15th IIRP WORLD CONFERENCE
Articulation of the Network of Guarantee of Youth and Children’s Rights: A Fundamental Axis in Restorative Justice Projects
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"Wherever we find living systems - organisms, parts of organisms or communities of organisms - we can see that they are arranged in a network manner. Whenever we look at life, we look at networks".

FRITJOF CAPRA
It is a relational unity with history, consisting of bonds of family, neighborhood, friendship and work.

The primary networks are constituted by virtue of subject history; can not be created or produced, but it can only be generated over time, recognized, promoted and oriented.

Lia Sanicola
SECONDARY NETWORKS:
- Official social institutions, precisely structured, develop specific functions or provide services

NETWORKS OF THIRD SECTOR:
- Constitute themselves as nonprofit service organizations.

INFORMAL NETWORKS:
- Constituted by the primary net - when there is any common need or difficulty for the members of the network, a group of people organizes a support or a service.

MARKETING NETWORK:
- Networks whose existence is closely linked to financial and profit

SECONDARY NETWORK

Lia Sanicola
They, themselves, are competent to read their own needs, share them, draw up a project to take the needs and possibly solve them.

Social networks are changeable realities, which has a continuous entry and exit of members, strengthening some connections and weakening others. Relationships fluctuations, passages in time, space, characterize social networks as well as its flexibility and its transparency.
INTERVENTION NETWORK OBJECTIVES

Much more than problems resolution, network interventions aim to change relationships through the sharing of needs and strengthening of connections between people.
The methodological process develops in two stages:

Social network exploration → Social network mobilization

These are two stages that don’t function in a diachronic and longitudinal mode, but which are develop in a synchronous mode.
THE EXPLORATION LEVELS

1. Identification of networks nature
2. Primary network exploration
3. Relationship between primary and secondary networks
4. Secondary network exploration
Network changes in the level of expansion and density, in other words, in the number of members present and the links between them, the intensity of exchange and its frequency in time.

Changes in quality of exchange carried out, types of support offered and received, the effect of the support and distribution of support among network members.

Changes in relations between network members, such as alliances, conflicts, discontinuities, disruptions, failures and transgressions.
INTERNAL MOVEMENT

To develop and sustain a greater network articulation we must operate in two simultaneous movements:
- From individual to collective
- From dependence to autonomy
RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AND NETWORK ARTICULATION

Restorative Justice proposes to strengthen networking, promoting partnerships between actors and forces, and making it possible to overcome and deal with problems that, in isolation, none of the institutions or organizations would be able to solve.

Justice and Education at Heliopolis and Guarulhos - Partnership for Citizenship
RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AND NETWORK ARTICULATION

Thinking that the conflicts are more than interindividually, as they involve their networks and these networks are to be brought into the dialogue, for the effectiveness of this proposal it is also necessary to work in a network way.
RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AND NETWORK ARTICULATION

Network, here understood as a form of collective organization in which multiple actors share responsibilities and skills. That actors, operating in a coordinated way can build networks capable of repairing the harm experienced in a conflict and violence situation, as well as promote the protection of children and adolescents rights.
What? These are the communities of care or support. They are networks of obligations and mutual respect.

Who? Nuclear and extended family, friends, neighbors and colleagues.

What for? To build collective ways to repair the harm and meet the unmet needs involved in the conflict. To promote the empowerment and autonomy of support networks.

How do they work? Participate in restorative meetings in a responsible manner, helping to build an action plan and helping to create conditions for the fulfillment of agreements.

How do they get included? They are chosen and indicated by the parties.
What? Organs and social institutions


What for? To provide effective conditions to meet specific needs of the parties due to the conflict, as well as collective demands

How do they work? They can have their representatives in the restorative meetings or be indicated by the plan of action. Offer alternatives for the development of conditions for solving the roots of the problem.

How do they get included? By the recommendation of the parties or facilitators.
RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS: 02 FOCUS

- JUDICIAL SYSTEM
- SCHOOLS

NETWORK

 NETWORK
ARTICULATION NETWORK ACTIONS

Projects focus on Judicial System

- Judicial System team, social educators and network members participate at the training program
- Meetings with representatives of the network segments
- Mobilization of network members
**ARTICULATION NETWORK ACTIONS**

- 10 schools with 10 people each were trained per year.
- 40 network representatives participated of the training per year.
- Representatives from several network segments make up the management group.
- Schools and network members participating of the Project indicated network partners with whom they are articulated or would like to get together.
RESTORATIVE JUSTICE PROJECTS IN SCHOOLS

- FACILITATORS TRAINING PROGRAM
- IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTITUTIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL CHANGES IN SCHOOLS
- ARTICULATION OF NETWORK GUARANTEE OF RIGHTS
The most diverse school community members and network members are trained to act as facilitators of various restorative practices in schools.
The implementation of institutional and educational changes, by building physical and organizational conditions to implement restorative meetings. Much more than the spread of the proposal to communities and Educational System agents, Projects seek to build a culture of peace in the school community. The main challenge is to promote all this transformation starting from the training of only 10 to 15 people per school.
AT THE BEGINNING OF PROJECTS

In all the municipalities where we arrived to implement restorative justice, the schools have shown dissatisfaction, to a lesser or greater degree, with their articulation to the network of care for children and adolescents.
FIRST ASPECT TO BE CONSIDERED

The school needs to recognize itself as a point on the network, and not as an external user of the network. The school, like many other network points, should be articulated to ensure also rights and services to children, adolescents and their families.
It is possible to improve the welfare of each member, through a change of relationship within the network. These relationships share their needs, and by sharing, seek to meet these needs. Therefore, the fundamental agent of change is the community.
EMPOWERMENT OF EVERYONE INVOLVED

Community involvement in finding solutions through the enhancement of knowledge and local resources.

For the educator Paulo Freire, empowered group or institution, is the one that perform by itself the changes and actions that lead to evolution and strengthening.
Dissemination of Restorative Justice for a collective construction of a new culture

Referral of situations to restorative practice - Restorative Meeting

FORMS OF NETWORK
ACTORS
PARTICIPATION

Participate as support in restorative meetings

Dealing with cases referred by Restorative Meetings
SOME RESULTS OBSERVED

1. Greater articulation of social institutions in promoting and ensuring the rights of children and adolescents.
2. Greater dissemination of a culture of peace in different network segments.
3. Construction of more effective ways of solving complex situations through the sum of efforts.
4. Institutions more committed to Restorative Justice.
5. Institutions more accountable and autonomous.
6. Improved quality of services provided by the network.
7. Important valorization of everyone’s knowledge and qualities.
8. Greater collective responsibility for the progress of projects.
Restorative Justice starts from a focus on conflict resolution to implement a new culture of responses and coping to it. This cultural transformation happens through a systemic effect grounded in the network. This network is, in itself, Restorative Justice in action.