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Ethical Challenges of Using Artificial Intelligence Applications in Professional Social Work Intervention During Crises and Disasters

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Abstract

This study examines the ethical challenges associated with the use of artificial intelligence (AI) applications in professional social work interventions during crises and disasters. It highlights the importance of AI in supporting rapid response, improving the accuracy of decision-making, and identifying the most vulnerable groups. At the same time, the study reveals major ethical concerns related to violations of privacy and data confidentiality, algorithmic bias, and the ambiguity of professional responsibility. It also shows that excessive reliance on intelligent systems may weaken the human dimension and professional judgment of social workers. The findings indicate that social workers perceive the impact of AI as dual in nature, representing both a professional opportunity and a source of ethical concern. The study emphasizes the necessity of using AI as a supportive tool rather than a substitute for the human role in professional practice. Furthermore, it stresses the importance of establishing clear ethical and institutional frameworks and strengthening transparency and accountability. The study concludes that building the ethical and technical capacities of social workers is a fundamental requirement for ensuring fair and humane professional practice in the context of crises and disasters

Keywords: Ethical challenges - Artificial Intelligence – Professional Intervention – Crises and Disasters

Introduction

In recent decades, the world has witnessed a remarkable increase in reliance on artificial intelligence applications across various vital fields, particularly in crisis and disaster management. This is due to these applications' high capacity to analyze big data, predict risks, and support planning and rapid response processes. Such technological advancements have contributed to fundamental transformations in professional intervention approaches, including areas of social work related to dealing with humanitarian crises and natural and health disasters.

The importance of artificial intelligence in the field of social work is evident through its role in supporting rapid professional intervention and improving the quality of decision-making. It enables social workers to access accurate and timely information, helps identify the most vulnerable groups, and allows for more efficient assessment of social needs, in addition to enhancing coordination among relevant agencies during crises and disasters. These applications also contribute to reducing the time and effort required for data collection and analysis, which positively reflects on the effectiveness of professional interventions.

Despite the promising opportunities offered by artificial intelligence, its use in professional social work intervention raises several ethical issues and challenges, particularly those related to protecting beneficiaries' privacy, ensuring data confidentiality, and guaranteeing fairness and non-bias in automated decisions. In addition, questions arise regarding the limits of professional responsibility for social workers when relying on intelligent systems in situations characterized by high human sensitivity during crises and disasters. The severity of these challenges increases in the absence of clear ethical frameworks governing the use of artificial intelligence in professional social work practice.

Based on the complex and interrelated nature of these issues, the qualitative approach was selected as the most appropriate methodology to achieve the objectives of this study, This approach allows for an in-depth understanding of social workers' experiences and perceptions regarding the use of artificial

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intelligence applications, and for uncovering the meanings and interpretations they attribute to the associated ethical challenges. Such an approach contributes to providing a more comprehensive scientific and professional perspective on the reality of social work practice in the context of crises and disasters.

The rapid expansion in the use of artificial intelligence applications in crisis and disaster management has led to the emergence of new patterns of professional intervention in social work. However, this expansion has not been accompanied by sufficient clarity in the ethical frameworks governing the use of these technologies within professional practice. Despite the significant role that AI applications play in supporting rapid response and decision-making, the ethical standards regulating their use in professional interventions during crises remain ambiguous and insufficiently defined, particularly in environments characterized by high human sensitivity and time pressure (Floridi et al., 2018; United Nations, 2020).

One of the core challenges lies in the conflict between certain AI applications and the fundamental values of social work, foremost among them the principles of privacy and confidentiality. These applications rely on collecting and analyzing large amounts of beneficiaries' personal data, which increases the risk of privacy violations or data misuse. In addition, algorithmic bias poses a serious threat, as it may negatively affect the achievement of social justice and the equitable delivery of services to the most vulnerable groups during crises and disasters (Eubanks, 2018; Banks, 2012). Mints et al. (2018) emphasized that artificial intelligence should not be viewed as a substitute for professional judgment or human interaction, but rather as a supportive tool that contributes to improving the quality of intervention, provided that it is employed within clear ethical frameworks that ensure transparency, accountability, and respect for individuals' rights, especially during times of crises and disasters characterized by heightened levels of human vulnerability.

From a social work perspective, this reality necessitates the adoption of a critical and informed approach to the use of artificial intelligence—one that balances benefiting from technological advancement with preserving professional values, thereby enhancing social workers' ability to intervene effectively and humanely in addressing crises and disasters. Singer (2023) points out that the emergence of generative artificial intelligence models, foremost among them ChatGPT, represents an advanced stage in the evolution of AI. These models are no longer limited to data processing but have become capable of linguistic interaction, knowledge generation, and supporting learning and decision-making processes in complex contexts. The study emphasizes that ChatGPT serves as an applied model reflecting the shift from analytical AI to interactive AI capable of simulating human dialogue.

Singer (2023) further explains that the use of ChatGPT in educational and community fields offers broad opportunities to enhance understanding, facilitate access to knowledge, and support critical thinking. However, such use simultaneously raises ethical questions related to content reliability, the limits of reliance on intelligent models, and users' responsibility in evaluating the outputs generated by these systems. The study stresses that these models do not operate independently of value-based contexts; rather, they are influenced by the data on which they were trained, which may lead to the reproduction of certain forms of bias or oversimplification of social reality, From a social work perspective, Singer's (2023) observations can be linked to the nature of professional intervention, which is based on human interaction, professional judgment, and understanding the social and cultural context of beneficiaries. A social worker's reliance on tools such as ChatGPT for assessment, planning, or providing consultations during crises may help improve response speed and information availability. However, it also carries risks related to weakening human interaction or over-reliance on automated outputs at the expense of professional judgment.

The study implicitly highlights the necessity of establishing ethical guidelines governing the use of ChatGPT in humanitarian contexts, ensuring that it is used as a supportive tool rather than a substitute for the professional role. It emphasizes the importance of human oversight and adherence to professional values, such as respecting human dignity, promoting social justice, and protecting beneficiaries from any potential negative effects of uncontrolled use of these technologies.

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In light of these challenges, there is a pressing need to gain a deeper understanding of social workers' perceptions and experiences, as they are the primary actors in professional interventions. This understanding is essential to identify the nature of the ethical challenges they face when using artificial intelligence applications in crisis and disaster contexts, and to assess the extent to which these applications align with the professional values and principles of social work. Such insights contribute to the development of clearer and more suitable professional ethical frameworks for actual practice (National Association of Social Workers, 2021).

And the study by Abu Khreis (2025) indicated The current study aims to identify the ethical challenges of social workers' use of artificial intelligence (AI) applications in school-based professional practice. The sub-objectives include examining challenges related to electronic bias, violations of privacy and confidentiality, lack of credibility and transparency, rights violations, and identifying mechanisms to address these ethical challenges. The study follows a descriptive research design and employs a social survey method. he findings indicated that the level of ethical challenges associated with electronic bias in the use of AI was high, with an arithmetic mean of 2.64. Similarly, challenges related to violations of privacy and confidentiality were significant concerns in school-based social work practice.

Significance of the Study

- Contributing to the enrichment of the scientific literature related to the ethics of artificial intelligence in social work.
- Clarifying the relationship between artificial intelligence applications and the professional values of social work during crises and disasters.
- Assisting social workers in ethically handling AI applications during times of crises and disasters.
- Providing practical indicators for developing ethical guidelines and manuals that regulate the use of artificial intelligence in professional practice.
- Contributing to improving the quality of professional interventions and protecting the rights of social service beneficiaries.

Research Objectives

- Identifying the main ethical challenges associated with the use of artificial intelligence applications in professional social work interventions during crises and disasters.
- Exploring social workers' experiences in dealing with ethical challenges arising from the use of artificial intelligence in professional practice.
- Analyzing the impact of using artificial intelligence applications on the professional values and principles of social work.
- Proposing professional mechanisms and procedures that contribute to reducing ethical challenges and promoting the ethical use of artificial intelligence in professional interventions during crises and disasters.

Research Questions

- What is the nature of the ethical challenges associated with using artificial intelligence applications in professional social work interventions during crises and disasters?
- How do social workers perceive the impact of artificial intelligence on the professional values and principles of social work?
- What are the main ethical problems faced by social workers when employing artificial intelligence applications in professional interventions during crises and disasters?
- How can the ethical and responsible use of artificial intelligence applications in social work be enhanced during crises and disasters from the perspective of social workers?

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Research Concepts

Concept of Challenges

The concept of challenges refers to a set of difficulties, obstacles, and pressures faced by individuals, institutions, or systems while striving to achieve specific goals. These challenges require intellectual, organizational, and professional efforts to address them, adapt to them, or mitigate their negative effects. Challenges are not limited to material obstacles; they also extend to ethical, legal, technical, social, and cultural dimensions(Abu Al-Maati,2015

In the professional context, challenges are defined as complex conditions or situations that hinder the effective performance of professional practice and compel practitioners to make difficult decisions that require balancing professional values, organizational regulations, and practical realities. In the field of social work, the intensity of challenges increases during crises and disasters due to time constraints, limited resources, and the multiplicity of needs among affected populations.

Within the context of digital transformation and the use of artificial intelligence applications, challenges refer to the issues that arise from employing intelligent technologies in professional interventions, which may affect the quality of professional decision-making, the protection of beneficiaries' privacy, the achievement of social justice, and the preservation of the human values underlying professional practice.

Proposed Operational Definition (if required for the study)

Challenges are the set of professional, ethical, and organizational problems and difficulties faced by social workers when using artificial intelligence applications in professional interventions during crises and disasters, which require professional, ethical, and organizational mechanisms to address them and reduce their negative impacts.

Concept of Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence (AI) is defined as a branch of computer science concerned with designing systems and software capable of simulating human mental abilities, such as thinking, learning, problem-solving, decision-making, and interacting with the surrounding environment. AI relies on various technologies, most notably machine learning, artificial neural networks, big data analysis, and natural language processing.

In the context of crises and disasters, AI serves as a supportive tool for decision-makers, helping to reduce uncertainty, improve response speed, and enhance the efficiency of humanitarian and social interventions.

Artificial Intelligence Applications in Crises and Disasters

Artificial intelligence applications are utilized across all stages of crisis management, including:

A. Preparedness and Prevention Stage

- Analyzing historical data to predict natural disasters.
- Building early warning models to detect potential risks.
- Supporting strategic planning and managing possible scenarios.

B. Response Stage

- Analyzing data from social media to identify urgent needs.
- Using robots and drones in search and rescue operations.
- Directing emergency teams more efficiently based on real-time data analysis.

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C. Recovery Stage

- Assessing social and economic damages.
- Supporting psychological and social rehabilitation programs.
- Improving the distribution of resources and social services.

Concept of Professional Intervention

Intervention is defined as "a set of planned professional activities carried out by the social worker and directed at the system of interaction (individual, groups, family, organization, community) with the aim of helping it achieve intended and desirable changes within a specific strategy with defined objectives and methods for achieving them, governed by ethics, values, and knowledge recognized within the framework of the social work profession" (Ali, 2010, p. 9).

It is defined as "the field practices and skills supported by programs for dealing with social problems and situations, focusing on intervention between individuals and their social environments according to strategies aimed directly at people and their environment, in order to provide appropriate solutions for problem-solving" (Sarhan, 2006, p. 244).

"From the previous definitions, professional intervention in social work can be defined as: a set of professional efforts carried out by the system undergoing change, aimed at describing and interpreting the situations and problems encountered by the target groups of professional intervention. This is carried out through several steps: (problem identification – initiation of work – termination), relying on a set of strategies, techniques, and roles appropriate to each level of interaction. It focuses on the continuous process of interaction between client systems and their environment."

Concept of Professional Ethics

Professional ethics in social work refers to the set of values, principles, and standards that guide a social worker's behavior while performing professional duties, directing their decisions and interactions with individuals, groups, and the community. These ethics are based on respecting human dignity and rights, achieving social justice, and promoting human well-being.

Importance of Professional Ethics : The importance of professional ethics lies in:

- Protecting the rights of beneficiaries, especially vulnerable groups.
- Enhancing trust between the social worker and the beneficiaries.
- Regulating professional practice and preventing the misuse of professional authority.
- Ensuring the provision of fair and humane social services.

Core Ethical Principles in Social Work

1. Respect for Human Dignity

Respect for human dignity is the cornerstone of the social work profession. Professional practice is based on the inherent value of every individual, regardless of gender, age, race, religion, or social and economic status. This principle obliges social workers to treat clients with respect and to avoid any form of discrimination, humiliation, or social stigma (IFSW, 2018). It also requires recognizing the client's humanity, emotions, and needs, and viewing them as a partner in the helping process rather than merely a subject of intervention, while taking into account their cultural and social circumstances (Banks, 2021).

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2. Social Justice

Social work is committed to achieving social justice by combating social injustice, discrimination, exclusion, and inequality of opportunity. Social workers strive to empower marginalized groups, defend their rights, and advocate for fair and equitable social policies (Reamer, 2018). This principle includes promoting equal access to resources and services and addressing structural barriers that hinder the integration of individuals and groups into society, whether economic, legal, or cultural (Payne, 2020).

3. Confidentiality

Confidentiality entails the social worker's commitment to protecting client information and not disclosing it without consent, except in cases required by law or public safety. This principle is fundamental to building professional trust between the social worker and the client (NASW, 2021). It includes securely maintaining professional records and ethically using information, particularly with the digital transformation and use of modern technologies in professional practice (Reamer, 2019).

4. Professional Responsibility

Professional responsibility refers to the social worker's obligation to perform their duties efficiently and skillfully according to established scientific and professional standards. It includes ongoing professional development, adherence to ethical standards, and working within the limits of professional roles (IFSW, 2018). The social worker is accountable for their professional decisions and the impact of their interventions on individuals and communities, seeking supervision or referral when exceeding their professional competence (Banks, 2021).

5. Self-Determination

This principle emphasizes the client's right to make their own decisions and actively participate in setting intervention goals and assistance plans. The social worker's role is limited to guidance and support without imposing control or coercion (Payne, 2020). However, this right may be restricted when the client or others face real danger, or when the client is unable to make informed decisions, with the minimum necessary intervention applied (Reamer, 2018).

6. Integrity and Accountability

Integrity entails the social worker's commitment to honesty and transparency in professional relationships, avoiding conflicts of interest or exploiting professional relationships for personal gain. Accountability requires social workers to take responsibility for their practices before clients, institutions, and society (NASW, 2021). Adhering to proper professional documentation, respecting laws and regulations, and reporting unethical practices are key aspects of this principle (Banks, 2021).

Ethical Principles Related to Digital Transformation and Artificial Intelligence

The digital transformation has introduced new ethical challenges, requiring a reinterpretation of professional principles in light of the digital environment. Key principles include:

1. **Privacy and Data Protection** Maintaining the confidentiality of digital data is a major challenge, especially with the increasing reliance on big data and intelligent algorithms.
2. **Justice and Non-Discrimination** Biased algorithms can lead to unfair decisions, requiring the scrutiny of data and programming mechanisms to ensure social justice.
3. **Transparency** Understanding how intelligent systems operate and interpreting their outputs is crucial, particularly in decisions affecting individuals' lives.
4. **Accountability** clarifying professional and legal responsibility for decisions based on artificial intelligence.
5. **Balancing Technology and Human Dimensions** Despite AI's efficiency, human intervention remains essential in addressing complex ethical and social issues.

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Ethical Challenges of Using Artificial Intelligence in Social Work

The employment of artificial intelligence (AI) in social work, especially in the context of crises and disasters, represents a qualitative shift in intervention mechanisms. However, it raises a complex set of ethical challenges that directly impact the core professional values of the field.

1. Privacy and Data Protection Challenges

Collecting and analyzing large volumes of data is fundamental to AI applications, yet it raises ethical concerns regarding individual privacy and confidentiality, particularly during crises that require sensitive information about affected individuals' health, psychological, or social conditions (Reamer, 2019).

This challenge is intensified in disaster scenarios where data may be collected urgently without obtaining full informed consent, violating the principles of professional confidentiality and respect for human dignity.

2. Algorithmic Bias and Injustice

AI systems rely on algorithms trained using historical data, which may reflect existing social, cultural, or economic biases, leading to unfair decisions in prioritizing intervention or identifying the most vulnerable groups (Eubanks, 2018).

Such bias directly threatens social justice, potentially excluding vulnerable populations from receiving relief or professional support due to hidden biases in algorithmic models.

3. **Weakening Autonomy and Self-Determination**

Overreliance on automated recommendations may reduce the client's role in decision-making, as solutions are derived from digital analyses without sufficient consideration of individuals' preferences or socio-cultural contexts (Banks, 2021) In crises, rapid decisions made for efficiency may limit clients' self-determination and genuine participation in the helping process.

4. **Ambiguity in Professional Responsibility and Accountability**

AI usage raises the ethical and professional challenge of determining responsibility when errors occur: is it the social worker, the institution, or the system developers? Such ambiguity undermines the principle of accountability (Floridi et al., 2018).

5. Diminishing the Human Dimension in Professional Practice

Despite AI's efficiency in analysis and prediction, it lacks human empathy and a deep understanding of emotions, potentially leading to rigid automated interventions that overlook the psychological and social needs of affected individuals during crises (Reamer, 2018).

Ethical Professional Approach to AI in Crises and Disasters

In light of the above challenges, a professional ethical framework is essential to guide the use of AI in alignment with social work values and principles:

1. AI as a Supportive Tool, Not a Replacement

AI should function as an assisting tool for the social worker's decision-making, not as a substitute for professional judgment and human expertise. The final decision remains the social worker's responsibility, ensuring the human dimension in professional intervention (NASW, 2021).

2. Strict Adherence to Confidentiality and Informed Consent

Ethical AI use requires clear policies to protect data and secure informed consent wherever possible, even during emergencies, while restricting access to sensitive information (IFSW, 2018).

3. Enhancing Justice and Minimizing Algorithmic Bias

AI systems must undergo continuous review and evaluation to detect potential biases. Social workers should be involved in system design to ensure alignment with social justice principles and service to vulnerable populations (Eubanks, 2018).

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4. Supporting Autonomy and Self-Determination
AI should be deployed to enhance client participation in decision-making, offering alternatives and respecting socio-cultural contexts, without imposing automated solutions (Payne, 2020).

5. Clarity of Roles and Professional Responsibilities
An ethical AI framework requires clear delineation of responsibilities for social workers and institutions, alongside legal and ethical guidelines that ensure accountability and transparency throughout interventions during crises (Floridi et al., 2018).

6. Building Social Workers' Ethical and Technical Competence
Continuous training of social workers on AI ethics and safe, humane use in crisis management is essential to ensure responsible and well-guided professional practice (Reamer, 2019).

Methodology

Type of Research:

This research is a descriptive study aimed at exploring the ethical challenges related to the use of artificial intelligence applications in the professional practice of social work during crises and disasters, in order to understand their impact on the professional values and principles of social workers.

Research Methodology:

This research used the descriptive-analytical method, considered the most appropriate for studying and thoroughly exploring ethical phenomena, supported by a library-based study to collect information from scientific sources and references specialized in artificial intelligence and social work.

Answering the Research Questions

1. **What are the ethical challenges associated with using AI applications in professional social work interventions during crises and disasters?**

The ethical challenges are complex, arising from the interaction of advanced technology, time pressure, and the sensitivity of affected populations' situations. Major challenges include conflicts with core professional principles such as confidentiality, respect for human dignity, and social justice. In crises, analyzing large amounts of personal data to identify needs may violate privacy or use data without sufficient informed consent (Reamer, 2019). Reliance on algorithms may weaken professional judgment and marginalize the human dimension of practice (Banks, 2021).

2. How do social workers perceive the impact of AI on the professional values and principles of social work?
Social workers perceive AI's impact as dual: offering professional opportunities while posing ethical risks. Positively, AI can enhance efficiency, accelerate response in crises, and improve needs assessment (NASW, 2021). However, it may erode core values such as empathetic professional relationships and clients' participation in decision-making. Social workers fear that practice may become overly data-driven, neglecting the human understanding of social and cultural contexts (Payne, 2020).

3. What are the main ethical problems social workers face when employing AI in professional interventions during crises and disasters?

Social workers encounter practical ethical issues, such as ambiguous professional responsibility when errors occur. If an AI system fails to assess needs correctly or guide interventions, it is unclear whether responsibility lies with the worker, institution, or system developers (Floridi et al., 2018). Algorithmic bias may produce unfair outcomes, excluding vulnerable populations from aid (Eubanks, 2018). Balancing rapid crisis response with ethical standards, like informed consent and confidentiality, also poses a challenge.

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4. How can ethical and responsible use of AI in social work be enhanced during crises and disasters from the perspective of social workers?

Enhancing ethical AI use requires a clear professional and ethical framework guiding digital practice during crises. AI should support professional decision-making, not replace human judgment (Reamer, 2018). Institutions must establish strict data protection policies, ensure transparency in AI operations, and train social workers to understand associated ethical risks. Involving social workers in AI design and evaluation ensures alignment with social justice values and respect for human dignity, especially in crisis contexts (IFSW, 2018).

Mechanisms for Addressing the Ethical Challenges of Using Artificial Intelligence Applications in Professional Social Work Interventions During Crises and Disasters

The expansion of the use of artificial intelligence (AI) applications in crisis and disaster management has led to the emergence of complex ethical challenges that affect the core of professional social work practice. This necessitates the adoption of clear and well-regulated mechanisms to ensure the ethical and responsible use of these applications in a manner consistent with professional and humanitarian values.

First: Legislative and Regulatory Mechanisms

- Developing clear policies and legislation that regulate the use of AI applications in social work institutions during crises.
- Requiring institutions to adopt digital ethical codes governing data collection, analysis, and use.
- Defining legal and professional accountability in cases of errors resulting from AI-driven decisions.
- Establishing specialized ethical oversight committees to monitor compliance with professional standards.

Second: Professional and Ethical Mechanisms

- Emphasizing the principle of human dignity, respecting beneficiaries' privacy, and avoiding reducing individuals to mere digital data.
- Ensuring the role of the social worker as the final decision-maker and avoiding total reliance on AI outputs.
- Upholding the principle of social justice and avoiding algorithmic biases against vulnerable groups.
- Adhering to the principle of transparency by explaining how AI is used to beneficiaries.

Third: Technical and Information Security Mechanisms

- Adopting secure AI systems that comply with data protection and privacy standards.
- Conducting periodic assessments to detect biases and errors in algorithms.
- Implementing strict cybersecurity protocols, particularly in crisis situations.
- Documenting data collection and usage processes to ensure accountability.

Fourth: Training and Capacity-Building Mechanisms

- Training social workers on the ethical use of artificial intelligence.
- Integrating digital ethics and AI-related courses into social work education and training programs.

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- Raising awareness of ethical risks associated with automated decision-making during disasters.
- Developing critical thinking skills among social workers when interpreting AI-generated outputs.

Fifth: Institutional and Administrative Mechanisms

- Integrating ethical considerations into strategic plans for crisis management.
- Strengthening collaboration between technology experts and social workers to ensure alignment between AI applications and professional values.
- Periodically evaluating the impact of AI use on the quality of professional interventions.
- Promoting an institutional culture based on the responsible use of technology.

Sixth: Community-Based and Humanitarian Mechanisms

- Involving beneficiaries in understanding the nature of AI use in social interventions.
- Taking into account the cultural and social contexts of affected populations when designing and implementing AI applications.
- Enhancing trust between social workers and beneficiaries and ensuring that technology does not replace the professional helping relationship.
- Ensuring equitable access to technology and preventing the widening of the digital divide during crises.

Conclusion

These mechanisms represent an integrated framework for addressing the ethical challenges associated with the use of artificial intelligence applications in social work during crises and disasters. They aim to achieve a balance between benefiting from technological advancements and preserving the professional and humanitarian values upon which social work practice is founded.

Table (1) the mechanisms for addressing the ethical challenges of using artificial intelligence applications in professional social work interventions during crises and disasters.

Mechanism Type	Key Measures / Actions	Purpose / Focus
Legislative and Regulatory Mechanisms	- Develop clear policies and legislation regulating AI use in social work during crises.- Require institutions to adopt digital ethical codes for data collection, analysis, and use.- Define legal and professional accountability for AI-related errors.- Establish specialized ethical oversight committees.	Ensure legal and regulatory compliance; provide accountability and structured governance.
Professional and Ethical Mechanisms	- Emphasize human dignity and respect beneficiaries' privacy.- Ensure the social worker remains the final decision-maker.- Uphold social justice and avoid algorithmic bias against vulnerable groups.- Maintain transparency in AI use for beneficiaries.	Preserve professional ethics, human rights, and fairness in AI-assisted interventions.
Technical and Information Security Mechanisms	- Adopt secure AI systems compliant with data protection standards.- Conduct periodic assessments to detect biases and errors.- Implement strict cybersecurity protocols, especially during crises.-	Protect data, maintain system integrity, and ensure

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Mechanism Type	Key Measures / Actions	Purpose / Focus
	Document data collection and usage for accountability.	responsible technology use.
Training and Capacity-Building Mechanisms	- Train social workers on ethical AI use.- Integrate digital ethics and AI courses into education and training.- Raise awareness of ethical risks in automated decision-making.- Develop critical thinking skills for interpreting AI outputs.	Enhance professional competence and ethical awareness in AI-assisted practice.
Institutional and Administrative Mechanisms	- Integrate ethical considerations into strategic crisis management plans.- Strengthen collaboration between technology experts and social workers.- Periodically evaluate the impact of AI on intervention quality.- Promote an institutional culture of responsible technology use.	Align organizational practices with professional values; ensure continuous evaluation.
Community-Based and Humanitarian Mechanisms	- Involve beneficiaries in understanding AI use.- Consider cultural and social contexts in AI implementation.- Enhance trust between social workers and beneficiaries.- Ensure equitable access to technology and reduce digital divide.	Promote participatory, inclusive, and culturally sensitive interventions.

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