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**CHARITY PROJECT MANAGMENT ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE CHILD  
SUPPORT PLAN PROJECT FOR CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTAL  
CARE IN JIANGXI PROVINCE: IMPLEMENTATION STATUS,  
PROBLEMS AND COUNTERMEASURES**

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## ABSTRACT

Huang Hailun. Charity Project Management on the Example of the Child Support Plan Project for Children without Parental Care in Jiangxi Province: Implementation Status, Problems and countermeasures

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According to the survey results of the Ministry of Civil Affairs in 2020, there are still more than 6.436 million left-behind children in rural areas facing various problems, and the development of rural children still faces outstanding challenges. It is obviously not enough to rely solely on the government to solve the problems of left-behind children in rural areas. The report of the 19th National Congress pointed out that it is necessary to improve the care and service system for left-behind children in rural areas, and the Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee pointed out that charity should play a role in the third distribution. 2021 is the first year of the 14th Five-Year Plan and the long-term goal of 2035, and the country is paying more and more attention to the group of left-behind children in rural areas. China's charity and social work have made great achievements in the field of left-behind children, and relying on the power of social work is an effective way to solve the problem of left-behind children in rural areas. In this paper, taking the care project "Child Companion Plan" of left-behind children in L County, Jiangxi Province as an example, through literature research, interviews, participation observation and other data collection methods, the author investigates and analyzes the operation mode of "Child Companion Plan", summarizes the implementation status of "Child Companion Plan" in L County, and discusses the application of social work in the operation process of "Child Companion Plan".

Judging from the implementation of the project, the "Child Companion Plan" project itself is a systematic operation and management mechanism, which is reflected in the management of the child companion home and the child companion mother. The supporting role of "charity" to the "child companion program" is

reflected in the control of the operation and management of the project by the provincial charity association and the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation and the financial support for the project; The supporting function of “social work” to “child companion program” is embodied in training and supervision, and the application of social work methods. It is found that there are some problems in the implementation of the “Child Companion Program”, such as the lack of professionalism of child companion mothers, the lack of continuous training and supervision due to the epidemic situation, the shortage of funds for the follow-up activities of the project, the low participation of families and communities, and the lack of joint support from all sectors of society.

In view of the above problems, this paper puts forward some suggestions for the optimization of the “Child Companion Plan” project: first, we should strengthen the professional construction, on the one hand, children's companion mothers should strengthen their self-professional knowledge learning, charitable organizations should improve their professional service level and the management ability of project managers through training and supervision, on the other hand, relying on local professional social work institutions and universities to build a team of children's service talents suitable for Jiangxi and improve the corresponding talent mechanism; Second, it is necessary to improve the financial support for the project and raise the professional level of fundraising for the project; Third, advocate the participation of family and community, improve the participation of guardians, expand the participation methods of guardians, and give full play to the participation subjectivity of guardians and communities; The fourth is to seek multi-party continuous participation and concern, strengthen the linkage support between government groups and organizations for the project, improve the service network construction for left-behind children, and set up local volunteer teams to let more resources benefit left-behind children in rural areas of Jiangxi.

*Keywords:* child companion program; Care project for left-behind children; Social work; charitable organization

## АНОТАЦІЯ

Хуан Хайлун. Управління благодійним проектом на прикладі проекту “План супроводу дітей” для дітей, які залишилися без батьківського піклування у провінції Цзянсі: статус реалізації, проблеми та заходи протидії

Магістерська робота на здобуття ступеня “магістр” за спеціальністю 073 “Менеджмент”. Волинський національний університет імені Лесі Українки. Луцьк, 2024.

Згідно з результатами опитування Міністерства цивільних справ у 2020 році, в сільських районах все ще залишається понад 6,436 мільйона дітей, які живуть без батьків і стикаються з різноманітними проблемами, а розвиток дітей в сільській місцевості продовжує стикатися з великими викликами. Очевидно, що лише на уряд покладатися для вирішення проблем дітей, які живуть без батьків у сільській місцевості, недостатньо. У доповіді 19-го Національного з’їзду вказувалося, що необхідно вдосконалити систему догляду та обслуговування для таких дітей у сільській місцевості, а на П’ятій пленарній сесії Центрального комітету 19-го скликання було зазначено, що благодійність має відігравати значну роль у третинному розподілі. 2021 рік є першим роком реалізації 14-го П’ятирічного плану та довгострокової цілі на 2035 рік, і країна все більше приділяє увагу дітям, які залишаються без батьків у сільських районах. Благодійність та соціальна робота в Китаї досягли великих успіхів у сфері підтримки таких дітей, і опора на силу соціальної роботи є ефективним способом вирішення проблем дітей, які залишаються без батьків у сільській місцевості. У цій роботі, взявши як приклад проект догляду "План супроводу дітей" для дітей, які живуть без батьків у повіті L провінції Цзянсі, автор, використовуючи методи збору даних, такі як дослідження літератури, інтерв’ю, спостереження за участю, досліджує та аналізує модель роботи “Плану супроводу дітей”, узагальнює стан реалізації “Плану супроводу дітей” у повіті L та обговорює застосування соціальної роботи у процесі реалізації "Плану супроводу дітей". Судячи з реалізації проекту, сам проект “План супроводу дітей” є систематичним механізмом управління та функціонування, що відображається в управлінні супроводом дітей та матерями-супровідниками. Підтримуюча роль “благодійності” у “Плані супроводу дітей” відображається у

контролі за функціонуванням та управлінням проектом з боку провінційної благодійної асоціації та Китайського фонду допомоги бідним, а також у фінансовій підтримці проекту; підтримуюча функція “соціальної роботи” у “Плані супроводу дітей” полягає у навчанні та нагляді, а також у застосуванні методів соціальної роботи. Виявлено, що під час реалізації "Плану супроводу дітей" існують певні проблеми, такі як недостатній професіоналізм матерів-супровідників дітей, недостатнє постійне навчання та нагляд через епідемічну ситуацію, нестача коштів для наступних заходів проекту, низька участь сімей та громад, а також недостатня підтримка з боку всіх секторів суспільства.

З огляду на зазначені проблеми, у цій роботі пропонується кілька рекомендацій для оптимізації проекту “План супроводу дітей”: по-перше, необхідно посилити професійну підготовку, з одного боку, матері-супровідники дітей повинні посилити своє професійне навчання, благодійні організації повинні підвищити рівень своїх професійних послуг та управлінські навички керівників проектів через навчання та нагляд, з іншого боку, слід покладатися на місцеві професійні установи соціальної роботи та університети для створення команди фахівців із обслуговування дітей, відповідної для Цзянсі, та вдосконалення відповідного механізму підготовки кадрів; по-друге, необхідно покращити фінансову підтримку проекту та підвищити професійний рівень збору коштів для проекту; по-третє, потрібно заохочувати участь сімей та громад, підвищувати участь опікунів, розширювати методи участі опікунів та надавати повну можливість суб'єктності участі опікунів та громад; по-четверте, слід прагнути багатосторонньої постійної участі та уваги, зміцнювати зв'язки підтримки між урядовими групами та організаціями для проекту, покращувати побудову мережі послуг для дітей, які живуть без батьків, та створювати місцеві волонтерські команди, щоб більше ресурсів приносило користь дітям, які залишаються без батьків у сільських районах Цзянсі.

*Ключові слова:* план супроводу дітей; проект догляду за дітьми, що залишаються без батьків; соціальна робота; благодійна організація

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## INTRODUCTION

China's charity and social work have made great achievements in the field of left-behind children, and relying on the power of social work is an effective way to solve the problem of left-behind children in rural areas. In this paper, taking the care project "Child Companion Plan" of left-behind children in L County, Jiangxi Province as an example, through literature research, interviews, participation observation and other data collection methods, the author investigates and analyzes the operation mode of "Child Companion Plan", summarizes the implementation status of "Child Companion Plan" in L County, and discusses the application of social work in the operation process of "Child Companion Plan".

*The purpose* of the master's thesis is to explore the management of a charity project by analyzing the implementation status, problems, and countermeasures of the "Child Companion Plan" project for left-behind children in Jiangxi Province.

To achieve the goal, the following *tasks* have been defined:

- to analyze theory and method of project team management;
- to explain the particularity of project team formation;
- to investigate the factors affecting the formation and management of the project team;
- to investigate charity and social worker;
- to do business Analysis of Child Care "Child Companion Program";
- to analyze Technical Analysis of Caring for Left-behind Children's "Child Companion Program" Charity Project;
- to do Left-behind Children Care "Child Companion Program" charity project organizational analysis;
- to explain Financial Analysis of Caring for Left-behind Children's "Child Companion Program" Charity Project;
- to analyze Project Risk;
- to develop the content and scope of work under the "Child Companion Program" for left-behind children;

- to investigate left-behind children's "Child Companion Program" charity project resources;
- to analyze cost management of charity project of "Child Companion Program" for left-behind children.

*The object of research* is the charity project "Child Companion Plan" for left-behind children in Jiangxi Province.

*The subject of the study* is the management processes, issues, and effective countermeasures in the implementation of the "Child Companion Plan" charity project.

*Research methods* include literature research, interviews, participation observation and other data collection methods.

*The practical significance* is that individual recommendations and conclusions formulated in the master's research can be directly used in the educational process when studying and teaching the disciplines of the relevant direction.

*Structure of work.* The master's thesis consists of an introduction, three chapters, conclusions, and a list of used sources.



## **CHAPTER 1. THE THEORY AND METHOD OF THE FORMATION AND MANAGEMENT PROCESS OF THE PROJECT TEAM**

### **1.1 Theory and method of project team management**

#### 1.1.1 Embedding theory

The word “embedding” was first put forward by Karl Polanyi. At first, it was used to explain the relationship between politics and economy and religion and society. Polanyi explained the labor force, land and other factors in the market from the two directions of “morality” and “country”, and never left the “society” in the development process. If all the factors in the market try to leave the society, the result will only be the “protection” of the society, which means the “protective movement” of the society, also called “reverse embedding”.

Wang Sibin, a Chinese scholar, put forward the “embedding” in the field of social work in China. He pointed out that the social service field in China is mainly the traditional social work that bears the main service function. When the professional social work is restored and rebuilt, the two are not in conflict and equal relationship, but the professional social work is “embedded” in the traditional social work for survival and development. At the same time, he pointed out that the main body of “embedding” is professional social work, which includes social work educators and social work activities. Professional social work “embeds” the traditional social service fields in China-government departments, people's organizations, enterprises and institutions and other organizations with administrative colors, and the services they provide are administrative. ①Chen Tao pointed out the role of social work in rural revitalization and studied how social work intervened in rural revitalization. ②With the further research, Wang Sibin put forward the characteristics of “collaborative” development based on the theory of “embedded”

development, and “collaborative” refers to the simultaneous development of the two. He also pointed out that social work and administrative social work are now moving towards “integrated” development. Balanced “integration” development is the advanced stage of “embeddedness” development. They are integrated with each other, can't be separated, learn from each other, are different, but also coexist and prosper. He emphasized that balanced “integrative” development is a social work development model that conforms to China’s national conditions and the requirements of social governance modernization.

### 1.1.2 Theory of voluntary failure

The theory of voluntary failure was put forward by Professor Lester M. Salamon, who believed that the voluntariness, spontaneity and non-profit of non-profit organizations and voluntary organizations would lead to “voluntary failure”. The root causes of “volunteer failure” are the lack of charitable resources of non-profit organizations, the unprofessional voluntary action, the uneven imbalance of volunteer resources and services and the paternalistic style of charity. The lack of charitable resources is manifested in the fact that non-profit organizations have no operating income, and a large part of the funds come from donations and government financial support. The instability of donation funds and the uncertainty of financial funds easily lead to a funding gap, which leads to a relatively low quality of volunteer service and a relatively small number of participants. Secondly, the service of non-profit organizations is unprofessional. Because most of them are volunteers who have not received professional training, their professionalism is insufficient, their services are limited, their professionalism is generally not high, their volunteers are unstable and unsustainable, and their service resources are limited, which makes them “volunteer failure” when providing services. The uneven and unbalanced volunteer service is manifested in the fact that some vulnerable groups can receive services, while some vulnerable groups can't enjoy them, and the resource allocation is

unreasonable. The paternalism of charity means that those who have charitable resources and grasp the lifeblood of non-profit organizations have greater decision-making power when allocating and using rights and resources, which leads to the existence of undemocratic decision-making.

## **1.2 Explain the particularity of project team formation.**

According to the data of the Ministry of Civil Affairs, in 2020, the number of rural left-behind children in China was 6.436 million, of which more than 90% were distributed in the central and western provinces. Compared with the 9 million left-behind children in 2016, the number of left-behind children has decreased in recent years, but this 6 million is still a considerable data, and the growth of these left-behind children has greatly affected the future of China.

In terms of regional distribution, the province with the largest number of left-behind children is Sichuan Province, which is about 765,000. Together, the left-behind children in Anhui, Hunan, Henan, Jiangxi, Hubei and Guizhou provinces account for 69.5% of the total number of left-behind children in China. More than 98% of left-behind children are taken care of by grandparents, and a small number are taken care of by other relatives and friends. According to the age structure and schooling situation of left-behind children, left-behind children in rural areas account for 21.7% of the total, 67.4% of them are 6-13 years old, 10.9% are 14-16 years old, and 89.1% are under 14 years old.

In 2019, the Opinions on Further Improving the Care Service System for Left-behind Children and Children in Difficulties in Rural Areas pointed out that our country should strengthen the construction of grassroots children's work team. Especially in poor rural areas, there is a shortage of grassroots children's workers, and children face more problems. The opinion also pointed out that children's care and protection can be handled by members of village (neighborhood) committees,

university student village officials or professional social workers, and professionals such as social work professionals, psychological counseling professionals and legal workers can provide services that meet the needs of left-behind children in rural areas, such as psychological counseling, emotional counseling and rights protection.

① China Rural Children's Development Report 2021 pointed out that at present, China's child protection work has made great progress, but there are still big problems, especially the professional development of rural children's directors lags behind the requirements of urban-rural integration, and the professional level of rural children's directors cannot meet the needs of care and protection of left-behind children in rural areas; There are relatively few social organizations serving in rural areas, so it is difficult to cover all children in need, and the demand for social workers in rural areas in China is still strong. As a care project for left-behind children in rural areas, the "Child Companion Program" has been running for six years, which provides a path for building a contingent of rural social work professionals, giving play to the third distribution role of charity and improving the care and protection service system for left-behind children. Studying the advantages and disadvantages in the operation of the project is very important for perfecting the "Child Companion Program" project, further promoting the localization of social work, and promoting the project to truly benefit the left-behind children in rural areas and play an effective role.

The main contradiction in our society has been transformed into the contradiction between the people's growing need for a better life and the unbalanced development, which puts forward a clearer requirement for the construction of our social security system. The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China pointed out that the government can cover all the needs of groups at different levels. Charity plays a supplementary role in the field of social assistance and social welfare, and can effectively improve the care service system for left-

behind children in rural areas. The Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee also pointed out that it is necessary to play the role of the third distribution, develop charity, and at the same time make use of mass organizations and social organizations to involve social workers in social governance.

On March 16th, 2016, the Fourth Session of the 12th National People's Congress passed the Charity Law of the People's Republic of China, which made the charity in China have laws to follow, formed an atmosphere of good development of charity in society, and injected great strength and vitality into charity in China. Relevant reports show that by November 2021, there were 9,480 registered charitable organizations in China, and 30 internet fundraising platforms have been launched. The concept of charity for all and charity for the convenience of the people is deeply rooted in the hearts of the people.

In 2021, the number of applicants for the national professional level examination for social workers reached 829,000, a record high. More than 40,000 social workers provide services in the fields of old-age care, child care, assistance and governance. In the future, the charity and social work service model will play a huge role in the field of left-behind children in rural areas.

In this context, we set up a charity project "Child Companion Plan" to care for left-behind children, so as to change their situation and provide them with spiritual and material care. Help left-behind children grow up healthily and happily.

### **1.3 Factors affecting the formation and management of the project team**

There are many factors that affect the formation and management of the project team, some of which include:

(1) Organizational structure: The hierarchical structure, decision-making process and power distribution of the organization will directly affect the formation and management of the project team.

(2) Project objectives and scope: The scale, expected results and timetable of the project will affect the scale of the team to be formed and the skill requirements of the members.

(3) Leadership style: The management style and ability of the project manager or leader have a far-reaching impact on the formation and management of the project team.

(4) Skill and experience of members: The skill level and experience of team members will determine their roles and responsibilities in the project.

(5) Communication: Effective communication is the key to the success of the project, and communication methods and channels will affect teamwork and coordination efficiency.

(6) Risk management: The risk management strategies and methods of the project will determine the allocation of project team members and the flexibility of the team.

(7) Resource availability: The availability of human, material and financial resources will directly affect the formation and management of the team.

(8) Constraints: Constraints such as time constraints, budget constraints and regulatory requirements will also bring challenges and influences to the formation and management of the project team.

Therefore, the factors affecting the formation and management of the project team mainly include the following aspects: the ability and skill level of team members, communication and collaboration ability, leadership style and team culture, project objectives and budget, project scope and complexity, external environment and risk factors. The ability and skill level of team members directly affect the implementation effect and quality of the project, and good communication and cooperation ability can ensure effective information transmission and good cooperation atmosphere among team members. Leadership style and team culture will affect the cohesion and execution of the team, and may also affect the work

enthusiasm and satisfaction of team members. In addition, the project objectives and budget, project scope and complexity will also have an important impact on the formation and management of the project team, because they determine the overall scale and difficulty of the project. Finally, the external environment and risk factors also need to be taken into account, because they may adversely affect the progress and results of the project. Therefore, the establishment and management of the project team need to comprehensively consider the above factors to ensure the smooth progress and success of the project.

## **CHAPTER II.**

### **PROVIDE ANALYSIS OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION.**

#### **2.1 related concepts**

##### **2.1.1 Children left behind**

The word "staying behind" comes from ancient times. When the emperor went out to war, the prince was an important official guarding the capital, which was called "staying behind". Extending to children, left-behind children are a group of children separated from their parents. However, for the specific connotation and classification of left-behind children, there are different definitions in academic circles at present. Liu Zhijun thinks that only children whose father and mother both go out and stay at home can be called left-behind children, and those whose parents are only outside cannot be called left-behind children. Zhou Hanping put forward an objection, arguing that whether both parents go out or one parent goes out, it is missing for the family structure, and there is no qualitative difference between single staying and double staying. Wu Ni thinks that only left-behind children who are 6-16 years old and are receiving nine-year compulsory education can be called left-behind children group. Ye Jingzhong believes that there is a time limit for left-behind children. Usually, children who are left behind by others can only be called left-behind children if their parents go out to work for more than half a year. Based on the definition of the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the age of left-behind children is defined as under the age of 16. On this basis, it is subdivided into 0-3 years old left-behind infants, 3-6 years old left-behind preschool children, 6-12 years old left-behind school children and 12-16 years old left-behind teenagers. In the Opinions of the State Council on Strengthening the Care and Protection of Left-behind Children in Rural Areas promulgated in 2016, it is pointed out that left-behind children are minors under the age of 16 whose parents go out, or one of them goes out and the



other has no guardianship ability. ⑤ The Blue Book of Left-behind Children promulgated in 2020 divides left-behind children into left-behind children without their father, left-behind children without their mother and left-behind children with their parents. According to the authoritative definition of the government and the implementation of the "Child Companion Program", this paper holds that the left-behind children are children aged 0-16 who has one or both parents going out to work and staying at home.

### 2.1.2 Charity and social worker

Article 3 of the Charity Law of the People's Republic of China promulgated in 2016 stipulates that charitable activities refer to the following public welfare activities voluntarily carried out by natural persons, legal persons and other organizations by donating property or providing services; Article 8 stipulates that a charitable organization refers to a non-profit organization established according to law with the purpose of conducting charitable activities for the society. Charitable organizations can take the form of foundations, social organizations and social service institutions. When Wang Zuoquan interpreted the Charity Law, he combined the definition of the Charity Law and put forward the concept of "great charity". He pointed out that charity should not only include traditional poverty alleviation and disaster relief, but also include cultural education, ecological environmental protection, community development, sports and health, etc. All public welfare undertakings can be called charity fields. Xu Daowen thinks that "charity" and "public welfare" are equated in the Charity Law. Charity field is public welfare field, and charity activities are public welfare activities. From the charity practice in China, the services provided by charitable organizations in China have gradually expanded from the traditional poverty relief to improving China's education and cultural environment, improving people's living environment and ecological environment, and

improving people's happiness. Wang Sibin also defined social work, thinking that social work is also an altruistic profession. According to scientific theories and methods, it helps people in need. Its essence is also a helping activity, which is relatively professional and specialized. Generally speaking, there are similarities and differences between charity and social work.

According to the above concepts and embedding theory, charity and social worker refers to the mutual integration of charity and social work; In the process of charity activities, the professional value concept of social work is referenced and integrated, and the theories, methods and skills of social work are used. Charity and social work complement each other in the service process, and social assistance and social support are provided to groups in need. This paper studies how the value concept of social work, professional theories, methods and skills are integrated into the “Child Companion Program”, a charity project, and what functions it plays.

## **2.2 Business Analysis of Child Care “Child Companion Program”**

### **2.2.1 Research on the Interaction between Charity Projects and Social Work**

From the perspective of fate, social work can follow the religious field, and there is a great correlation between social work and religion. In the past, religion often took in orphans and held charity activities. Lu Chengren believes that the development of Christian philanthropy has influenced the formation of social work theories and methods to a certain extent, and social work has gradually formed its own set of theories by drawing lessons from Christian theology. Wu Xianhong, Yang Ke and others believe that the practice of Christian churches to help the poor is the reason for shaping the methods of case, group and community work in social work service centers, which affects the core of social work. Gong Xiaojie and Zhang Rong talked about their development process and pointed out the trend of integration. The two scholars believe that the objects, ideas and functions of social work are similar to

those of charity, and they belong to the common goal of the two fields. With the passage of time and the continuous development of society, the number of clients and the diversification of needs have been further subdivided and began to differ along their respective tracks. Charity gradually leans towards economic assistance, the essence of which is to raise funds and distribute donations, which is also the function of most charitable organizations in China. However, social work has gradually formed a major and a profession, with a complete set of theories and working methods, and played a role in preventing and solving problems. Both sides focus on helping the disadvantaged groups in their respective development fields, and the two also overlap.

From the perspective of interaction, Yun Feng pointed out that social work and charity play an irreplaceable and indispensable role in social governance. Therefore, in the current and future construction, strengthening the integration of social work and charity is of great significance and positive significance for promoting social governance, people's livelihood construction and social well-being. Zhao Huan and Xu Xuanguo believe that public welfare undertakings should learn from the professionalism and morality of social work, learn the "ethical requirements" of social work in the process of service, and social work should give full play to its own advantages and combine local social services to explore a professional charity road.

Ji Wenxiao and ying wang talked about the important role of social work in promoting the development of charity, and explained how social work promoted the development of charity from the aspects of theory, talents, services, resources and the concept of helping others.

Yu Cuijie pointed out that in order to make charity play a more effective role and promote social stability, the value concept of social work, role theory and community work can be used to help the professional development of charity in the process of service.

From the perspective of interactive mode, Liu Wei proposed that social work should be introduced at the same time when public welfare projects are implemented according to the demand-oriented model of “public welfare projects+social work”, so that social work can take root in the local area, improve the service effect of public welfare projects with social work, realize their common development, and build a benign interactive relationship between public welfare and social workers. Lai Denghao and Ma Lu Ye believe that charity needs the transmission of social workers. The promulgation of the Charity Law has made the relationship between social work and charity closer and improved the acceptance of social work among the public. After studying and investigating some non-profit organizations, Chen Weilei concluded that non-profit organizations will improve the professionalism of non-profit organization projects through cooperation with social work institutions, public welfare research institutes and social work majors in colleges and universities.

### 2.2.2 Research Status of “Child Companion Program”

At present, there are few literatures on the "Child Companion Program", which can be roughly divided into the following categories. First, it studies the project operation of the "Child Companion Program", and analyzes the roles played by all parties during the project operation and the operation effect in Sichuan and other regions. Among them, Yu Xiaojiao's research has statistical significance, which proves that left-behind children can improve their mental health level by participating in the "Child Companion Program" and interacting with their "Child Companion Mom", which is manifested in their being more active in school, more interested in learning, and friendlier with classmates and teachers. The second is the research on the development countermeasures of Zhong Hui's promotion of the specialization of "children with mothers". The third is the research on the significance of the "Child Companion Program". Most of these articles are published by the Communist Youth League and foundations.

### 2.2.3 Research on the Problems of Left-behind Children

Affected by different national conditions, the problem of left-behind children is also different. From a regional perspective, the problem of left-behind children is concentrated in developed areas such as Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe and South America. In Europe and the United States, because the household registration system is relatively loose, families usually carry children with them, so there is no concept of left-behind children. Bryant's research shows that in 2015, about 6 million children in the Philippines became left-behind children because their parents went overseas to work. According to the research data of UNICEF, African countries have produced a large number of left-behind children because of the migration of refugees and the overseas export of adult labor. About 48% of households in Tanzania have the phenomenon of labor migration, and Indonesia and Sri Lanka are the countries where most left-behind children are due to the export of labor.

#### (1) Mental health

Fan Xinghua and others think that ordinary children will adapt to society more easily than left-behind children, and left-behind children's low self-esteem and strong sense of loneliness have a negative impact on their communication and adaptation. In her research, Zhang Junling found that children who lack family warmth are prone to mood swings and rebellious psychology. Yang Wenhui and Xiong Ge used the Depression Scale to screen adolescents' depression in China, and found that whether left-behind children lack parental companionship is highly related to whether they suffer from depression. Lack of parental companionship makes adolescents depressed, difficult to solve, and gradually move towards depression. When Wang Qian investigated the depression of more than 1000 left-behind children in northeast Jiangxi and analyzed the influencing factors, he found that the detection rate of depression symptoms of left-behind children was nearly 40%, and family factors

were the main factors of depression of left-behind children. Zhou Yangen studied the self-acceptance and interpersonal emotion of left-behind children, and found that left-behind children have a higher sense of tolerance and the lowest sense of cooperation. Qin Min and Zhu Xiao have made a detailed study on the difference of the influence caused by parents' going out, and it will have a greater impact on children if their mothers go out to work and leave their fathers to take care of them. Relatively speaking, in terms of emotion, the mother's performance is more delicate, and her communication with her children is relatively close, so it is easier to resolve the negative emotions of children in the process of growing up, so the mother's companionship plays a more important role in the process of children's growth. After research, Parrenas pointed out that parents who go out to work can indeed bring higher material wealth to their children, but the spiritual wealth of left-behind children is irreplaceable, which is manifested in their lack of spiritual world, declining ideological quality and relatively closed personality.

## (2) Behavior

Zhou Zongkui believes that left-behind children are prone to deviation in personality development, especially in the process of socialization. Duan Chengrong combined with the census data to analyze the reasons for the bad behavior of left-behind children. According to the data analysis of the sixth population census, most of the left-behind children in rural areas in China are taken care of by grandparents from generation to generation. Most of the caregivers are weak, have a low education level, have insufficient care and supervision for left-behind children, and it is difficult to effectively correct the psychological and behavioral problems of left-behind children. Fan Zhiguang's research found that left-behind children have a low sense of security because their parents are not around, and they are easy to protect themselves through violence and take more radical actions to resist external bullying. According to some scholars' surveys, left-behind children lack the companionship of their parents, seek a sense of belonging from the Internet and indulge in video games,

which is much higher than that of non-left-behind children. Hu Hongwei's research proves that left-behind children need capable and quality caregivers, and their ability and quality directly affect their behavior.

Psychological problems and behavioral problems go hand in hand. Dai Binrong pointed out that left-behind children often have psychological problems such as timidity, introversion, loneliness and inferiority, and these psychological problems will be obvious, showing behavioral problems such as unsociable, violence and escape, which in turn will aggravate the psychological problems of left-behind children.

### (3) Learning and education

Fan Xianzuo spot-checked the results of left-behind children and found that the results of left-behind children were generally lower than those of non-left-behind children. Zhou Zongkui and Pinky Cheung believe that the problem of educational equity is involved between left-behind children and non-left-behind children. Educational equity is not only reflected in the fairness of the educational process, but also in the fairness of the educational starting point of each left-behind child and the fairness of the final result of education. Especially for left-behind children in rural areas, their ancestors' educational concepts are relatively backward, and their families have less educational capital. Ren Xiuer takes the "Child Companion Program" as the research object, and through collecting questionnaire data, it is fully proved that social services for left-behind children can also make up for the lack of parental supervision in learning, and the companionship of relatives can improve their academic performance to a certain extent. Edwards found that the dropout rate of left-behind children is higher than that of non-left-behind children through the study of the Philippines. They lack parental supervision and education, are addicted to other things, and their academic performance fluctuates greatly. In India, the problems faced by female left-behind children are more serious. After adult men go out to work, girls at home need to bear more domestic services, which will not only

face more pressure in life, but also affect their studies and even lose the opportunity of education. Through the study of Mongolia, Batbaatar found that the learning conditions in rural areas of Mongolia are relatively poor, the school infrastructure is dilapidated, teachers and other professionals are lacking, and educational resources are in short supply, which directly affects the education of left-behind children.

#### (4) Personal safety

Leon P.E. once made a survey of American students and found that 8% of them were threatened at school. Wang Ke believes that children who lack supervision are often unaware of the dangers of certain behaviors and environments and have poor self-help ability, resulting in injuries, disabilities and even loss of life. In addition, girls are a special group for the safety protection of left-behind children. They lack physiological common sense during their development, and they often don't know who to talk to when they are hurt by bullying, abuse, seduction and so on. ⑧ Amato and Gilbreth found that the physical health status of left-behind children was obviously inferior to that of non-left-behind children. Song Yueping found that the prevalence rate of left-behind children was generally high, especially those whose mothers went out.

#### 2.2.4 Care and protection policies for left-behind children

In March 2006, China's first national-level policy on the protection of left-behind children, the State Council's Opinions on Solving the Problem of Migrant Workers, was issued, which pointed out the need to pay attention to the protection of children left behind by farmers. In 2016, the State Council issued the Opinions on Strengthening the Care and Protection of Left-behind Children in Rural Areas, which was the first document issued by the State Council to systematically clarify the protection policies, measures and working mechanism of left-behind children, and put forward specific instructions for the care and protection of left-behind children in



rural areas in China. In 2017, the Ministry of Civil Affairs issued the "Notice on Launching a Special Action for the Care and Protection of Left-behind Children in Rural Areas", which brought love and hope to solve the problem of 380,000 left-behind children in rural areas. In 2018, the Notice of the Ministry of Civil Affairs on Launching the National Demonstration Activities for the Care and Protection of Left-behind Children in Rural Areas and the Protection of Children in Difficulties proposed that "efforts should be made to build a number of demonstration areas for the care and protection of left-behind children in rural areas with leaders' attention, sound systems, effective mechanisms, strong measures and standardized services", which showed that the state paid more attention to the problem of left-behind children.

In 2019, with the country's new round of institutional reform, the civil affairs department set up a department dedicated to providing welfare services for children—the Child Welfare Department. With regard to strengthening support for orphans, it is proposed to further improve the ability to protect and care for minors, and urge relevant parties to strengthen supervision over minors. Zhao Yong believes that China's current social security work is in a comprehensive and in-depth development stage, and it is urgent to improve the relevant systems and their operational capabilities.

After the promulgation of “Opinions on Strengthening the Care and Protection of Left-behind Children in Rural Areas” in the State Council, local governments at all levels responded positively. According to this guidance document, they formulated and issued corresponding implementation opinions or plans for the care and protection of left-behind children and implemented relevant plans.

In Zhanhua District, Binzhou, Shandong Province, by strengthening the construction of care and protection mechanism for left-behind children, the three-level care and protection system of "one center, one base and one liaison officer" has been improved, and an activity place has been set up for left-behind children in the

village, and an activity center for left-behind children has also been set up in schools to help them grow up healthily.

Fujian Province plans to realize the joint efforts of families, governments, schools and communities and the participation of social forces, and take measures such as compulsory reporting, emergency response, evaluation and assistance, guardianship intervention and source prevention to ensure that left-behind children in rural areas can be effectively monitored.

In 2018, the civil affairs system of Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province realized the monthly update of the data of left-behind children; Supervise and urge the signing of the Confirmation of the Responsibility of Entrusted Guardianship for Left-behind Children; Establish a “children's care and protection home”, and every child in distress has a corresponding village cadre, volunteer or relatives and neighbors to care for and protect; Professional social organizations have been introduced to expand the scope of protection and improve social participation.

The Civil Affairs Department of Anhui Province advises parents to take care of their children as much as possible when they go out, publicize the policies related to the care and protection of left-behind children and children in distress in districts (villages), and establish rescue and protection institutions for minors and child welfare institutions; Children’s supervisors and village (residential) children's directors achieve full coverage. At the same time, increase the purchase of care services for left-behind children in rural areas and children in distress, so that professionals can engage in professional things.

## 2.2.5 Business analysis summary of the project

From these conditions, the project is in line with the national policies and guidelines. At the same time, the state also has corresponding support policies for left-behind children, so once the project is selected and implemented, it will certainly gain something. Carrying out the "Child Companion Program" under the guidance of

major policies and guidelines can not only get commercial economic rewards, but also get spiritual satisfaction. Return to society while making profits.

### **2.3 Technical Analysis of Caring for Left-behind Children's "Child Companion Program" Charity Project**

The technical analysis of the application of social worker and charity in the implementation of "Child Companion Program" is an analysis of how social work is "embedded" in charity. In the process of project operation, it is inseparable from social work to guide the work of children's companion mothers from a professional perspective, and at the same time, children's companion mothers apply the theoretical knowledge of social work to the service of left-behind children. Charitable organizations' support for the project is reflected in the introduction, overall management and financial support of the project.

The "Child Companion Program" project is a national care project for left-behind children under the background of national policies. When the project was introduced to Jiangxi, the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, as the initiator of the project, signed a cooperation agreement with Jiangxi Charity Federation, which introduced the project to Jiangxi, and the local government of Jiangxi provided policy support and personnel support, and experts from public welfare research institutes provided professional support, and jointly promoted the "Child Companion Program" project to benefit left-behind children in rural areas of Jiangxi Province.

#### **2.3.1 Technical application of training and supervision**

##### **(1) Training**

Training can improve the professional skills of children's mothers, and the quality of training directly affects the service level of children's mothers. The best-selected children's companion mothers have to undergo twice-yearly training by the Public Welfare Institute and twice-yearly training by the Jiangxi Charity Federation

to master the working methods and skills of children. The arrangement and design of the training content of children's companion mothers in L county is determined according to the needs of the project progress. At first, it is necessary to investigate the basic situation of left-behind children in the project area, and summarize the urgent problems that need to be solved for left-behind children in L county according to the investigation results. Professional teachers responded quickly and conducted the first training for children's companion mothers in L county through online training.

I became a child companion's mother last year (July 2020). So far, I have participated in two trainings, one online and one offline, mainly because the teachers in Beijing gave us lessons. (Zhu Mama, DQ Village, RF Town) With the constant contact between children's companion mothers and left-behind children, the problems of left-behind children in L County have gradually become clear. Children's companion mothers report their work in the group every month, and the staffs of Jiangxi Charity Federation Project Office collect the problems of children's companion mothers and carry out training with problems and solutions. In August, 2020, the senior and middle-level backbone training class of children's companion mother project was held in Nanchang. The middle-level backbone children's companion mother learned the design and development of children's companion home activities, game-leading promotion training, game creation and adaptation, participatory reading, and classroom expression training for intermediate trainers. The children's companion mothers trained by senior backbone have learned the knowledge and advanced experience of positive discipline in family education, improvement of children's reading skills and methods, child protection, social work for children and adolescents, and practical application of child development psychology.

In December, 2020, Jiangxi backbone training course of children's companion mother project started in Wuyuan, offering courses such as "ice-breaking game",

“language characteristics of confident expression” and “key review and promotion of picture book activity design”.

In April, 2021, the province's “Child Companion Mom” training class started in Ji 'an. Experts and teachers from China Public Welfare Research Institute of Beijing Normal University will teach children's roles in different periods and methods of raising children, professional social work service cases and forms of children's companion home activities, and how to use tools to carry out children's sex education, disability concepts, disabled children and family needs.

In August, 2021, China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation and Caterpillar Foundation launched Safety Knowledge Training for Children’s Companion Mothers in L County. Combined with practical cases, the safety knowledge and self-rescue skills were preached to children's companion mothers and children from several aspects, such as drowning prevention, fire and earthquake escape, riot prevention and emergency medical care, so as to improve their safety awareness and cultivate their safety habits.

## (2) Urge

Supervision generally adopts the mode of combining on-site supervision and online supervision. On-site supervision usually takes the form of a symposium. Experts from China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation and China Public Welfare Research Institute come to the implementation point of the “Child Companion Program” project in Jiangxi Province and hold a symposium at the county level to listen to the difficulties encountered by child companion mothers and county project officials in implementing the project and serving left-behind children, and provide on-site guidance. Afterwards, the experts will follow the children's mother, go deep into the project site, visit the children's home and the left-behind children's home, personally solve the problem and give a demonstration to the children's mother. Second, online supervision, experts regularly communicate with children's companion mothers on the internet, especially affected by the epidemic, online

supervision has become the main supervision method of the "child companion plan" in L County. Online supervision feedback is fast and saves project cost, but the experience and gain of children's mothers are not as good as that of on-site supervision.

In 2020, I participated in the symposium on the project of children's companion mothers. Our children's companion mothers discussed the work with the leaders of Jiangxi Charity Federation, L County Civil Affairs Bureau and other units. If there are any problems in the work, they can ask the leaders for help. (Mother Luo from ZT Village, ZT Township)

Director Z of the project office will often come to supervise us, and we also have a WeChat group. If you have any questions at work, you can ask the teachers on WeChat. (Zhu Mama, DQ Village, RF Town)

L county supervision content is mainly divided into three sections:

(1) The first is administrative supervision, the object of administrative supervision is the staff of the Jiangxi Charity Federation Project Office and the staff of the county project office. The staff of the Jiangxi Charity Federation Project Office should learn from the operation mode of the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, report the situation to the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation in time, and at the same time, they should supervise and train downwards to play a connecting role. The staff of the county project office should be familiar with the implementation process of the project, select, train and manage the children's companion mothers, report the situation to the Jiangxi Charity Federation in time, mobilize other government departments at the county level to jointly solve the problem of left-behind children in the region and promote the implementation of the "Child Companion Plan" project. In 2018, Director Du of the Health Development Department of China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation came to Jiangxi Project Area for Spring Festival training, explaining the general situation of the project, how

to manage the “Child Companion Program” and the work objectives of the “Child Companion Program”.

The orderly and effective landing of the “Child Companion Plan” project requires the foundation as the carrier, the government and the charity Federation as the support, and the "Child Companion Plan" project as the link, forming a working pattern of horizontal cooperation and vertical integration. Therefore, we not only need to supervise the children's mothers, but also invite the poverty alleviation foundation and social workers to guide the staff of the project office, and we must have a clear understanding of this project from top to bottom. (Director X of Jiangxi Charity Federation)

The second is business guidance. Children's mothers are not professional staff themselves. They have not studied psychology, nursing and other related knowledge, so they will inevitably encounter various problems in the process of providing services. For example, the relevant policies for the protection of left-behind children, how to improve the bad behavior of left-behind children, how to carry out and feedback projects, etc. They lack work experience and problem-solving ideas, so they need guidance in business. In October, 2020, the county-level children's director and supervisor training organized by the social work agency of Love Hometown invited national experts for on-site training and guidance, which provided qualitative suggestions for the organizational framework of the "Children with Mothers" project, and also let the children with mothers know how to carry out children's work, what children's rights are, and how to settle down and accompany their children. In April, 2021, the advanced training course of "Children with Mothers" organized by Jiangxi Charity Federation and China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation started in Ji 'an. Experts and teachers from China Public Welfare Research Institute of Beijing Normal University taught children the roles of parents in different periods, the methods of raising children, the forms of professional social work service cases and children's

companion home activities, and how to carry out courses on children's sex education, the concept of disability, disabled children and family needs with tools.

The third is emotional support and supervision. It is inevitable that children will run into a wall in the process of serving their mothers. Not only can professional problems not be solved in time, but they may also be questioned by villagers.

There are indeed some parents who don't support and don't understand this project. There is a little boy whose grandfather is strict with him. He thinks that he is playing in the children's companion's home and asks him to go home and watch his homework. They may think that the children's companion's home is just a place for entertainment, which has some misunderstandings about our work. (Yao Mama, HZ Village, RF Town)

When we visit the children's home in the village, we will make use of the working methods we learned during the training, such as not supervising as a manager, lowering the authority, praising and encouraging the children's mother more, accepting the demands and opinions expressed by the children's mother, etc., which is still helpful to my work. (Director Z of L County Project Office)

Social workers can relieve the pressure of children's mothers at work, build a good team of children's mothers, and encourage and support the growth of children's mothers.

After the intervention of professional social workers, the service level of children with mothers has been greatly improved, which directly benefits the left-behind children in the project village. Jiangxi Charity Federation has conducted a questionnaire survey on 80 children's companion mothers with more than one year's working experience. The survey results show that 41 children's companion mothers feel that the overall mood of the left-behind children in this project has improved, the children have more smiles, and they are more positive and optimistic about things and have more confidence in themselves. All children's companion mothers think that they have established a close relationship with their children. Most children like to



come to the children's companion's home and express their thoughts and likes to their children's companion mothers. Left-behind children trust their children's companion mothers more and are willing to share secrets with their children's companion mothers. Three people said that some of the children they came into contact with got rid of their research mood after being interested in training and offered to study hard; There are 72 people who think that the backbone training is very meaningful, and the symposium is full of dry goods, so they can operate computers more skillfully, and the professional knowledge they have learned is more conducive to the future work.

After more than a year's study and practice, the children's companion mothers in L County gradually grasped their job responsibilities. In daily visits and activities, the practical skills of social work and the theoretical foundation of children are used to serve and accompany the left-behind children more scientifically, and their mentality is also mediated. When they encounter difficulties, they seek supervision and strive to win more rights for the left-behind children.

### (3) Personal file management

The "Child Companion Program" must first establish children's personal files, and the follow-up services need to focus on personal files. Child companion mothers need to divide children into four categories, each of which provides different services and the frequency of services provided is different. The file management is based on the principle of confidentiality, and the filing situation includes the Basic Information Form for Children and Families and the Assessment Form for the Needs of Child Welfare Services. It is required to fill in the information completely and ask the children's accompanying mothers to update it in time. The principle of confidentiality of social work ethics requires that the privacy of left-behind children should not be revealed; Each child's file has a unique number. In the process of establishing children's files and realizing dynamic management, the L County Project Office requires children's companion mothers to complete at least 20 home visits of left-behind and distressed children who need attention every month, understand the basic

situation of each child, register the personal information, family members' information, family income level, relationship with guardians, living and eating conditions of left-behind children on the form, and it is necessary to evaluate the family through subjective judgment, summarize the age distribution of left-behind children in the village, and count the services that need to be paid attention to in the village.

I learned a complicated situation on the first day of my home visit. Xiao Fang's (pseudonym) 6-year-old father was diagnosed with leukemia in 2018 and died in 2020. Although Xiao Fang's parents divorced and followed her mother before, her mother did her best to borrow a lot of money to help her ex-husband see a doctor, which caused Xiao Fang and Xiao Fang's mother to be heavily in debt. She was a poor and low-income child in our village. She was silent when I talked to her, her eyes dodged, and she was withdrawn and didn't like to talk to people. At that time, I made a subjective evaluation of her, and I also focused on her in my later work. (Zhu Mama, DQ Village, RF Town)

Mother Zhu of DQ Village in RF Town has set up a personal file for Xiao Fang to register Xiao Fang's personal information and basic family information.

## **2.4 Left-behind Children Care “Child Companion Program” charity project organizational analysis**

### **2.4.1 Organization Analysis of Child Companion Plan**

“Child Companion Program” is a charity project that cares for left-behind children. Organizational analysis can be carried out from the following aspects:

1. Mission and objectives: First of all, we need to understand the mission and objectives of the “Child Companion Program”, that is, the root cause of its existence and the expected impact. This helps to understand the positioning and vision of the organization.

2. Structure and personnel: organizational analysis needs to examine the organizational structure of the "Child Companion Program", including the leadership team, staff and volunteers. Understand who plays a key role in the organization and how their background and abilities support the organization's goals.

3. Sources of funds and financial status: Understand the sources of funds for the Child Companion Program, including donations, sponsorship and other fund-raising activities. At the same time, it is also necessary to analyze the financial situation of the organization, including budget allocation and fund use.

4. Project operation: analyze the specific projects implemented by the "Child Companion Plan", including the design, implementation and evaluation mechanism of the projects. This can help to evaluate the effectiveness and sustainability of the project.

5. Partnership: Understand the relationship between the Child Companion Program and other relevant organizations, government departments or community partners, and the impact of these relationships on the project.

6. Impact and effect evaluation: Finally, it is necessary to evaluate the impact and effect of the "Child Companion Program" project, including the impact on the beneficiary children and families, as well as the overall impact on the community and society.

Through the analysis of these aspects, we can fully understand the organization of the "Child Companion Program", so as to better support its development and enhance its effect.

#### 2.4.2 Project Operation Mode

A person recruits a child companion mother to directly serve the left-behind children at the project site of the "Child Companion Plan". The main duties of the child companion mother are to establish children's files in the village, dynamically manage the left-behind children, find out their needs, provide care and

companionship for children, manage the child companion home, and carry out monthly activities as required.

A home is to set up a children's companion home in the village. The children's companion home is equipped with relative facilities for the children's companion mother to carry out activities, and the left-behind children play and study in the children's companion home.

A link, namely, the system construction of the “Child Companion Program” project, has built a mechanism with provincial charities as the supervision and supervision, district and county charities as the implementation, and multiple departments acting together. This project takes China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation as the carrier, Jiangxi Charity Federation as the support, local charities and civil affairs departments as the foundation, and the project as the link, forming a mutual linkage operation mechanism.

#### 2.4.3 Project management mechanism

Under the background that China attaches great importance to the growth of left-behind children in rural areas, the "Child Companion Program" charity project was initiated by the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation. The project has joined the China Public Welfare Research Institute as a professional guide and local government departments as a way to promote it. The three parties set up a project office at the provincial level, which is mainly responsible for the planning and supervision of the project; At the county-level project implementation site, a project office is also set up, which is responsible for the township where the project is implemented in this county. In this composition, on the one hand, a vertical mechanism from top to bottom is formed, and layers of supervision ensure the orderly progress of the project and the orderly delivery of resources; On the other hand, education, public security, health and other departments of provinces, cities and counties are linked together to participate in this project.

#### 2.4.4 Children with their mothers

It is a great responsibility for children to accompany their mothers. First of all, it is necessary to establish files of all children in the village and fill in the information of each left-behind child to facilitate the dynamic management in the future. Timely discover children's physical and psychological needs and assist local children's directors to solve children's problems; Visit the left-behind children's homes regularly according to the types of children, and provide care and companionship; Daily management of the children's companion home, inviting children to participate in the daily activities and theme activities of the children's companion home; Design and hold daily activities and theme activities for left-behind children.

There are certain requirements for the selection of children's companion mothers. First of all, as the role of providing "love", children's companion mothers must love their children and their welfare services; Children's mothers need to use computers, write reports, and help their children with their studies, so they require high school education or above; The age requirement is 19~55 years old, and there is no criminal record; It is best to be a local, who knows more about local culture and uses Chinese and local dialects; Time is relatively abundant, and there is enough time to implement the project. It is best to have full-time staff, and village primary school teachers, doctors, women directors, etc. can be considered.

After the children's accompanying mothers complete the file statistics, they need to determine the frequency of home visits according to the categories of children. Through home visits, children's mothers can better understand the basic situation of left-behind children's families, grasp the daily behavior habits of left-behind children, the situation of caregivers, and the interaction with their families. Communicate with caregivers during home visits, guide caregivers' parenting styles, and provide personalized guidance services; A lot of home visits also help to track the changes of left-behind children, enhance the feelings of children, mothers and children, and help to carry out future activities.

The project office needs to provide professional training and guidance to children's accompanying mothers, conduct training online and offline, and strengthen psychological counseling for children. Through regular and continuous education of children's mothers, they can understand the service concept and skills and better serve the left-behind children. The arrangement and design of courses are based on the needs of the project schedule, from the initial investigation of the basic situation of left-behind children, to the evaluation of service needs, and then to the development of follow-up services, aiming at some specific problems of left-behind children and the in-depth planning of service activities.

## **2.5 Financial Analysis of Caring for Left-behind Children's "Child Companion Program" Charity Project**

The "Child Companion Program" is a very meaningful charity project, aiming at caring for left-behind children and giving them help and support in their life and growth. Financial analysis is very important for such charitable projects to ensure adequate financial support and resource allocation to achieve project objectives and maximize impact.

Financial analysis can involve many aspects, including sources of funds, budget planning, expenditure management and financial transparency. The following are the highlights of some possible financial analysis:

1. Funding sources: analyze the funding sources of the project, including individual donations, corporate donations, government subsidies, etc., to ensure a stable and sustainable income source.
2. Budget planning: Make a detailed budget, including project operating expenses, staff salaries, training expenses, children's welfare and education support, etc., to ensure the rational distribution and effective use of funds.

3. Donation benefit: analyze the actual impact of different donation methods and amounts on the project to understand the real value brought by donors and provide corresponding returns and thanks.

4. Cost control: Pay attention to controlling the operating cost of the project and seek efficient management and resource utilization to ensure that more funds flow to children's welfare and support.

5. Financial transparency: establish a transparent financial management and reporting mechanism, show the use of project funds and project progress to donors and the public, and enhance trust and support.

Through these aspects of financial analysis, we can better manage the financial situation of the "Child Companion Program", ensure the rational use of funds, and provide support and care for left-behind children to the greatest extent. At the same time, it can also enhance the sustainability of the project, attract more donations and support, and promote the continuous development of the project.

## **2.6 Project Risk Analysis**

According to the risk analysis of the "Child Companion Program" charity project, the following are some possible risk factors and coping strategies:

1. Risk of insufficient funds: As charitable projects rely on donations and funding, they may face the risk of insufficient funds. Solutions include actively carrying out fund-raising activities, seeking diversified sources of funds, establishing long-term cooperative relations, and carrying out close budget planning to ensure the effective use of funds.

2. Risk of changes in policies and regulations: Changes in government policies and relevant regulations may have an impact on project operation. Therefore, the project team needs to pay close attention to the policy trends, adjust the project

operation strategy in time, and establish good government relations so as to make appropriate countermeasures after the policy adjustment.

3. Risk of changes in management and personnel: The resignation or changes of management and key staff may adversely affect the stability of the project. In order to reduce this risk, a sound talent training and succession plan can be established to ensure the smooth transition of the project leadership and core personnel.

4. Brand reputation risk: negative events or rumors may have a negative impact on the reputation and image of the project. Effective risk management strategies include establishing crisis communication plan and brand maintenance mechanism, strengthening interaction with the media and the public, and responding and repairing any negative information in time.

5. Risk of social environment change: changes in social, cultural and economic environment may affect the groups and needs served by the project. Therefore, it is necessary to continuously monitor and investigate environmental changes and flexibly adjust the project direction and service mode.

Through careful analysis and reasonable planning of these risk factors, it can help the "Child Companion Program" charity project to better cope with potential risk challenges and ensure the sustainability and long-term success of the project.



## **CHAPTER III. DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING OF PROJECT TEAM MANAGEMENT**

### **3.1 Develop the content and scope of work under the “Child Companion Program” for left-behind children.**

The main work content and scope of the “Child Companion Program” usually focus on the needs of left-behind children, providing emotional support, educational assistance and social integration. The following are the possible work contents and scope of this kind of project:

1. Mental health support: provide psychological counseling, psychotherapy, psychological support groups and other services for left-behind children to help them cope with the psychological pressure and emotional distress caused by family separation.

2. Educational support: provide educational support such as after-school counseling, study guidance and homework guidance to help left-behind children improve their academic performance and enhance their learning motivation and self-confidence.

3. Social support: organize all kinds of social activities, group play, parent-child interaction, etc. to help left-behind children establish good interpersonal relationships and enhance their social adaptability and emotional expression ability.

4. Skills training: carry out interest training courses such as handicrafts, programming, sports and music to help left-behind children develop their personal hobbies and skills.

5. Community integration: organize community service and voluntary activities, encourage left-behind children to participate in community construction and public welfare activities, and enhance their sense of social responsibility and belonging.

6. Family care: visit the families of left-behind children regularly to understand the family situation and provide families with financial assistance, family education guidance, parent training and other support services.

7. Protection of children's rights and interests: carry out education on children's rights and interests, establish a protection mechanism, monitor and report the damage to children's rights and interests, and ensure that the rights and interests of left-behind children are fully protected.

The work content and scope of the "Child Companion Program" will be adjusted and supplemented according to the specific needs of left-behind children and local conditions. The goal of such projects is to fully care for and support the growth of left-behind children in various ways, and help them overcome difficulties and achieve better development.

### **3.2 Left-behind children's "Child Companion Program" charity project resources can be used.**

The charity project of "Child Companion Program" for left-behind children can use various resources to support its implementation. The following are some available resources:

1. Funds: including government grants, corporate donations, personal donations, charitable foundation grants, etc., used for project operation, staff salaries, activities, material procurement, etc.

2. Materials: such as educational supplies, game toys, sports equipment, books and materials, art materials, etc., to provide left-behind children with all kinds of articles needed for study and entertainment.

3. Space: including temporary classrooms, activity venues, community centers, public libraries, etc., to provide venue support for project activities and courses.

4. Human resources: including professional psychological counselors, educational volunteers, social workers, medical staff, etc., providing professional services and skills training support.

5. Community partners: Establish cooperative relations with local schools, community organizations, youth organizations, NGOs, etc. to jointly carry out project activities and share resources and information.

6. Media publicity: timely release project information and fundraising information through media publicity to attract more people to participate in supporting left-behind children's projects.

7. Policy support: strive for policy support from government departments, obtain relevant policy dividends and subsidies, and ensure the long-term stable development of the project.

The full use of these resources will contribute to the smooth implementation of the charity project of "Child Companion Program" for left-behind children and improve the influence and benefit of the project.

### **3.3 Cost management of charity project of “Child Companion Program” for left-behind children**

The cost management of the charity project of "Child Companion Program" for left-behind children is very important to ensure the sustainable development of the project. The following are some common cost management practices and suggestions:

1. Cost budget: Make a detailed project budget, including all possible expenses, such as salary, equipment, training, administrative expenses, etc. Ensure that the budget fully considers the scale and complexity of the project, as well as potential changes and risks.

2. Cost monitoring: Establish an effective cost monitoring mechanism to track the actual expenditure of the project and compare it with the budget. Find and solve the problem of cost overrun or other cost deviation in time.

3. Resource management: Ensure effective management of project resources, including manpower, material resources and financial resources. Optimize resource allocation, reduce waste and improve efficiency.

4. Reasonable procurement: negotiate with suppliers to obtain the most favorable prices and conditions, and ensure that the purchased goods and services meet the project requirements.

5. Donation and fund management: Establish a transparent donation and fund management system to ensure that donated funds are used correctly and avoid waste and abuse.

6. Performance evaluation: Set up cost-benefit analysis indicators to evaluate the relationship between project cost and social benefits, so as to better allocate resources.

The above suggestions can help you better manage the cost of the charity project of "Child Companion Program" for left-behind children, and ensure that resources are fully utilized and the project can achieve sustainable impact.

### **3.4 The conclusion of the development and planning of the team management of the charity project “Child Companion Program” for left-behind children.**

#### 3.4.1 Existing problems

(1) The professional service level of children with mothers in 3.4.1.1 needs to be improved.

Sometimes I really have a headache, I don't know what activities to carry out to attract them, and we can't hold complicated professional activities. (Ms. Yang, LM Village, DS Town)

On the premise of reassuring guardians, the professionalism, attraction, value and novelty of activities in the eyes of children's mothers are the basis for children to deeply understand the warmth of "home". Although the children's companion mother replaces some functions of the family to some extent in role-playing, how to make the children feel "home" is still the shortcoming of the children's companion mother.

Children are already individuals with unique personality and clear consciousness, and non-infants generally have no correct ability to distinguish and resist external things. In this case, the children's accompanying mothers need to rack their brains and truly show an attitude of treating the left-behind children as their own. They need to use their own behavior, language and other ways to make their children feel warm and happy, just like their biological parents feel at their side. In this way, we can really take children like emotional contagion, let them work hard and study hard, live up to their parents' concern, and then return their parents and themselves with good results. At the same time, it can also show the ability of children's mothers to solve various problems of left-behind children and achieve good results. To achieve the above, we need to pay attention to the quality of children's mothers, including academic qualifications, the ability to learn and adapt to new things. At present, according to the statistics of L County Civil Affairs Bureau, only one of the 10 child companion mothers holds a social work assistant teacher certificate.

In addition, children's mothers have limited ability to solve the problems faced by left-behind children. At present, left-behind children in rural areas are faced with three major problems: the first category is the material life of children, especially those left-behind children whose families are very poor. Some left-behind children are unable to guarantee their basic life due to various reasons, including insufficient

materials to maintain their basic daily life, lack of timely and effective treatment for illness, inability to keep up with the progress of their study courses, and various emergency defects. In the above situations, children's companion mothers are familiar with the corresponding support policies and handling procedures, which can help children to handle them properly to a great extent. The second category is more important concern about the mental health of left-behind children. As we all know, before adulthood, our greatest inner security comes from our biological parents. Now, the children's companion mother plays such a vital role, so it is necessary to take care of the children's fragile and sensitive hearts more carefully, so that they do not have the mentality of being homeless and uncared for, and at the same time give them correct guidance in their studies, friendship, values and so on, so as to grow up healthily. The third category is to nip in the bud and correct the deviant behavior of left-behind children.

Deviant behavior refers to the behavior that violates the code of conduct, values or moral norms of a certain society. Left-behind children are generally disobedient to teachers' correct teaching, irritable and unwilling to persuade, paranoid, prone to resentment, unwilling to study hard, timid and timid, and even incidents such as stealing other people's money and impulsively hurting people may occur.

The reason why these possibilities exist is that left-behind children are easily influenced by some cultural communication and then imitate them, which may cause some irreparable consequences. It is not easy to solve these problems in a short time, and it needs the words and deeds of relevant personnel. At the same time, all available means and measures are used to cultivate children's correct outlook on life, world outlook and values, so as to prevent the slow progress and block the occurrence of various types of vicious incidents from the source.

I didn't study systematically, only attended two trainings, and mastered some relevant work skills. My ability is insufficient for me to deal with the problems of left-behind children completely. (Ms. Yang, LM Village, DS Town)

Although I have been preparing for the relevant certificates, I have no practical experience in social work. Because of the epidemic situation, there are fewer training opportunities. Most of them communicate in WeChat groups. Now I can only "cross the river by feeling the stones" for children's social work. (Zhu Mama, DQ Village, RF Town)

It can be seen that the children in L county have participated in the training and learned relevant knowledge through the training. However, fragmented learning is not as effective as systematic learning, and it can only be applied to left-behind children piecemeal. In this case, it is still difficult for children to accompany their mothers to solve the problem of left-behind children. Due to the epidemic situation, teachers of foundations and public welfare research institutes can't go out to give lectures, and they can only communicate through WeChat. The effect of online communication is far less than that of offline guidance, which greatly reduces the role of training and supervision.

In 2020, two children with mothers in L County failed to apply for assistant social workers. In 2021, the Civil Affairs Bureau of L County encouraged children's companion mothers to take the examination of assistant social workers, and the training activities of the "Child Companion Program" increased to four, but the results were not satisfactory. Director Z told me that I could take the exam, but I was too busy to remember to sign up. (Zhu Mama, DQ Village, RF Town) My education level is not enough, and I haven't studied before. I'm afraid I want to study for a while without wasting time and energy. (Ms. Yang, LM Village, DS Town)

It can be seen that very few children's mothers think that certificates related to social work are not necessary. If they have them, they will be icing on the cake. If they don't, it is not particularly important. They should finish their work before

learning social work knowledge. Investigate its reason, the author thinks that children's companion mothers have not experienced systematic educational background related to social work, and have not really practiced it in depth, lacking real reliable and pragmatic experience; At the same time, as they get older, exams are very difficult for them, and it is time-consuming and laborious to learn relevant knowledge and master it.

(2) Insufficient financial support for the project

At the beginning of the project, the start-up fund was given by the Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, and it was also supported by special funds under the Civil Affairs Bureau. Now, the new four sites need the L County Charity Association to pay for their own operation and management. After removing the work subsidy of the "children' companion mother", the annual working fund for each village is only 4,000 yuan. Up to now, 383,068.1 yuan has been spent, and the project balance is 76,481.9 yuan. It is difficult to carry out activities, and the environmental facilities of the children's companion home are relatively simple. (Director Z of L County Project Office)

Generally speaking, there is a big gap between China's modern philanthropy and western countries, which leads to the lack of atmosphere in the whole society and people's subjective consciousness. At the same time, the various mechanisms of charitable organizations are gradually improving, which will take some time, but the immoral and even criminal behavior of some related public personnel has caused a crisis of social credibility. Take 2018 as an example.

According to the data released by the American Charity Foundation, the total amount of charitable donations in the United States reached 427.71 billion US dollars, about 4,844.02 billion yuan; In 2018, Chinese mainland received 162.415 billion yuan in donations from home and abroad. In terms of fundraising channels, modern charity fundraising is different from traditional charity fundraising. The latter is embodied in the authoritative mobilization of omnipotence, which is operated at



different levels and developed step by step in exchange for the approval of donors, while the former is operated in various forms.

Taking Jiangxi Charity Federation as an example, part of the donation funds comes from the central charity assistance, and the rest comes from all walks of life, which puts forward higher requirements for the fundraising ability of charity associations. The L County Charity Association was registered with the L County Civil Affairs Bureau in 2010, and was recognized as a charity organization in 2016, and has been qualified for public offering. However, due to problems such as manpower and office space, the charity has not been separated, and the staffs of the Civil Affairs Bureau are still taking care of it. There are some shortcomings in this way. For example, people will think that charitable projects have always been implemented by the Civil Affairs Bureau, and the project funds are all funded by the government, and there is no charity brand effect, which may lead to low public willingness to donate. In 2021, the Civil Affairs Bureau of L County participated in the “99 Public Welfare Day” organized by Jiangxi Charity Federation to raise funds online, in which a special fund was set up for the Children’s Companion Home in L County. As a result, the amount of funds raised did not reach the expected target.

### (3) Low participation of guardians and lack of family support.

The care of left-behind children in rural areas not only needs the contribution of their children's mothers and the support of government policies, but also needs the attention of their parents or the support and participation of their guardians.

I am older and have no education. I usually have to do farm work, and his parents work in other places for one year before coming back. Letting children go to the “children's companion’s home” can also help teachers with homework, so as to save him from running around all day. (guardian of left-behind children XXC)

I think the children's companion's home is quite good. People in the village are in charge, and I feel more at ease when many people take care of our children ... I

was invited to participate in activities before, but I didn't go there several times and went there twice. (GY, guardian of left-behind children)

Some guardians recognize the work of children's mothers, but not all of them are deeply involved in support, but they are detached from the system of caring for left-behind children and play the role of a bystander; Sometimes the "children's companion's home" is regarded as a “nursery” to prevent guardians from having accidents when doing farm work.

When I visited the house before, some grandparents didn't quite approve of our work. They didn't understand it themselves. They called their parents to ask for their permission, but they couldn't explain it clearly, which led many parents who were away from home to worry about their children and refused to participate in our activities. (Ms. Yang, LM Village, DS Town)

Not everyone is open to us. Their families are already in trouble. It will make them lose face if they tell us the truth about strangers. (Yao Mama, HZ Village, RF Town)

Some guardians don't understand or support the work of the child's companion mother, and they can't understand the practical significance of the child's companion mother. Some guardians even think that they have found a "godmother"; Some guardians are still skeptical and wary, which makes the door-to-door investigation work carried out in the early stage almost paralyzed. Children's accompanying mothers need to visit 20 households in the village every month. At this time, guardians often wear colored glasses and are highly wary, which leads to petitions often being shut out or failing to investigate the real situation of the family, thus affecting the follow-up work.

In the organization of activities, the insufficient participation of guardians makes the children's mothers spend too much energy in organizing activities. Every activity needs to be attended one by one by door or by phone, and the notice sent before the activity is carried out. So the child's mother had to press "three steps".

First, three days before the event, every household will be notified; The second is to inform the door before the event; Third, the activities were notified by phone one by one in the morning, and they were all attracted by gifts. Insufficient participation of guardians will also make children's mothers feel worthless.

Left-behind children in L county are mainly orphans, children from migrant families and children from mentally disabled families. For the left-behind children of the first and third categories, the preconditions for formal family support are originally missing; For the left-behind children of migrant children, the communication between the children's mothers and their parents is not timely and effective, and the children's situation can not be timely feedback and timely disposal. Family support needs to be taken into account in the project design of the child companion program, but it is difficult to achieve it. The model of "one person, one home, one bond" focuses more on the fact that the child companion mother needs to accurately connect various resources that are inclined to the left-behind children, so that the children can enjoy real care.

According to the ecosystem theory, children spend far more time at home than in the children' companion's home. To fundamentally solve the psychology of left-behind children, it is necessary to change the family environment. Without family support, the effect will not last long. Parents are children's teachers, and the significance of parents' existence can't be replaced by grandparents' roles ... I hope more parents can participate. (Mother Luo from ZT Village, ZT Township)

In the training and construction of front-line service personnel, even if the source, quality and supervision system of children's companion mothers are perfect enough, the quality of service for children can also be guaranteed. However, in terms of mental health education, parents play an irreplaceable role, especially for extreme children, such as school-weariness, truancy and fighting, and family education is indispensable.

(4) There is little cooperation among multi-party agents and low degree of resource integration.

Although L County Charity Association cooperates closely with relevant departments and many social organizations in the service projects for left-behind children, the interactive mechanism of solidarity and cooperation between them and government-led social response needs to be further improved. All kinds of government departments, mass organizations and social organizations related to the immediate interests of left-behind children bear indispensable responsibilities. If the communication mechanism between all parties is not perfect, real resource sharing and integration cannot be realized.

Some activities need the participation of many departments, but each department has its own tasks, and sometimes it can't be coordinated, resulting in a backlog of problems that need to be solved by the horizontal functional departments such as public security, health and civil affairs. (Director Z of L County Project Office)

Some problems are within the ability of children's mothers, and they can solve them properly by their own ability; At the same time, however, the problems do not meet expectations, and when they are beyond the scope of ability, it is necessary for service departments at all levels, social organizations and mothers to unite and cooperate to jointly create a good situation. However, as mentioned above, when the superior departments are involved, the sense of powerlessness will be enhanced, mainly because the departments cannot respond effectively and quickly. Under such circumstances, it is easy to fail to care for children, resulting in many unnecessary problems, and the work effect of organs at all levels is not reflected, which also affects the enthusiasm of mothers, which is ultimately not conducive to the service of left-behind children and seriously affects their life and study.

### 3.4.2 Solutions

In view of the development and planning of the team management of the charity project of "Child Companion Program" for left-behind children, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Develop a clear organizational structure: It is recommended to develop a clear organizational structure at the beginning of the project, and clearly define the responsibilities and roles of each team member and their relationship. This helps to ensure that team members understand their responsibilities and expectations throughout the project.

2. Establish an effective communication mechanism: The project management team should establish effective communication channels to ensure the smooth transmission and sharing of information. Regular team meetings, progress reports and inter-departmental coordination are very important.

3. Provide continuous training and development opportunities: provide continuous training and development opportunities for team members to continuously improve their professional skills and leadership skills, which helps to ensure that the team has the ability to adapt to the needs of the project.

4. Establish a positive team culture: create a positive team culture and encourage cooperation, communication and mutual support among team members. This helps to improve the cohesion and morale of the team. To improve the professional service level of children's companion mothers, the children's companion mothers are recommended by the village committee and carefully selected by the project office. Most of them have been engaged in children's education. However, there is a lack of policies, service skills, design activities and leading activities for children's care services. While improving the professional ability of children's companion mothers, corresponding incentive policies should be provided to allow them to stay and serve.

First, children's mothers should strengthen their self-professional knowledge learning. On the one hand, children's mothers can learn the characteristics and needs of children's physical and mental development through books and the Internet, learn the knowledge related to children's care services, and improve their theoretical level; On the other hand, by recording the problems faced by left-behind children, we try to put forward solutions and intervention strategies, and improve our practical ability by writing a summary report and constantly reflecting on the intervention process. In addition, children with mothers can broaden their learning channels, such as taking advantage of their own practical advantages to participate in the research of left-behind children with college students, learning theoretical knowledge in the research, gradually realizing the combination of theoretical knowledge and practice, constantly improving the knowledge system and broadening the theoretical knowledge; Study groups are formed between children and their mothers to share reading and experience.

Second, it is necessary to strengthen the professional training of children's mothers. The project office can invite experienced teachers to conduct regular professional training, or invite teachers from local universities to set up special columns such as social work lecture halls. The training of children's companion mothers should focus on practical operation, which can be concrete and help children's companion mothers learn the practical methods of children's social work quickly. You can also organize children's companion mothers to visit and exchange studies at the project sites where children's care services are well done, and help children's companion mothers improve their management ability, activity planning and organization ability.

Third, strengthen the practical supervision of children's mothers. The child companion mother project has a special project expert team, which can give full play to the resources of the expert team through online or offline forms. Reasonable use of monthly dispatch meetings and regular supervision of children's companion mothers

are not only focused on their professional ability, but also the front-line children's companion mothers will inevitably encounter thorny problems in the course of work, and the villagers will not cooperate if they don't understand, resulting in great psychological pressure, which requires emotional encouragement and recognition.

Fourth, further improve the recruitment, training, use, evaluation and incentive mechanism of grassroots children's welfare service talents. The selection, qualification and publicity of children's companion mothers should be transparent, and there should be thoughtful training at the same time. Grass-roots children's service talents should be in the right position and do the right thing, so as to make the best use of people. Therefore, it is necessary to clarify the development of posts and the determination of post salary.

5. The role of the leader: The management needs to demonstrate sufficient leadership and motivation to stimulate the potential of team members and guide them to work towards the common goal.

6. Incentive mechanism: Develop an effective incentive mechanism to reward and recognize outstanding team members and stimulate their enthusiasm and creativity.

7. Cooperation mechanism: deepen the cooperative relationship of charity+social worker+local government.

First, improve the service network for left-behind children. Form a reporting and feedback mechanism at the township, county and provincial levels, and clarify the responsibilities at all levels. As the front-line staff of the project, the children's companion mother can't do without the support of the higher level, and the service can't really be implemented and benefited to children without the support of various welfare systems and the cooperation of relevant departments. At present, there are more or less people in the project offices at the county level, and some county charities are unfamiliar with relatively novel charity projects. Therefore, the implementation effect and progress of the "Child Companion Plan" are different. In

the next step, it is necessary to continue to clarify the work functions and tasks of the county-level project office, parallel to the general project office, but make appropriate adjustments according to local conditions, carry out the most suitable services as needed, track and report problems in time and solve them quickly. Strictly manage the staff of relevant departments, and give enough support to mothers in all aspects, so that they can work with confidence and boldness.

Second, actively use the resources of local social work institutions and universities in this province to give full play to the professional guiding role of social work. Seek opportunities for professional social workers in social work institutions, teachers and students majoring in social work in colleges and universities to cooperate with the “Child Companion Program” project, and also give play to the direct guiding role of the township social work station under construction.

Third, form a local volunteer team. Children’s mothers often feel powerless in carrying out caring services, and no one can help them. Therefore, local enthusiastic villagers, children's guardians and college students can be mobilized to be volunteers to help with their work. You can also give full play to the professional advantages of party member cadres, retired teachers, rural doctors and other personnel, and join the child care service. Through the construction of volunteer team, fully expand the reserve force of children’s mothers.

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Fourth, strengthen the linkage support between government organizations. The group organization covers a wide range and the audience is diversified, which has played an effective role in information maintenance, organization guidance and caring service. All kinds of mass organizations need to rely on their own social influence to fully motivate more individuals and departments to participate in the care service for left-behind children.

The above conclusions are helpful to plan and develop the team management of the charity project of “Child Companion Program” for left-behind children, so as to ensure that the team can effectively and efficiently implement the project and achieve the expected impact.

## CONCLUSIONS

Taking L County as an example, this paper analyzes the current situation and problems in the implementation of the project of caring for left-behind children in Jiangxi Province, and puts forward relevant suggestions, hoping to provide inspiration and reference for improving the social service project of charity+social workers. Generally speaking, the inspiration of this project is reflected in the following four directions:

First, there are two important factors that can benefit the left-behind children: the children's home and the children's mother. The children's companion home provides a "home" harbor for the left-behind children, and the children's companion mother provides "love" care for the left-behind children. Therefore, to optimize the "child companion program" project, it is necessary to build around the child companion home and the child companion mother.

Second, the care project for left-behind children should focus on both internal and external support. External support refers to the material support provided by the government, social organizations, families and other organizations in order to ensure the basic living standards of left-behind children. Internal support means that it can bring lasting influence to left-behind children in rural areas, such as paying attention to children's inner world and paying attention to children's character cultivation. Meet the needs of rural left-behind children in mental health, behavior, study and education and personal safety.

Third, the care project for left-behind children should be cultivated and incubated towards the trend of specialization. On the one hand, we should attach importance to the power of social work and bring professional children's work skills to the service of left-behind children; On the other hand, it is necessary to retain professionals for the project. As a charity project, "Child Companion Program" lacks

professionalism, and professional social work can make up for it through training and supervision.

Fourth, a sustainable project cannot be separated from the participation of all parties. Only the joint support between government organizations, the local service team, and the people's concern and support for the left-behind children's project can keep the "Child Companion Program" running continuously.

The main challenge facing the "Child Companion Program" is the sustainability of the project, especially due to the epidemic situation, the professional training and supervision services of cooperative universities far away from Beijing are difficult to operate sustainably. In view of this problem, Jiangxi Charity Federation is trying to find a partner in Jiangxi Province, and the relevant cooperation scheme is taking shape. The author will continue to strengthen the follow-up research on the follow-up development of this project, so as to provide an effective case study for exploring innovative and sustainable care service models for left-behind children.

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