely recognised as being very vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. In some manner, climate change will impact on the livelihoods of most individuals in the twenty-first century. Some of the risks for small islands are risk of death, injury, ill-health or disrupted livelihoods in low-lying coastal zones due to storm surges, coastal flooding, and sea level rise. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change suggests that in small islands, which have diverse physical and human attributes, community-based adaptation has been shown to generate larger benefits when delivered in conjunction with other developmental activities. One of the adaptive responses suggested is to improve the efficacy of traditional community coping strategies; this can be facilitated by social work intervention at the macro-level. The role of social workers in SIDS can impact on sustainable development

and towards improved livelihoods of a country's human resources. According to the Council on Social Work Education, the purpose of the social work profession is to promote human and community well-being. This purpose is put into practice through a quest for social and economic justice, the prevention of conditions that limit human rights, the elimination of poverty and the enhancement and quality of life for all persons. Key strategies by which social workers can promote sustainable development include building relations with communities, helping individuals to deepen their understanding of sustainable development, and assisting them to develop and work towards goals and objectives that lead towards the integration and improvement of economic, social and environmental outcomes.”

K Resources

Kamrujjaman, M., Rusyidi. B, Abdoellah, O.S and Nurwati, N. (2018) ‘The Roles of Social Worker During Flood Disaster Management in Dayeuhkolot District Bandung Indonesia’, *Journal of Social Work Education and Practice*, 3(3), pp. 31-45.

“Social work profession has long been involved with disaster management. In this study tried to discover the roles of the social worker of during flood disaster management of Dayeuhkolot community, Bandung, Indonesia. The study was conducted from 2015 to 2017 in Dayeuhkolot district, Bandung, west java, Indonesia. This study was qualitative approach with descriptive analysis. The primary source of data was collected from informant through in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, formal and informal discussion, and observation. Informants were selected purposively. Meanwhile, secondary data were collected from books, journals, and various Internet sources. The result of the study shows that the roles of the social worker in the during-disaster phase are catalyst includes evacuation and search and rescue, advocate includes creating a support group, facilitator for fundraising, outreach for social service provider and community health worker, supervisor, volunteer, and coordinator. Social worker is playing these roles spontaneously, but sometimes they are facing problems like; limited worker for a large population, lack of practice experiences, and an acquaintance of social work profession. As a result, they are removing their limitations from seniors and experts social worker. They are rewarded by community people, the government through material and non-material assets. In Indonesia has no but little application of social work knowledge in disaster management while their government policy recognizes wellbeing of every citizen of the country. So government should apply social work knowledge in every setting including flood disaster management for the welfare of the nation.”

Kranke, D., Der-Martirosian, C., Hovsepian, S., Mudoh, Y., Gin, J., Weiss, E.L. and Dobalian, A., (2020) ‘Social Workers Being Effective in Disaster Settings’, *Social Work in Public Health*, 35(8), pp.1-5.

“Research about social workers’ impact during disasters is not widely recognized. Among the various roles social workers play during disasters are to handle a surge of clients and to support peers and leaders in their respective departments by filling in gaps in services. Dissemination of social workers’

best practice approaches during actual disasters is important because their collective contributions facilitate their own resilience and improve their ability to care for their clients, which could inform other fields in the helping professions as well. Qualitative findings from (N = 8) US Department of Veterans Affairs social workers and social work leaders across the nation in regions that experienced hurricanes during 2017 and 2018 suggested the following best practices during disasters: 1) adapting new roles; 2) collaboration and organizational support; and 3) practicing self-care. Findings suggest the need to enhance content in social work education and training with the knowledge and skills pertaining to providing services in disaster settings. During disasters, it is important for social workers to both collaborate with their team and to practice self-care in order to be most effective for their clients.”

Kranke, D., Weiss, E.L., Heslin, K.C. and Dobalian, A. (2017) “We are disaster response experts”: a qualitative study on the mental health impact of volunteering in disaster settings among combat veterans’, *Social work in public health*, 32(8), pp.500-509.

“Volunteers serving in a disaster context may experience harmful mental health effects that could impede rescue operations. Exploratory research suggests that combat veterans who volunteer in Team Rubicon (TR)—a disaster relief social service organization with the mission of uniting the skills and experiences of military Veterans with first responders to rapidly deploy emergency response teams—have positive mental health responses when providing disaster relief. The objective of this qualitative study was to identify those nuances associated with combat veterans’ mental health response in TR. The study consisted of (N = 9) male combat Veterans who volunteered with TR. Data was thematically analyzed. Results suggested that members did not experience negative mental health effects because of prior military training and preparedness relevant to disaster situations. Positive outcomes in mental health were associated with the uniqueness of peer support in TR and applying skills from military training. Veterans in TR reported that providing disaster relief afforded them the opportunity to continue serving others after having served in the military. Implications for public health social work are discussed as well as the need for further research.”

Kreuger, L. and Stretch, J. (2003) ‘Identifying and helping long term child and adolescent disaster victims: model and method’, *Journal of Social Service Research*, 30(2), pp. 93-108.

“Reports on secondary analysis of data collected as part of an effort by social work providers and a major parochial school system to assess longer term impact and possible Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) among children and adolescents in 17 schools heavily affected by flooding. The assessment protocol, implemented by classroom teachers, measured self-reported amount of damage from a major flood along with two standardized measures of PTSD. Discussed are findings regarding factors that predict PTSD including amount of harm and ability of family to recover, whether loss of residence was related to recovery and PTSD and other variables from this field screening of 3876 children and adolescents in the Midwest who lived in areas impacted by an extensive flooding.”

Ku, H.B. and Dominelli, L. (2018) ‘Not only eating together: Space and green social work intervention in a hazard-affected area in Ya’an, Sichuan of China’, *British Journal of Social Work*, 48(5), pp.1409-1431.

“A 7.0-magnitude earthquake hit Lushan county of Ya’an city, Sichuan Province, China, on 20 April 2013. The Lushan earthquake damage is less than the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake’s, where 70,000 houses collapsed and 2 million people across nineteen prefectures and 115 counties of Sichuan province were affected. Temple Village (fictitious name), an old village in S township, was chosen as an intervention site. As most young adults went to work in the city, the old community became dilapidated and its traditional culture, architecture, custom, skill and wisdom were dying. Social workers were unable to tackle fully this community’s multiple needs, especially those associated with environmental and physical spaces linked to notions of belonging and identity, on their own. A transdisciplinary action research team in which social workers operated hand in hand with the disciplines of architectural design became the means for exploring an alternative model of post-disaster community reconstruction that would enhance the quality of life of left-behind people in this disaster-affected community. Working together, the research team facilitated the formation of a community kitchen project that enabled villagers to create a new building and co-operative organisations for the village’s long-term sustainable development. This paper presents the participatory design process, contribution of green social work and transdisciplinary interventions in post-disaster community reconstruction.”

[L Resources](#)

Laksmono, B.S., Pattiasina, C., Sirojudin, A. and Osburn, L. (2008) ‘Policy and historical context of disaster relief in aceh relevant factors in social work assessment’, *Asia Pacific Journal of Social Work and Development*, 18(2), pp.6-18.

“This article discusses the multi-dimensional challenges in response to the tsunami in Aceh province in Indonesia in 2005. Disaster mitigation and community rehabilitation were hampered due to the absence of viable local organization, weak government social service system, and post-armed separatist conflict in the province. The Indonesian Professional Social Worker Association developed a strength-based approach for families in relation to child protection services.”

Lavalette, M. and Ioakimidis, V. (2011) *Social work in extremis: Lessons for social work internationally*. New York: Policy Press.

“This book brings together a number of case studies that look at social work responses in ‘extreme’ or crisis situations. It looks at what social work institutions, social workers and community activists do during episodes of war, military occupation, environmental disaster, forced migrations, and political and economic restructuring. The regions covered include: the Palestinian West Bank, Beirut, Greece, Colombia, Sri Lanka, and Cyprus. The book examines the response of state social work and welfare institutions in crisis situations, the extent to which social work students and educators can engage with campaigning movements in post-crisis situations, and alternative forms of ‘popular social work’ that

can develop in the face of extreme circumstances. The results show the innovative nature of grass-roots provision and social work intervention. This book will be of interest to social work academics, students and professionals.”

Leitch, M.L., Vanslyke, J. and Allen, M. (2009) ‘Somatic experiencing treatment with social service workers following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita’, *Social Work*, 54(1), pp.9-18.

“In a disaster, social service workers are often survivors themselves. This study examines whether somatic intervention using a brief (one to two session) stabilization model now called the Trauma Resiliency Model™ (TRM), which uses the skills of Somatic Experiencing® (SE), can reduce the postdisaster symptoms of social service workers involved in postdisaster service delivery. The study was implemented with a non-random sample of 142 social service workers who were survivors of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in New Orleans and Baton Rouge, Louisiana, two to three months after the disasters. Ninety-one participants received SE/TRM and were compared with a matched comparison group of 51 participants through the use of propensity score matching. All participants first received group psychoeducation. Results support the benefits of the brief intervention inspired by SE. The treatment group showed statistically significant gains in resiliency indicators and decreases in posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms. Although psychological symptoms increased in both groups at the three to four month follow-up, the treatment groups’ psychological symptoms were statistically lower than those of the comparison group.”

Lemieux, C.M., Plummer, C.A., Richardson, R., Simon, C.E. and Ai, A.L. (2010) ‘Mental health, substance use, and adaptive coping among social work students in the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita’, *Journal of Social Work Education*, 46(3), pp.391-410.

“In the autumn of 2005, hurricanes Katrina and Rita resulted in catastrophic natural disasters across the US Gulf Coast. This study examined the reactions of 416 social work students from 4 universities in disaster affected areas in the aftermath of the hurricanes. Questionnaires were used to measure demographics, spiritual support, altruism, optimism, peritraumatic emotional responses, volunteer activities, sociopolitical reactions, hurricane-related stressors, previous traumatic experiences, negative reactions, mental health, substance use, and adaptive coping. The researchers found that 93.7% of the students had volunteered during the emergencies, 47% scored at or above the clinical level for depression, there were moderately low levels of post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, two thirds employed adaptive coping responses, and 16.9% reported substance use. The article discusses the implications for social work education, noting that social work programmes have a critical role in educating students and field instructors about students' potential vulnerability to negative mental health outcomes during times of a natural disaster.”

Liang, Y. and Zhang, S. (2016) ‘Construction of a service mode of school social work in post-disaster areas in China: A case study on the project of disaster relief schools after the Sichuan earthquake’, *International Social Work*, 59(6), pp.760-777.

“In China, school social work services after disasters are at the exploratory stage. After the Sichuan earthquake in 2008, the recognition of social work intervention to reconstruct post-disaster areas has emerged. This article illustrates the process of school social work service in the disaster relief schools of Sichuan by viewing the project undertaken by the China Youth Development Foundation, which is associated with the China Association of Social Work Education. It likewise explores the service modes for the local development of school social work, which marks a new stage in the development of social work in China.”

M Resources

Maglajlic, R.A. (2019) ‘Organisation and delivery of social services in extreme events: Lessons from social work research on natural disasters’, *International Social Work*, 62(3), pp.1146-1158.

“Based on a rapid review of social work research literature on natural disasters, this article offers an original synthesis of lessons about the nature and organisation of social services in the context of natural disasters. Drawing on social practice theory, existing intervention models are problematised, offering a deeper understanding of the complex dynamics between diverse types and levels of organisation, differing constituencies of disaster survivors and differing environments in which they are encountered. The article also identifies elements of good organisational practice and sets an agenda for wider professional debate on the role of social work in international social development practice.”

Matthews, L. (2006) ‘Caribbean natural disasters: Coping with personal loss and recovery among flood victims in Guyana’, *The Caribbean Journal of Social Work*, 5, pp.40-60.

“This paper examines the psychosocial sequela of natural disasters in the English-speaking Caribbean, with special reference to the experience of survivors of the massive flooding in Guyana in 2004. States in the region have valiantly responded to post disaster economic and infrastructural concerns, but helping professionals must be informed by regional factors, which may increase or mitigate the psychological impact. Using an exploratory design and drawing from a theoretical model of stress, this study examines how victims coped in the aftermath of the disaster and presents an intervention approach to recovery that reflects sociocultural realities of the Caribbean. The significance of this study is underscored by the tendency of developing countries to overlook clinical symptoms and community practices. This often results from the lack of essential resources for interpersonal needs. Social workers must play a significant role in facilitating recovery, particularly in the areas of emotional health and adaptation to post disaster environmental conditions.”

Mhlanga, C., Muzingili, T. and Mpambela, M. (2019) 'Natural disasters in Zimbabwe: The primer for social work intervention', *African Journal of Social Work*, 9(1), pp. 46-54.

“Around the globe, social workers have been increasingly called to work in disaster settings and collaborate with many actors including faith-based humanitarian organisations. Unfortunately, in Zimbabwe, social work practice still perpetuates the values and ideals of neo-liberalism; without careful consideration of the consequences of natural disasters on vulnerable populations. This study was conducted in Tsholotsho, paying attention to the victims of Cyclone Dineo. Using mixed methodology, the study established that natural disasters have undermined the social functioning of vulnerable groups of people; children, women, elderly and persons with disabilities in Zimbabwe. The paper also unravels the role of social work in disaster management; before, during and post disaster phases. Using Cyclone Dineo as a case study, the study found out that social work interventions were limited before and during the disaster phases. The profession was reactive and participated in the aftermath of the disaster. It was therefore recommended that social work's role in disaster settings can be improved through; advocacy, inter-professional collaboration and extensive research in disaster issues. The paper concluded that social work values and principles assign the profession to respond timeously to the contemporary challenges facing the society.”

Miller, V.J. and Lee, H. (2020) 'Social Work Values in Action during COVID-19', *Journal of Gerontological Social Work*, 1, pp.1-5.

“COVID-19 has ravaged through the lives of individuals, families, communities, and societies and, in the process, exacerbated existing vulnerabilities, oppression, and poverty among our most at-risk community members. Social workers, guided by values and ethics, are counteracting these ailments in society, concentrating on protecting the most vulnerable, older adults. In this letter we describe the impact of COVID-19 on older adults, note social work values from the National Association of Social Workers, and expand on the current role of the practicing social worker values in action during COVID.”

Morris, B. (1989) 'Hillsborough: "showing social work in the true light"' *Social Services Insight*, pp. 8-9.

“Looks at the way various organisations in Liverpool are pulling together to meet the needs of local people following the Hillsborough disaster.”

N Resources

Newburn, T. (1991) 'Organisational pressures and role stresses in the lives of the Hillsborough social work teams', *Disaster Management*, 3(4), pp.187-192.

“Looks at the problems relating to social work undertaken after the Hillsborough football stadium disaster in 1989. Investigates the organisational and role stresses such work engenders, such as problems with recruitment, transitions from job to job, and lack of support from both

management and colleagues. Findings are based on preliminary interviews with social work teams.”

Ng, G.T. (2012) ‘Disaster work in China: Tasks and competencies for social workers’ *Social work education*, 31(5), pp.538-556.

“This paper presents the results of a survey on the social work tasks and competences required in disaster management in China. The survey questionnaire was administered at two training workshops held in Sichuan in July and September 2010. The number of survey respondents was 67. The results of tasks analysis indicated perceptions of a division of labour among government officials, social workers, and other disaster responders. The survey results also showed that identifying and addressing the special needs of vulnerable populations required moderate to high levels of competency. Overall, the results should be seen as preliminary and used as the basis for ongoing dialogue with social work educators and social workers about what is required in disaster training”

Ng, G.T. and Sim, T. (2015) ‘Post-disaster school relocation: A case study of Chinese students’ adjustment after the Wenchuan earthquake’, *International social work*, 58(1), pp.7-22.

“Relief and rebuilding work after disasters involves a more extensive effort than traditionally assumed. It is more than the distribution of food and medical supplies. Workers will include people from relief agencies as well as from the local community. Compared to the general population, these people are more susceptible to psychological risk. It is agreed that proper selection and training are essential to protect them and to ensure work effectiveness. The reasons are discussed and elaborated in the first section. In the second part, we describe the knowledge, skills, abilities, and other characteristics essential to this kind of work, and recommend that we start developing instruments for personnel selection. In the third part, we review training programmes for aid workers, and propose future directions. Finally, we identify a few areas in which industrial and organizational (I-O) psychologists can make valuable contributions.”

Nikku, B.R. (2013) ‘Children’s rights in disasters: Concerns for social work–Insights from South Asia and possible lessons for Africa’, *International social work*, 56(1), pp.51-66.

“Disasters around the world disrupt the lives of millions of people, especially pushing many children into armed conflict, prostitution, drug trafficking and other dangerous situations, resulting in violation of their rights. Approaches to disaster management continue to be largely technology-centred, top-down and isolated from human development processes in the region. The rescue, relief, rehabilitation (3R) model of interventions largely results in treating children as beneficiaries and not as actors. This article offers possible lessons for Africa, based on the South Asian experience of how children’s rights are (not) practised in the context of disasters.”

Nikku, B.R. (2018) ‘Social work response to Himalayan disasters’, *The Routledge Handbook of Green Social Work*, pp. 110-120

“The Himalayan region is very susceptible to disasters. The North Indian State of Uttarakhand, with abundant perpendicular slopes, ample water and turbulent rivers has a history of ecological chaos. A multi-day cloud burst (sudden violent rainstorm) centred on the Uttarakhand from 14 to 17 June 2013 caused devastating floods and landslides which became India’s worst natural disaster since the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami. The enormity was exceptional in 130 years of Indian meteorological records. More than 6,000 people and thousands of animals lost their lives; many were stranded for days before being rescued. Tens of thousands of houses, public buildings and over 15,000 kilometres of roads got damaged and 4,000 villages were affected.”

Nisanci, A., Kahraman, R., Alcelik, Y. and Kiris, U. (2020) ‘Working with refugees during COVID-19: Social worker voices from Turkey’, *International Social Work*, 63(5), pp.685-690.

“This short essay aims to share social workers' experiences of working with refugees during the COVID-19 pandemic in Turkey. Three of the authors work in different non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in different cities. NGOs play a vital role in the delivery of psychosocial support services to refugees in Turkey and have been inevitably affected by the pandemic. The major practice challenges are being unprepared for tele-social work, a decrease in financial resources, increasing barriers to resources, and threats to refugee children's wellbeing. Finally, suggestions are made for the near future.”

Nursten, J (1992) ‘Process following disaster work’, *Journal of Social Work Practice*, 6(2), pp. 151-158.

“This paper is a narrative account of the shifts and changes which take place in planning research. The intention was to follow-up a group who had been seen by social workers from the Hungerford Family Help Unit in 1987 after shootings which killed, bereaved and injured several adults and children. The problems of mounting such a study are discussed and the focus changes from those who were helped, to the helpers. Methods are put forward to identify forms of support needed to cope with the stress of disaster work. Finally, the need for support is emphasised, being of value to practitioners and a means of enabling them to continue in practice.”

O Resources

Onalu, C.E., Chukwu, N.E. and Okoye, U.O. (2020) ‘COVID-19 response and social work education in Nigeria: matters arising’, *Social Work Education*, 38 (7), pp. 1-9.

“The novel COVID-19 pandemic has taken the world by surprise and given the scale at which it is impacting individuals, families, communities, and countries globally, the recognition of

social workers as frontline actors in response to this pandemic cannot be over-emphasized. However, social workers in Nigeria, appear not to be aware of the roles they can play. The question then arises as to the adequacy of their training curriculum that probably made them not be aware of their roles. Eight social workers who work in health and welfare agencies were purposively selected and interviewed by telephone. Findings show that they were not aware of the role expected of them during the pandemic. Some noted that their training was somewhat deficient hence the need to introduce some courses and also enhance field practicum in future training of social workers. The study recommends the need for social work educators to be more proactive in their interpretation of courses, the need to revise the current curriculum for training social workers in Nigeria to make it more action-oriented as well as incorporate more courses in public health and disaster management.”

P Resources

Pande, N.R., Phadke, S.S., Dalal, M.S., Gadkari, P.J., Nagapurkar, U.S. and Agashe, M.M. (2000) ‘Mental health care in Marathwada earthquake disaster-2: Short-term outreach counselling’, *Indian Journal of Social Work*, 61, pp.640-651.

“Early psychological intervention is considered useful in prevention of problems in the aftermath of disaster. Counselling services formed the backbone of the short-term plan of mental health care in the Marathwada earthquake disaster. The Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health, Pune, carried out special training in crisis and grief counselling in individual and group settings for various mental health professionals namely psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, social workers and nurses. Hospitalised injured survivors and those from high human loss villages were identified as priority groups and were provided services through outreach. The new service found immediate acceptance and utility and generated useful experience for future work with this community.”

Parker, J. (2008) ‘Wisdom in Wind and Water: Katrina and Other Lessons of a Social Work Educator’, *Traumatology*, 14(4), pp.75-82.

“The worst natural disaster in U.S. history was anything but natural for the city of New Orleans and the Tulane School of Social Work. The associate dean's account of personal and collective losses and victories in the devastation of Hurricane Katrina and the broken levees in New Orleans provides social work education both confirmation of and challenges to traditional thinking about trauma, recovery, and resilience. Actual accounts of individual and organizational survival are linked to tenets of trauma responses within a framework of lessons that inform the reader on personal, practice, and teaching dimensions.”

Patterson, G.T. (2003) ‘Police Social Work Collaboration in Response to the World Trade Centre Attack’, *International journal of mass emergencies and disasters*, 21(3), pp.87-102.

“This paper describes collaboration between police officers, social workers, and other mental health professionals in which the social workers were volunteers and represented a diversity of

organizations. The paper utilizes the lessons learned from police-social work collaboration in response to the World Trade Centre attacks to build capacity for the future of police-social work collaboration in response to mass emergencies and disasters. A collaborative disaster response provided during the early hours and days following the attacks, before the American Red Cross and other agencies were involved are described. Social workers and other mental health professionals collaborating with law enforcement personnel to provide a disaster response can assist law enforcement agencies with their community service and community policing functions. The benefits and barriers to police-social work collaboration, and social practice roles are discussed as they relate to disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and collaborating effectively, with law enforcement personnel.”

Paul, T.J., de Bruin, M. and Taylor, T.A. (2020) ‘Recasting social workers as frontline in a socially accountable COVID-19 response’, *International Social Work*, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0020872820949623>

“The COVID-19 pandemic has seen the engagement of a wide range of professionals in responding to clinical, social and economic issues. While the clinical expression of the pandemic has generated strong media portrayal of physicians and nurses as frontline workers, social workers - who play a key role in helping individuals and families in crisis - have not been similarly highlighted. The pandemic within a social accountability framework highlights important roles of both public officials and civic society in containment efforts. This article recognizes social workers as important actors in their representative and supportive role for civil society during COVID-19.”

Pawlukewicz, J. (2003) ‘World Trade Center trauma interventions: A clinical model for affected workers’, *Psychoanalytic Social Work*, 10(1), pp.79-88.

“Basic psychotherapy techniques are necessary for trauma intervention, including the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001. The importance of these techniques is reviewed within various settings in the New York City area immediately following the World Trade Centre disaster. The purpose included debriefing of practitioners, as well as the education of trauma symptoms and assessment for client intervention. Perhaps most importantly was the therapeutic technique modelled by the social work leader in these vignettes, since she and other practitioners simultaneously experienced symptoms of trauma. The practice of creating and maintaining a therapeutic atmosphere at this time was an essential challenge for all.”

Pentaraki, M. (2013) ‘The class impact of post disaster restoration policies: The example of Ilia, Greece and the need for a politics of disaster’, *International Social Work*, 56(6), pp.761-774.

“This article presents research findings from selected rural communities that were struck in 2007 by one of the largest fires in history in Greece. The restoration policies implemented resulted in a class-differentiated recovery process. The article examines this development in the context of neoliberal policies and argues that political context should be a locus of intervention.”

Plummer, C.A., Ai, A.L., Lemieux, C.M., Richardson, R., Dey, S., Taylor, P., Spence, S. and Kim, H.J. (2008) ‘Volunteerism among social work students during hurricanes Katrina and Rita: A report from the disaster area’, *Journal of Social Service Research*, 34(3), pp.55-71.

“A total of 416 graduate and undergraduate social work students from four Gulf Coast universities were surveyed about their activities in the aftermath of the two hurricanes. About half were master’s level students, 89% were female and 61% were African American. Nearly all volunteered, despite experiencing a variety of hurricane-related stressors themselves. Multivariate analyses showed that the strongest predictors of volunteerism were personal experience as a victim of the hurricane, increased commitment to social work values, and altruism. The findings are consistent with previous research on volunteering in times of disaster and with current thinking on post-traumatic growth.”

Pockett, R. (2006) ‘Learning from each other: The social work role as an integrated part of the hospital disaster response’, *Social Work in Health Care*, 43(2-3), pp.131-149.

“Australian social workers in health care have become important members of hospital disaster response teams. The development of the role and its integration into the mainstream disaster response has progressed over the last two decades. Recent international events have given affirmation to the importance of this role. The development of national and state based disaster management plans in Australia began in the mid-1970s. Recognition of the need for experienced, skilled workers to provide emotional support, practical assistance and grief and bereavement counselling has resulted in the inclusion of social workers in several key parts of the disaster management response including the specialised area of disaster victim identification. Following the Bali Bombing in October 2002, social workers worked with the police missing persons unit to provide support to families and facilitate the collection of ante mortem information. The process by which new services come about can be intricate and complex. In the field of health social work, the contribution of international programs such as the Mt. Sinai Leadership Enhancement Program cannot be underestimated. As the Social Work Director of Westmead Hospital, one of the largest hospital social work departments in the country, participating in this program provided opportunities to share professional experience with international colleagues, many of whom are experts in their field. The social work role in disaster response has become internationally recognised and is an example of how collaboration and shared information and learning can result in a profession working together to support key principles and values of practice for the benefit of those in need.”

Powell, F. (1979) ‘Social Work in Civil Conflict: a Case Study of Northern Ireland’, *International Social Work*, 22(2), pp.17-20.

“The article presents study of the impact of civil conflict in Northern Ireland on the activities of social workers. It is one of the few studies, which examine consequences of stress on social work job performance, and it does not shrink from a review of the impact of the ethical dilemmas that arise for social workers out of civil conflict. In this article two major problematic considerations for social work in Northern Ireland will be identified and discussed. They are:

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the effect of the "Troubles" on social service delivery and ethical dilemmas arising out of the civil conflict. The difficulties in delivering a conventional social work service particularly in the areas of serious unrest are considerable. Firstly, there is a need to respond to the disasters that have characterized the conflict, which in certain areas at the peak of the "Troubles" were an almost everyday occurrence. Secondly, social workers in the areas where conflict has been most intense have been continuously exposed to violence in the course of their work”

Powell, T. and Holleran-Steiker, L.K. (2017) ‘Supporting children after a disaster: A case study of a psychosocial school-based intervention’, *Clinical Social Work Journal*, 45(2), pp.176-188.

“Children are among the most vulnerable groups during and after a natural disaster experiencing a range of stressors such as fear of death or loss of a loved one, the loss of a home and community, displacement to a strange neighbourhood or school, and even separation from their family. This study, conducted in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, after a series of tornadoes struck the city in 2011, examines the Journey of Hope (JoH), a psychosocial program designed to help children cope with disaster related stressors. It employed a case study approach examining the program’s impact through interviews with 5 social workers, 14 program facilitators and 30 child participants. Findings revealed that participating in the JoH helped children: articulate their feelings, process grief, regulate emotions such as anger and aggression, and gain knowledge on how to handle bullying behaviours in their school. This article builds on the literature supporting post-disaster psychosocial school-based interventions.”

Powell, T. and Thompson, S.J. (2016) ‘Enhancing coping and supporting protective factors after a disaster: Findings from a quasi-experimental study’, *Research on Social Work Practice*, 26(5), pp.539-549.

“Objective: This article presents the Journey of Hope (JoH), a school-based intervention for children who have experienced a collective trauma such as a natural disaster. Through the use of group work, the JoH focuses on building coping skills and enhancing protective factors to help children recover.

Method: This quasi-experimental research included 102 children impacted by tornadoes in Tuscaloosa, Alabama in 2011.

Results: Through an hierarchical linear model analysis with (n = 48) from the JoH group and (n = 54) from a wait-list control group, the outcomes indicate that after participation in the JoH youth had increased coping skills, $F(100) = 5.270$, $p < .05$, and prosocial behaviours, $F(95) = 4.286$, $p < .05$. This is the first quasi-experimental design to be conducted on the JoH; findings provide preliminary evidence of the effectiveness of this broad-based postdisaster intervention.

Conclusion: Future replication studies with larger samples in other societies impacted by a natural disaster are needed to further evaluate the JoH’s impact in enhancing coping and building resilience.”

Prost, S.G., Appel, H.B. and Ai, A.L. (2018) ‘Coping and post-traumatic stress after hurricanes Katrina and Rita: racial disparities in social work student-practitioners’, *Journal of Social Service Research*, 44(4), pp.459-469.

“Recent hurricanes have focused on lives and properties lost, however, additional mental health concerns may emerge in these post-disaster settings. Post-traumatic stress symptoms (PTSS) are particularly problematic for minorities due to pre-disaster disparities. Scholars must thus examine the antecedents of PTSS to support these and other vulnerable individuals and communities. This study examined racial disparities regarding active and avoidant coping, prayer, and subsequent relative contribution of each to PTSS following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita among social work student-practitioners. Using secondary data, results revealed that minority students ($n = 233$) used coping via prayer more often than their non-minority peers ($n = 124$; $t = 7.18$, $p < .000$; $d = 0.76$). Moderate, positive relationships emerged between avoidant coping and PTSS for both groups ($r = .58-.63$, $p < .01$), though prayer did not emerge as inversely related to PTSS as anticipated. Avoidant coping accounted for the largest variation in PTSS for both groups ($\beta = .35-.51$, $p < .001$). Sampling, survey methods, and PTSS measures limit generalizability and temper findings. Directions for future research include use of PTSS measures that account for severity and cultural context and examination of coping measure psychometrics. Practice implications include enhanced publicity regarding social services available to student-practitioners on college campuses and within the community.”

Prost, S.G., Lemieux, C.M. and Ai, A.L. (2016) ‘Social work students in the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita: correlates of post-disaster substance use as a negative coping mechanism’, *Social Work Education*, 35(7), pp.825-844.

“Social work students’ post-disaster coping while in the field is an important workforce issue with ethical implications. The current study utilized secondary data collected in a previous study examining post-disaster alcohol and other drug (AOD) use among social work student volunteers ($N = 416$) in the wake of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita (HKR). The current sample included participants from the original study who responded to a single-item measure of AOD use as a negative coping mechanism ($N = 290$). The present study examined potential explanatory variables of AOD use in the aftermath of HKR, including demographic (age, gender, and race) and psychosocial characteristics (hurricane-related stressors, previous traumatic stressors, and post-traumatic stress). The multivariate logistic regression model distinguished between students who never or rarely used AOD and those who used AOD often to cope with HKR, accounting for 24% of model variance. Social work students who report post-disaster AOD use may risk experiencing additional, trauma-related vulnerabilities, should be further assessed, and provided necessary specialized supports to enable their well-being and to prevent impaired practice.”

Puig, M.E. and Glynn, J.B. (2004) ‘Disaster responders: A cross-cultural approach to recovery and relief work’, *Journal of Social Service Research*, 30(2), pp.55-66.

“Based on the experiences of six MSW students who provided international disaster/relief work on the island of Guanaja, Honduras. This article discusses the preparatory steps, knowledge,

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skills and competencies needed by social workers interested in engaging in cross-cultural disaster/relief practice.”

Pyles, L. (2006) ‘Toward a post-Katrina framework: Social work as human rights and capabilities’, *Journal of Comparative Social Welfare*, 22(1), pp.79-88.

“In this essay the author discusses the responses of social systems to Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans. The events revealed a hidden poverty, racism and sexism exist in America. The author proposes making use of human rights and capabilities discourse as a way to frame such global social problems, social welfare policies and social work practice in a post-Katrina environment. Implications for social work policy, practice and education are offered.”

Pyles, L. (2007) ‘Community organizing for post-disaster social development: Locating social work’, *International social work*, 50(3), pp.321-333.

“Community revitalization is a neglected element in disaster recovery. The literature on disaster and community practice is reviewed and some community development and organizing endeavours in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina are described. Social work's lack of emphasis on community organizing is a barrier to social development in post-disaster situations.”

Q Resources

Quin, S. and P. Noel (2020) ‘Supporting the emotional wellbeing of adults in child-care settings during the COVID-19 pandemic’, *Scottish Journal of Residential Child Care, Special Feature: Reflections on COVID-19*, pp. 1-12.

“In order to provide an emotionally responsive environment for young people in care, we must turn our attention to the emotional wellbeing of the adults who look after them. The COVID-19 pandemic provides an opportunity to highlight the importance of the emotional wellbeing of caring adults. This includes introducing processes within the workplace that can be adopted to support the development of self-care, such as developing skills in self-awareness, emotional literacy and regulation, enabling adults to be emotionally present and responsive to the needs of young people. This article reflects on the introduction of supervision, reflective practice and consultation within Aberlour Sycamore Services in Scotland, summarising a recent evaluation of these structures.”

R Resources

Renzenbrink, I. (1989) ‘After the shootings: disaster recovery in Melbourne Australia’, *Bereavement Care*, 8(3), pp.31-33.

“The mass shootings in Clifton Hill and Australia Post Headquarters within the space of four months in Melbourne, Australia in 1987 presented unique challenges for disaster recovery planners and

workers. The violent and random nature of both incidents tested previously-held beliefs about disaster planning and the interventions required to mitigate the effects of trauma. While crisis intervention models provide useful conceptual frameworks, the incorporation of a loss and bereavement model can add a more holistic and humane perspective for service provision and community education. This paper will describe the recovery process following both shooting incidents, the challenges and conflicts inherent in recovery work, and the ways in which affected people were assisted. Many of the losses experienced by survivors and helpers alike cannot be restored nor quantified. Information, support and care enables those affected to make sense of chaotic and painful events which have rendered them helpless and vulnerable. As a social worker for a company of Funeral Directors and as a member of one of the affected communities, the author brings a depth of understanding to the processes involved in disaster recovery. “

Rock, L.F. and Corbin, C.A. (2007) ‘Social work students' and practitioners' views on the need for training Caribbean social workers in disaster management’, *International Social Work*, 50(3), pp.383-394.

“The views of undergraduate social work students and practitioners in Barbados regarding the need for training in disaster management are discussed. Data were collected through questionnaires and the findings were used to highlight implications for education, training, practice and research in social work. High-quality training is needed.”

Rogge, M.E. (2004) ‘The future is now: Social work, disaster management, and traumatic stress in the 21st century’, *Journal of Social Service Research*, 30(2), pp.1-6.

“The article presents an introduction to several articles related to the social work and traumatic stress in the 21st century, published in the December 2003 special issue of the "Journal of Social Service Research." In this special issue there are four aspects of disaster-related research in which these articles collectively are engaging: Sharing information about local, national, and international dimensions of disaster; challenging definitions of disaster; emphasizing the special needs of vulnerable populations; and augmenting traditional social work roles regarding disasters. Before addressing these dimensions of disaster-related research, a brief note about disaster-related social work researchers is offered. The theme that emerges from the articles in this issue is that familiar, traditional roles carried out by social workers in times of disaster must continue while newer roles are expanded. Social workers have always responded to disaster trauma. There is, however, a greater obligation for the profession to think ahead and bring its resources to bear in the pre-disaster management phases of assessment, mitigation, preparedness, and in the long-term, post-disaster phase.”

Rosenbaum, C. (1993) ‘Chemical warfare: Disaster preparation in an Israeli hospital’, *Social work in health care*, 18(3-4), pp.137-145.

“The situation in the Middle East makes it imperative that Israeli hospitals be prepared for disaster, particularly that associated with chemical warfare. To prepare for the impact of chemical warfare, Israeli hospitals have designed mass trauma programs, which include staff training and simulated disaster drill exercises. These have been incorporated in the

conventional disaster program since 1989. This article provides a brief overview of the trauma program at Beilinson Medical Center in Petach Tikva, Israel, including definition of four stages of injury, guidelines for intervention, and a discussion of the role of the social worker in the disaster plan.”

Rosoff, P.M. (2008) ‘The ethics of care: Social workers in an influenza pandemic. *Social work in health care*, 47(1), pp.49-59.

“Many healthcare organizations and government agencies are making detailed preparations for the possibility of a pandemic of highly virulent influenza. All plans to date have recognized that there will undoubtedly be a greater need for medical resources than will be available. Thus, we will be faced with a situation in which not all will be offered curative care, even if they could benefit from it. Even if there were sufficient amounts of vaccines, hospital beds, ventilators, and antibiotics, there are still expected to be large numbers of deaths as well as stress due to the overwhelming nature of the pandemic. The challenges of caring for the incurable, the uncured, healthcare workers, and the survivors and their families will place almost unprecedented demands on mental health workers. In this article, I discuss these ethical and medical challenges and the role that social workers will be called on to play.”

Rowlands, A. (2011) ‘Trauma Counselling’, *Handbook of International Social Work: Human Rights, Development, and the Global Profession*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp 88-95.

“This chapter explores the concept of trauma and ways in which social workers can intervene. It discusses definitions of traumatic events and some approaches to assisting people who have experienced a traumatic event. While many professions intervene after traumatic events and provide support for survivors, the contribution of social work is the focus. The impact of traumatic events on children and their development is particularly highlighted. The chapter considers social work intervention along a continuum from individual to community and from a single traumatic event to a large-scale disaster.”

Rowlands, A. (2007) ‘Medical social work practice and SARS in Singapore’, *Social work in health care*, 45(3), pp.57-83.

“The findings of a qualitative study of the impact of SARS on the practice of 28 medical social workers in five Singapore hospitals are discussed. They cover the social and emotional impact of infection control procedures such as isolation and the wearing of masks; the interventions carried out for staff, patients and families; the theories, methods and skills drawn on by social workers; the management of fear; training issues; ethics and values; and professional support. The authors argue that the findings, though specific to hospital social work practice, may be applicable to a broader range of crisis and trauma work, and could help inform the development of training for social and health workers, and for emergency management planning.”

Rowlands, A. (2007) ‘Training for disaster recovery: a review of training programs for social workers after the tsunami’, *Journal of social work in disability & rehabilitation*, 5(3-4), pp.109-126.

“This paper describes a range of training programs for social workers and other recovery workers following the Indian Ocean Tsunami of December 2004. These programs were developed and implemented by the author in Singapore, and with collaboration from Indonesian colleagues, in Indonesia. The content is outlined and the rationale behind the development of the programs is presented. The theoretical bases for the diversity of interventions are argued. A course module for both undergraduate and postgraduate social work education is also described, as inclusion of crisis and disaster recovery management in professional courses is necessary to prepare practitioners for their inevitable involvement in responding to emergencies”

S Resources

Samaraweera, H.U.S. (2018) ‘Coping strategies identified and used by victims of flood disaster in Kolonnawa area: An analysis from a social work perspective’, *Procedia engineering*, 212, pp.675-682.

“Kolonnawa was one of the main cities which had been affected by heavy floods in year 2016 which made residents of that area refugees for a few weeks. This study was aimed at examining the coping strategies identified and used by the victims at individual and community levels. Since social work perspective is used by the researcher to carry out the research, sub objectives of the study were to measure the already used coping strategies within a social work perspective and to identify differences between communities based coping strategies and state interventions. The research problem addressed the coping strategies identified and used by victims of flood disaster in Kolonnawa as individuals and as a community. The research questions used to gather data and information were: (1) what were the coping strategies identified by each victimized household? ; (2) What were the steps taken at the individual level? ; (3) What were the steps taken at the community level? ; (4) What else could have been used as coping strategies? And (5) what would be the role of the social worker in such a post disaster context. Since the study used a qualitative approach, data and information were collected from 15 heavily affected households in Egoda Kolonnawa and Megoda Kolonnawa where convenience sampling method was used as the sampling method. 30 semi-structured interviews were conducted with selected 15 households which included affected people from diverse backgrounds ranging from gender and age. Thematic analysis method was used as data analysis method. The main argument developed through the data and information gathered in this study was that there were different coping strategies identified and used by flood victims in reactive and recovery phases during which appropriate and effective state interventions were absent and it resulted in victims becoming dependents due to loss of material possessions where empowerment and resilience within affected community were also not present as coping strategies which should have been considered through a prism of Social Work.”

Scurfield, R. (2008) ‘Post-Katrina storm disorder and recovery in Mississippi more than 2 years later’, *Traumatology*, 14(2), pp.88-106.

“This commentary describes a Katrina survivor and provider's dual perspective 2 years post-Hurricane Katrina. Highlights of the impact on individual, family, community, and regional levels and on social, economic, and mental health levels are identified. This includes discussion of "post-Katrina storm disorder," the plight of the poor and near-poor and immigrants, a cognitive reframing intervention for disaster relief agency workers, helpful clinical strategies, impact on religious and spiritual beliefs, and a modified "six stages of disaster recovery." Finally, positive developments are elaborated concerning changes in personal priorities, life in a FEMA trailer, metamorphosis of the University of Southern Mississippi Gulf Coast campus, the role of volunteers, and resident self-help and personal life commitments.”

Sefansky, S. (1990) ‘Pediatric critical care social work: interventions with a special plane crash survivor’, *Health & social work*, 15(3), pp.215-220.

“Reviews the author's work with the single survivor, child, and her family, which combined crisis intervention and family work.”

Shokane, A.L. (2019) ‘Social work assessment of climate change: Case of disasters in greater Tzaneen municipality’, *Jàmbá: Journal of Disaster Risk Studies*, 11(3), pp.1-7.

“Climate-change-induced disasters such as floods, heavy storms, tornadoes and extreme lightning are becoming more frequent in Africa generally and in South Africa specifically. Several factors contribute to Africa's high vulnerability to disasters, including the high rate of population growth, food insecurity, high levels of poverty, inappropriate use of natural resources and failures of policy and institutional frameworks. The study adopted an ecological systems theory as a theoretical framework to explain how social work in rural communities deals with climate-change-induced disasters. The aim was to explore and describe the role of social work in the assessment of climate change disaster predicaments. A qualitative approach, utilising an exploratory-descriptive design, was adopted for this study. A purposive sampling technique was used to select five social workers and two social auxiliary workers to participate in the study. Semi-structured interviews were applied in the research as a tool for data collection. Data were analysed qualitatively using thematic content analysis. The research concluded that social workers should intervene in climate-change-induced disasters by conducting assessments and providing disaster intervention strategies.”

Smyth, M. and Campbell, J. (1996) ‘Social work, sectarianism and anti-sectarian practice in Northern Ireland’, *The British Journal of Social Work*, 26(1), pp.77-92.

“This paper addresses a subject relatively unknown to the British and international social work audience—that of training for anti-sectarian practice. In doing so, it points to some of the complex, even dangerous issues raised by such training for social work students and practitioners in Northern Ireland. The paper comments upon the limited but significant ways

in which social work educators and practitioners have tried to challenge sectarian discrimination in Northern Ireland, and proposes methods in training and research which might facilitate a better understanding of these processes”

Stewardson, A.C. and Crump, N. (2013) ‘Reflections from the end of the Earth: Social work planning, preparation and intervention with evacuees on haemodialysis treatment following the 2011 Christchurch earthquake’, *Aotearoa New Zealand Social Work*, 25(2), pp.105-115.

“The February 2011 earthquake in Christchurch caused damage to infrastructure which made it impossible for people with end stage renal failure to have haemodialysis treatment in Christchurch for an undetermined period. Guided by the National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan (Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management, 2009) and the National Health Emergency Plan (Ministry of Health, 2008), the National Emergency Response Team decided to transfer dialysis-dependent people out of Christchurch to the Northern District Health Board. This article discusses the links between social work and emergency preparedness and emergency responsiveness and the role of social workers before and immediately after disasters. It will provide a practitioner's view of the planning, preparation and social work intervention to support identified acute psychosocial needs for the group of haemodialysis patients evacuated from Christchurch to Whangarei following this earthquake, with particular focus on emotional and psychological stress, isolation and financial resources. The evacuated Christchurch patients expressed feeling as if they were being sent to 'the end of the earth'. This article will reflect on issues of resilience, group dynamics, and the role of social workers with evacuees, managing media and community boundaries, and social worker's self-care”.

Sweifach, J.S., Linzer, N. and Heft LaPorte, H. (2015) ‘Beneficence vs. Fidelity: Serving social work clients in the aftermath of catastrophic events’, *Journal of Social Work Values and Ethics*, 12(1), pp.3-12.

“In this article, we highlight the results of an international qualitative study which used focus groups of social workers to explore post-disaster decision-making. The study focused on the impact of September 11th and other disasters, both natural and man-made, on the professional practice of social work practitioners. The main research question centered on the dissonance experienced by social workers when agency resource reductions (e.g., time, space, budgetary, technological, etc.), or agency policies/procedures/practices impacted their ability to deliver services deemed necessary.”

Swinford, E., Galucia, N. and Morrow-Howell, N. (2020) ‘Applying gerontological social work perspectives to the coronavirus pandemic’, *Journal of Gerontological Social Work*, 38(7), pp.1-11.

“Social workers are familiar with the challenges brought on by the coronavirus pandemic; and we apply three gerontological social work perspectives that might increase our chances of minimizing negative outcomes and improving health and quality of life for everyone. First, the reality that the older population is very heterogeneous challenges ageism and age-stereotyping that has surfaced with COVID-19. Second, concepts of cumulative disadvantage and

intersectionality offer clear explanations of the disparities that are being illuminated and lead us to advocate for fundamental changes to reduce disparities in later life and for people across the life course. Third, a strength-based perspective highlights the assets of the older population and the opportunities for positive developments coming out of the crisis. We can capitalize on momentum to increase advance care planning, to reduce social isolation, and expand the use of on-line technology for service provision. We can bolster our arguments to support older workers, volunteers, and caregivers. The fact that these social work perspectives are so applicable to the coronavirus situation reminds us of their fundamental relevance. Gerontological social work has much to offer in our roles as researchers, educators, practitioners, and advocates during this crisis, and our foundational principles serve us well.”

T Resources

Takahashi, T., Iijima, K., Kuzuya, M., Hattori, M., Yokono, K. and S. Morimoto (2011) ‘Guidelines for non-medical care providers to manage the first steps of emergency triage of elderly evacuees’, *Geriatrics and Gerontology International*, 11(4), pp. 383-394.

“On 11 March 2011, a strong earthquake occurred off of Japan's Pacific coast and hit north-eastern Japan. The earthquake was followed by huge tsunamis, which destroyed many coastal cities. As a result, the Study Group on Guidelines for the First Steps and Emergency Triage to Manage Elderly Evacuees quickly established guidelines enabling non-medical care providers (e.g. volunteer, helpers, and family members taking care of elderly relatives), public health nurses, or certified social workers to rapidly detect illnesses in elderly evacuees, and 20000 booklets were distributed to care providers in Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima prefectures. The aim of this publication is to reduce susceptibility to disaster-related illnesses (i.e. infectious diseases, exacerbation of underlying illnesses, and mental stress) and deaths in elderly evacuees.”

Tan, N. T. and Yuen, F. (2013) ‘Social Work, Strengths Perspective, and Disaster Management: Roles of Social Workers and Models for Intervention’, *Journal of Social Work in Disability & Rehabilitation*, 12(1/2), pp. 1-7.

“An introduction is presented in which the editor discusses the significance and community strength of social workers who are vital during disaster management and rehabilitation on the basis of several factors including resource, collaboration, and empowerment, to revive a damaged community life.”

Tang, K.L. and Cheung, C.K. (2007) ‘The competence of Hong Kong social work students in working with victims of the 2004 tsunami disaster’, *International Social Work*, 50(3), pp.405-418.

“Social workers' competence in international disaster relief work involves making expedient use of services and resources. Their competence develops from their individual autonomy and

experiences of empowerment. The hypothesis in this article was developed from a survey of 215 social work students from Hong Kong involved in disaster relief.”

Torgusen, B.L. and Kosberg, J.I. (2006) ‘Assisting older victims of disasters: Roles and responsibilities for social workers’, *Journal of Gerontological Social Work*, 47(1-2), pp.27-44.

“The tumultuous catastrophic tragedies of the Oklahoma bombing in 1995 and September 11, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon have caused urgency for the profession of social work to be ready to respond to unexpected crises whether directed to an individual, group, or nation. While there has always been the possibility of tragedies in the U.S. caused by nature (so-called "acts of God") or the spontaneous or planned acts of criminals or the deranged, the increased awareness of catastrophes includes, as never before, disasters that are perpetrated by terrorist acts from within or outside of the U.S. The creation of the Department of Homeland Security, in 2003, underscores the need for awareness and for preparation on the part of the nation. Based upon its skills and values, social workers have significant roles to play in the face of potential and actual disasters; yet, gerontological social workers have additional responsibilities for addressing the needs of older persons. It is the purpose of this article to provide an overview of issues to be considered by social workers, in general, and gerontological social workers, in particular, with regard to preparation for possible disasters and the consequences from such catastrophes that affect older persons.”

Tudor, R., Maidment, J., Campbell, A. and Whittaker, K. (2015) ‘Examining the role of craft in post-earthquake recovery: Implications for social work practice’, *British Journal of Social Work*, 45(suppl_1), pp.205-220.

“This article reports on research conducted in Christchurch, New Zealand, after the 22 February 2011 earthquake. This quake and thousands of subsequent aftershocks have left the city of Christchurch with serious infrastructure damage to roads, sewage supply, housing and commercial buildings. The emergence of a vibrant art and craft movement in the Christchurch region post earthquake has been an unexpected aspect of the recovery process. The article begins with a review of the literature on traditional responses to disaster recovery illustrating how more contemporary approaches are community-focused. We review the links between crafting and well-being, and report on qualitative research conducted with five focus groups and nine individuals who have contributed to this movement in Christchurch. The findings illustrate the role crafting has played post earthquake, in terms of processing key elements of the disaster for healing and recovery, creating opportunities for social support; giving to others; generating learning and meaning making and developing a vision for the future. The data analysis is underpinned by theory related to post-traumatic growth and ecological concerns. The role of social work in promoting low-cost initiatives such as craft groups to foster social resilience and aid in the recovery from disaster trauma is explored. This discussion considers why such approaches are rare in social work.”

V Resources

Van Brummen-Girigori, O. and Girigori, A. (2018) ‘The arrival of chikungunya on the Caribbean island of Curaçao: The important role of social workers’, In *The Routledge Handbook of Green Social Work*, pp. 347-358.

“This article explores the more critical ‘discontents’ of capitalism and global neoliberalism (Stiglitz, 2002) by highlighting the ecological damages, natural disasters and social problems that have resulted from its rapid growth with less and less government sanctions and political and social control to check its domination and impact. Neoliberalism relies almost exclusively on unfettered economic growth from extracting the Earth’s limited natural and non-renewable resources to fuel energy and manufacturing products for mass consumption while squirreling millions of dollars for a select few individuals and corporations in charge and/or owners of manufacturing sites and resource extraction projects (Giroux 2001, 2015; Klein, 2015). I do this to develop further the emerging green social work discourse by strengthening its political voice in addressing current environmental and socio-political impacts. I argue that social workers need to re-focus their practice on grassroots activism, alternative economic models and sustain criticism of capitalism to redress its massive industrial consumerism to protect human and non-human species and show a clear platform for action. Green social work has undertaken this challenge, but this is only the beginning.”

Van Heugten, K. (2013) ‘Supporting human service workers following the Canterbury earthquakes’, *Aotearoa New Zealand Social Work*, 25(2), pp.35-44.

“In the aftermath of the 2010 and 2011 earthquakes in Canterbury, many human service workers, including social workers, struggled to meet the needs of distressed service users at the same time as they were dealing with the personal impacts of these disasters. The consequences of the earthquakes have been particularly complex and long lasting. There is no known end point for the aftershocks, and the socio-economic repercussions continue to unfold. Forty-three human service workers participated in qualitative research interviews during late 2011. The challenges they identified included the taxing nature of work involving emotional labour in a context of shared trauma; environmental stress; complex demands and fewer resources; ethical dilemmas and moral distress. Many participants re-evaluated their personal and professional priorities, and questioned the fit of those priorities with the values of their employing organisations. In doing so, some had become disenchanted, particularly if they felt they had not been consulted about decisions that impacted on their work with service users. By contrast, some participants expressed a strong sense of loyalty and engagement with organisations where workplace culture was experienced as reflective of the importance of caring for human needs and relationships”

Vo, C.S. (2015) ‘Vulnerability and resiliency: How climate disasters activate latent social assets’, *International Social Work*, 58(3), pp.421-434.

“Tropical storm Nicole and hurricane Tomas exposed the economic, political, and environmental vulnerability of Mesa Sur, a coffee-farming community in southern Costa Rica, yet also revealed latent assets. In the face of climatic adversity, the community organized and, thus, exhibited its social adaptive capacity and amplified its resiliency. Community members’ engagement with the state resulted in short-term assistance from the state as well as long-term plans for collaborative and integrated rural development. Data were gathered via a case study approach that involved interviews, participant observation, secondary literature, and media reports.”

W Resources

Walter, T. (1991) ‘The mourning after Hillsborough’, *The Sociological Review*, 39(3), pp.599-625.

“There are continuing claims that in our society death is a taboo subject, and that bereaved people have lost touch with mourning rituals. This view seems to be challenged by the extensive mourning rituals on Merseyside in the fortnight in April 1989 following the Hillsborough tragedy, and by the simultaneous media debates about what would constitute appropriate mourning. The article analyses both the media debates and the rituals in order to ascertain whether these contradict the ‘taboo’ thesis, or whether they were unique to Merseyside and/or to a particular disaster.”

Wang, X. and Lum, T.Y. (2013) ‘Role of the Professional Helper in Disaster Intervention: Examples from the Wenchuan Earthquake in China’, *Journal of Social Work in Disability & Rehabilitation*, 12(1-2), pp.116-129.

“This article highlights the different roles that social workers played in disaster intervention after the Wenchuan earthquake. Using 3 stages (i.e., rescue, temporary relocation, and reconstruction) as a time framework, we describe social workers' roles, their performance, and the achievements and challenges they faced while providing service to the people and communities affected by the earthquake. Moreover, we draw conclusions on best practices and lessons learned, and make recommendations for future practices and research.”

Webber, R. and Jones, K. (2013) ‘Rebuilding communities after natural disasters: The 2009 bushfires in southeastern Australia’, *Journal of social service research*, 39(2), pp.253-268.

“Through non-random purposive sampling, this article examines the ways three Catholic agencies offered bushfire recovery assistance after the 2009 bushfires in the Australian state of Victoria. Participants from Catholic welfare agencies (29), local and state government (8), international recovery agencies (2), and others such as clergy, church, and medical (6) were

selected, and senior managers, middle managers, and workers on the ground were interviewed up to 3 times during a 3-year period. The forty-five people were interviewed a total of 74 times. Study results illustrate the importance of adaptability, flexibility, and preplanning as the core of recovery assistance. Linking with local and state government disaster management plans and developing mechanisms to inform other groups as to the services that new agencies could provide were essential for filling gaps in services and establishing cooperative ventures. Recommendations are provided but more research is needed on how other agencies can benefit from the knowledge gained in this study.”

Weiner, S., Kutner, N.G., Bowles, T. and Johnstone, S. (2010) ‘Improving psychosocial health in hemodialysis patients after a disaster’, *Social work in health care*, 49(6), pp.513-525.

“Twenty-two social workers implemented a cognitive-behavioural intervention with 69 patients in 22 dialysis units in Louisiana to improve psychosocial health following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Pre- and post-intervention questionnaires measured psychosocial status domains (general health status, social functioning, and burden of kidney disease, depressed mood, anxiety, and mastery). Participants rated their general health status (p .05) and social functioning (p .05) significantly higher after the intervention. Participants who listened to the class Managing stress through communication and problem solving and discussed it with their social worker, had significant improvement in depressed mood score (p .05) after completing the program, compared to participants who did not discuss this material with their social worker. Sixty-five percent had scores indicating depressed mood before the program, compared with 56% following. The more positive participants' program evaluation, the higher their quality of life (lower perceived burden of kidney disease [p = .05]).”

Werner, D. (2015) ‘Are school social workers prepared for a major school crisis? Indicators of individual and school environment preparedness’, *Children & Schools*, 37(1), pp.28-35.

“School social workers are often on the frontline of response and recovery from a major school crisis. It is imperative that they feel prepared and display crisis intervention self-efficacy as they intervene after disaster. The purpose of this study was to explore school social worker perception of individual and school environment preparedness in relation to crisis preparation activities including crisis plan development, crisis team membership, and practicing crisis plans. Results indicated that school social workers feel moderately prepared to handle a crisis and feel that their school is slightly less prepared. Two crisis preparation activities emerged as crucial to both individual and overall school preparedness: (1) the presence of a well-developed and comprehensive crisis plan and (2) practicing the plan at least once a year. This study proposes that individual crisis self-efficacy is positively influenced when schools have a crisis team with a well-developed and comprehensive plan that is exercised regularly, which, in turn, increases the school social workers' positive perception of school environment preparedness.”

Willett, J. (2019) ‘Micro disasters: Expanding the social work conceptualization of disasters. *International social work*, 62(1), pp.133-145.

“Environmental problems, like environmental disasters, mirror oppressive structural forces in society, as the primary victims of environmental degradation are also the main victims of other injustices. However, scholarship is lacking on the impacts of environmental disasters in these populations. Using a participatory phenomenological approach from a social work standpoint, this study uses the concept of slow violence to explore disasters in several poor communities in Kenya. Findings include the development and operationalization of a new term, micro disasters. Micro disasters are everyday problems that are linked to development and have no formal aid support for survivors, which deepens poverty.”

Wong, J.H. (2013) ‘Psychosocial Recovery for Children Disabled in an Earthquake: School Social Work in Dujiangyan, China’, *Journal of Social Work in Disability & Rehabilitation*, 12(1-2), pp.102-115.

“In the Sichuan earthquake on May 12, 2008, schools were hardest hit. The School Social Work service at the You Ai School of Dujiangyan became a major factor in assisting 140 children, disabled in the disaster, in their psychosocial recovery. This article aims to identify indicators of recovery for children from early primary to junior high. Content analysis is used instead of a lengthy psychological scale, as the latter might not be applicable for young children. Results show that disabled children are capable of recovery 3 years after the disaster. Effects of social work intervention and inclusive education have yet to be studied.”

Wyatt, J. and Silver, P. (2015) ‘Cross-cultural crisis intervention training via videoconferencing’, *International Social Work*, 58(5), pp.646-658.

“This article describes the training of Chinese social work faculty and professionals in crisis intervention in order to assist them in applying crisis intervention skills to their work with earthquake victims in their region and develop the capacity for future relief efforts. The training included three modules on working with individuals, children, and families and was conducted via videoconferencing over three sessions. Assessment of learning needs and collaborative curriculum development are described. Opportunities, challenges, and strategies for cross-cultural training via videoconferencing are discussed.”

Y Resources

Yanay, U. and Benjamin, S. (2005) ‘The role of social workers in disasters: The Jerusalem experience’, *International Social Work*, 48(3), pp.263-276.

“During city emergencies, Jerusalem municipality social workers are assigned to the disaster site, and with them hospitals, police services, the forensic institute and notification units form the Jerusalem Emergency Team (JET). Using formal and informal ties, social workers establish

a professional, closely-knit helping network. Disasters happen everywhere. Social workers should be trained to deal with relief work and its traumatic outcomes.”

Yuxin, P, Zhang, H. and Ku, B.H. (2009) ‘Guangzhou social workers in Yingxiu: a case study of social work intervention in the aftermath of the Sichuan 5.12 earthquake in China’, *China Journal of Social Work*, 2(3), pp.151-163.

“The most devastating effects of the Sichuan 5.12 earthquake occurred in Yingxiu, where Guangzhou social workers were sent to deal with the aftermath. In this paper, we describe our experience working in the post-earthquake community and the theoretical approach we adopted to realize our objectives. We also outline the challenges and opportunities of the social work profession in the field of disaster management. We argue that social workers in China should adopt a holistic approach to disaster intervention and act as promoters of psychological well-being in the community, needs appraisers, capacity builders, and social resource mediators.”

Z Resources

Zakour, M.J. (1997) ‘Disaster research in social work’, *Journal of Social Service Research*, 22(1-2), pp.7-25.

“Disaster research in social work has deep roots in the profession's history of disaster relief, social work's mission to create resources and make them accessible to people, and the professional services to vulnerable populations. Social workers have important and unique contributions to make to disaster research through their expertise in ecological approaches, prevention, stress and coping, and promoting change in micro and macro systems. Disaster research in social work borrows primarily from psychology and sociology, and is conducted in clinical, organizational, and community contexts. Further social work research on disaster promises improved theory, measurement, and practice in situations of collective stress.”

Zhang, X., Huang, Y. and Li, M. (2011) ‘Collaboration on disaster prevention education curriculum development project and its implications for social work’, *China Journal of Social Work*, 4(2), pp.165-173.

“Collaboration has often been regarded as an effective way to meet people's need in social work and other fields. This article reports on a Disaster Prevention Education Curriculum Development project launched and headed by the Aide et Action China Office in Sichuan, China. Emphasis is on the collaborations between Aide et Action and other non-governmental organizations, governmental agencies, schools, local communities and volunteers. It is suggested that collaboration is critical to the successful operation of the project. The factors that contribute to the effective and efficient collaboration in the project are proposed and addressed. The implications for social work practice are also discussed.”

Supplementary Books

Alexander, D. (2018) *Natural disasters*. New York: Routledge.

“As a well-balanced and fully illustrated introductory text, this book provides a comprehensive overview of the physical, technological and social components of natural disaster. The main disaster-producing agents are reviewed systematically in terms of geophysical processes and effects, monitoring, mitigation and warning. The relationship between disasters and society is examined with respect to a wide variety of themes, including damage assessment and prevention, hazard mapping, emergency preparedness, the provision of shelter and the nature of reconstruction. Medical emergencies and the epidemiology of disasters are described, and refugee management and aid to the Third World are discussed. A chapter is devoted to the sociology, psychology, economics and history of disasters. In many parts of the world the toll of death, injury, damage and deprivation caused by natural disasters is becoming increasingly serious. Major earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, droughts, floods and other similar catastrophes are often followed by large relief operations characterized by substantial involvement of the international community. The years 1990-2000 have therefore been designated by the United Nations as the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.; the book goes beyond mere description and elevates the field of natural catastrophes to a serious academic level. The author's insights and perspectives are also informed by his practical experience of being a disaster victim and survivor, and hence the unique perspective of a participant observer. Only by surmounting the boundaries between disciplines can natural catastrophe be understood, and mitigation efforts made effective. Thus, this book is perhaps the first completely interdisciplinary, fully comprehensive survey of natural hazards and disasters. It has a clear theoretical basis and it recognizes the importance of six fundamental approaches to the field, which it blends carefully in the text in order to avoid the partiality of previous works. It covers the earth and social sciences, as well as engineering, architecture and development studies. This breadth is made possible by virtue of a strong emphasis on simple principles of the interaction of geophysical agents with human vulnerability and response. All students of environmental sciences/studies and geography should find this book useful. It is an introductory text which treats this dramatic subject area as something demanding serious academic treatment and not just as an assemblage of horror stories. This book is intended for undergraduate students in geography and environmental studies/sciences. The book should also appeal to any professional or researcher concerned with man- environment relations, whether in social science or natural science or engineering.”

Alexander, D.E. (2015) *Disaster and emergency planning for preparedness, response, and recovery*. Oxford University Press.

Emergency and disaster planning involves a coordinated, co-operative process of preparing to match urgent needs with available resources. The phases are research, writing, dissemination, testing, and updating. Hence, an emergency plan needs to be a living document that is periodically adapted to changing circumstances and that provides a guide to the protocols, procedures, and division of responsibilities in emergency response. Emergency planning is an

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exploratory process that provides generic procedures for managing unforeseen impacts and should use carefully constructed scenarios to anticipate the needs that will be generated by foreseeable hazards when they strike. Plans need to be developed for specific sectors, such as education, health, industry, and commerce. They also need to exist in a nested hierarchy that extends from the local emergency response (the most fundamental level), through the regional tiers of government, to the national and international levels. Failure to plan can be construed as negligence because it would involve failing to anticipate needs that cannot be responded to adequately by improvisation during an emergency. Plans are needed, not only for responding to the impacts of disaster, but also to maintain business continuity while managing the crisis, and to guide recovery and reconstruction effectively. Dealing with disaster is a social process that requires public support for planning initiatives and participation by a wide variety of responders, technical experts and citizens. It needs to be sustainable in the light of challenges posed by non-renewable resource utilization, climate change, population growth, and imbalances of wealth. Although, at its most basic level, emergency planning is little more than codified common sense, the increasing complexity of modern disasters has required substantial professionalization of the field. This is especially true in light of the increasing role in emergency response of information and communications technology. Disaster planners and coordinators are resource managers, and in the future, they will need to cope with complex and sophisticated transfers of human and material resources. In a globalizing world that is subject to accelerating physical, social, and economic change, the challenge of managing emergencies well depends on effective planning and foresight, and the ability to connect disparate elements of the emergency response into coherent strategies.

Alston, M., Hazeleger, T. and Hargreaves, D. (2019) *Social work and disasters: A handbook for practice*. New York: Routledge.

“There are frequent climate-related disasters affecting most parts of the world, evident in both media and scientific reports. Such reports are frightening to read and watch. Consequently, people from across the globe are urging political leaders and professionals to accelerate their efforts to protect the planet. It is within this context that Margaret Alston, Tricia Hazeleger and Desley Hargreaves have published *Social Work and Disasters: A Handbook for Practice*. The authors are academics and practitioners who have expertise in disaster social work (DSW) from several years of field experience. *Social Work and Disasters* focuses on guiding social workers in the field of disaster practice from an environmental-eco social work perspective – including disaster preparedness and disaster responses during and post-disasters. It includes several case studies on disasters taken from various parts of the world to support the authors’ explanation and analysis of DSW. In the introduction, the authors provide a global picture of recent major disasters and disaster-related impacts, such as poverty, displacement, homelessness and trauma. They then outline why it is important to guide social workers in disaster practice and on their definition of disaster. After the introduction, the book is divided into four parts. Part I, on theories for practice in DSW, begins by discussing conceptualisations of disaster and environmental practice (Chapter 1). Concepts such as vulnerability, resilience, adaptive capacity, social sustainability, social capital and empowerment are discussed, as well as several environmental-ecosocial work theories. Part I, Chapter 1, also includes a historical overview

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of social work's engagement with the physical environment. This part ends with information on global actions (Chapter 2), commitments and policies regarding social work and sustainable development with reference to disasters linked to environmental factors (Chapters 3 and 4). Part II outlines social work practice theories for disaster practice and discusses strategies guiding DSW at macro-, meso- and micro-levels. The authors examine, in particular, emergency responses to disasters, disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction. This part of the book considers several key strategies for community-based practice (Chapter 6), for trauma, grief and loss interventions (Chapter 7), and for organising interventions within multidisciplinary teams and structures (Chapter 8). Part III describes intersectionality and discusses how gender (Chapter 10), stage of life, and level of resources and vulnerabilities (Chapter 11), among other things, intersects with DSW. This particular section then outlines some strategies for DSW interventions. Part IV looks at the various roles of, and self-care strategies for, social workers engaging in disaster practice (Chapter 12). Within this part, the authors list some pitfalls of DSW practice and then discuss some organisational practice structures and strategies for supporting social workers to be better prepared in fulfilling their professional role (Chapter 13). Overall, the book is well-written as a guide for learners, educators and practitioners for undertaking DSW. It is structured with clear and concise definitions and discussions. It also includes practice examples that are easy to read and relate to. For instance, the real-life case studies, borrowed from social work educators and practitioners from across the globe, are included at the end of nearly all chapters and can help readers gain a deeper understanding of disasters, while also critically reflecting on DSW practice. These case studies have lessons and questions for discussion, which are useful in teaching, learning and reflective practice. Another strength of this book is that it contributes to the DSW literacy of social workers by coherently linking the discussions with eco social-environmental social work theories such as eco-spiritual social work, deep ecology and green social work. In addition, the book contains long lists of DSW interventions, strategies and practices at micro-, meso- and macro levels for disaster preparedness, assisting during disaster and post disaster work. Although these points are not considered in depth, it provides readers with a basis for reflecting on the possibilities for DSW interventions and practices. The book's main strength lies in its comprehensive considerations given to DSW with vulnerable populations – socioeconomically disadvantaged, migrant-displaced, children and youth, indigenous, older, disabled and homeless populations, and even animals are mentioned. While animals play a central role in the wellbeing of humanity and nature, they are often marginalised in social work theories, education and practice. This particular part of the book allows readers to make a thorough critical analysis of DSW interventions and practices in addressing the needs and rights of vulnerable populations, which is among the key missions of social work. Like all academic work, this book has some limitations. Its main limitation is in relation to its focus on social sustainability rather than on sustainable development. By narrowly anchoring DSW on the concept of social sustainability, rather than broadly on sustainable development, the authors have missed the opportunity to consider and discuss some essential aspects and practices of DSW such as ecosystem stewardship and eco-presumption. Such aspects are often neglected in DSW discourses. At different stages of disasters, ecosystem resources and services play a vital role in the wellbeing of all (including vulnerable groups). Eco-presumption is a central condition in disaster prevention and in achieving sustainable development. In this sense, it is

therefore fundamental that DSW intervention strategies and practices, especially from an ecosocial-environmental social work perspective, consider ecosystem stewardship and eco-presumption as important issues. The authors briefly acknowledge these types of limitations at the very end of the book. Nonetheless, this book on DSW makes a valuable contribution by filling a noticeable gap in social work literature. It is certainly a suitable core text for the teaching and learning of DSW in higher education institutions. Moreover, it is a useful book for courses that are focused on social work and sustainable development and social work with vulnerable populations. It is also an important resource for guiding DSW practitioners and researchers.”

Bernhardsdóttir, Á.E. (2015) *Crisis-Related Decision-Making and the Influence of Culture on the Behaviour of Decision Makers*. New York, USA: Springer.

“This book provides an analysis on the impact of culture on crisis management, exploring how different cultural types are reflected in crisis-related decision making patterns. Providing an interdisciplinary and international perspective with a rich research and practical outlook, this work is an important contribution to the field of crisis management and decision making. Offering essential understanding to how countries, organizations, groups and individuals prepare for and respond to crises thus combining research across several disciplines, offering theoretical development, empirical testing and reporting on the testing of a large number of hypotheses across several frameworks. The novelty of this book lies in its presentation of the quantitative testing of the relationship between cultural theory and crisis management, drawing on data from cases that cross continents and crises types. The book also includes a review of cases from South Korea and suggests a number of ways in which practitioners at various levels of government can prepare their organizations to cope better with the introduction of cultural bias into the decision making process. Those with an interest in risk management, disaster management and crisis management will value this pioneering work as it reveals the influence of cultural bias in decision making processes. This work offers important insights for practice as well as for theory-building, scholars and practitioners of public administration, management, political, and international relations, organizational, social and cultural psychology, amongst others, will all gain from reading this work.”

Davis, I. and Alexander, D. (2015) *Recovery from disaster*. London: Routledge.

“Disasters can dominate newspaper headlines and fill our TV screens with relief appeals, but the complex long-term challenge of recovery—providing shelter, rebuilding safe dwellings, restoring livelihoods and shattered lives—generally fails to attract the attention of the public and most agencies. On average 650 disasters occur each year. They affect more than 200 million people and cause \$166 trillion of damage. Climate change, population growth and urbanisation are likely to intensify further the impact of natural disasters and add to reconstruction needs. *Recovery from Disaster* explores the field and provides a concise, comprehensive source of knowledge for academics, planners, architects, engineers, construction managers, relief and development officials and reconstruction planners involved with all sectors of recovery, including shelter and rebuilding. With almost 80 years of first-

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hand experience of disaster recovery between them, Ian Davis (an architect) and David Alexander (a geographer) draw substantially from first-hand experiences in a variety of recovery situations in China, Haiti, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines and the USA. The volume is further enriched by two important and unique features: 21 models of disaster recovery are presented, seven of which were specifically developed for the book. The second feature is a survey of expert opinion about the nature of effective disaster recovery—the first of its kind. More than 50 responses are provided in full, along with an analysis that integrates them with the theories that underpin them. By providing a framework and models for future study and applications, Davis and Alexander seek both to advance the field and to provide a much-needed reference work for decision makers. With a broad perspective derived from the authors' roles held as university professors, researchers, trainers, consultants, NGO directors and advisors to governments and UN agencies, this comprehensive guide will be invaluable for practitioners and students of disaster management. “

Dominelli, L. eds. (2018) *The Routledge handbook of green social work*. London: Routledge.

“Green social work espouses a holistic approach to all peoples and other living things – plants and animals, and the physical ecosystem; emphasises the relational nature of all its constituent parts; and redefines the duty to care for and about others as one that includes the duty to care for and about planet earth. By acknowledging the interdependency of all living things it allows for the inclusion of all systems and institutions in its remit, including both (hu)man-made and natural disasters arising from the (hu)made ones of poverty to chemical pollution of the earth’s land, waters and soils and climate change, to the natural hazards like earthquakes and volcanoes which turn to disasters through human (in)action. Green social work’s value system is also one that favours equality, social inclusion, the equitable distribution of resources, and a rights-based approach to meeting people’s needs to live in an ethical and sustainable manner. Responding to these issues is one of the biggest challenges facing social workers in the twenty-first century which this *Handbook* is intended to address. Through providing the theories, practices, policies, knowledge and skills required to act responsibly in responding to the diverse disasters that threaten to endanger all living things and planet earth itself, this green social work handbook will be required reading for all social work students, academics and professionals, as well as those working in the fields of community development and disaster management.”

Dominelli, L. (2012) *Green social work: From environmental crises to environmental justice*. London: Polity.

“Social work is the profession that claims to intervene to enhance people's well-being. However, social workers have played a low-key role in environmental issues that increasingly impact on people's well-being, both locally and globally. This compelling new contribution confronts this topic head-on, examining environmental issues from a social work perspective. Lena Dominelli draws attention to the important voice of practitioners working on the ground in the aftermath of environmental disasters, whether these are caused by climate change, industrial accidents or human conflict. The author explores the concept of ‘green social work’

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and its role in using environmental crises to address poverty and other forms of structural inequalities, to obtain more equitable allocations of limited natural resources and to tackle global socio-political forces that have a damaging impact upon the quality of life of poor and marginalized populations at local levels. The resolution of these matters is linked to community initiatives that social workers can engage in to ensure that the quality of life of poor people can be enhanced without costing the Earth. This important book will appeal to those in the fields of social work, social policy, sociology and human geography. It powerfully reveals how environmental issues are an integral part of social work's remit if it is to retain its currency in the modern world and emphasize its relevance to the social issues that societies have to resolve in the twenty-first century.”

Enarson, E. and Chakrabarti, P.D. (2009) *Women, gender and disaster: global issues and initiatives*. India: SAGE Publications

“Women, Gender and Disaster: Global Issues and Initiatives examines gender within the context of disaster risk management. It argues for gender mainstreaming as an effective strategy towards achieving disaster risk reduction and mitigating post-disaster gender disparity. Highlighting that gender inequalities pervade all aspects of life, it analyses the failure to implement inclusive and gender-sensitive approaches to relief and rehabilitation work. While examining positive strategies for change, the collection focuses on women’s knowledge, capabilities, leadership and experience in community resource management. The authors emphasize that these strengths in women, which are required for building resilience to hazards and disasters, are frequently overlooked. This timely book will be extremely useful to policy makers and professionals active in the field of disaster management and to academics and students in gender studies, social work, environmental studies and development studies.”

Goelitz, A. (2020) *From trauma to healing: A social worker's guide to working with survivors*. London: Routledge

“From Trauma to Healing: A Social Worker’s Guide for Working with Survivors is the next significant publication on trauma in the field of social work. Since September 11 and Hurricane Katrina, social workers have come together increasingly to consider how traumatic events impact practice. From Trauma to Healing is designed to provide direction in this process, supporting both the field’s movement towards evidence-based practice and social workers’ growing need to be equipped to work with trauma. It does so in the practical-guide format already proven to be compelling to social work students, educators, and practitioners, providing case examples, and addressing social workers’ unique ecological approach.”

Gordon, N.S., Farberow, N.L. and Maida, C.A. (1999) *Children & disasters*. London: Psychology Press.

“The Programs described in this book are designed to provide early intervention to children and families undergoing stress reactions to a catastrophic event. The authors offer interventions aimed at enhancing the skills of mental health professionals, educators, and peer counsellors in

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responding to the intensified demands of disasters. The intervention model can be applied to programs for individual children and their families, multi-family groups, and groups for children in mental health, educational, and community settings. The practical "hands-on" approach to program design makes this book an attractive resource for mental health professionals, social workers, rehabilitation specialists, professional and volunteer counsellors, and suicide intervention workers. It will also be useful for school personnel, including teachers, school counsellors, and administrators, as well as federal and state emergency planners and coordinators”

Hodgkinson, P.E. and Stewart, M. (1991) *Coping with catastrophe: A handbook of disaster management*. London: Routledge.

“‘Coping with Catastrophe’ is a practical handbook for people who provide psychosocial aftercare for victims of disasters. Peter E. Hodgkinson and Michael Stewart are leading experts in the field of disaster aftercare, and this book is based on their unique and extensive experience, which includes the Bradford fire, the Zeebrugge disaster, the Lockerbie plane crash, and the Hillsborough disaster. Using the survivors' own words, the authors provide a vivid and moving account of the experiences of survival and bereavement under different types of conditions. They summarise the most up-to-date thinking about the psychological effects of disaster and describe the therapeutic strategies available for treating victims with persistent problems, emphasising the welfare needs of staff involved in rescue and support. They also discuss in detail the practical aspects of coordinating disaster relief, such as the organisation and planning of specific services like outreach facilities and crisis helplines after the event. It will be of immense value to a wide variety of helping professionals and carers, including social workers, psychologists, doctors, voluntary counsellors, and all those whose work brings them into contact with disaster victims”

Joshi, P. (2010) *Faith-based and community organizations' participation in emergency preparedness and response activities*. Institute for Homeland Security Solutions.

“Recent natural disasters and acts of terrorism in the United States highlight innumerable accounts of altruism and resilience among individuals and communities. During Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, local churches and community organizations—unaffiliated with a national voluntary organization—often served disenfranchised groups that are sometimes missed by more formal response efforts (GAO, 2005). These types of heroic efforts of the smaller faith-based and community groups are often noted in the popular press. Moreover, these organizations are explicitly included in recent federal policies as capable of leveraging their unique positions in communities to help prepare for and respond to disasters and other emergencies (GAO, 2008a). To provide a descriptive synthesis of the state of the research on the efforts of faith-based and community organizations (FBCOs) in emergency preparedness and response (EPR) efforts, RTI International was commissioned by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Centre for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, partnering with the DHS Science and Technology Directorate’s Human Factors/Behavioural Sciences Division, to conduct a targeted literature review. This review identified studies that provide a

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preliminary assessment of FBCO capacity and collaborative networks related to emergency management. Included are examples of a broad range of approaches to increase FBCO engagement and coordination identified in the research”

Newburn, T. (1993) *Disaster and after: Social work in the aftermath of disaster*. London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers

“The high media profile given to the large-scale disasters of recent years has not only shown in close-up the devastation caused but has heightened public awareness of the emotional impact on those involved. Presenting the results of the only major research project to examine the response of the social services and other care organisations to a major disaster, *Disaster and After* provides a comprehensive account of the role of social workers and carers in disaster work, and the future implications for the social services.”

Preston, J. (2018) *Grenfell Tower: Preparedness, Race and Disaster Capitalism*. London: Springer.

“The Grenfell Tower fire of June 2017 is one of the most tragic political events in British history. This book argues that preparedness for disasters has always been designed in the interests of the State and Capital rather than citizens. This was exemplified by the ‘stay put’ strategy at Grenfell Tower which has historically been used to socially control racialised working class groups in a disaster. ‘Stay put’, where fire safety is compromised along with strategic ambiguity, probabilistically eliminates these groups. Grenfell Tower is a purposive part of ‘Disaster Capitalism’, an asocial racial and class eliminationism, where populations have become unvalorisable and disposable. We have reached a point where even the ruling class are fleeing from the disasters and chaos they have inflicted on the world, retreating to their billionaire bunkers. This timely book will be of interest to sociologists, social theorists and activists in understanding the racialised, classed and capitalist nature of contemporary disasters.”

Rivera, F.I. and Kapucu, N. (2015) *Disaster vulnerability, hazards and resilience*. Switzerland: Springer International Publishing.

“This monograph provides valuable lessons in building disaster resilience for rural communities and beyond. With a focus on Florida, the authors present a comprehensive review of the current debates surrounding the study of resilience, from federal frameworks, state plans and local initiatives. They also review evaluation tools and feature first-hand accounts of county emergency managers as well as non-profit and community groups on key issues, including perspectives on vulnerable groups such as the elderly, children and farm workers. Readers will find insightful answers to such questions as: How can the concept of resilience be used as a framework to investigate the conditions that lead to stronger, more sustainable communities? What factors account for the variation across jurisdictions and geographic units in the ability to respond to and recover from a disaster? How does the recovery process impact the social, political and economic institutions of the stricken communities? How do

communities, especially rural ones, collaborate with multiple stakeholders (local, regional, state, national) during the transition from recovery to resilience? Can the collaborative nature of disaster recovery help build resilient communities? The primary audiences of this book are scholars in emergency and crisis management, planning and policy, disaster response and recovery, disaster sociology and environmental management and policy. This book can also be used as a textbook in graduate and advanced undergraduate programs / courses on disaster management, disaster studies, emergency and crisis management, environmental policy and management and public policy and administration.”

Tan, N.T., Rowlands, A. and Yuen, F.K. (2013) *Asian tsunami and social work practice: Recovery and rebuilding*. New York: Routledge.

“Asian Tsunami and Social Work Practice presents an inside look at the complicated nature of disaster preparedness and how it relates to poverty, trauma, community development, and service delivery systems. Health, human services, and mental health professionals from countries still reeling from the devastations of the Asian Tsunami of 2004 reflect on the challenges facing survivors, the effects of the disaster, and interventions by the community and social work professionals. This unique book offers real-life accounts of practice models and the experiences of recovery from natural and man-made events. When disaster strikes, social workers and other human service professionals not only are the first responders, they are also called upon to help victims with the effects of trauma and displacement, providing social and emotional support in the recovery and rebuilding of families and communities. Asian Tsunami and Social Work Practice explores social interventions used in relief efforts to aid hundreds of thousands of people who were left at risk and in need in affected areas of South Asia and East Africa, including Thailand, Sri Lanka, India, Singapore, and Indonesia.”

Tumelty, D. (1990) *Social work in the wake of disaster*. London: Jessica Kingsley Publications.

“Social work in the wake of major disasters is an area of work that has developed rapidly over the last few years. Initially undertaken following the Valley Parade football ground fire in Bradford in May of 1985, when 56 people lost their lives, it has become a feature of post disaster work ever since. Following a major incident of this type the role and function of the rescue services, the fire service, the police and hospital staff are clear and accepted. The place of social work is less well defined, but patterns of work are emerging. Broadly speaking, in the short term, there is an immediate provision of telephone ‘helplines’, initial visits and dissemination of information. This develops in the longer term into a ‘counselling’ and group-work approach. This volume explores the types of help which social workers offer to those affected by a disaster, and those groups of people to whom such a service is offered. The first chapter looks at the response Social Services have offered in the immediate aftermath of a major incident, the options available and some of the principal problems encountered. Chapters two and three looks at the problems involved in identifying a disaster population, gathering information and initiating longer term work. The question of highlighting significant times for those affected in the year following a major disaster is also addressed. Chapter four

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concentrates on aspects of work with the bereaved. From making initial contacts and identifying family networks, to issues concerned with grief, body identification, financial problems and media pressure, to linking with other bereaved and survivors, to counselling and group work. Chapter five looks specifically at the needs and problems of those who survive a major disaster, and chapters six and seven develop these themes by looking at the role and functions of individual counselling and group work with the bereaved and survivors. One of the resources most favourably commented upon by both social workers and those with whom they are working in this field is the Newsletter. Chapter eight looks at its function, content and distribution in the wake of a disaster. The final chapter looks at the possibilities for counselling after non-spectacular accidents. These, while not attracting the national media, have an equally devastating and traumatic effect on the lives and families of those involved.”

Wisner, B., Blaikie, P.M., Blaikie, P., Cannon, T. and Davis, I. (2004) *At risk: natural hazards, people's vulnerability and disasters*. London: Psychology Press.

“This second edition confronts a further ten years of ever more expensive and deadly disasters since the book was first published and discusses disaster not as an aberration, but as a signal failure of mainstream 'development'. Part I provides two analytical models as tools for understanding vulnerability. One links remote and distant 'root causes' to 'unsafe conditions' in a 'progression of vulnerability'. The other uses the concepts of 'access' and 'livelihood' to understand why some households are more vulnerable than others. Part II presents case material organized by hazard type: those linked with drought, biological hazards, flood and landslide, cyclone, earthquake and volcano. Part III draws out lessons for recovery and preventive action to create a safer world.”

Wong, J. H. C. (2018) *Disaster social work from crisis response to building resilience*, New York: Nova Science Publishers

“Occurrences of disasters are becoming more frequent and serious. Other than natural disasters, humanity is faced with new challenges of city fires, car accidents, disease outbreak, industrial accidents, radioactive exposure, terrorist attacks, environmental hazards and other unimaginable incidents. Social workers and other city emergency response teams – notably medical teams, firemen, police officers and mental health workers – are all called upon to mitigate and minimize disaster effects. Of course, saving lives is of the utmost importance; saving minds, however, cannot be neglected. This book describes the processes of crisis intervention, community mental health promotion and post traumatic growth. Putting resilience at heart has led to the ACT-R approach which can be learned not just by social workers, but by all response workers.”

Appendix 1: Table of Search Strings

Below is an overview of the 43 search strings employed to conduct the systematic literature search mapped against the BASW England CPD learning outcomes and additional search criteria

CPD Learning Outcomes	Search Strings
<p>Explain the role of the social worker in disaster cycle including preparedness, response and recovery.</p>	<p>Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND preparedness</p> <p>Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND response*</p> <p>Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND recovery</p>
<p>Utilise social work skills for psychosocial, practical and emotional support.</p>	<p>Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND psychosocial OR emotional AND support OR skill*</p> <p>Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND groupwork OR counselling</p> <p>Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND mental health AND support</p>
<p>Evaluate the impact of disasters on individuals, families, communities including firms and institutions.</p>	<p>Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND impact AND family OR families</p> <p>Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND impact AND communities OR community</p> <p>Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND impact AND communities OR community AND firm* OR institution*</p>
<p>Reflect on the wider contexts, causes and implications of a disaster including at local, national and international levels.</p>	<p>Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND context* OR cause* OR implication* AND local level</p> <p>Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND context* OR cause* OR implication* AND national level</p> <p>Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND context* OR cause* OR implication* AND international level</p>

Promote the importance of the social work role in advocacy for the highest quality social work services for people before, during and after a disaster.	Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND social service* OR social practice* OR support Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND promoting AND advocacy OR advocate
Explain legislation, policy, procedures and guidance that are relevant in specific disaster contexts.	Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND legislation* OR policy OR policies Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND guidance OR guideline* OR toolkit* OR procedure*
Prioritise the perspectives of victim-survivors who have been impacted by a disaster.	Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* OR natural disaster* AND victim* OR survivor* AND perspective*
Utilise research-informed practice in disasters and apply relevant evidence.	Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND research AND informed AND practice* Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND evidence AND informed AND practice*
Engage with multi-professional teams, agencies and/or stakeholders to provide a coordinated response.	Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND multi AND agency OR agencies OR stakeholder* Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND professional team* OR stakeholder* OR private provider* OR charitable organisation* Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND coordinated response*
Develop creative and ethical responses to the unique/ unpredictable challenges of a disaster	Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND creative OR innovative AND responses Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND ethical AND response* Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND unpredictable dilemma*
Practice self-care and utilise available support and supervision.	Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND selfcare OR self-care OR wellbeing OR well-being

	<p>Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND selfcare OR self-care AND models AND practice*</p> <p>Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND supervision OR peer supervision</p>
Apply relevant social work theories and models to a specific disaster context	<p>Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND social work theories OR social work theory OR social work model* OR social work paradigm*</p> <p>Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND bereavement OR loss and grief OR counselling AND support OR model* OR crisis intervention*</p>
Additional BASW England literature focuses	<p>Social work* AND role AND Hillsborough</p> <p>Social work* AND role AND Grenfell OR Grenfell fire</p> <p>Social work* AND role AND Manchester Arena OR Manchester Bombing OR Manchester concert</p> <p>Social work* AND role AND Westminster Bridge OR Westminster terror attack</p> <p>Social work* AND role AND the troubles AND Ireland</p> <p>Social work* AND role AND Aberfan AND Wales OR Cymru</p> <p>Social work* AND role AND Lockerbie bombing OR Lockerbie terror attack AND Scotland</p> <p>Social work* AND role AND floods</p> <p>Social work* AND role AND pandemic OR Covid OR CV19</p> <p>Social work* AND role AND pandemic OR Covid OR CV19 AND legislation OR policy OR policies</p> <p>Social work* AND role AND disaster* OR natural disaster AND England</p> <p>Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* reflection* OR critical reflection*</p>

Social work* AND disaster* OR man-made disaster* OR natural disaster* AND analysis