



East Asian Sub-Regional APASWE Webinar (World Social Work Month Event)

SOCIAL SOLIDARITY IN THE NEW GLOBAL AGENDA AND THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN EAST ASIA

WHAT CAN SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION DO?

DATE & TIME

March 26th (Fri) 2021, 2pm in Beijing and 3pm in Seoul & Tokyo

PROGRAM (2 hours)

All in English

Opening remarks and introduction (10 min)

- by David Rose (University of Melbourne, APASWE Secretary)

Webinar outline and rationale (10 min)

- by Viktor Virag (Nagasaki International University, APASWE Board Member)

Country reports (in alphabetic order)

- *China* (20 min) by Joshua Shen (Shanghai Normal University)
- *Japan* (20 min) by Junko Wake (Tokyo Metropolitan University)
- *Korea* (20 min) by Jung-won Lim (Kangnam University)

Discussion and Q & A (30 min)

- Moderator : Takashi Fujioka (Japan College of Social Work, APASWE Treasurer)
& Viktor Virag (Nagasaki International University, APASWE Board Member)

Concluding comments and closing remarks (10 min)

- by Zulkarnain Hatta (Lincoln University College, APASWE President)

REGISTRATION by March 24th (Wed) midnight Tokyo time

<https://forms.gle/EQNKgbLJp5BPWwSs8>

* Zoom link will be sent via email by March 25th (Thu).

COORDINATOR& INQUIRIES

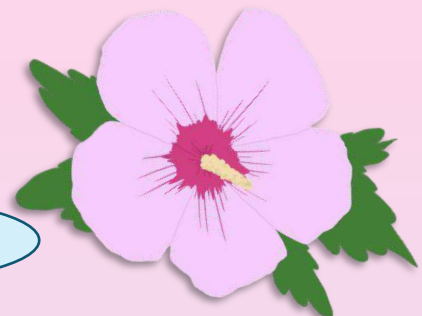
virag@niu.ac.jp

Viktor Virag (Nagasaki International University, APASWE Board Member)

SPECIAL
SUPPORT

Japanese Association for Social Work Education (JASWE)

& Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B) *Theoretical and Empirical Study on Glocal Social Work in Multicultural Care Systems* (No. 19H01590)



STRENGTHENING SOCIAL SOLIDARITY & GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS

WORLD SOCIAL WORK DAY

#WSWD2021



APASWE

Asian and Pacific Association for Social Work Education

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OPENING REMARKS AND INTRODUCTION

David Rose

University of Melbourne

APASWE Secretary

OUTLINE AND RATIONALE

Viktor Virag

Nagasaki International University

APASWE Board Member

Global Agenda for Social Work and Social Development

- The Global Agenda is the main platform for advocacy and action of the three global bodies of our profession
 - International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW) ➔ APASWE's global partner
 - International Council for Social Welfare (ICSW)
 - International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW)
- It provides a unique opportunity for social work and social development practitioners as well as educators to unite, promote, voice, articulate and agree priorities in social, economic, political, and environmental areas



Four pillars of the Global Agenda for 2010-2020

- Social and economic equality
- Dignity and worth of people
- Community and environmental sustainability
- Importance of human relationships



Overarching Global Agenda framework for 2020-2030

Co-building Inclusive Social Transformation

- This new framework recognizes and commits to celebrating the strength of all people and promoting their active role in leading sustainable development
- It fosters active participation by all voices, particularly those people who are often marginalized
- It aims to develop new social agreements between governments and populations that facilitate universal rights, opportunities, freedom and sustainable well-being for all people nationally and globally

First Global Agenda theme for 2020-2022

***Ubuntu*: Strengthening Social Solidarity and Global Connectedness**

- The principle of enhancing social solidarity and recognizing global connectedness is central to shared and sustainable futures that highlight responsibility between all people and the environment
- It is the foundation for promoting an inclusive process of developing new social agreements
- ‘*Ubuntu*: I am because we are’ is an African concept and was globally popularized by Nelson Mandela
 - It is expressive of the professional perspectives of interconnectedness of all people and their environment
 - It highlights indigenous knowledge and wisdom



Background (1)

- The reality of global interconnectedness and the value of social solidarity is highlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic
- We must recognize not only the impact of and lessons from the pandemic but also long-standing realities of economic and social inequalities, as well as failures in social protection and continuing social injustice
- We need another form of societal organization that respects human rights, equality and social justice

Background (2)

- There is a need for organic solidarity at family and group levels, and for a global, multi-layered solidarity to ensure everybody's health, safety and wellbeing
- It is important that global, regional, national and local professional bodies work together to address, articulate, conceptualize and practice all forms of solidarity at all levels
- Solidarity can be understood in many ways from basic human solidarity in groups such as family and friends to institutional solidarity in community organizations or professional bodies

Examples of understanding solidarity (1)

- **Global solidarity** points out collective responsibility in fighting the pandemic and in rebuilding economic health with a focus on the importance of multilateralism and peace building
- **Community solidarity and the role of state** includes social protection mechanisms that ensure access to economic, health and welfare security
- **Technology and knowledge solidarity** refers to shared knowledge and technological support to ensure access to these, since knowledge justice is crucial to social justice in contemporary society

Examples of understanding solidarity (2)

- **Solidarity between generations** means equality in the intergenerational distribution of resources, especially physical resources of the earth (can also be called environmental solidarity)
- **Respect for all within community solidarity** compels us to address shared vulnerabilities and to challenge racism, stigmatization, isolation and discrimination in the social sector by facilitating and mediating respect for human rights
- **Other approaches to solidarity** are also possible

Today's topic and objectives

Social Solidarity in the New Global Agenda and the COVID-19 Pandemic in East Asia: What Can Social Work Education Do?

- The four questions we seek to answer are:
 - How do we define Social Solidarity in East Asia (China, Korea, and Japan)?
 - What are the obstacles to Social Solidarity in East Asia (generally and during the COVID-19 pandemic)?
 - What are the roles (and actions) of social work educators (and students) to overcome these obstacles and foster Social Solidarity?
 - How can social work education teach and foster Social Solidarity despite restrictions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic?
- The three country reports (20 min each) will be followed by discussion and Q & A (30 min)

References

- IASSW, ICSW & IFSW (2020) *Press Release – Global Agenda for Social Work and Social Development*, International Association of Schools of Social Work, International Council for Social Welfare & International Federation of Social Workers.
- IASSW, ICSW & IFSW (2020) *Strengthening the Global Agenda 2020-2030 during the Global Pandemic Crisis and Beyond: Revised Global Consultation*, International Association of Schools of Social Work, International Council for Social Welfare & International Federation of Social Workers.

COUNTRY REPORT: KOREA

Jung-won Lim

Kangnam University

Dr. Jung-won Lim is a Professor at the College of Social Welfare, Kangnam University. She is also the Director of the university's Institute of Research on Future Welfare Convergence and the Executive Director of the Korean Psycho-Oncology Society. Formerly, she worked at Case Western Reserve University as an Assistant Professor and as a Research Fellow at the City of Hope National Medical Center. Her research interests are cancer survivorship and welfare technology.

COUNTRY REPORT: JAPAN

Junko Wake

Tokyo Metropolitan University

Dr. Junko Wake is a Professor at Tokyo Metropolitan University. She is Vice President of the Japanese Association of Social Work Education and the National Representative for Japan to the Board of IASSW. She also serves as Vice President of the Japanese Society for the Study of Social Welfare and on the Board of the Japanese Society for the Study of Social Work. Her areas of interest are social work with the elderly and international social work.

COUNTRY REPORT: CHINA

Joshua Shen

Shanghai Normal University

Dr. Joshua Shen is an Associate Professor and the Director of the Master of Social Work Program at Shanghai Normal University. He is the Deputy Director and Secretary-General of the Social Work Supervision Committee of the China Association of Social Work Education and the Director of the Social Work Ethics Committee of the Shanghai Association of Social Workers. His research interests focus on social work ethics and social work supervision.

DISCUSSION AND Q & A

Takashi Fujioka

Japan College of Social Work

APASWE Treasurer

Viktor Virag

Nagasaki International University

APASWE Board Member

FOUR ISSUES IN THE WEBINAR

- How do we define Social Solidarity in East Asia (China, Korea, and Japan)?
- What are the obstacles to Social Solidarity in East Asia (generally and during the COVID-19 pandemic)?
- What are the roles (and actions) of social work educators (and students) to overcome these obstacles and foster Social Solidarity?
- How can social work education teach and foster Social Solidarity despite restrictions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic?

CONCLUDING COMMENTS AND CLOSING REMARKS

Zulkarnain Hatta

Lincoln University College

APASWE President



Social Welfare Responses and Role in the with/post-Covid 19 era

- New Normal and Welfare Technology

Jung-won Lim, PhD

Professor

College of Social Welfare, Kangnam University





Index



- ▶ New Normal Era in Post-Covid 19
- ▶ The Field in Social Welfare and Covid 19 era
- ▶ The Innovation of Social Services by Welfare Technology
- ▶ The Role of Welfare Technology in Social Welfare



What is Social Solidarity in Korea?

- ▶ A welfare state is a nation which has a responsibility for the quality of life for all peoples
- ▶ At the center of a welfare state, social solidarity exist.
 - ▶ Respect for people
 - ▶ Dignity for people
- ▶ To be a welfare state is to change the paradigm which is accompanied by principles and values for all people
 - ▶ It is possible when social solidarity exists



Covid 19

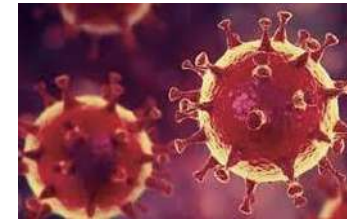


Figure 2. Number of confirmed COVID-19 cases, by date of report and WHO region, 30 December 2019 through 07 June 2020**

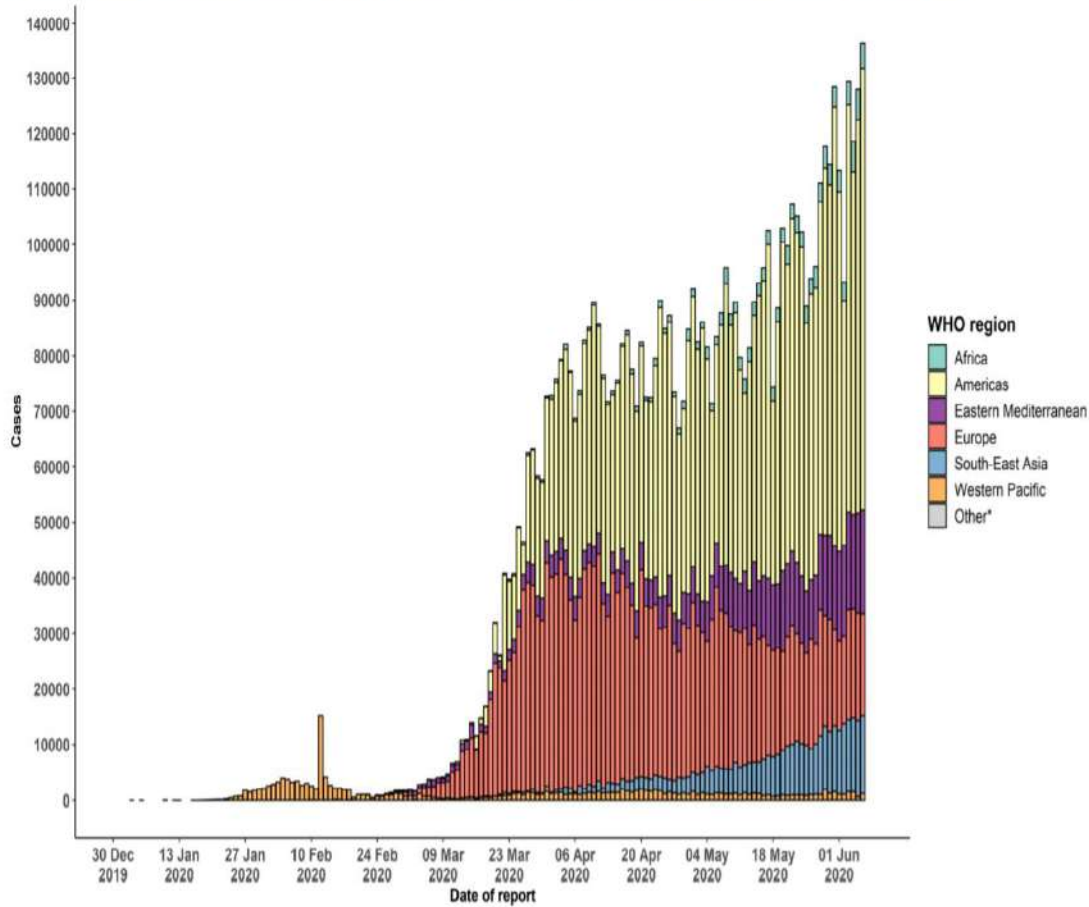
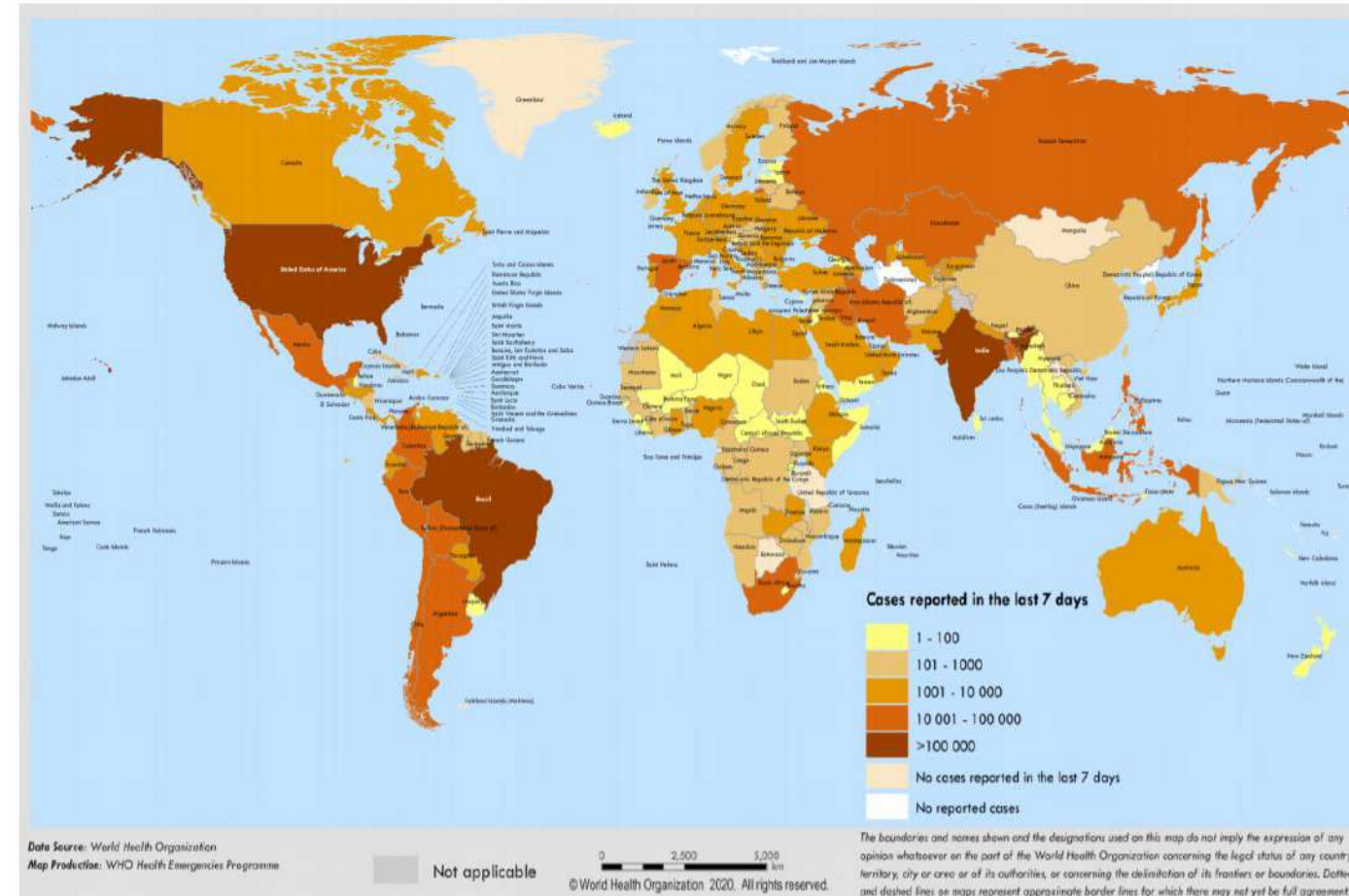


Figure 2. Number of confirmed* COVID-19 cases reported in the last seven days by country, territory or area, 4 August to 10 August **



New Normal Era in Post-Covid 19

New Normal – a condition, behavior, or state of things that is atypical but then becomes baseline casting a long-lasting effect

- **Accelerating untact and online services**
 - After Covid 19, putting online according to changes from conventional contact services to untact services
 - Individualization and digital trends using ICT
- **Building a home-centered ecosystem due to deglobalization**
 - Changing from perspective that values efficiency using international division of labor to perspective that values supply stability to protect national disasters

○ ○ ○ **Rising New Industries in New Normal Era 1** ○ ○ ○

- **Rising online services and distribution**
 - Generalization of untact services using ICT and AI technologies
- **Rising digital content industries using ICT**
 - Growth of online video service industries
 - Preferences of online streaming platform that can enjoy contents such as movie, drama in the single room
- **Enlargement of remote treatment and growth of smart healthcare services**
 - Untact service, that is remote treatment can be active in earnest
 - The paradigm of healthcare industries can be changed from treatment- to prevention and diagnosis-centered issues
 - Smart healthcare industries such as AR and VR have been growing

Rising New Industries in New Normal Era 2

- The fast-growth of edu-tech and video conferences related industries
 - The aggressive use of E-learning tools such as AI, AR, VR, IoT for obtaining effective education contents
 - Video conference




The Covid 19 pandemic has influenced social solidarity?



Obstacles to Hinder Efficiency in Social Work Field in the Covid 19

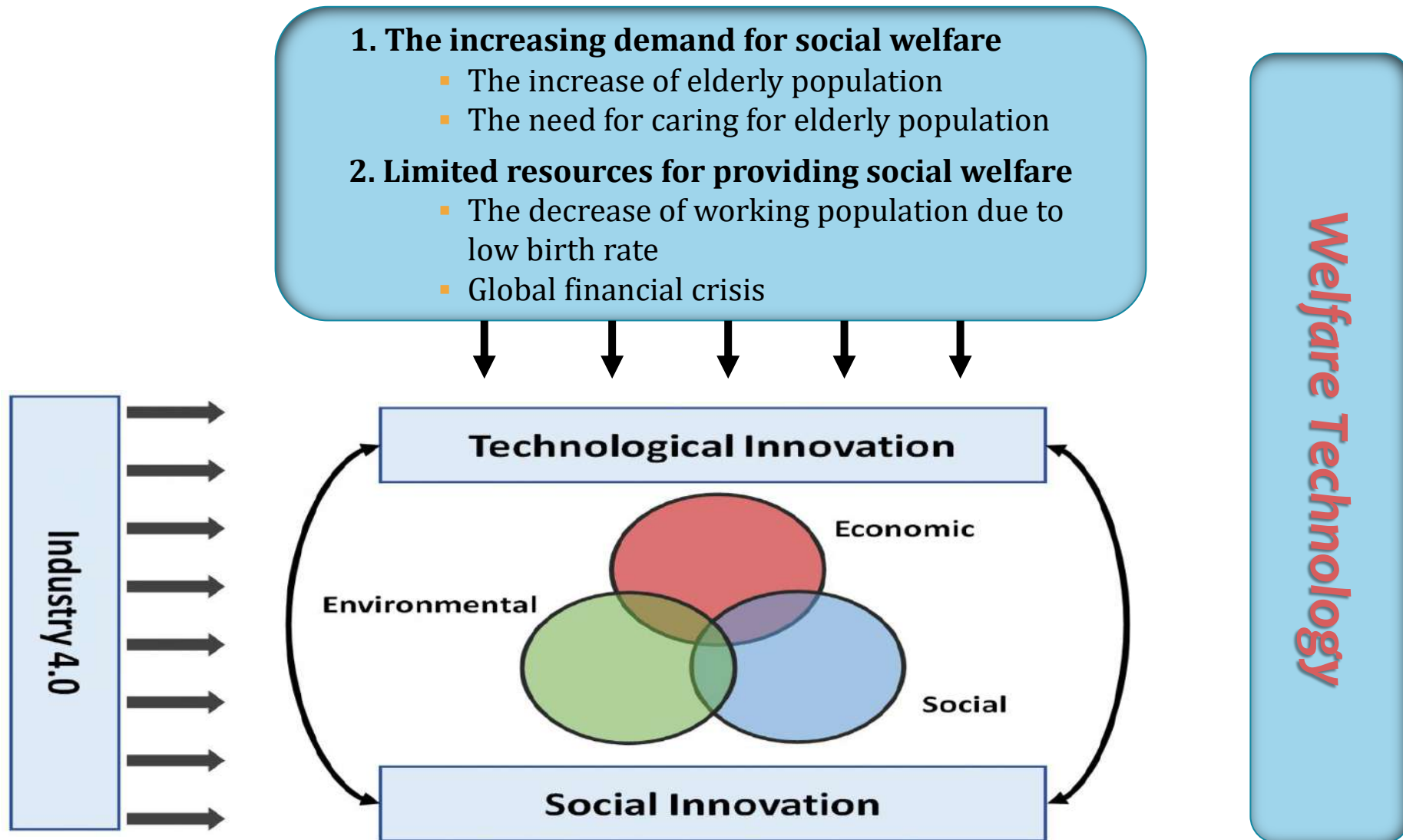


- **Inefficiency of services by direct and contact services with clients**
 - **The lack of applying to service systems for enforcing clients' participation**
 - Low accessibility to social work related information
 - Provider centered information and service provision
 - **Occurrence of service gaps due to excessive administrative work**
- 

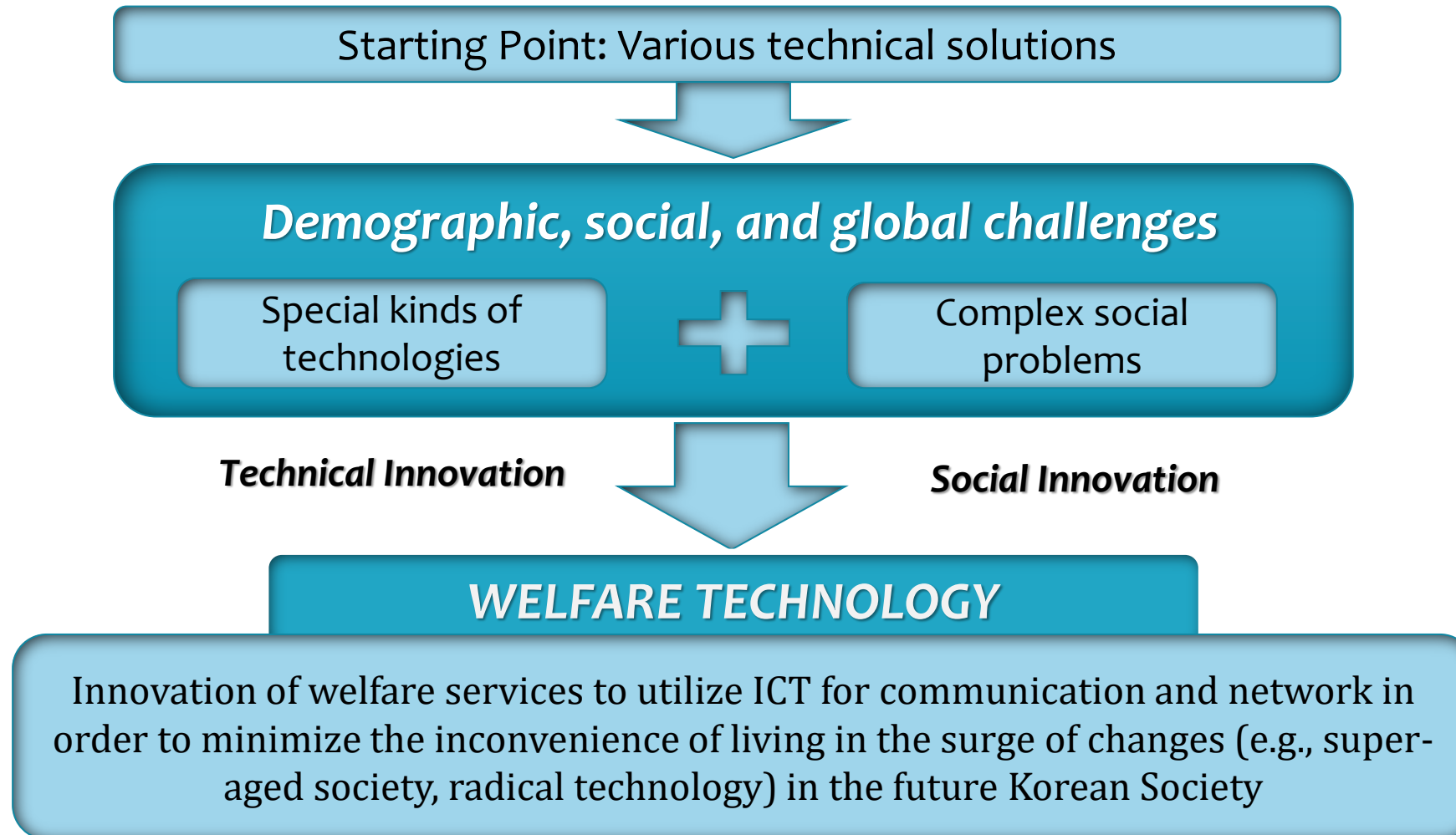
The Condition for Settling for the New Normal Era

1. Establish plan B instead of pausing services in the situation of a lack of understanding of predictability and sustainability of Covid 19
 - ▶ How we can improve social solidarity? Which methods?
2. Increase untact services and digital capacity
 - ▶ Reinforcing digital capacities in social service fields
 - ▶ Developing skills and education considering the increase of social solidarity
3. Change large-scale to small-scale facilities
 - ▶ Build small community system based on strong network
 - ▶ Increase community capacities which are small but strong

Changing Society and Welfare Technology



What is Welfare Technology?





Welfare Technology in Post Covid 19



- ▶ **Skills for providing personalized integrative services based on contact tools**
 - ▶ Preemptive responses for clients who utilize social welfare agencies by monitoring physical and mental health
 - ▶ Providing diverse kinds of welfare services by providing information related online based emergency and social welfare
 - ▶ Increasing quality of life for educating capacities which can solve themselves and find adequate social welfare services based on clients' needs and situations
 - ▶ Increase opportunities which can solve social problems by matching services that correlate clients in the community



Welfare Technology in Post Covid 19

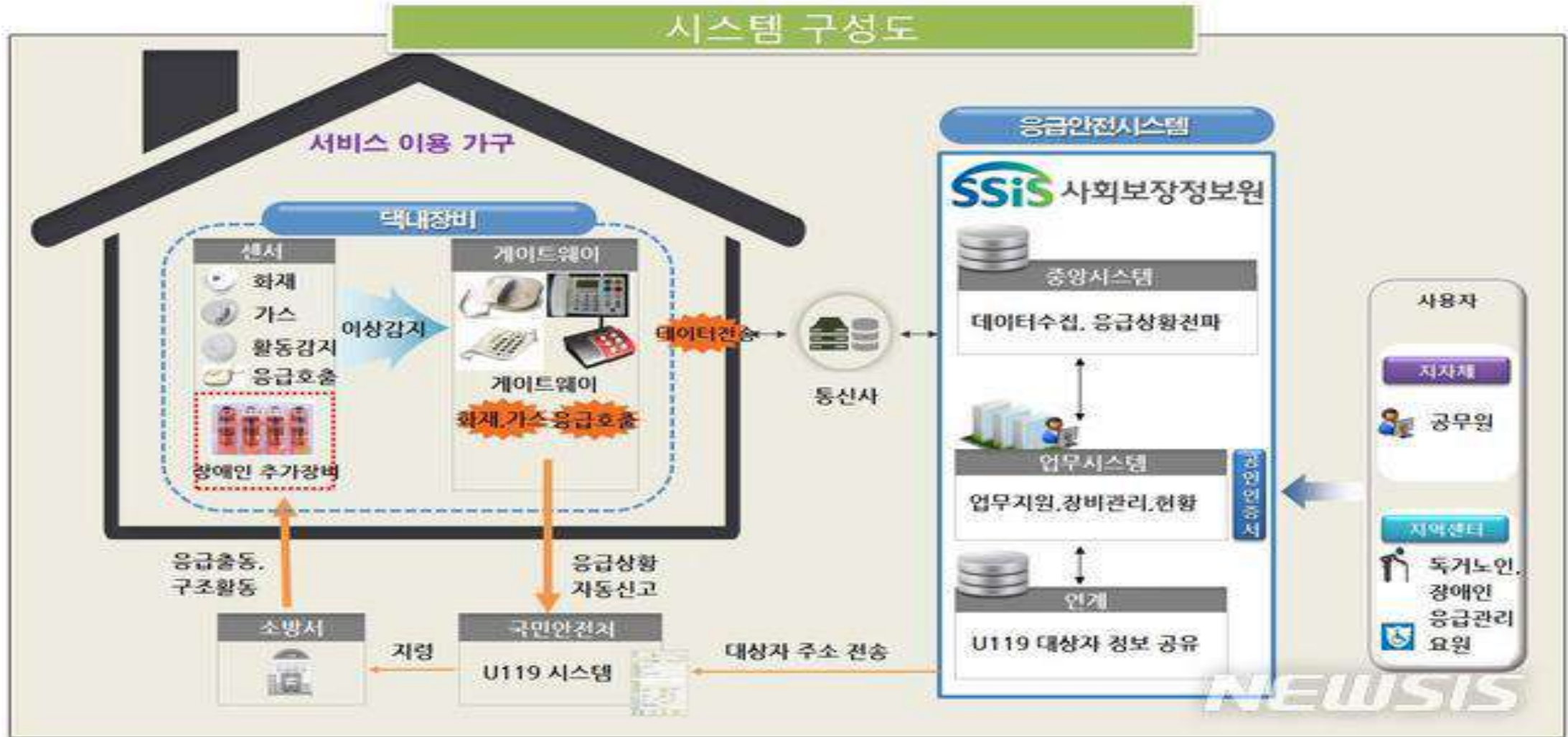
- ▶ **Build welfare platform for solving problems for clients**
 - ▶ Prepare the base for providing services by hearing needs for clients and analyzing related information through welfare platform
- ▶ **Testing the effectiveness of services using Living lab**
 - ▶ Need of developing intelligent system and platform through participating by service providers and consumers; can increase social solidarity



WELFARE TECHNOLOGY IN SOCIAL WELFARE FILED : NOW AND FUTURE



Emergency and Safety Alarm Services for the Elderly living alone



Mental Health/ Prevention of Dementia Program



정신건강테스트-치매편 & 스트레스 편 & 우울증



- 시간지남력 (총 5점) → 지남력 총 10점
- 장소지남력 (총 5점)
- 기억력 (총 6점) → 기억 및 계산능력 총 11점
- 계산력 (총 5점)
- 이름맞추기 (총 2점)
- 따라말하기 (총 1점)
- 실행능력 (총 3점)
- 구성능력 (총 1점) → 이해 및 판단능력 총 9점
- 읽기능력 (총 1점)
- 이해 판단 (총 1점)

총 30점



정신건강테스트와 엔브레인
개인용 또는 기관용 제품으로 제공됩니다.
기관용의 경우, 웹에서 이용가능 합니다.



인지재활프로그램 엔브레인-앱, 패드, PC버전 / B2B, B2C



VR 콘텐츠
활용



치매 노인

인지재활
필요자

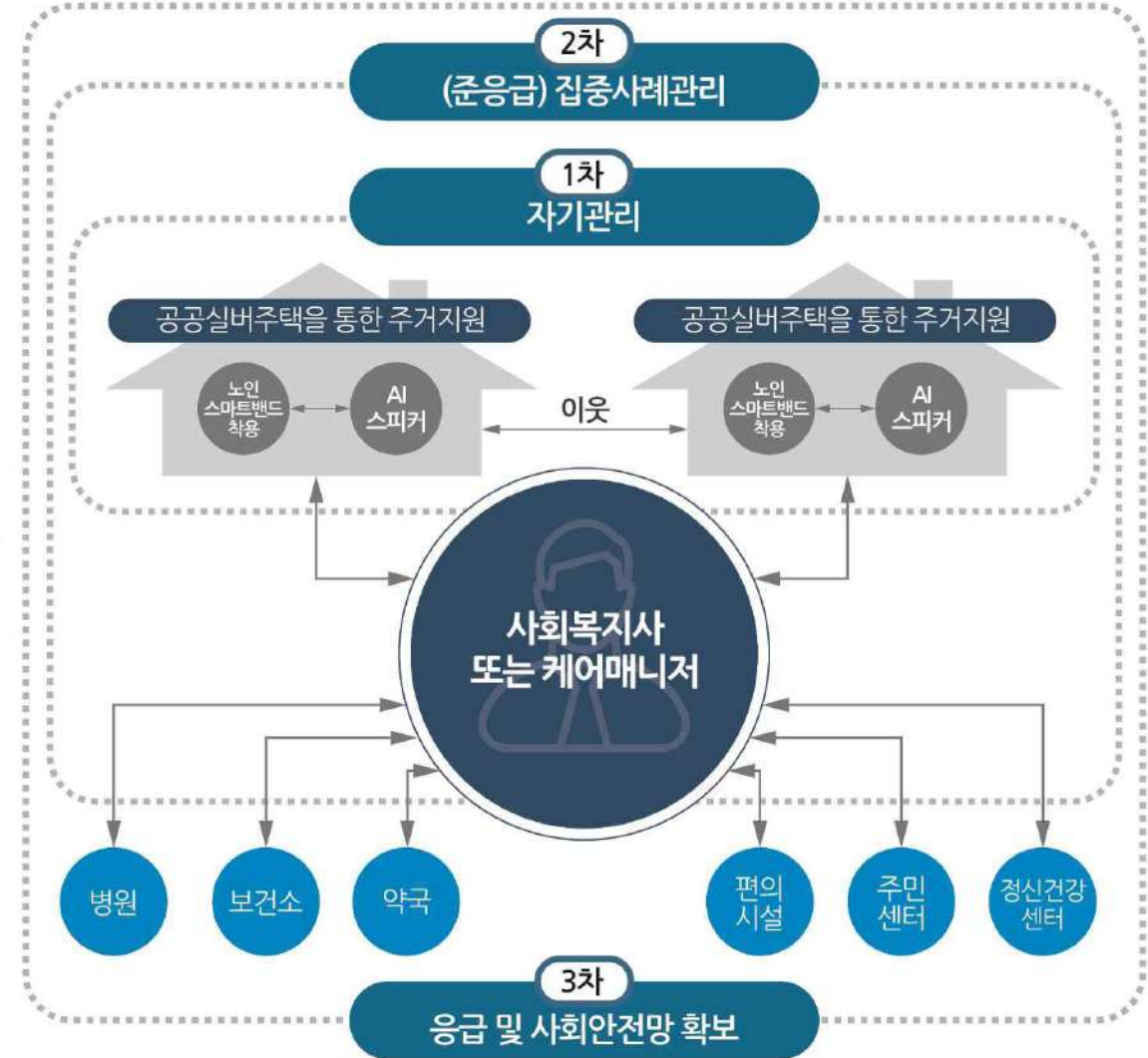


Cognitive/ Social
Functioning

Magic/Happy Table



Wel-Tech based Community Care Model ○ ○ ○



Living Lab

Wel-Tech Living Lab

Government



Industry



인지재활프로그램 엔브레인-앱, 패드, PC버전 / B2B, B2C



Education




- The use of welfare technology for sustaining cognitive function for elderly population
- Cooperative system among government, education, and industry



What do Social Welfare do in the Post-Covid 19?



- ▶ Preemptive response to find blind areas in social welfare using welfare technology
 - ▶ Innovation of social services using welfare technology
 - ▶ Change in ineffective and inefficiency service delivery system
 - ▶ Online based sharing culture activities for recovering Covid 19
 - ▶ Developing and disseminating online and offline education program
 - ▶ Build monitoring and crisis management supporting system in social welfare agencies
 - ▶ Build collaborative systems among providers and consumers to increase social solidarity
- 

Thank You!!



‘Social Solidarity’ in the New Global Agenda and the COVID-19 Pandemic in Japan: What can Social Work Education Do?

Junko Wake, Ph.D.

Professor, Tokyo Metropolitan University

Vice President, Japanese Association of Social Work Education

Japanese Representative , IASSW



Background of social work in Japan

- Developed by integrating Western SW to Japanese unique culture and institutions
- Experienced remarkable economic development and scientific technology
- Demographic change: rapid population aging with low birth rate
- Increasing social isolation and inequalities
- Frequent disasters and environmental destructions

Japanese Amplification of the Global Definition of the Social Work Profession (2016)

Social work in Japan has developed by integrating Western derived social work to unique cultures and institutions. While contemporary Japanese society has a hold of high scientific technology and has achieved remarkable economic development, on the other hand it is experiencing low-birth rate combined with population aging ahead of the world and struggling with a variety of issues ranging from the individual and the family to politics and economy. Although people living in Japan traditionally have been aspiring for harmony with the natural environment, it is necessary to further respond to frequent natural disasters and environmental destruction.

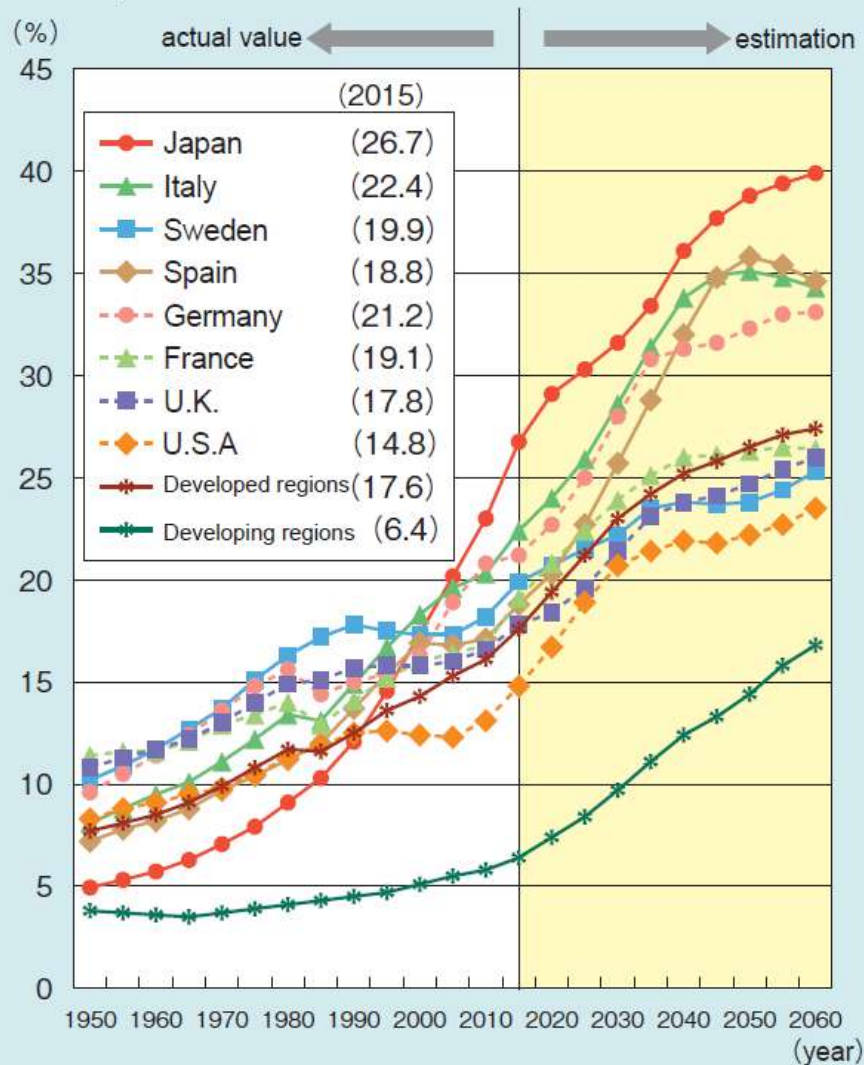
In view of the above, social work in Japan emphasizes the following endeavors.

- *Social work engages people, their environment, and points where these interact with each other, realizes the right of all people who live in Japan to maintain the decent and cultured living, and promotes wellbeing.*
- *Social work, recognizing discriminatory and oppressive histories, engages in practice that respect diverse cultures and strives for peace.*
- *Social work respects human rights and works together with related people and organizations towards the realization of social change and social inclusion where people with life problems can experience connectedness regardless of age, sexuality, disability, religion, nationality etc.*
- *Social work advocates for the right of all people to be able to live a life based on self-determination and builds systems that allow seamless usage of needed support, including preventive responses.*

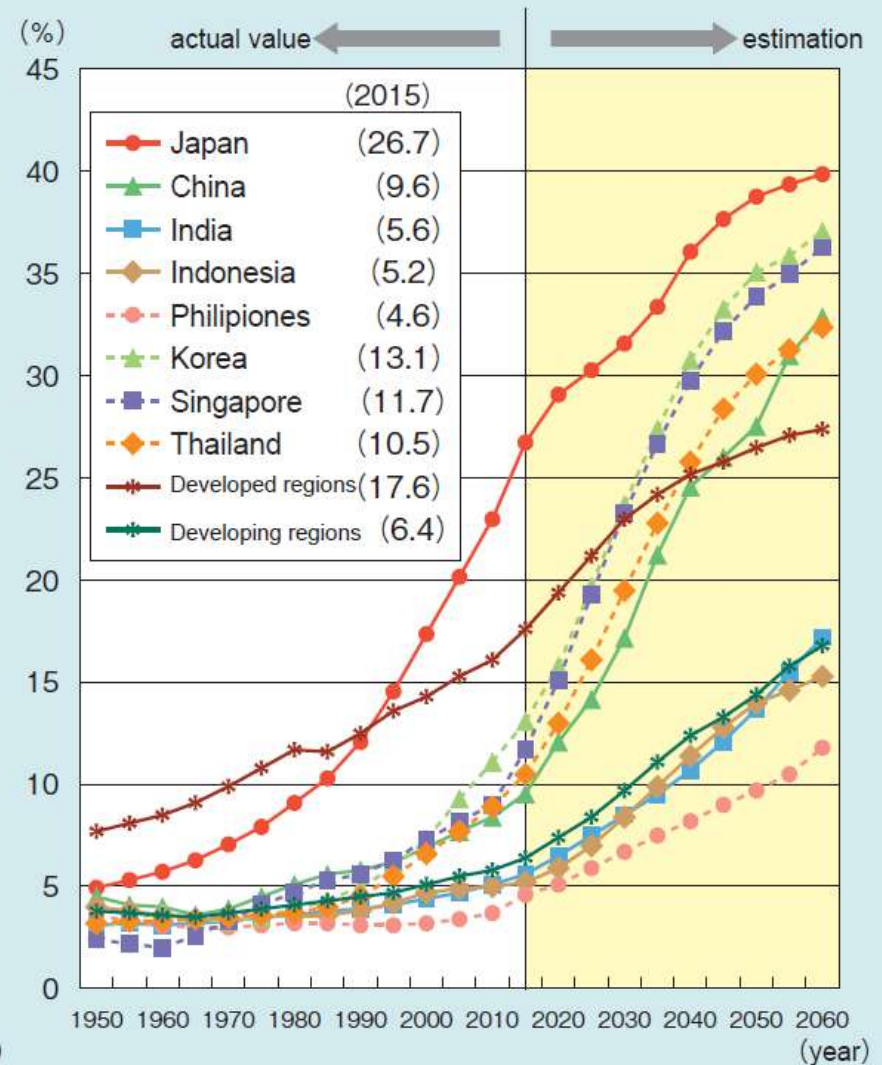
This Japanese Amplification is in the spirit of the Global Definition and the Asia Pacific Amplification and is a summary of those points that should particularly be emphasized in Japan.

Demographic changes: Trends in population aging

1. Europe and America



2. Asia



Source: UN World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision.

Annual White Paper on Aging Society, Cabinet Office of Japan, 2018, p.8.

Isolation and loneliness of elderly people who live alone

■ Is there anyone who can ask for a little errand?

(%)

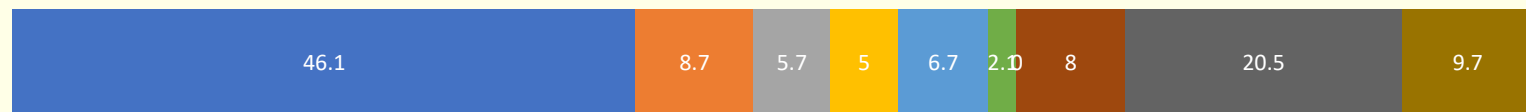
MEN WHO HAVE CHILDREN



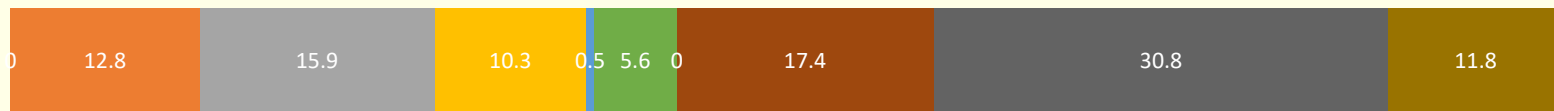
MEN WHO HAVE NO CHILDREN



WOMEN WHO HAVE CHILDREN



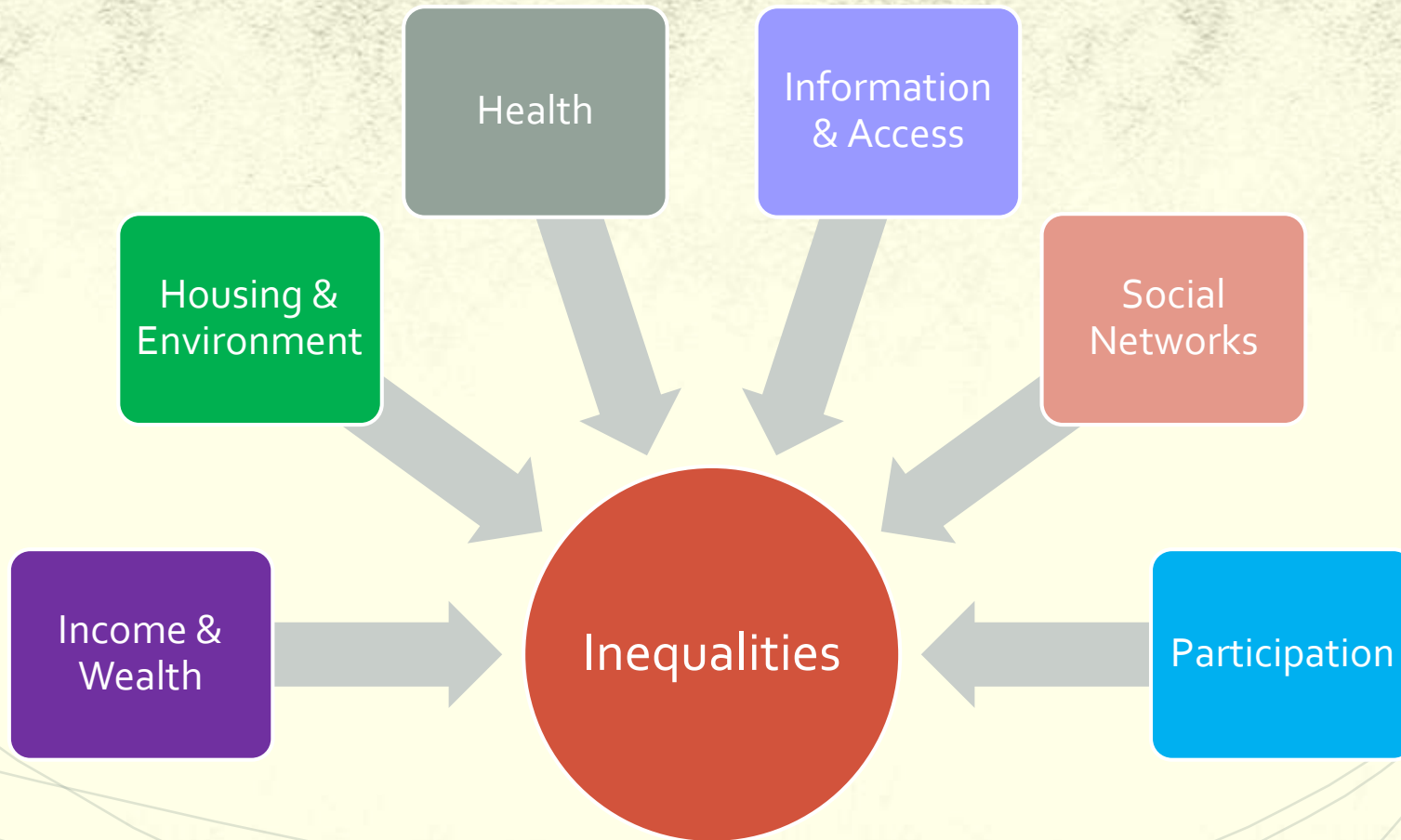
WOMEN WHO HAVE NO CHILDREN



- CHILD(Son/Daughter)
- Relatives
- Friends
- Home helpers
- Spouse of the Child
- Neighbors
- Parents
- Others
- Do not want to ask for help
- Nobody to ask



Widening of social inequalities: Interlocking disadvantages



How 'Social Solidarity' is defined in Japan?

- 'Social solidarity' is used in the context of social policy and social security. 'Social ties' may be more often used in social work and social welfare.
- 'Social solidarity' was used as one of the governmental propaganda when the national Long-Term Care Insurance system was introduced in 2000:
 - 1) From family care to social care
 - 2) Privatization (quasi-market) of care
 - 3) Social solidarity
 - 4) Promotion of community (home) care
 - 5) Self-determination of users

'Social solidarity' can be easily fostered when the risk is universal (such as old-age), and mutuality is visible and ensured.



Proposal: Support for People with Weak Social Ties - From the Perspective of Social Welfare Studies (2018)

- It is a proposal made by the Social Welfare Subcommittee of the Science Council of Japan.
- It points out the negative effects of the vertical division of welfare laws and services for elderly people, people living with disabilities, children, and other target groups, and calls for a shift to supporting the “whole person” to deal with “social isolation” and “systemic gaps”.



Contents of the proposal (2018)

(1) Short-term tasks

1) Establishment of a comprehensive consultation and support system

- a. Deployment of community (outreach) social workers in municipalities (10,000 workers nationwide)
- b. Organizational restructuring to promote information sharing and institutional cooperation
- c. Enabling municipalities to flexibly reorganize budgets for responding to the total needs of people with weak social ties
- d. Providing training programs to improve the expertise of community social workers

2) Rebuilding social ties

- a. Promotion of lifelong welfare education for better understanding of the importance of social ties
- b. Mandatory formulation of cross-sectoral community welfare plans with full participation of all stakeholders in the community

(2) Mid-term tasks

1) Establishment of a comprehensive consultation and support system

- a. Merging information from various public service providers about risks facing socially isolated people
- b. Reorganizing some of the functions of existing municipal social welfare offices and public health centers, and creating an integrated system that can provide specialized emergency support at one place

2) Rebuilding social ties

- a. Developing school and community education programs for social inclusion and improvement of help-seeking abilities of those isolated
- b. Expand the scope of reasonable accommodation to promote social participation of people who are vulnerable to discrimination including people living with disabilities
- c. Shift from a social welfare legal system based on needs instead of attributes

What are the obstacles to Social Solidarity in Japan?

- Population aging, urbanization, and changing family structures that led to individualism and social isolation
- Increased social risks such as divorce, long-term unemployment, and unstable employment
- Widening inequalities among people
- Globalization and increase in the number of immigrant workers
- New normal life with social distancing due to COVID-19

Negative effects of COVID-19

- Bankruptcy and unemployment
- Increased domestic violence and abuse
- Functional deterioration due to self-restraint of social activities and care services
- Social isolation
- Increased suicide, especially among women and children
- Discrimination / prejudice against infected persons and their families as well as health professionals
- Insufficient infection protection for key workers including care workers at welfare institutions
- Increased burden of family care

What are the roles of social work educators to foster Social Solidarity?

Building Integrated Community Care Systems (ICCS)
& Communities of Harmonious Coexistence by coordinating and developing various service systems and providers including citizens

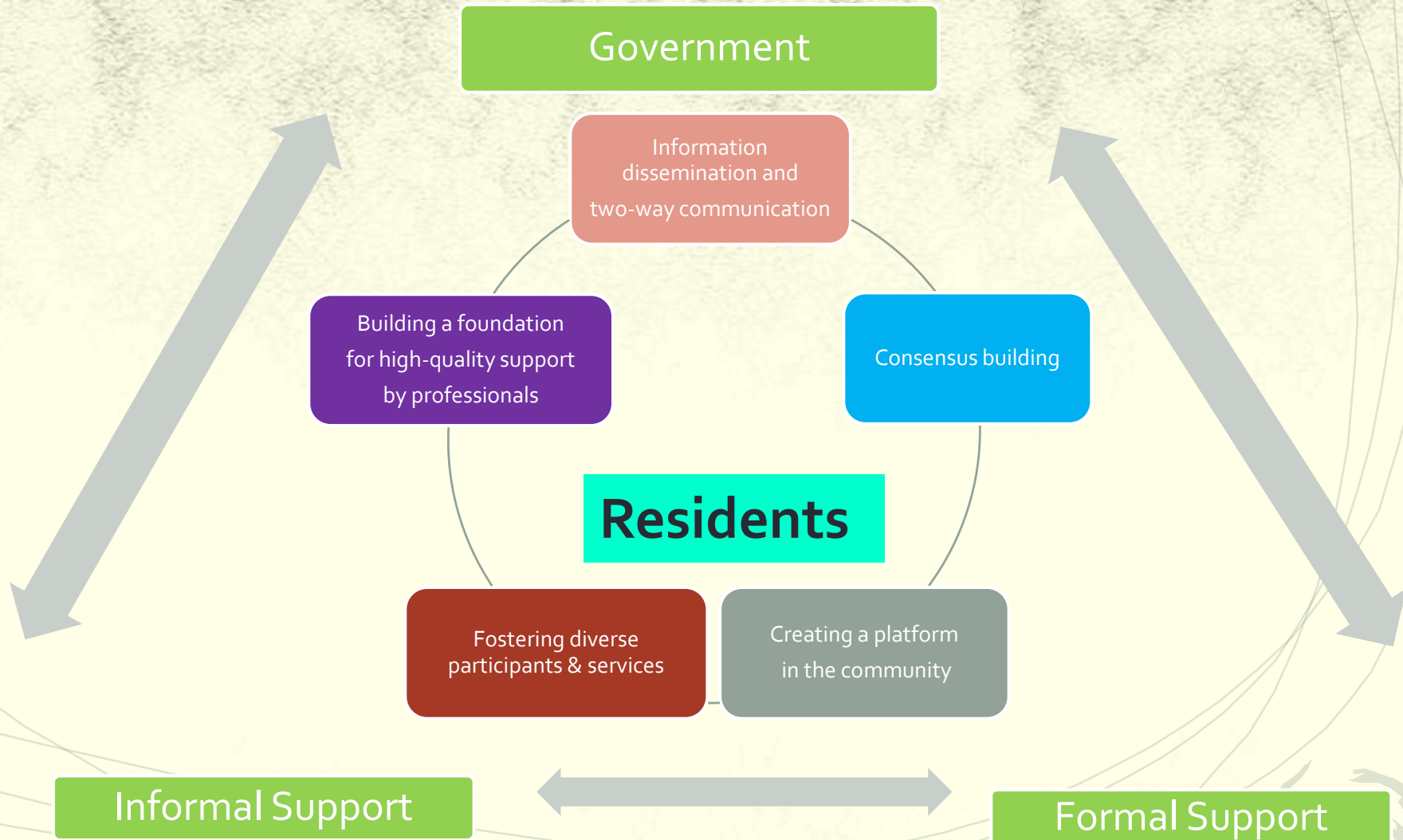
Integrated Community Care System

To live in community in a pleasant and familiar environment

Livelihood support/preventive long-term care



Requirements for creating ICCS



Amendment of the Social Welfare Act (2020)

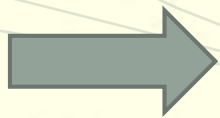
- Establishing a comprehensive support system for realizing **Communities of Harmonious Coexistence**
- Multi-layered support system maintenance project that provides comprehensive grants to local governments

<Three features>

- 1) Consultation without refusing
- 2) Building social ties and participation
- 3) Community development

Various measures taken by the government during the COVID-19 Pandemic

- Employment adjustment subsidy
- Leave support fund
- Sustainable benefits for small businesses
- Extraordinary special benefits for single-parent households
- Emergency small-lot funds / comprehensive support funds
- Housing security benefits
- Support for higher education enrollment



However, due to the complex of the application procedures, many of these services seem to be underused.

Necessary additional measures and social work responses

- Human rights protection and advocacy
- Prevention of social isolation and functional deterioration by utilizing ICT & alternative measures
- Outreach to people at the low end of the information gap
- Comprehensive support for people with complex needs
- Advocacy for vulnerable populations to make their voices heard in the society, and networking these people for solidarity
- Promoting and enforcing social solidarity by welfare (human rights) education in the society

Revised Proposal for the “Children and Youth Development Support Promotion Charter”

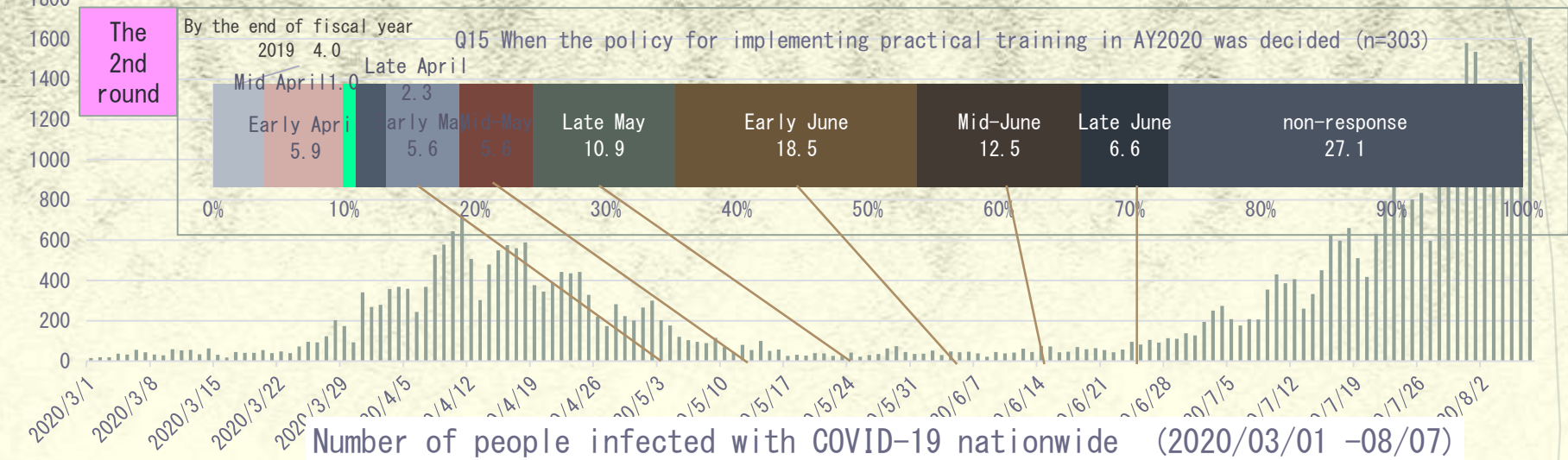
1. Strengthening response to “loneliness / isolation” due to COVID-19
2. Considering suicide as the “most important issue”
3. Promoting support for “young carers” who provide family care
4. Enriching real-life experiences and activities in balance with the promotion of digitalization
5. Clarified measures against slander by SNS

★ The Prime Minister has appointed a minister in charge of dealing with loneliness in Feb, 2021. At the first meeting of the committee, 1) utilization of social media, 2) finding the evidence, and 3) networking and supporting NPOs were agreed.

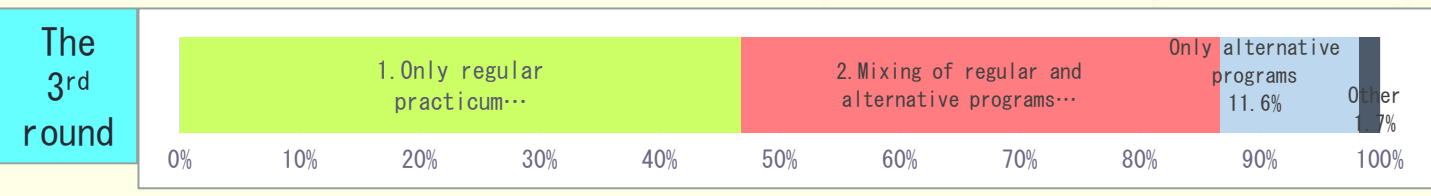
Revision of Certified Social Worker training curriculum (2021)

- Promoting community-based welfare with comprehensive support systems by emphasizing further integration of micro-mezzo-macro social work
- Increase in compulsory subjects to acquire a wide range of knowledge necessary for comprehensive support
- Clarification of common and specialized subjects for Certified Social Worker & Mental Health Social Worker training
- Increased practicum hours at two or more service settings so that students can develop wider perspectives and better coordination skills in different systems

Contents of the practicum implementation policy (2nd round only)

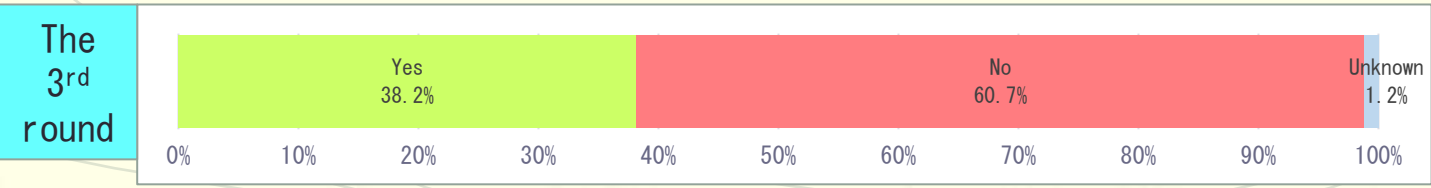


Q11: Current policy (including plans) for implementing practical training courses in AY2020



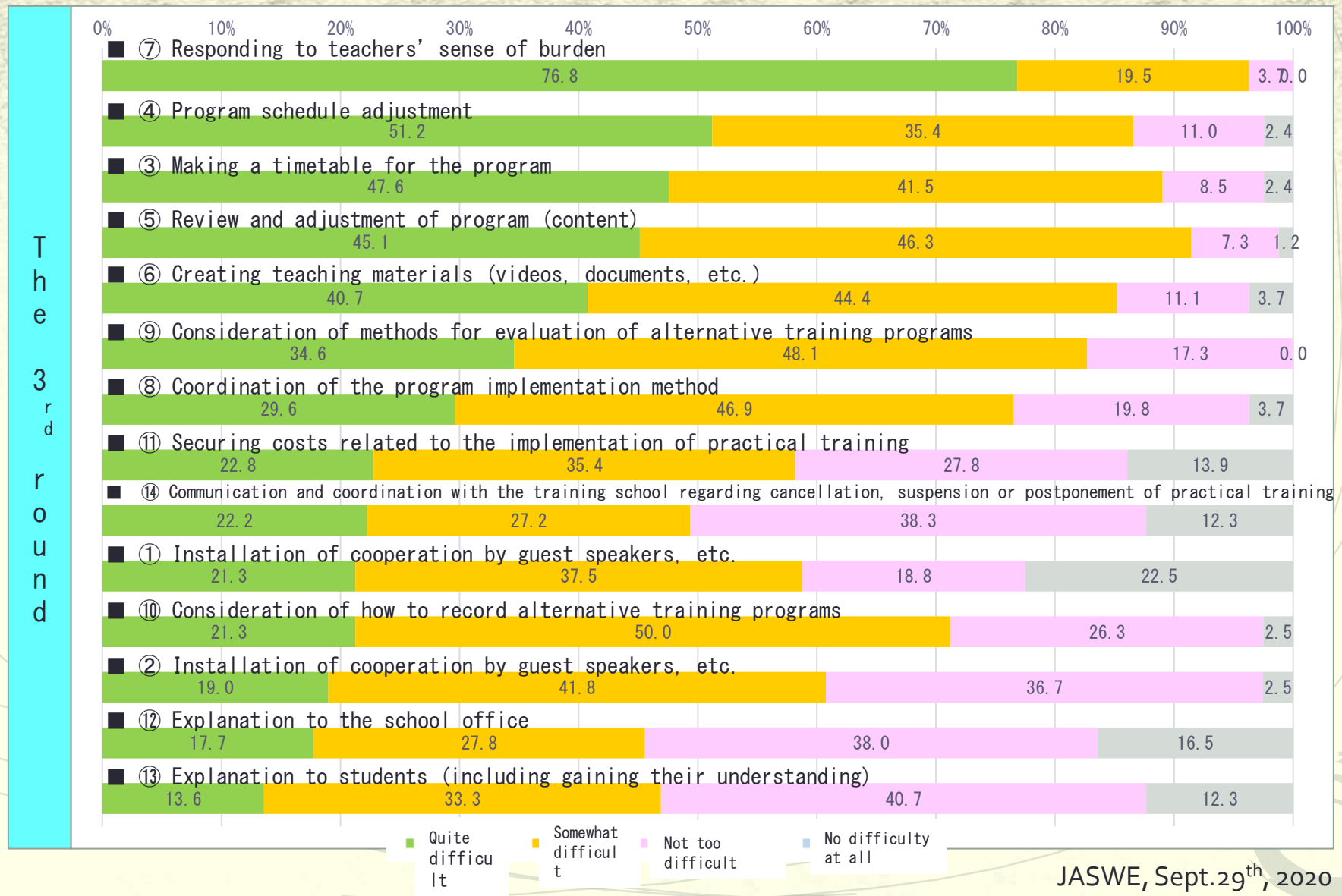
	N	%
Only regular practicum	81	46.8%
Mixing of regular and alternative programs	69	39.9%
Only alternative programs	20	11.6%
Other	3	1.7%
Total	173	100.0%

Q13: Changes from the previous practice implementation policy since July



	N	%
Yes	66	38.2%
No	105	60.7%
Unknown	2	1.2%
Total	173	100.0%

■ Q17 : Difficulties in preparing for or creating an alternative training program



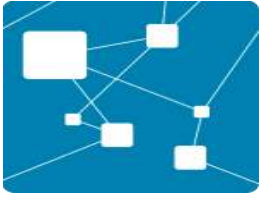
How can social work education teach and foster Social Solidarity during the pandemic?

- Explore the meaning and necessity of social solidarity in social work, both academically and personally
- Provide opportunities to share anxiety in crisis situations and to learn how to cope with it personally, and also as a profession with solidarity
- Utilize and evaluate various digital tools in social work practice and teaching
- Learn intervening methods for crisis and risk management
- Analyze the needs of vulnerable people in the pandemic and come up with necessary social work measures
- Welfare and human rights education in the community
- Provide appropriate infection control education for clients, families, as well as social & care workers
- Analyze the interrelationship between the local and the global, and emphasize glocal social work practice



Global Agenda & Social Solidarity in China

Dr. Joshua Shen
Shanghai Normal University



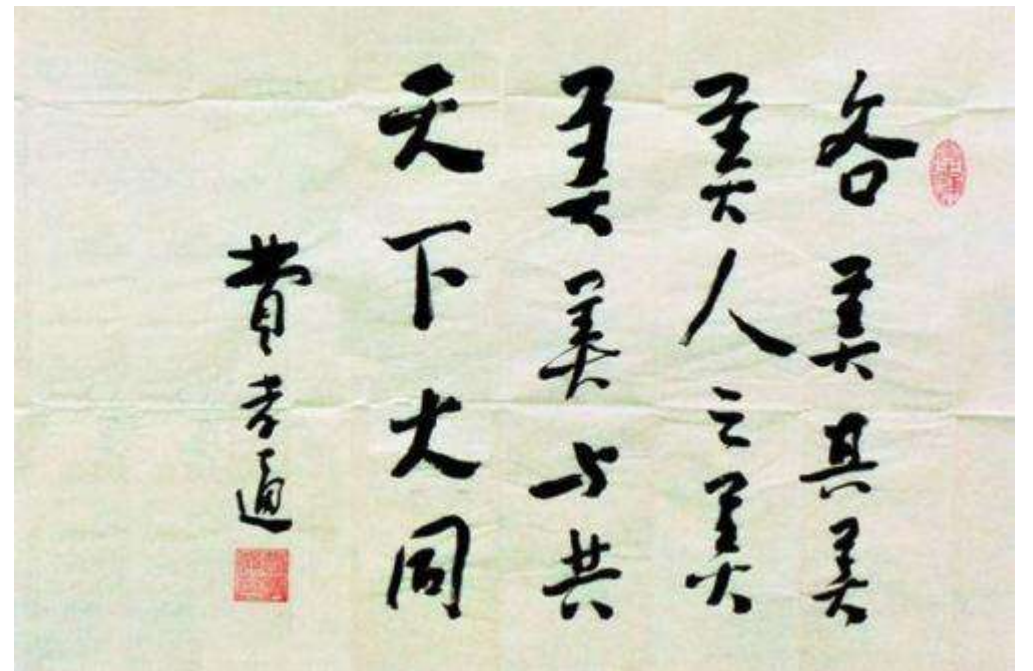
- Dr. Joshua Shen
- Associate professor, Shanghai Normal University
- Deputy Director and Secretary-General of the Social Work Supervision Committee of the China Association of Social Work Education (CASWE)

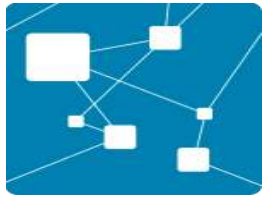




1. Social Solidarity in China

- 各美其美，美人之美，美美与共，天下大同——Prof. Fei Xiaotong (1910-2005)
- Appreciate the culture/values of others as do to one's own, and the world will become a harmonious whole./Everybody cherishes his or her own culture/values, and if we respect and treasure other's culture/values, the world will be a harmonious one.





1. Social Solidarity in China

- The best words to explain social solidarity in Chinese history
- Social Solidarity: 乐群
- Prefers to live in groups with friends.





1. Social Solidarity in China

- The philosophy of social solidarity: All for the Public

公為下天

- The foundation of social solidarity: Harmony is precious

貴為和



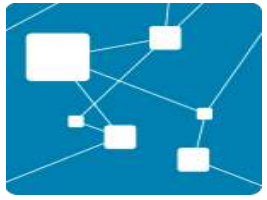
1. Social Solidarity in China

- The principle of social solidarity: Harmony without uniformity

和而不同

- The means of social solidarity: Universal love and mutual benefit

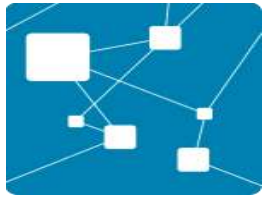




1. Social Solidarity in China

- The ideal of social solidarity: The world should be a harmonious one





2. The Obstacles to Social Solidarity in China

- Social development lags behind economic development.
- Uneven economic development.
- Imbalance in the relationship between human and nature.



3. The Actions during Covid-19

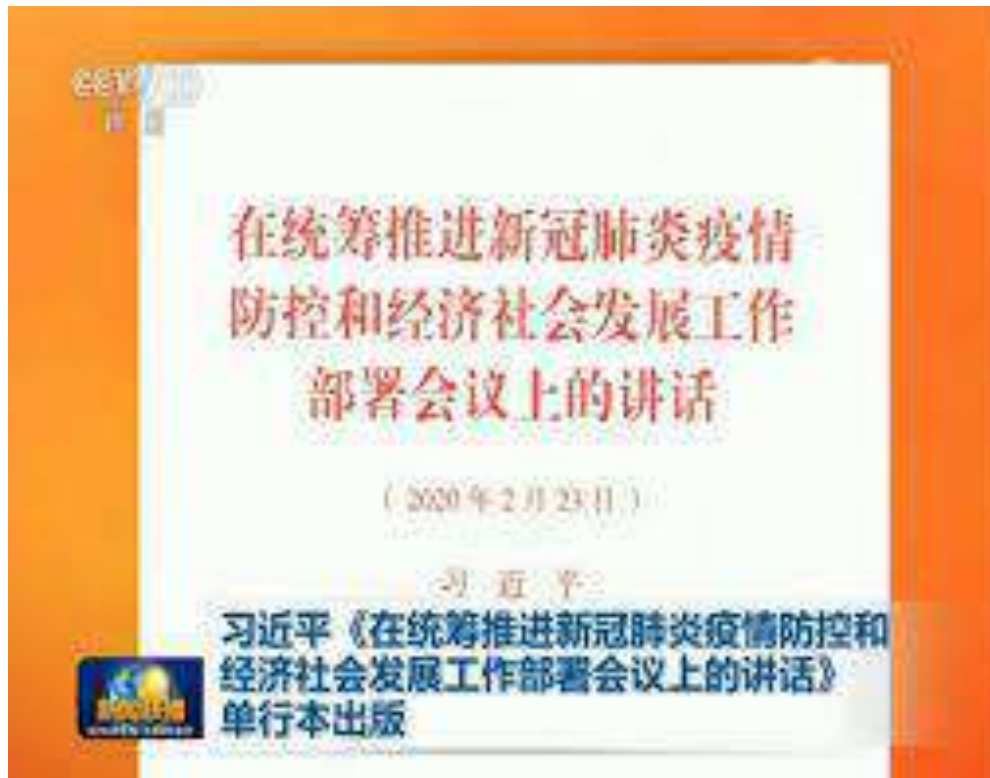
- Covid-19 Working Group of CASWE (China Association of Social Work Education)





3. The Actions during Covid-19

- Utilizing the professional advantages of social work, social worker should be deeply involved in the prevention and control of Covid-19.



- By Xi Jin-Ping (2020.2.23)



The Actions during Covid-19

- Social Work Service Guidelines





The Actions during Covid-19

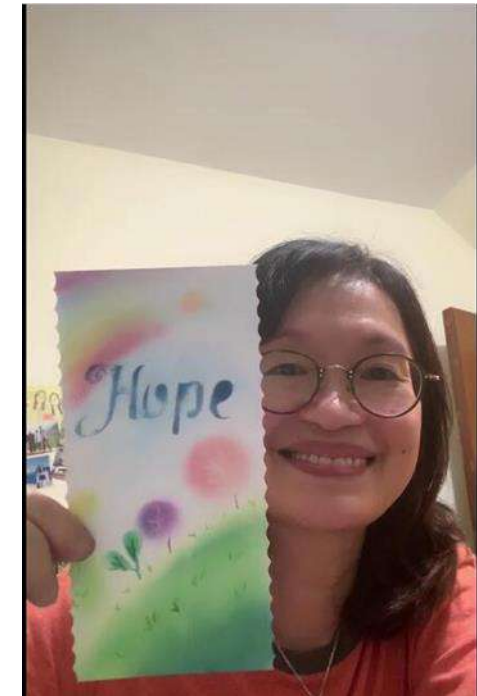
- Social Work Online Courses





The Actions during Covid-19

- Social Work Online Courses





The Actions during Covid-19

● Social Work Online Services: Youth Services





The Actions during Covid-19

- The Actions during Covid-19: Hospital Services



临时妈妈——无微不至



阳光天使——心理援助



视频连线——家庭支持



每日唤醒——促进康复



陪伴朗诵——打动人心



服装作画——愉悦心情



The Actions during Covid-19

- The Actions during Covid-19: Online Supervision

“不在场”的临在

武汉“集中隔离点—社区”社会工作与心理援助
督导工作研讨会

会议时间
2020年4月19日（周日）9:30-11:30

会议地址


腾讯会议 ID: 652 056 390

会议核心议题
武汉集中隔离点社会工作实践经验
武汉“集中隔离点—社区”督导工作实践
线上社会工作督导模式的学术反思

联合主办单位
中国社会工作教育协会武汉“集中隔离点—社区”督导工作组
武汉市社会工作联合会
北京大学-香港理工大学中国社会工作研究中心

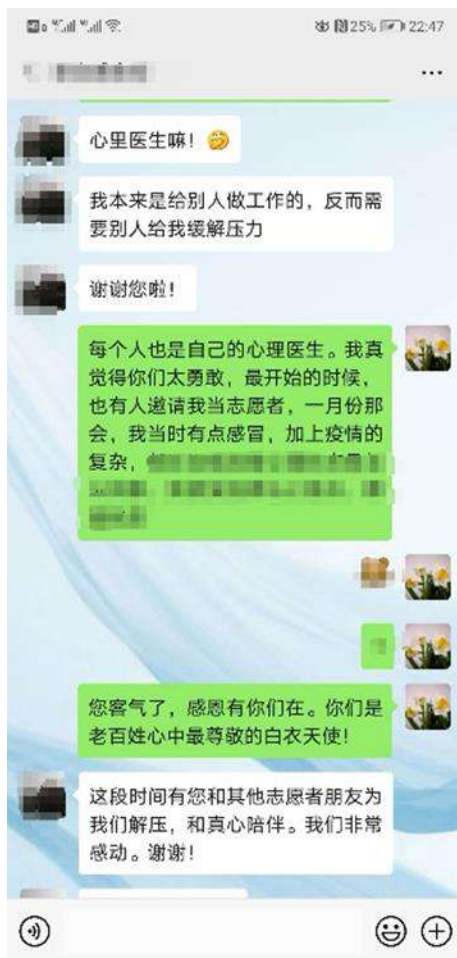
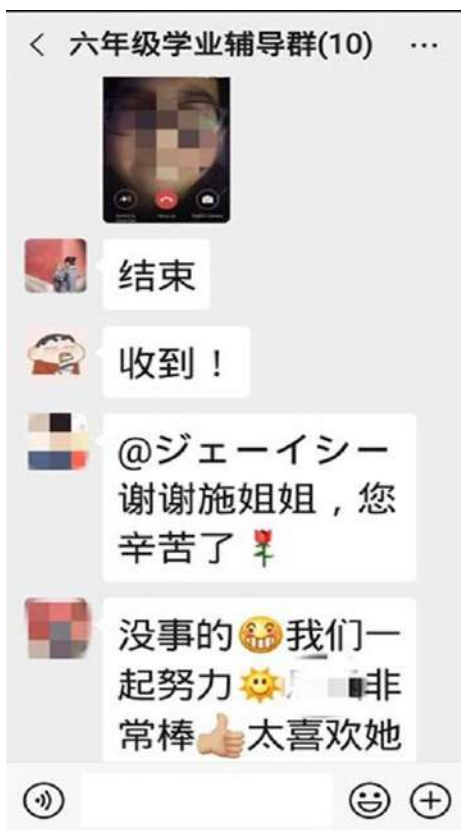






The Actions during Covid-19

- The Actions during Covid-19: Community Services





The Actions during Covid-19

- Post-Disaster Reconstruction
 - Restoration of the Heart
 - Restoration of the Community

COME ON WUHAN

第二期 微笑明天
『一路同行』补助计划

项目介绍
本项目由微笑明天慈善基金会提供资金支持，目标是参与“一路同行”计划的困难家庭或个人提供一次性1000元的经济补助。

申请对象
因疫情失去亲人的特困家庭且为“一路同行”计划的成员

报名日期
9月25日-10月7日

名额有限，先到先得，欢迎垂询

微笑明天慈善基金会 Future Smile Charitable Foundation GCRT

浪漫武汉 花慢人生
微笑伴行“一路同行”秋游活动

花卉带着观光、田园养生度假、美丽乡村体验..... 您在咫尺的周末假生活，身未远，心已达。

活动地点
武汉市蔡甸区天星村1号花博汇

活动时间
2020年10月25日（本周日）

招募说明
招募人数：20人（可携带家属）
报名截止时间：10月22日晚12点

请扫描二维码入群报名，名额有限，先到先得~
活动全程免费，且有摄影师随行提供服务

长增白粉入群

我的失去 49天
与思念

一本哀伤中的自我心灵陪伴手册

对不起
谢谢你
我爱你
再见

记录我和_____的告别