
**A Social Development Model
for Infusing Disaster Planning, Management
and Relief into the
Social Work Curriculum**

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Presentation for

***Disaster Planning, Management and Relief: New
Responsibilities for Social Work Education.***

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1.The Social Development Context of the Model

- **Social Development: a quick Overview**

Social Development

- **Definition of Social Development**

Social Development is.... *“a process of planned social change designed to promote the well-being of the population as a whole in conjunction with a dynamic process of economic development”.*

- **Characteristics of Social Development**

- i. Linked to Economic Development*

- ii. Interdisciplinary Focus*

- iii. The Goals of Growth and Change are Explicit*

- iv. Progressive in Nature : Goal is Human Betterment*

- v. Interventionist; it is the result of social and economic policies and planning*

What is new about Social Development in Social Work?

OLD

Problem-based
Welfare
Support
Entitlement
Correcting Deficiencies
Dependency
Subsistence
Consumption

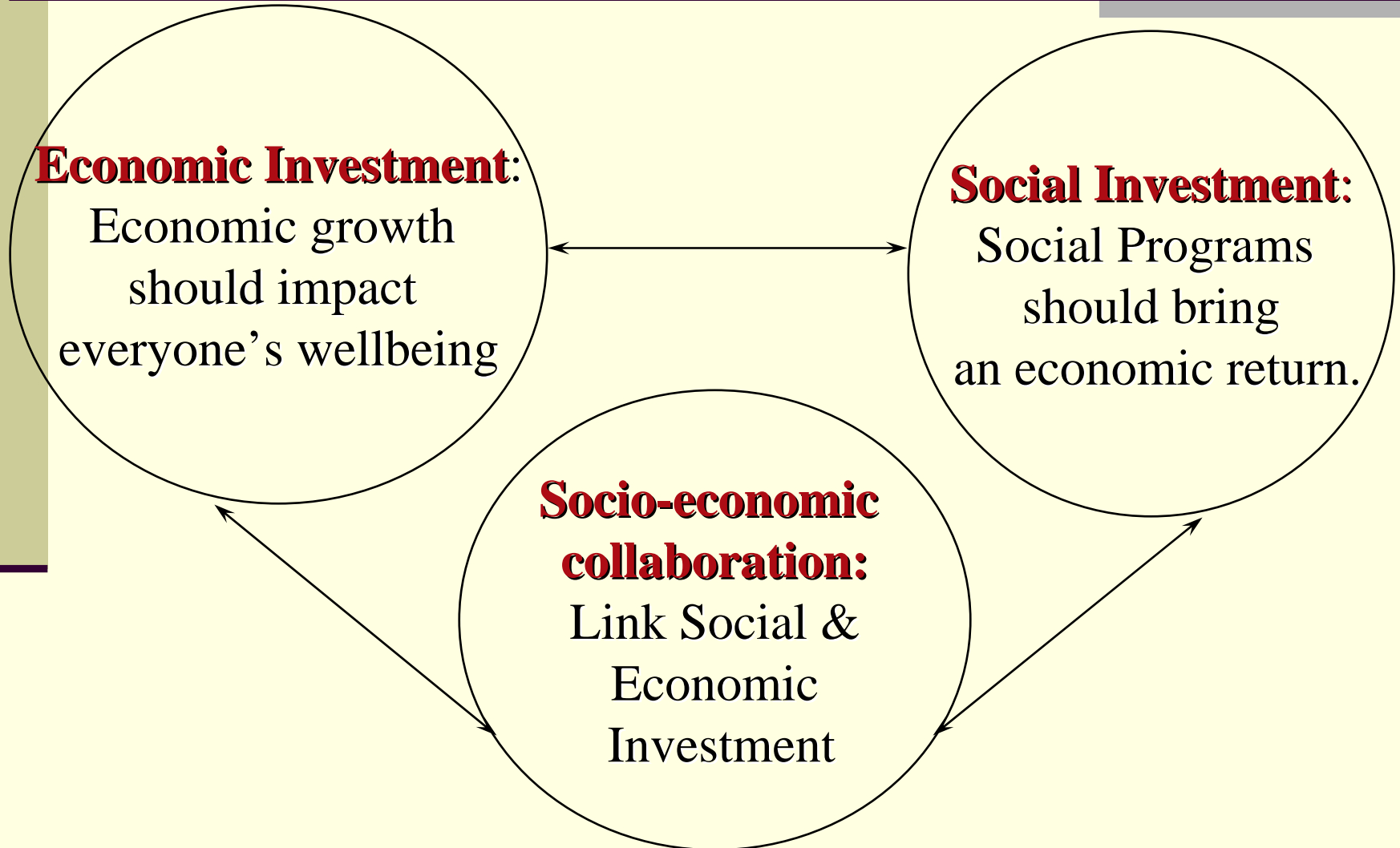


NEW

Strengths-based
Social Investment
Growth
Empowerment
Realizing potential
Enterprise
Asset Building
Building Social
and Human
Capital



3 Cornerstones of Social Development



Midgley's Seven-Point plan for Social Investment

1. **Make sure that welfare programs are cost-effective.**
2. **Invest in human capital, such as education, health and nutrition. An example is using day-care centers to provide child and maternal health.**
3. **Invest in social capital. One way is to refocus community development toward economic growth.**
4. **Create assets among low-income people.**
5. **Expand job training and placement to include not just welfare recipients but the disabled, the mentally ill and those who abuse drugs.**
6. **Encourage self-employment through micro enterprise loans and the creation of cooperatives.**
7. **Remove barriers to economic participation by dealing with such problems as discrimination and inadequate public transportation and child care.**

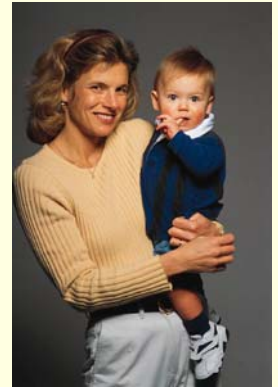
<http://www.berkeley.edu/news/berkeleyan/1999/0414/welfare.html>

Social Development: Some Key terms.

- **Distorted Development.**
- **Asset-based Policies. (IDA's)**
- **Micro-Enterprise**
- **Micro-Lending (e.g..... Grameen Bank, Chicago)**
- **Human Capital Programs.....education, nutrition, community-based child care**
- **Social Capital** Asset-building, community building, infrastructure, roads, environmental development.
- **Social Investment**
- **Sustainable Development**

■ Social Development

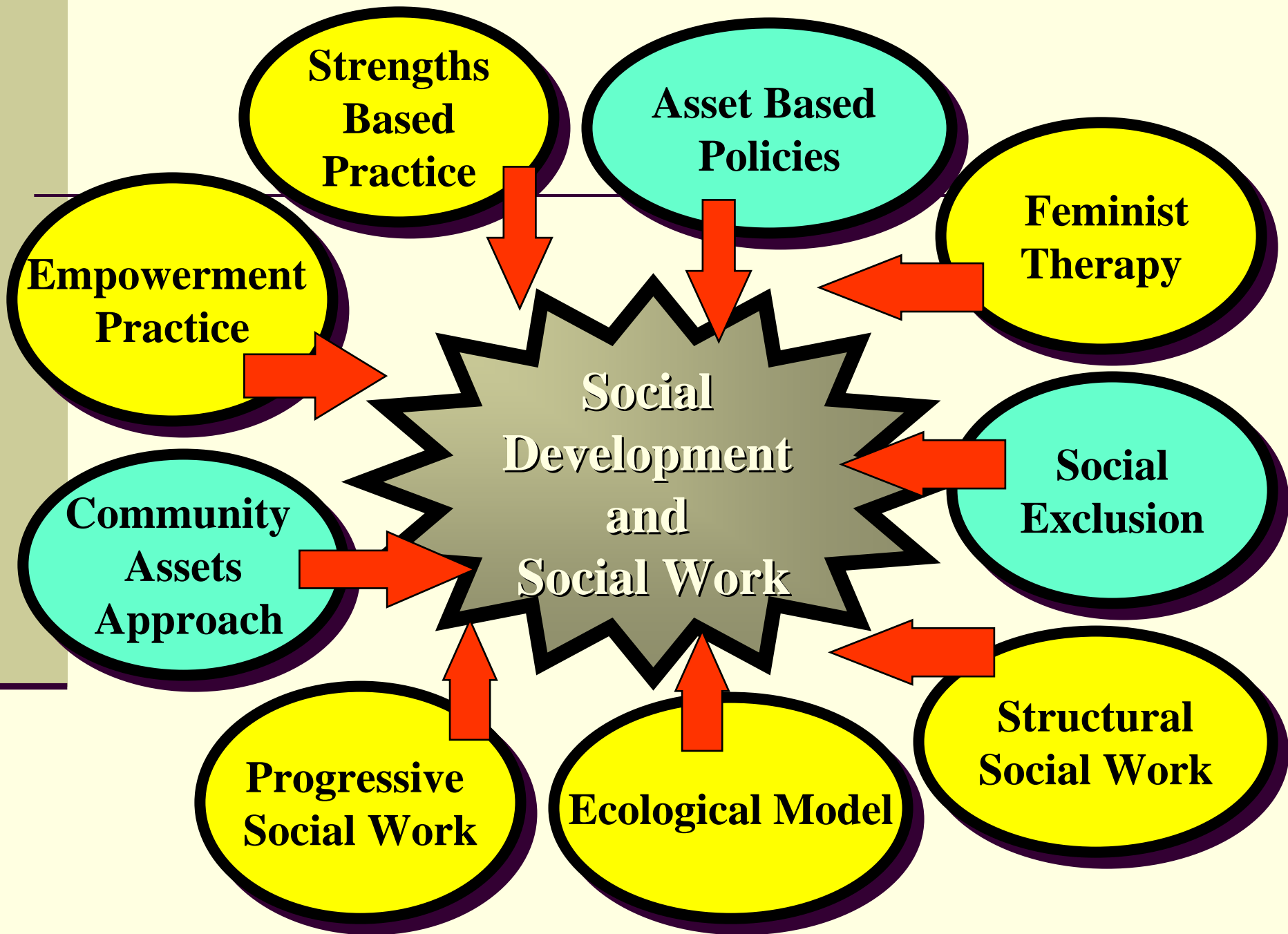
- is about building bridges and pathways to create and enhance full participation in the economy and society, for everyone.



2. Social Development in Social Work Practice

Theoretical influences

A SD model for SW practice



A Social Development Model for Social Work.: Elliott& Mayadas 2000.

Social Development Systems

Social Investment

- Transportation
- Infrastructure
- Housing stock
- Environment
- Education
- Child care
- Health

Economic Participation

- Linking social & economic policies
 - Micro lending
 - Asset building
- IDA program development
- Micro enterprise initiatives
- Integrating labor markets
- Job creation

Political Empowerment

- Advocacy
- Social justice
- Empowerment
- Citizenship rights
- Equal access to resources
- Participatory planning & decision making

Human Investment

- Focus on strengths
- Conscientization
- Self-help/Mutual aid
- Self-liberation
- Social liberation
- Cultural validation

- ◆ Sustainable Social & Human Development for Peace and Social Justice
- ◆ Individual and Community Empowerment for Human Well-being

3. Social Development and Disaster

- **The SD model as applied to Disaster Studies in the SW Curriculum**
- **Advantages of this model**

Social Investment

Examples:

- Reduce human vulnerability thru building social capital linked with economic development
- Ensure water supply and sanitation, food aid and nutrition, shelter planning, health services. (See Sphere Project 2000).
- Mass material assistance for long term sustainability
- Review short and long term impact of disaster policies e.g. building shelters in local neighborhoods, implementing warning systems,
- Special asset building programs for highly vulnerable populations: e.g. transportation.

Economic Participation

Examples:

- Creating, identifying and linking short term and long term economic resources for survivors
- Recovery projects involving micro-lending, micro-enterprise and IDA's
- Integration of disaster victims into local economies and labor market in resettlement areas
- Balancing acceptable community risk and hazard reduction costs
- Fund raising
- Overseas Aid

Political Empowerment

Examples:

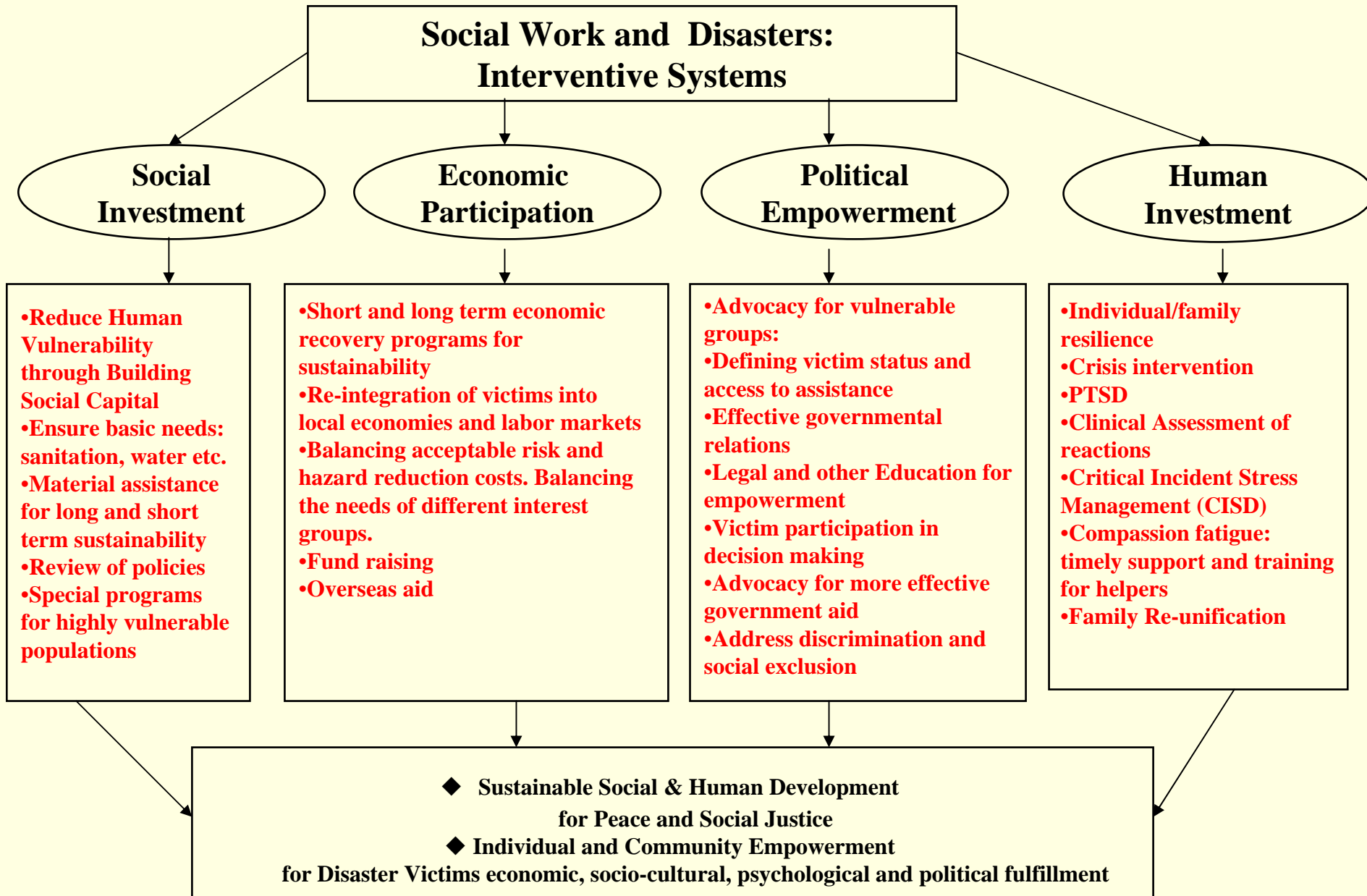
- Advocacy for Human Rights: e.g. Sphere Charter 2000
- Advocacy for vulnerable groups: e.g. poor, aged, sick: (Halpern & Tramontin 2007 p101-103 Risk factors)
- Definition of Disaster Victim status and access to goods and services
- Ensure effective relations with all government levels
- Education for knowledge of property and legal rights in loss
- Participation of qualified disaster victims in planning processes
- Advocacy for increased effectiveness of government aid
- Target social problems such as discrimination, social exclusion, which create barriers to social justice and human equality, through public education and asset building programs.

Human Investment

Examples

- Individual and Family Resilience
- Crisis Intervention
- PTSD
- Assessing normative and pathological reactions: e.g. Mental Health Instruments specific to Disaster Survival (Rosenfeld et al 2005: CROPS p 43; PROPS p44; Touching Reality pp 53-56).
- Critical Incident Stress Management (CISD)
- Compassion Fatigue: timely support and training for helpers
- Family Re-unification

A Social Development Model for Infusing Disaster Management, Planning and Relief into the Social Work Curriculum.



Advantages of this Social Development Model for Incorporating Disaster Studies into the Social Work Curriculum

1. It is an Empowerment, Assets, Strengths based approach, not a band-aid approach
2. It is interdisciplinary
3. It links the Micro and Macro aspects of Social Work Practice
4. It includes all phases of disaster planning and management: prevention, planning, crisis response, recovery, development
5. It encourages new approaches for Social Work involving human investment, social capital and micro-economics.
6. It has global application
7. It is consistent with, is informed by and encourages the application of current Social Work theories such as those outlined in the presentation: Empowerment practice, Community Assets Approach, Progressive Social Work, The Ecological Model, Structural Social Work, Social Exclusion, Feminist therapy, Asset Based policies and Strengths Based practice.
8. The Social Work Curriculum has to date not been substantially involved with Disaster Response and Management: this is an opportunity to explore new Social Work intervention possibilities.

It is an integrating concept, bringing together micro, macro, local ,global, and recent theoretical approaches in Social Work Practice

Disaster and Internationalizing the Curriculum

- Disaster experiences are universal
- Technology transfer, equality and reciprocity in international collaborations: the study of disaster and social work offers good opportunities for demonstrating these principles
- Disaster is just one of many theme based studies with significant international content examples of others are: human migration; adoption; health care; poverty; child welfare. Studying themes such as these from a global perspective breaks down the barriers between local and global