







Celebrating World Social Work Day in Belgium 14th March 2016

10:00 – 15:30 European Economic and Social Committee – EESC, Room: VMA3, Rue Van Maerlant 2, 1040 Brussels, Belgium



Proceedings¹

¹ Janine Renier, Member of the executive Committee UFAS , Training coordinator (BELGIUM) - <u>http://ufas.be/</u> This event was made possible with kind support from:









PROGRAMME

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Working language for the morning: **English** (Simultaneous interpretation into **French**)

09:15 Registration

10:00 Welcome and Introduction

• Mr. Ian Johnston (Scotland)

IFSW Europe – Representative to the European Social Platform THE OBJECTIVES OF THE ORGANISATION OF THE EVENT - THE CONTRIBUTORS AND FORMAT CHAIR FOR THE MORNING

• Mrs. Liliane Cocozza (Belgium)

President of UFAS – Delegate of ESAN in Brussels THE ACTORS OF THE SOCIAL ACTION TOWARDS THE RECEPTION AND INTEGRATION OF REFUGEES CHAIR FOR THE AFTERNOON

10:10 Mr. Nino Zganec (Croatia)

– EASW - President of the European Association of Schools of Social Work STUDENTS IN SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION: IMPORTANCE OF TAKING ACCOUNT OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PEOPLES AND RESPECT FOR THE VALUE AND DIGNITY OF EACH OF THEM

10:20 Mr. José Antonio Moreno Diaz (Spain) - EESC Representative of the European Economic and Social Committee

10:30 Ms. Jana Hainsworth (UK)

President of the European Social Platform – Secretary General of Eurochild -ROLE OF NGO'S CIVIL SOCIETY: THE SOCIAL PLATFORM'S MESSAGE TO REFUGEES AND RESPONSE TO THE FACILITATION DIRECTIVE

10:40 Ms. Anna Metteri (Finland)

President of the Nordic Association of Schools of Social Work HOW DOES SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION RESPOND TO THE REFUGEE CRISIS?

10:50 Ms. Josefine Johansson (Sweden) IFSW Europe - Member of the Executive Committee

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ROLE OF SOCIAL WORKERS TO PROMOTE THE DIGNITY AND WORTH OF REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

11:00 – 11:30 Coffee break

11:30 – 12:30 Broader debate with participants WHAT MEASURES ARE NECESSARY TO ENSURE THE SAFETY AND WELFARE OF REFUGEES IN THE FUTURE?

12:30 – 14:00 Lunch

Working language for the afternoon: French:

14:00 Ms. Janine Renier (Belgium) *INTRODUCTION* UFAS Belgium - Member of the Executive Committee - Training coordinator -

Workshops: Three groups - Three themes articulated 1 / TO BE TRAINED TO BETTER COOPERATE...FROM TRANSFORMATION TO ACTION Ms. Annette Boulangé² & Ms. Janine Renier (Belgium)

2/ MEDIA - STEREOTYPES – PREJUDICE Ms. Chantal Hébrant² & Ms. Michèle Kramer³ (Belgium)

3/ TO INNOVATE – «DEVELOPING THE POWER TO ACT» Mr. Geoffrey François⁴ (Belgium)

15:00 Plenary session - Reports of workshops -Message to the ECOSOC of the United Nations

15:30 Closing remarks: Mrs. Liliane Cocozza (Belgium)

Interpreting: Ms. Isabella Caucig & Mr. Serge Federico preference.sf@gmail.com

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² Annette Boulangé & Chantal Hébrant – Professors - **High School of the Province of Liège**, Social Class, Bachelor in Social Service - <u>http://www.provincedeliege.be/art106</u> - Members UFAS - BE -

³ Michèle Kramer – Social Worker & Family Therapist – Visé **Mental Health Service** & Trainer in IEFC -Saturne (**Institut Européen de Formation Continuée**) - <u>http://www.iefc-saturne.eu/</u> - in Herstal - Member UFAS - BE -

⁴ Geoffrey François, Office of the President of the CPAS of Liège, Coordinator of the Platform « Action Sociale en Danger » ; <u>www.actionsocialeendanger.be</u> – Liège - BE



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Mr Ian Johnston (Scotland) - IFSW Europe Representative to the European Social Platform



- Ian Johnston lives in Perthshire in Scotland. He joined the social work profession in 1971 in Glasgow and held posts of social worker and team leader in Tayside before moving to work in Fife where he managed more than 700 staff delivering community care services to all client groups.
- From 1999 until 2009 he was Chief Executive of the British Association of Social Workers (BASW). Since then he has held non-executive directorships of a charity serving the deaf community and his village Development Trust where he has set up a Time bank and is promoting the concept of Social Prescribing.
- Ian currently represents the International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW) on the European Social Platform and a joint project with the European Federation of Nurses (EFN). He has also developed close links with the Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA), the European Anti-Poverty Network (EAPN) and the European Organisation for Rare Diseases (EURORDIS).
- · He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of the Arts (FRSA)

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

It gives me very great pleasure to welcome members of the social work profession and colleagues from other disciplines who share our concerns, to this important World Social Work Day celebratory event on the theme of "Working in Partnership to Promote the Rights, Dignity and Worth of Refugees in Europe".

It is heartening that we have attracted 117 participants including a significant number of students, some of whom have travelled from other parts of Belgium or further afield to be with us today.

I am particularly pleased that IFSW Europe is holding this year's event jointly with the European Association of Schools of Social Work (EASSW) and our local

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member organisation, the French Professional Union of Social Workers (UFAS), with the support of the European Economic Social Committee (EESC), who has made available this excellent venue.

I am delighted too that all of these organisations are represented by the keynote speakers who will follow my welcome address and that of Liliane Cocozza from UFAS.

Nino Žganec, President of EASSW and Anna Metteri, President of the Nordic Association of Schools of Social Work have travelled from Croatia and Finland to be with us this morning. Likewise José Antonio Moreno Diaz of the EESC has come from Spain and Josefine Johansson has travelled from Sweden to represent IFSW Europe.

Closer to home is Jana Hainsworth our important speaker from the European Social Platform which is based in Brussels and lobbies the European Commission and Parliament about a range of issues of concern to social workers and those we support.

IFSW Europe is a member of the Platform and I anticipate that Jana will refer to the letter the Platform and a number of other like-minded organisations addressed to refugees last year expressing concern that their fundamental rights are not being upheld in many Member States. I also expect her to focus on the representations the Platform is making against the measures in the Facilitation Directive which effectively criminalise the provision of humanitarian assistance to asylum seekers whose immigration status may have been called into question.

IFSW Europe is also a member of the Fundamental Rights Platform (FRP) and we had hoped that the Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) which is based in Vienna would also have been able to join us today but they were unable to do so. However FRA have sent us the material about work relevant to refugees they have undertaken which is available in the foyer for delegates to collect. I would This event was made possible with kind support from:







commend this to you if you are not already aware of the range of important publications FRA produce.

World Social Work Day was launched by IFSW and its partner organisations in 1996 with the aim of counteracting the negative image of social work that arises because we are judged by our highly publicised failures rather than our successes, which like the suffering of those we assist, mainly take place out of view of the general public, who hope that the former will never happen to them or anyone else.

It is not easy to "celebrate" our successes in social work when so many of the things that concern us, such as the culture of fear and exploitation faced by refugees and asylum seekers, need to be eliminated rather than be celebrated.

Our collective objective must be to ensure that the agenda of social workers is to protect refugees and other vulnerable individuals from exploitation and secure their well-being and this should not be subverted to other agendas such as the control of immigration or the desire to limit expenditure on health and social care and protection.

The platform speakers have been given strict instructions to limit their presentations to 10 minutes to ensure that all participants have an opportunity to engage in discussion and debate about the measures that need to be taken in the future to more effectively secure the safety and well-being of refugees in the future.

In the afternoon, Janine Renier1, Member of the executive Committee & Training coordinator of UFAS, will introduce the 3 workshops with 3 themes articulated.

These workshops will be led by different social workers, Teachers in Social Schools or Workers on social field: Annette Boulangé² & Janine Renier, Chantal Hébrant² & Michèle Kramer³, Geoffrey François⁴

I wish all participants an enjoyable and productive day.

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Mrs Liliane Cocozza (Belgian)

UFAS Belgium - ESAN Representative in Brussels



- Liliane Cocozza lives in Waterloo in Belgium. She joined social work profession in 1961 in Brussels and held posts of social worker in a Psycho-medico-social center for the Ministry of education and research - School guidance service, Special responsibility for children victims of sexual abuse-
- In 1989 she joined UFAS Union Professionnelle Francophone des Assistants Sociaux = French Professional Union of Social Workers – where she becomes President & Member of the deontological and ethics committee -UFAS is member of EASSW and of IASSW -
- In 1995, she becomes Honorary Dean of the Royal College , Belgium
- In 2002, she works in partnership in the local coordination of social services Laeken, North Brussels - community work and participative methodological approaches.
- From 2009, she is founding member of ESAN European Social Action Network she becomes Vice President & she is still currently the Permanent Representative of ESAN in Brussels
- From 2009, she served as Permanent Representative of ESAN in Socialplatform in Brussels
- · Her fields of interest are basic and human rights, deontology, ethics, social work practices
- She fought hard for recognition of protected title of "Social Worker"

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Good morning to you all. As Mr Johnson has just told you, I represent UFAS - that's the Union of French-speaking professional social workers in Belgium.

We are members of the International Federation of Social Workers and in this capacity co-organisers with IFSW of this event,

When we learned that the International Federation of Social Workers wished to organise a colloquy in Brussels so as to make this a European event, we immediately associated UFAS with the project. Actually these working meetings have taken place annually for over twenty years - but it is the first time the host has been Brussels and more specifically EESC.

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The co-organisers - IFSW, the International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW) and Belgian FIAS member UFAS - would like to set two objectives for our day to achieve:

- make clear the role of social workers and the added value they bring to their work in developing a society more just and more respectful of citizens' rights;
- afford social workers the opportunity to affirm the human values for which they stand guarantor.

We must however be mindful of the context in which we have to address the concerns of our agenda.

We are frequently confronted by the difficulties with which people have to contend across the various member states of the European Union.

Today, however, we are particularly shocked by the deal mongering involved in supposedly resolving the refugee crisis. How can human beings be bartered, as salt once was for silk?

Whilst this is not a political decision we would have taken, we can represent and support all those who share our indignation.

We can, as we are doing today, meet together - social workers operating throughout Europe and across the world. Our strength lies in our force of conviction, our determination and our obstinacy.

Tomorrow, representatives from the Federation travel to Geneva - to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, to carry the message from ourselves but also from other associations of social workers across Europe and worldwide.

We should remember that we have succeeded in building a transnational professional identity - and bear in mind that we there are many of us ready to defend the values which are fundamental to the Universal Declaration of the Human Rights.

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This should be reflected in every initiative we take - especially those relating to refugees and their families.

Working in partnership to promote the rights, dignity and respect for the values of refugees represents a challenge whereby the constraints imposed by the socio-economic conditions of the current crisis confront us - e.g. stereotypes and false ideas as to the dangers of integration. Social workers are the front line agents of social support whom this challenge positions directly in the firing line.

Once again social workers find themselves between the hammer and the anvil the arrival in their thousands of refugees fleeing combat zones with their women and children and the constant influx of migrants seeking to escape poverty. The response we have to deal with features arbitrary decisions and reactions justified by perceived security concerns - when urgent humanitarian support is required for the people in distress. As witnesses to these incoherences and the dangers they give rise to, we seek to intervene without compromising our values and commitments.

Our being received today at the European Economic and Social Committee derives from their having heavily invested in resolving the problems created by the arrival of refugees in massive numbers.

EESC has taken a position and drawn attention several times to the dangers of turning inwards and to the reasons why Schengen should be maintained.

We are in agreement with the orientations as recommended by EESC and shall support these as actively as our resources permit.

Let us work together to promote the rights, dignity and human and cultural values of the refugees.

Thank you,

Liliane Cocozza.

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Mr Nino Žganec (Croatia)

President of the European Association of Schools of Social Work



- Associate Professor, Head of the Study Centre of Social Work, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb *
- President of the European Association of Schools of Social Work – EASSW -
- Vice-President of the International Association of Schools of Social Work – IASSW –
- President of the Croatian Anti-Poverty Network
- Member of the Executive Committee of the European Anty-Poverty Network-EAPN -

* Department of Social Work; Teaching subjects: Theory and Methodology of Social Work; community Social Work, Social Work Ethics and Human Rights

Interest Areas;

Sociology, social policy, research methods and European social work education, international social work, social services development & organization. Deinstitutionalization, human rights of vulnerable groups, social gerontology

STUDENTS IN SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION: IMPORTANCE IN TAKING ACCOUNT OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PEOPLES AND RESPECT FOR THE VALUE AND DIGNITY OF EACH OF THEM

Tradition of professional social work shows that it goes about very dynamic and multidirectional development. Starting from so called moral education of the people profession went through an long historical way to the current orientation toward protecting and promoting of human rights. So, the social work is first of all human rights profession. Current definition of social work says that:

"Social work is a practice-based profession and an academic discipline that promotes social change and development, social cohesion, and the empowerment and liberation of people. Principles of social justice, human rights, collective

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responsibility and respect for diversities are central to social work. Underpinned by theories of social work, social sciences, humanities and indigenous knowledge, social work engages people and structures to address life challenges and enhance wellbeing."

Social work is not value neutral profession, it is not profession that can be compared with the so called objective science nor this is the profession that could be passive in the situations which are harmfull or unfavorable for the people. Social work is not unpolitical but should be political and should stream toward positive social change

Education in social work plays central role. Although there is not unique model of education in the world there are more common principles that request from the social work educators high level of education based on clear expectations that should ensure education to be in line with the highest ethical, theoretical, methodological and other standards.

Among several educational standards especially important role play those with regard on cultural and ethnic diversity and gender inclusiveness

It is very clear prescribed that with regard to cultural and ethnic diversity social work schools should aspire towards:

1. making concerted and continuous efforts to ensure the enrichment of the educational experience by reflecting cultural and ethnic diversity, and gender analysis in its programme.

2. ensuring that the programme, either through mainstreaming into all courses/modules and/or through a separate course/module, has clearly articulated objectives in respect of cultural and ethnic diversity, and gender analysis.

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3. indicating that issues regarding gender analysis and cultural and ethnic diversity, are represented in the fieldwork component of the programme.

4. ensuring that social work students are provided with opportunities to develop self- awareness regarding their personal and cultural values, beliefs, traditions and biases and how these might influence the ability to develop relationships with people, and to work with diverse population groups.

5. promoting sensitivity to, and increasing knowledge about, cultural and ethnic diversity, and gender analysis.

6. minimising group stereotypes and prejudices and ensuring that racist behaviours, policies and structures are not reproduced through social work practice.

7. ensuring that social work students are able to form relationships with, and treat all persons with respect and dignity irrespective of such persons' cultural and ethnic beliefs and orientations.

8. ensuring that social work students are schooled in a basic human rights approach, as reflected in international instruments such as the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the UN Vienna Declaration (1993).

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9. ensuring that the programme makes provision for social work students to know themselves both as individuals and as members of collective socio-cultural groups in terms of strengths and areas for further development." (Global Standards for the Education and Training of the Social Work Profession, IASSW & IFSW, 2012)

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This as well as other educational standards are aimed to ensure respecting of the differences among the peoples and nurturing of the values and dignity of each of them.

Social work students must not be saturated with the informations about prevailing economical, religious, cultural or security issues when dealing with the culturaly different people but should be able to recognize the people as human being and treat them as all other users.

Educational process in social work carries very responsible task to prepare future generations of professionals to be aware and to be able to deal with issues of human rights in the way that is in accordance with the needs of the 21st century peoples.

These tasks are possible to fulfill only when social work as profession is respected enough, if resources are available and if political will is expressed on such an manner that respect professional efforts toward socialy just society, society that is based on the highest human rights principles and that is enough wide open toward differences among the people.

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Mr José Antonio Moreno Diaz (SPAIN)

Representative of the EESC European Economic and Social Committee



GOOD MORNING LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

First of all I want to thank you for you kind invitation giving me the proud to represent the EESC at your celebration of world social work day As you know the EESC is a body of the institutional structure of EU The EESC meet together representatives of all EU states that are well-known members of the their civil societies.

The EESC members are divided in three groups representing employers, workers and a miscellaneous third group of various interests as consumers, farmers, fisheries....

We have to deal on with all EU legislation on very various grounds: transports, economics, environmental, human rights, agriculture, energy, competitivity, and of course, migration an asylum

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Our working method try to achieve our aims - our objectives - by consensus or at least- with a high degree of agreement

Nowadays EU is at stake: some various crisis are affecting our social model:

- Economical crisis
- Unemployment
- Basic rights restrictions : dangers about the respect about rule of law and fundamental rights in various EU member states

Finally the humanitarian migration crisis and the ignominious spectacle of people looking for protection (men, women and children) in an insensitive Europe only worried about itself.

In this line social workers are in the first line doing your best and trying to help these human beings and giving them a breath of humanity. But there is also a huge work yet done in this committee about this: a large number of opinions, reports and recommendations asking members states and other EU institutions to develop a common migration and asylum policy Nor only that: even saying how this policy should be.

Talking about human rights, integration, working conditions, fair and safe ways to enter EU, third countries development aid...

As example, recently we have approved some reports and opinions about the commission proposal about a new migration agenda on migration policy in EU in May 2015

Even I was the rapporteur of an opinion about a common EU list of safe countries on asylum grounds: and we said not to this list that includes countries where human rights are not safe even for its own citizens.

Last autumn the EESC decided to visit to meet with civil society organisations offering assistance to refugees in 11 member states (Hungary, Poland, Malta,

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Greece, Germany, Austria, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Sweden, Italy, Croatia) and also turkey, as these countries were most affected by the flow of refugees.

As the representative body of organised civil society to the European institutions, the EESC will act as their voice at European level.

These missions want to obtain a first-hand vision in migration countries as entrance, transit and destination countries.

Last week I was on turkey on last EESC mission about refugees: number 12

There are a lot of things that we do not know about 3 million people in turkey under "temporary protection" because turkey law does not recognize as refugee to non-European asylum seekers.

3 million people that are exhausted for waiting a never-ending solution while EU institutions give no answers...

Finally I want to say that at its plenary session of 9 and 10 December 2015 (meeting of 10 December), the European economic and social committee adopted a resolution by 174 to 8 with 9 abstentions: this is a summary

1. The EESC appreciates the important work civil society is playing in dealing with the refugees fleeing from war-torn countries, and who, therefore, deserve protection according to the Geneva Convention. Without this response, the tragic humanitarian situation which has unfolded in many European countries could have been catastrophic.

2. The European economic and social committee is directly committed to giving voice to this reality, to ensure that it is properly taken into account by the European institutions, governments and other political actors.

3. The EESC believes that the current situation requires the EU to develop safe humanitarian corridors for refugees from countries affected by wars and

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threatened by terrorism and to do this together with the countries where these refugees are mostly concentrated.

4. Beyond that we must establish a truly common European asylum system based on harmonised procedures throughout the EU. This includes uniform asylum status and mutual recognition of asylum decisions, shared responsibility and solidarity and efforts with respect to relocation and resettlement, and a revised Dublin regulation.

5. In addition, there is a need for robust, solidarity-based systems of burden-sharing, in which a permanent, fair and binding system for allocating those human beings seeking protection between all EU countries would be the first step.

6. Due to the exceptional circumstances and in line with the stability and growth pact, the additional costs of hosting refugees should not, after the thorough examination, be recognised in the public deficits of the member states.

7. The EESC is also very concerned about the current undermining of the Schengen agreement and of the principle of free movement, as it is one of the fundamental achievements benefiting EU citizens.

8. It is important to properly secure the external borders of the Schengen countries. However, reinstalling internal barriers and building walls will do nothing to bring EU citizens closer together or foster EU citizenship.

9. It is also crucial to develop immediate measures to address the root causes of the current refugee flows. The EU needs to work with countries of origin and transit on these issues and the EESC insists on the human right-based approach to be taken by the commission for this cooperation, and not only on a security-based approach. Lastly, the EESC underlines the necessity of including civil society in the dialogue with third countries.

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10. The EESC, with its long-standing experience with migration issues, in recent years mainly through the European integration/migration forum, believes integration and inclusion of refugees into our societies must be a two-way process where the social partners and other civil society organisations, together with governments and local authorities, play an essential role. Priority should be given to labor market access and, more specifically, to the recognition of qualifications and the provision of vocational and language training where needed.

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11. The European Union should launch a series of measures in reception countries and in the EU to centralize applications for employment, training, and recognition of skills.

12. In order to create the necessary social consensus across Europe, it is essential to fully respect the equal treatment and social rights of both EU citizens and refugees in Europe, with particular attention to the most vulnerable among them. Early investment in the integration of refugees into society and the labor market is important to help refugees rebuild their lives, while minimizing potential conflicts with the local population and avoiding greater costs in the future.

13. Adequate funding of local public services and a civil dialogue between refugees and the local population are key to achieving this

World Social Work Day is an important opportunity to recognize the critical role of social work today. World Social Work Day is an important opportunity to recognize the critical role of social work today.

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Ms. Jana Hainsworth (UK)

President of the European Social Platform



- Jana Hainsworth joined Eurochild as Secretary General in January 2006.
- Eurochild is the key civil society network promoting children's rights and well-being in Europe, bringing together over 170 member organisations from across 35 countries.
- In May 2015 Jana was elected President of Social Platform, the umbrella of social civil society networks in Europe.
- Jana has extensive experience and expertise in EU advocacy, social policy, children's rights and wellbeing, and organisational development.
- Prior to joining Eurochild she has worked in private consultancy in the field of communications and sustainable development.
- She has also coordinated a network of youth long-term volunteer organisations in Europe.
- She has a masters degree in environment, development and policy and a bachelor degree in Natural Sciences.
- She has lived in Belgium since 1997 and has two young daughters.

WORLD SOCIAL WORK DAY IS AN IMPORTANT OPPORTUNITY TO RECOGNIZE THE CRITICAL ROLE OF SOCIAL WORK TODAY.

World Social Work Day is an important opportunity to recognize the critical role of social work today. The profession is under-valued and is dramatically underresourced. Social work is not value neutral and should bring about positive social change. Social workers need to have an acute level of self-awareness to understand their own cultural bias, to be able to intervene in a way that is nonjudge mental and empowering, respecting the autonomy of the other.

Coming from a child rights background, the agency of the individual to influence his/her surroundings is key irrespective of physical or cognitive capacities. Interventions need to nurture that agency and individual autonomy.

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These qualities of social work become all the more important when working with refugee and migrant communities from different ethnic, cultural, religious backgrounds.

Social Platform supports a strong coordinated EU response to the crisis. We have sent strong messages to condemn the lack of humanity and compassion of Member States throughout this crisis, for example the #weapologise communication in September 2015.

We are in favor of an EU action plan on migration that supports relocation of migrants and greater solidarity among Member States. We also support safe and regular channels for migration to prevent smuggling and human trafficking. We also believe more efforts can be made to support development intervention and external policies that promote peace, poverty reduction and global solidarity.

As concerns the Facilitation Directive of 2002, it is currently highly problematic because it is open to interpretation that humanitarian interventions for undocumented migrants are illegal. Those working on the frontline can be pressurized by authorities to pass on information which goes against their moral compass and ethical and professional principles. There is therefore a need to revise the Facilitation Directive to prevent any ambiguity.

Most recently Social Platform is mobilizing around the proposal for a Pillar of Social Rights. The proposal, launched on 8th March, is not bad and could be helpful overall in rebalancing economic and social objectives in the EU. However, it risks being a 'side-show' compared to the ongoing major political decisions. For example the recent summit between the EU and Turkey reflects the impotence of the EU to steer a course respectful of dignity and human rights. Growing nationalism and self-interest among member states leaves little room for the EU to generate buy-in for a broader project of a more Social Europe.

More specifically with regards to Eurochild's work on the refugee and migrant This event was made possible with kind support from:







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crisis. As many others we are very concerned about the safety, health and future prospects of the hundreds of thousands of children arriving in Europe, many of whom are unaccompanied. The shocking numbers of Europol stating that more than 10,000 children are missing does raise concerns about trafficking and criminalization. But most of these children probably want to remain under the radar because they have a specific objective in mind of where they want to get to. Our systems are not designed to support them, but rather to intercept. In Eurochild we have been working for many years on promoting the reform of child protection systems to ensure children are not placed in institutional care.

There is a risk with the migration and refugee crisis that children are again institutionalized. Reception centers exist with several hundred children. These kinds of settings offer no possibility to treat everyone with dignity according to their rights. Alternatives do exist. Some countries e.g. the Netherlands have systems in place which allow children to be placed in families or small group homes where individualized support is available.

Ultimately many of these children will grow up and want to stay in Europe. Indeed, the EU is an ageing society and integration of migrants and refugees is a part of the solution. But how refugees and migrants are treated today will determine the extent to which they are a positive resource or indeed whether it will further destabilize and fragment our societies in the future.

Summary of her intervention is published as a blog on the Eurochild website here:<u>http://www.eurochild.org/news/blog/article/world-social-work-day-social-work-is-not-value-neutral-and-should-bring-about-positive-social-</u>

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Ms. Anna Metteri (Finland)

President of the Nordic Association of Schools of Social Work, Representative of the Nordic sub-region in the IASSW Board of Directors



- Anna Metteri lives in Ylöjärvi in Finland. She joined social work profession in 1978 in Tampere and held posts of social worker and research practitioner in mental health at the University hospital of Tampere.
- In 1989 she moved to work at the University of Tampere, where she hold posts of programme leader in social work in-service training programmes, of researcher and lecturer.
- Today she works as senior lecturer in social work at the University of Tampere. She serves as special expert in the Finnish Association of Social Workers in Health and Mental Health since the middle 1990's.
- Her fields of interest are basic and human rights, ethics, social work practices and global social work.
- She is founding member and activist of Global Social Work Finland association (established in 2002). The goal of the association is to broaden the multicultural understanding of social work and to create global solidarity. She has been academic coordinator of North South South higher education exchange programme at the University of Tampere in 2005-2015.
- In the 2000's she acted as board member of NASSW and EASSW, and since 2011 she serves as
 president of NASSW and representative of the Nordic sub-region in the IASSW Board of
 Directors.

HOW DOES SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION RESPOND TO THE REFUGEE CRISIS?

Hello everybody. I want to thank the organizers who have worked hard to build this seminar and I wish you all happy world social work day.

The title of my speech is: How does social work education respond to the refugee crisis? I start with the analysis of the word refugee crisis. Then I talk about how to educate social workers for multicultural work. I discuss the content and teaching methods in social work education to respond to the current refugee situation in Europe and reflect some special challenges in the Nordic countries.

Social work education in the Nordic universities as one academic discipline among social sciences has a responsibility to develop critical thinking based on research

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as well as educate practical professionals who understand world and change the world. Today, the need for critical thinking is more evident than ever. We have to go beyond the received ideas in social work education.

First I want to pay attention to the use of the word **refugee crisis** in media and in the everyday language. Most often it is used in the light that refugees mean a crisis to European societies. From social work point of view, we can turn the light to the roots of this forced migration and displacement of whole communities. It is the crisis in the capitalist global order with growing injustices and use of military powers instead of using diplomacy and peace negotiations in conflict situations. And it is a crisis in the European and global ruling powers and governments which have forgotten their commitments to international human rights agreements and sustainable development goals. This crisis is also a crisis of European values and human rights policies. It is forgotten that asylum seekers and refugees are human beings with human rights, similar to other people with everyday needs and hopes, with their strengths and assets to participate in decision making about their futures.

The higher education institutions in Europe have made a number of initiatives to welcome asylum seekers and refugees and to help them integrate in the receiving country. Based on the ethical foundations, teachers and students in social work educations have spesific reasons to participate in these activities and create their own ways to promote the dignity and worth of the people who are fleeing from war disaster and persecution. Social work is a human rights profession, and this is important to remember in a time, when many European countries seem to forget their commitment to international agreements of human rights.

Alerted by the current situation of asylum seekers in Europe and in the Nordic countries, the executive committee of NASSW decided to implement a survey in the Nordic countries on how social work educations respond to the refugee situation. Historically, social work education has been very much related to This event was made possible with kind support from:





national social policies and more multicultural approaches have been developd later. A special feature of a Nordic welfare state has been universalism. The idea of equality in the universalism has a return side of not paying enough attention to the differences. Today we are in a situation, where recognition of and respect for differences in social work practice is a crucial issue. The Nordic countries are multicultural, e.g. in Finland it is counted that by the year 2030 every 10th citizen has some other ethnic background than Finnish.

European Association of Schools of Social Work

EASSW

How do social work educations respond to the challenge of ethnic and culturaal diversity and the recognition of those who arrive to the country as asylum seekers and get the position as refugees. Social workers have a special mandate to help those people to integrate into the new society. The ethical foundation of social work profession gives most important answers for teaching respect for and recognition of ethnic and cultural diversity, but many social work researhers in this topic also emphasize knowledge of the path of the asylum seekers and refugees as well as understanding the trauma. There are different opinions in social work literature about the need to know about different cultures. It might be important to understand basic differences between individualist cultures and community oriented and family oriented cultures. However, a person cannot be defined only based on his or her culture without producing stereotypes. I agree with those social work practitioners who say that people have more similarities than differences.

According to some psychological research, prejudices and fear towards unknown is natural in human beings. Face to face interaction is the best way to overcome this problem also in social work education. Learning to know asylum seekers and refugees personally is a most effective way to overcome prejudices. For social education, this means that that social work schools have to include in their curriculum different opportunities for students to face to face interaction with asylum seekers and refugees. To learn about ethnic and cultural diversity has a prerequisite that students are in interaction with people from different

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Comité économique et social européen European Economic and Social Committee



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cultures. This interaction helps to understand others as fellow human beings with similar needs and hopes and everyday necessities.

How can this multicultural interaction be organized? One answer lies in the way how the schools recruit their students from different ethnic and cultural groups. If student groups are multicultural, this feature can be utilized throughout the curriculum in teaching, e.g. in small group discussions. In this interaction students learn to reflect their own cultural identity, attitudes and beliefs. Many European universities have organized opportunities for students to do voluntary work with asylum seekers and refugees. Social work students can help newcomers to learn to know how different everyday systems work in the asylum country. More advanced students can organize activities for children and discussion groups for people in reception centers. For example, at the University of Tampere, we have organized in the context of social work ethics course a period of voluntary work with asylum seekers.

Surely, one most common way of learning multicultural social work are supervised field placements, also supervised internships in countries where the culture is different from student's own culture. Students also write their thesis on the topics related to refugee and asylum seeker situation and global socil work and thus create new knowledge to enhance our understanding.

Combining art and science in social work curriculum can be an effective pedagogical method. My experience of Tampere film Festival 10th of March made me convinced that I will use documentary films in my teaching about asylum seekers' situation. Also using novels in social work education can help open doors to those worlds that are unknown to students.

Multicultural expertise consists of knowledge, skills and values. Social work value base is most important emphasizing the worth and dignity of all people. The worth of people needs not to be earned. It is based on the humanity. Recognition theory gives a good frame for social work skills, when it presents three basic

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attitudes in interaction with people: love, respect and appreciation. Social work education can utilize many proved theories like strength-based approaches, which are helping students to develop their skills and orientation in meeting with asylum seekers and refugees in their future work. Critical and structural theories need to be combined to the interaction theories to pay attention to the structural work that social workers have in front of them to help change the attitudes and policies in their societies.

To conclude, there is time for activist cultures in the European social work education and practice.

Some internet sources on higher education helping newly arrived refugees:

- <u>http://ec.europa.eu/education/policy/higher-education/doc/inspiring-practices-refugees_en.pdf</u>
- http://www.eaie.org/blog/how-higher-education-institutions-welcomerefugees/

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Ms. Josefine Johansson (Sweden) – IFSW Europe Member of the Executive Committee



- Josefine Johansson joined the social work profession in Stockholm 2003.
- She has worked as a social worker with refugees, people with substance abuse and family violence.
- Since 2009 she is a trainer in Motivational Interviewing MI - and has used this in her positions as methodology supporter training social workers as well as other professionals.
- Since she was a student Josefine has been involved in the Union of professionals SSR
- She served on the executive for five years the last two as deputy Vice President before starting to work as a professional strategist for social work at the Association in 2015.
- The last two years Josefine has been an executive member of IFSW Europe.

The Role of Social Workers to promote the Dignity and Worth of Refugees and Migrants

Josefine Johansson International Federation of Social Workers Europe



INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSISTANTS SOCIAUX FEDERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE TRABAJADORES SOCIALES

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EASSW European Association of Schools of Social Work





I want to start with presenting who IFSW Europe is. We consist...

IFSW Europe eV

- Consists of 37 associations of Social Workers from 35 countries
- Our mission is to strive for social justice, social inclusion, human rights and social development through the development of social work best practice and international co-operation.
- To promote the knowledge and expertise of Social Workers to policy makers and society in general.
- To secure social work legislation that advances social cohesion.



INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSISTANTS SOCIAUX FEDERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE TRABAJADORES SOCIALES

As the global body of social workers, who have the skills and expertise to contribute to sustained social development, we know that social workers are now at the forefront of delivering services to the millions of people caught up in the financial crisis as well as the migration situation.

Social work NGOs are employing trained social workers, from affected communities, who have the skills to work effectively with very traumatised and distressed people.

They also act as the catalyst in organising volunteers to welcome and assist refugees.

I would like to share some glimpse of the role social workers have in promoting dignity and worth of Refugees and Migrants during these last months.

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On the shores of the Mediterranean



Everyone has the right to life, freedom and personal security according to the 3rd article of UN declaration of human rights.

Social workers are trained and skilled in helping people through dramatic change in their lives. IFSW is confident that the skills and expertise of social workers are available to all agencies and governments wanting to work towards sustainable solutions to this situation.

The last mass migration of peoples following the Second World War established the role of social workers as a key component, in partnership with others, in rebuilding communities.

The adoption of social work principles such as 'involving all people to have influence over their own lives', and 'a respect for dignity and human rights ' will lead to sustainable solutions that allow people to find peace and security.

At the same time the EU and it's member states makes it almost impossible to enter the union in a safe and legal way.

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While we earlier have seen mostly men entering the overloaded boats to cross the mediterranian but as countries are making it more and more difficult for families to reunite the amount of children and women has increased. A lot of people, among them social workers are welcoming refugees on the shores of Lesbos and Pireaus facilitating their stay on the island before they continue their journey.

In the Greek refugee camps



Social workers work in the refugee camps trying to help people with their needs.

A lot of refugees have health problems or needs medical attention for other reasons like pregnancies.

Others have problems with their papers were SW try to facilitate contacts with NGO.s working with legal support that can discuss possible options to be able to find a safe place in Europe.

This is a challenge in a country where the welfare state is partly collapsed, agencies are understaffed and you need to navigate mostly in the civil society.

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Social workers try to connect refugees to the social services and organisations that can meet their needs.

There are also community centers where refugees as well as Greeks with different social issues can get assistance. They are also part of a referral system so that if they can't help you they can put you in contact with someone who can.

Social workers do this partly voluntary working at least 12 hrs. a day more or less every day. But at the end of the day they provide a service that people couldn't get anywhere else that in many cases makes a difference.

They play the part as the spider in the web that coordinate assistance from different services - a typical social worker position that I think many of us here today can relate to even if we work in a different context.

At the Central station in Vienna



These are a few of the pictures in the temporary kindergarten that was set up in Vienna's main railway station run by volunteers and social workers responding

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to the thousands of refugees as they make their journey to find safety and security.

Corridors in the railway station were lined with tables offering donated food, clothing, hygiene products and advice.

Advice on which boarders are open or closed.

Advice on how to register family members that have become lost on the journey.

Where to find a place to wash, and if there is no room left to sleep at the railway station, advice on where else to go that is safe.

When the packed trains rolled-in Social workers and volunteers find themselves standing amongst the crowds responding to one request, then another and another.

Giving guidance on the possibilities ahead, pointing to the possible places where families can rest and eat.

Many social workers moved directly into action. Work plans that were once focused on normal daily social work activities changed to supporting families without food or shelter. Assisting young women that have had to use their bodies to pay the price of journeying from extreme poverty and conflict to somewhere safe. As soon as the crisis began the social workers came together to support and advocate solutions in this situation.

At the heart of social work are the principles of respecting human dignity, actively supporting the right of people to have a say in their own development / recovery, and building people's capacity.

At a meeting organised by the Austrian Association of Social Workers for government services and NGO's responding to the crisis, social workers commented that: 'We need to now break down the traditional silos that have divided us. We need to think outside the box, share resources and work This event was made possible with kind support from:







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together in new ways to maximise our abilities'. And we've seen examples of this all over Europe. »

The Austrian social workers have reached out to social workers in all the countries that people are fleeing from and arriving in, through an electronic blog on the IFSW website. "We need to be able to connect people who are lost from their families and we need to know when another big group of refugees will arrive. We cannot get reliable information from the media or the government." they explained.

Report from the IFSW refugeee ticker 11 th of March



The refugees stranded in Idomeni still have to bear unbelievable conditions, sleeping in tents that are soaked with water and sink into the mud.

Some 800 refugees have left Idomeni and returned to Athens hoping to reach dry shelters. But still the EU is discussing the support for Greece, but there is hardly any actual support for Greece at the moment, no financial aid, no medical personnel, no support for housing. The government has started to build major

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camps for refugees. Meanwhile the people arriving are sleeping in the streets and parks.

NGOs, civilian helpers and thousands of volunteers are keeping the situation balanced somehow, on a very low level naturally. The help is punctual, depends on resources from private sources.

There are still hardly any government programs working in Greece and the refugees lack basic support, lack information about which options there are, not to speak about special care for children, for disabled, for women, for the most vulnerable groups. For illustrating the situation see the photo made in Idomeni, where a baby was born and a helper is trying to wash.

Reaching the Asylum countries





A long journey has in some aspects come to an end. Here people are trying to apply for asylum at the migration board in Malmö Sweden. They have employed a lot of social workers and other professionals to meet the vast amount of applications. Unfortunately only the unaccompanied minors can be sure to be in

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contact with a social worker and even they many times have to wait far too long to initiate that contact. Adults have no right to psychosocial support until they get their visa. Some social workers in primary health care give asylum seekers attention anyway while others are hindered by organisational obstacles. The wait for some kind of visa will be long for these people at least 24 months. During this period at least in Sweden you don't have the right to study, if you cannot prove your identity you don't have the right to work. There is a big need for voluntary services to organise meaningful activities in cooperation with the asylum seekers.

In the other picture we see unaccompanied minors and their social workers. According to research unaccompanied minors have been very successful in their integration when it comes to studies and work. Better than minors arriving with their parents actually.

Unfortunately there is a great risk that Sweden will not learn from this good example since the government is now proposing that no migrants should get a permanent VISA if they cannot support themselves through work - not even children



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Social workers from countries people flee from, countries people flee through and asylum countries will meet tomorrow and continue strengthening their capacity to support the next groups of refugees, their integration and realisation for better lives.

Unfortunately the need for social workers to speak up is greater than ever. There is an ongoing dismantling of asylum policies. Even politicians those 6 months ago talked about humanity and refugees welcome are now saying that the policy has to be equal to the lowest standards of the EU so that people escaping from war and conflicts should choose another way. The EU is closing their borders and shipping people to Turkey. Will these new policies work - no one knows. And work for whom? What we do know is that they are violation the rights of the child, human right and the European convention.

IFSW calls on governments, the European Union, other regional bodies and international agencies to show the courage of immediate action demonstrate humanity and respect for people and involve the people in decision-making about their futures. Migration policy must respect human rights; migrations policy must respect children's rights. We must all defend the dignity and worth of people no matter where they come from and what their legal status is.

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"The one that differs from me, far from hurting me,

enriches me"

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, Terre des Hommes-1939



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Mrs Janine Renier (Belgian) UFAS Belgium – ESAN EU - Member of the Executive Committee



- Janine Renier lives in Belgium. She joined Social Work profession in 1979 & held posts of Social Worker & Family Therapist in Mental Health Service – Waremme (AIGS - Interregional Association of Guidance and Health) & in Family therapy & Systemic UNIT – HERSTAL - Consultations, supervisions, research's, publications. In 1996 she becomes Trainer in IEFC - SATURNE (European Institute Long Life Training) As part of European projects Leonardo, Daphne-Multicultural understanding between cultures , cultural
- She works as Trainer with # operators training (Network practices to strengthen local social cohesion - Social Work in complexity – Social Innovations - Social Coordination - Local Networks - Institutional Violence, Violence & Sexual abuse in the family , Deinstitutionalization)

adaptations

- From 2012, she is member of the Executive Committee of UFAS & she works as Training Coordinator, responsible of methodologies & Social innovations. She is also member of the Executive Committee of ESAN - European Social Action Network & she is present in Socialplatform – in Brussels
- Her fields of interest are basic & human rights, ethics, family therapy, social work practices in individual, collective & community work, systemic approaches of organisations, methodological approaches. She is passionate by Social Systemic Innovation, Social Cohesion & intercultural approaches



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1/1 VALEURS - PRINCIPES FONDATEURS DU TS

- Respect de la valeur intrinsèque des êtres humains et de leur dignité
 - chercher à ne pas nuire,
 - promouvoir le respect de la diversité, la défense des droits humains et la justice sociale
- La profession reconnait que les droits humains doivent cohabiter avec la responsabilité sociale collective.
- L'îdée de responsabilité sociale collective rappelle que dans les faits

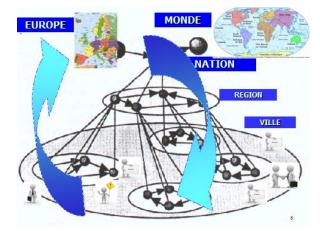
« les droits humains individuels ne peuvent être respectés au jour le jour que si chacun se sent responsable envers les autres et réalise l'importance de créer des relations réciproques à l'intérieur des communautés. »

1/2 Principes Ethique doivent être

recontextualisés

Doubles liens et paradoxes

« Souffrance éthique »







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Recommandations FITS

-Les associations professionnelles de travail social de la Grèce, de l'Islande, de l'Irlande, de l'Italie, du Portugal, de l'Espagne et du Royaume Uni se sont retrouvées ensemble pour faire campagne à propos des gouvernements qui pratiquent l'austérité.
- Les gouvernements doivent agir avec responsabilité pour la justice sociale, les droits, le bien-être de tous les peuples qui vivent dans ces Etats.

1/3-1 Méthodes de travail

- Individualisation .. Parcours d'insertion obligatoire ?????
- Collectif

14/03/2016

 Groupes de paroles, groupes thérapeutiques, groupes de loisirs

JANINE RENIER - UFAS

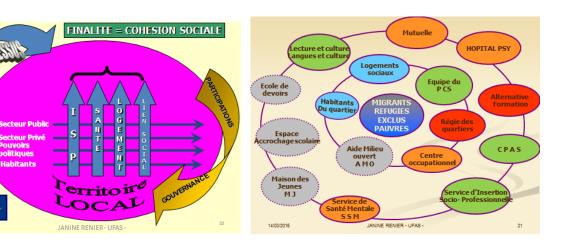
- Communautaire
 - Mise en réseau avec le milieu localculturel, socio- économique ...
 - Lien avec l'associatif ... & bénévolat

1/3-2 Bonnes pratiques dans la problématiques complexe de la migration = Florilège de terminologies

- L'exclusion sociale ne se pose pas seulement en termes de trajectoires individuelles, mais aussi en termes d'expérience collective partagée (ED)
- Travail social communautaire pour susciter l'apprivoisement dans la réciprocité des migrants et des autochtones
- Travail inter-culturel
- Travail en partenariat
- Travail en réseaux ...PSI...PSC...
- Interventions sociales
- Développement local
- Plan de cohésion sociale ...PCS



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2/2 De la Formation initiale à la formation continuée

- Panorama du travail social en Europe, les modèles différents: corporatiste, social-démocrate, libéral, transitoire, en réseaux, le brouillage des modèles
- Formation en Travail Social International Ou comment éviter le piège de l'ethnocentrisme ?
- Formation interculturelle ...consiste-t-elle à combattre les stéréotypes et les préjugés ?

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2/2 De la Formation initiale à la formation continuée

- La formation continuée, « PSI, PSC ? DPA travail en réseaux , intervention sociale »
- = Décloisonnement entre institutions, culture de la coopération et la méthodologie du 'savoir
- Dispositifs de co-formation professionnels / "usagers"/élus ->transversale et inter-institutionnelle , TRANS FORMAT ATION
- Recherche formation-action, échange de pratiques, comment la formation peut aider à conceptualiser et favoriser la recherche
- Formations conjointes (formation initiale et continuée) à mettre en place JANINE RENIER - UFAS -

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3/Explorer les possibilités de coopération

- Entre les agences de l'ONU
- et les organisations de travail social international, relais des organisations européennes, nationales voire régionales dans un processus ascendant de participation et de partenariat
- pour réactiver, renforcer et élargir la coopération existante et coordonner des actions..
- Valoriser la charte des responsabilités sociales partagées (conseil de l'Europe)

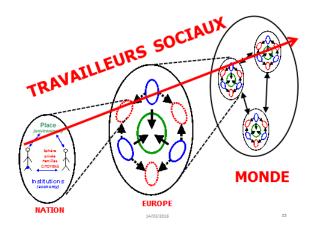
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- A imaginer , à construire , à mettre en place
- En réseaux

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Messages de Bruxelles à Genève Atelier 1: SE FORMER POUR MIEUX COOPERER, de la TRANS-FORMATION A L'ACTION Annette Boulangé & Janine Renier	<section-header><section-header><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></section-header></section-header>
Messages de Bruxelles à Genève Atelier 2 : MEDIA – STEREOTYPES – PREJUGES Chantal Hébrant & Michèle Kramer	<section-header><section-header><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></section-header></section-header>
Messages de Bruxelles à Genève Atelier 3 : INNOVER – DEVELOPPEMENT DU DUVOIR D'AGIR Geoffrey François Www.actionsocialeendanger.be	<section-header><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></section-header>

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English version





WORKSHOP 1 Messages I / How to support the ethics of Social Work at the international level ? from Brussels to Geneva Ethics of conviction Ethics of responsibility Discourse Ethics (Habernas) how to co-build an Ethics of reliance (Morin)? WORKSHOP 1 2/ To further encourage the encounter between the TS and different cultures, it is necessary to introduce courses about contemporary anthropology & inter-cultural TO BE TRAINED TO BETTER approach's COOPERATE Meeting between the values of migrants and values of the people who welcome about the way to "live well together ..." FROM TRANS-FORMATION TO ACTION Annette Boulangé & Janine Renier H U.F.A.S. 14/03/2016 JANINE RENIER - UFAS -WORKSHOP 2 Messages from I/ Rethinking the training of Social Brussels to Geneva workers to be more in connection with the reality on the ground English courses, work experiences, immersion, problem situations, civics WORKSHOP 2 education... MEDIA - STEREOTYPES - PREJUDICE 2/ How to find more ways to identify, Chantal Hébrant & Michèle Kramer develop and exploit social activities already in place?

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SYNTHESIS

EASSW/ European Association of Schools of Social Work

WORLD SOCIAL WORK DAY 03 - 14 - 2016 - Brussels - EESC -

Celebrating World Social Work Day in Brussels, Belgium - 14th March 2016 -"Working in Partnership to Promote the Rights, Dignity and Worth of Refugees in Europe"

The International Federation of Social Workers - European Region (IFSW Europe) along with the European Association of Schools of Social Work (EASSW) and Union Professionnelle Francophone des Assistants Sociaux (UFAS), IFSW's Belgian member, celebrated World Social Work Day 2016 at the European Economic and Social Committee (Comité Économique et Social Européen) in Brussels, Belgium on March 14th.

Over a hundred social workers and students of social work attended the event that focused on social work and the refugee crisis in Europe.

Ian Johnston, IFSW Europe Representative to the European Social Platform and Liliane Cocozza, President of UFAS chaired the sessions' event, welcomed participants, explained the purpose and history of WSWD events and stressed the importance of the theme.

The speakers stressed that the European Union is violating human rights and the rights of the Child by their inability to find a sustainable solution for Europe to receive and protect refugees and migrants. José Antonio Moreno Diaz, human rights lawyer at EESC, highlighted that this situation is about human beings, not "volumes" or "numbers".

Jana Hainsworth, Secretary General of Eurochild and President of the European Social Platform criticized and questioned that people helping refugees are considered criminals. Josefine Johansson from the IFSW European Executive

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committee described the role that social workers have in promoting Dignity and Worth of refugees and migrants from the reception of refugees on the shores of the Mediterranean to the asylum countries in the North of Europe.

Nino Žganec, President of EASSW and Anna Metteri, from EASSW & President of the Nordic Association of Schools of Social Work argued that the need for a critical perspective is more needed than ever and gave examples of how schools of social work in Europe have organised voluntary work with refugees. The event of the morning ended with discussions and comments from the audience.

In the afternoon, Janine Renier¹, Member of the executive Committee UFAS, Training coordinator, introduced the 3 workshops with 3 themes articulated.

These workshops were animated by different Social Workers, Teachers in social schools or Workers on social field: Annette Boulangé² & Janine Renier, Chantal Hébrant² & Michèle Kramer^{3,} Geoffrey François⁴

They co-built with the participants the message to transmit to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in Geneva.

The closing remarks were made by Mrs. Liliane Cocozza (Belgium)

A transcript of the proceedings in French is also available.

Photos from the Brussels' event on World Social Work Day – 14th March 2016 – are available on the following link:

<u>https://www.dropbox.com/sh/hpvi1mdtqphcwla/AADwFY7--</u> <u>PLBxHpAsLJJKkiBa?dl=0</u>

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