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**ATTENTION NETWORK
FOR PEOPLE RELEASED
FROM THE PRISON
SYSTEM: RIGHTS AND
SOCIAL CONTROL
MECHANISM**

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Abstract: The Attention Network for Persons Egressed from the Prison System (RAESP) is a methodology created in 2006, in Rio de Janeiro, and disseminated to other Brazilian states from 2020, with the objective of consolidating the functioning of RAESP as social control bodies. and contribution to the definition of public policies aimed at the demands of people released from the prison system and their families, in different ways, according to the specificities of each territory. Therefore, this work intends to give visibility to the methodology of fostering the creation of Care Networks for People Egresses from the Prison System - RAESP, articulated with the National Policy for Attention to Persons Egresses, illuminating the agenda of “prison egresses” made invisible by Brazilian society.
Keywords: Networks, Social control, Egressed people.

INTRODUCTION

The prison reality of Brazil as the third country with the highest rate of prison population in the world, behind only the United States and China, according to statistical data from the National Penitentiary Department (DEPEN, 2020) with a total of 773,151 people incarcerated. We emphasize that the panorama of the incarceration rate in Brazil is against the trend of the countries that have the largest prison populations in the world: while the USA and China, for example, have been reducing their incarceration rates. In Brazil, between 2000 and 2016, the incarceration rate increased by 157%, an annual average of 7% growth. In 2019, that growth increased by 149%.

From a perspective of expanding social movements related to Criminal

Justice, Human Rights and Extrication, it is of fundamental importance to give visibility to the advances of social organizations that develop actions in this segment, so that other groups can glimpse horizons in this reality focused on mass incarceration with precariousness. conditions of imprisonment and disrespect for human rights.

In order to give visibility to the collective effort of social organizations and partner public institutions, focused on the fundamental demands of people released from the Prison System, such as work, return to the family, rescue of dignity, self-esteem, among others, we carried out a brief history the performance of the Care Network for Persons Egressed from the Prison System of the State of Rio de Janeiro – RAESP, so that we can contribute to the expansion of the network in other states.

The methodology that we will describe for the expansion of the Care Network for Egressed People respects the advances and setbacks, as well as the institutional articulations, between the powers: Judiciary, State and Municipal Executive, and with the Legislative of the three instances, all intrinsic to the specificities of each territory, without importing models for application, in fact it is a roadmap for creating networks.

We will analyze the debate on Network. How networks arise and why. In addition, we will present the service network, assistance to people released from prison. The almost inexistence of policies for these segments, has transferred the actions to the civil society that seeks, through the construction of support

networks to the egress, to break the immense barriers that are constituted of several factors such as: the precariousness of the job market, the stigma to the egress, the lack of support from the public power, among others.

We will end with the prospect of implementing an action aimed at training the Coordinations of the Care Networks for Egressed People - RAESP aiming at the promotion of an Action Plan, with a view to carrying out the expansion of this network at the national level as a result of a partnership with the current Program Doing Justice, carried out in partnership with the National Council of Justice – CNJ, the United Nations Development Program UNDP/UN, the Ministry of Justice and Security – MJS and the National Penitentiary Department – DEPEN.

THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

As a basic definition, the term network originates from the Latin *retis*, it is defined as “the intertwining of threads with regular openings, capable of forming a kind of fabric”- (Portuguese language dictionary). From the notion of entanglement, the word network gained new meanings.

The nets can also be of different sizes. From a networked team to a network of schools, of communities, to an international network. There may be networks of networks, and within the same network, other networks can be formed, with specific objectives and that perform joint actions. Joint actions may have activities of different types, which support and complement each other. Political actions that combine different types of action can have a much greater force than those developed through a single type of action.

To form a formal network, its members need to have a clear objective. A network is always open to new members who accept the established rules, although they must be revised as the network achieves its objectives or defines new objectives. The self-detachment of any of its members must not be a problem, so that each one can be free in their choices of whether or not to remain a member of the network.

In the process of development of capitalism, with its crises and the necessary adjustments of production processes, social policies are also being reconfigured. In this sense, with the productive restructuring, public management and the implementation of social policies acquire a new model. The relationship between State and society changes so that one of the issues that become relevant is social management in a network. In this sense, the State adopts as strategies: decentralization and networking.

Through the discourse of network management, it is intended to ensure the effectiveness of public policies, better known as sectoral, disjointed and centralized actions. The social assistance network has as one of its main objectives to provide social support and protection for users of social services who must receive from this network, guidance and contribution to the realization of their rights.

A public or private institution must be aware of what is done by other organizations in order to trigger or refer the user they serve to other social care services. The citizen, subject of rights, who arrives to be assisted in a situation of social vulnerability, presents a varied set of social needs.

According to Menicucci (2002), the network service must take into account the limitations, the structural and institutional possibilities of the conjunctures in the different levels or spheres of programs that constitute federal, state or municipal projects,

having as main objective the quality of the service provided to the user of social services and the depersonalization of the actions of the professionals involved, moving them to the level of institutionalization, because, only this way, the social rights of users become effective, understanding this user as a full subject of rights, that is, he is not punctual, it is not fragmented.

The network perspective establishes new parameters that must contribute to the humanization of service to its users. This new perspective requires that the line of intervention be crossed beyond immediate attention, encompassing the level of social rights and human promotion, which is the role of the State. The Network contributes to the improvement of services.

Junqueira (2000) argues that networks are social management strategies under the principles of intersectoriality and decentralization capable of bringing together people from the same territorial base in order to solve the social problems that affect them in an integrated way, representing an alternative for social development.

Intersectoriality as a new management paradigm for public policy is a path already signaled by the Organic Law of Social Assistance (LOAS - Law 8.742/1993): "Social Assistance is carried out in an integrated way with sectoral policies, aiming at fighting poverty, the guarantee of social minimums, the provision of conditions to meet contingencies and the universalization of social rights".

According to Menicucci, the formation of networks:

It gains prominence in the perspective of intersectoriality, a principle according to which the need to establish bonds, relationships between organizations, mediated by actors, is justified by the need to understand social reality in a shared way. (MENICUCCI, p. 25, 2002)

According to Couto (2010), thinking about

the social assistance network requires going beyond the understanding and actions that were or were not adopted to implement the network management strategy, but it also requires analyzing the emergence of networks as a more viable proposal for the management of social assistance in the country. territory and the political and socioeconomic context of their development.

Amaral (2007) emphasizes that the networks manifest a collective desire for innovation regarding the forms of political organization, in a conscious and intentional disorganization of structures that no longer correspond to the demands and aspirations of the group; reveal the existence of problems that cannot be solved through the old structures and forms of management.

The development of networking makes it possible to achieve the effectiveness and complementation of municipal and state policies in the face of the complexity of the situation of poverty and social inequality demanded by social actors.

Still for Amaral (2007):

(...) to manage a dynamic of opposites implies dialectical and dialogical approaches, in being able to live with contradictions without falling into the error of simplification, in seeking decentralization, the desire for collaboration and the ability to face novelty. (AMARAL, p.2, 2007)

The concept of networks indicates the action of organizations and people that act on the same objective. Its formation is associated with cooperation in order to obtain an efficient performance, having as a characteristic the strengthening of groups that have common ideals.

Although networks often arise as a reaction to problems created with pyramids, they are not necessarily intended to replace or oppose pyramidal structures. The network structure can be more favorable to the achievement of objectives. The threads that give consistency

to a network are the information that travels through the channels, which interconnect its members. Networks can even be organized for the sole purpose of exchanging information.

According to Castells (1999), the model that he calls “informational”, the source of productivity is based on the technology of knowledge generation, information processing and symbol communication in which information is the main point in social and organizational organization. the flow of messages composes the thread of the social structure. This reality provided the basis for the expansion of networks.

As networks do not include different centers or levels of power, the free flow of information thus becomes an essential requirement for the proper functioning of a network. All its members must have access to all the information that circulates in it.

According to Scherer-Warren (1999), the notion of network refers to a strategy of collective action, based on a solidaristic, cooperative, horizontal and more democratic culture for a new form of organization of society. Still in the author’s apprehension, networks are related to the social fabric, that is, to the social system and to preexisting relationships.

This articulation will be directed to an issue that demands intervention. whether governmental or not. In this case, a social movement network will be formed in which civil society and the government will present proposals to resolve the issue.

The network will be characterized by autonomy and interdependence in the relationships between the participating organizations. In their actions, they articulate different types of resources, which allows a greater reach of the services. And the interesting thing about this movement of union is to allow giving visibility to what is being defended.

The wide variety of social networks present in the framework of collective action are almost always ignored by social movement scholars and only more recently has interest in the relationship between social movements and social networks grown. The analysis of social networks is based on the premise that the social bonds established by people, collective actors, organizations and institutions, constitute the element par excellence of structuring social life.

The network concept has been used to define a new action model. Although the concept is worked on by different approaches, it is considered a set of connected points, in which each of these points represents a diversity of actors: governmental and non-governmental organizations, communities, companies, among others, which will determine the type of network. that is characterized, the interests, objectives and shared values.

Teixeira (2006) in his definition emphasizes the flexible aspect of networks, the formation of networks and the construction of partnerships form a model of variable geometry. Alliances are multiple, flexible and action-oriented. Each partner brings its comparative advantages and added value to the common agenda.

Networking needs more than the intention of exchanging with each other, but the formation of an action-oriented structure based on the construction of a plan, the definition of objectives and where you want to go.

This must happen, with service networks, with common goals focused on results and on the lives of users affected by these actions. Next, we will present the Care Network for People Egressed from the Prison System, as a network model that is being implemented in Brazil.

RESULTS ACHIEVED

In this part we will present the emergence and trajectory of the Care Network for People Egressed from the Prison System; their executed projects and actions; the expansion methodology and the promotion of the Network throughout Brazil.

TRAJECTORY OF THE CARE NETWORK FOR PEOPLE EGRESSED FROM THE PRISON SYSTEM OF THE STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO – RAESP

The idea of a Care Network for People Egressed from the Prison System was created in May 2006 in Rio de Janeiro, through the initiative of a group of institutions that had a common collective objective: to promote the improvement of conditions for the social insertion of people ex-prisoners who face difficulties in accessing public services and policies.

This group is currently formed by institutional members: composed of governmental and non-governmental institutions (NGOs, OSCIP, philanthropic, religious and private) and individuals, identified as the individual members, having their actions developed in the territory of the State of Rio de Janeiro.

Its main purpose is to bring together its partners to defend community interests, encouraging the inclusion of prison inmates in citizenship policies, as subjects of rights, and any other *lato sensu* (broad sense) collective interest - diffuse, collective and homogeneous individual - performing the essential right to a dignified life. RAESP RJ has heterogeneity in terms of the profession of its members, and this plurality is a factor that broadens the view on the demands of people who have graduated and those deprived of their liberty.

RAESP RJ, during its 15 years, developed activities that contributed to better conditions

in the social insertion of people released from the prison system, focusing on public policies, in partnership with several bodies, namely: Secretary of Labor and Income - SETRAB; City Hall of Rio de Janeiro, through the “Agents of Freedom” Project; and CEDAE (Rio de Janeiro Water and Sewage Company), for the Replanting Lives Program, among others.

In addition, with the aim of expanding the Network and increasingly publicizing the actions of partners, RAESP RJ developed the following activities:

- I Seminar on Human Rights, at the OAB-RJ Headquarters, (2008);

- Organization of the two Pro Egresses Actions, promoted by the Patronato Magarinos Torres – unit of the State Department of Penitentiary Administration – SEAP (2012/2013);

- Participation in the 1st National Congress for Monitoring Graduates and Affines (2014);

- Participation in the 1st National Symposium on Policies for Persons Egressed from the Prison System – in Brasília. Organized by the Ministry of Justice / National Penitentiary Department, in the search for new ways to face this expression of the social issue (2014);

- II Human Rights Seminar commemorating the 10th anniversary of RAESP RJ – Discussion on Possibilities and Challenges for Institutions that work with the egressed population (2016).

It must also be noted that, despite being a Network, RAESP RJ has a group of volunteer professionals who are responsible for its management and coordination, in addition to developing actions and projects based on strategic planning in partnership with the Social Practices Laboratory. and Research on Violence (LPSPV) linked to the Graduate Program in Social Memory of the Federal

University of Rio de Janeiro – UNIRIO, when the goals for the next 10 years of operation were set. This planning enabled new partnerships and funding:

- Creation of the website: www.raesprj.com.br and training on Network Articulation - selection in the award to the People who work for the justice, CIEDS support (2017);

- Project “Cidadania que Liberta”, carried out during the second half of 2018, with the objective of training inmates who were serving a custodial sentence in the semi-open regime, through the development of attitudes and production of reflection on post-life perspectives.

With the completion of the Citizenship Training Course, it was held once a week, for a period of 2 months, with a forecast of 30 students in each class. A total of four classes are expected, two per semester, totaling 120 students.

The Project’s objectives, through the Training methodology, were to rescue dignity, strengthen self-esteem, create personal and professional skills and attitudes aimed at teamwork, as well as the resumption of family ties. The project was carried out in two semi-open prison units, totaling 207 students enrolled in the Citizenship Training course, 143 of whom graduated and 40 were sent to work outside the prison walls. In addition, it entered into partnerships with: State Department of Penitentiary Administration of the State of Rio de Janeiro - SEAP-RJ, Fundação Santa Cabrini and support from Instituto Rio with the management of Instituto Phi.

Also in 2018, the consultancy of the Ekloos Institute allowed the realization of Social Acceleration, through which it was possible to define the lines of action of RAESP RJ, organized around 4 axes:

- 1. Communication:** To invest in Social Networks, website, folder, banner of the Network, to promote partners. In addition to telling positive stories of people who have been through the prison system, the target audience of RAESP RJ;
- 2. Capacitation:** To encourage training for institutions, groups and members of RAESP RJ, in order to qualify the service provided by partners, expanding the social impact;
- 3. Research and Publication:** To conduct research with the prison theme and present the results in articles, magazines, periodicals; disseminate information, research, theses, dissertations and Course Completion Work on the Network’s website;
- 4. Articulation for Public Policies:** To influence the creation of the National Public Policy of Attention to Egress Persons and to spread the Network methodology to other States.

In addition, in 2019, the “Citizenship that Liberates Project” was carried out, aimed at the public in compliance with Alternative Penalty - limiting weekends and providing service to the community. There were 29 enrolled in the Citizenship Training course, 23 graduating students. 12 Citizenship Workshops were also held, with the public in electronic monitoring and on parole, with 257 participants. Partnership with the Center for Monitoring Penalties and Alternative Measures - CAPMA and with the Institute for Studies on Religion - ISER (acting with research in Criminal Justice and Human Rights), support from the Phi Institute (2019). In the same year, finally, in partnership with the Justice Present Program (PNUD / CNJ¹), RAESP members participated in training in

1. The Justice Present Program, a partnership between the National Council of Justice (CNJ) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP/UN) has been investing since January 2019, in the implementation of a national policy for the care of the person who has graduated, based on the dissemination of public equipment for articulation between the Judiciary and Executive

the Social Offices methodology² in 2019.

In April 2020, the publication “National Policy for Attention to Persons Egressed from the Prison System” was launched, which had the contribution of the members of RAESP RJ, with relevant information for the construction of this publication, being made available to the public by the Justice Program. Present, through the electronic address: <https://www.conjur.com.br/dl/politica-nacional-atencao-egressos.pdf> and developed in the context of cooperation between the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the National Penitentiary Department (DEPEN). The document contains postulates, principles and guidelines for the structuring of reception services, guidance and referrals, proposals for methodology and management and operational structure of the services, in addition to training plans aimed at qualifying public policy servants.

On March 15, 2020, the announcement of restrictive measures on circulation surprised the population of several Brazilian states. Result of a pandemic crisis, caused by “Covid-19”. As a result, social isolation was decreed in several states, including Rio de Janeiro. In view of the scenario presented, the action management group of the Network for Attention to People Egressed from the Prison System of the State of Rio de Janeiro - RAESP RJ, took the initiative to mobilize the Network’s member institutions, aiming to mitigate the consequences of the pandemic on families served by these institutions.

The reality lived in the sayings “**normal times**” by men and women, ex-prisoners and their families, is already a cause for concern. No matter how effective and solidary the civil society initiatives that make up the network are, they would not be able to handle the

increase in service. Although the restrictive measures are intended to preserve lives, on the other hand, they also exposed the vulnerability in which a large part of the Brazilian population lives.

Faced with this uncertain scenario, the opportunity arises to integrate the campaign promoted by the Ekloos Institute, Phi Institute and Banco da Providência: **Rio de Janeiro against Corona**. Social action aimed at the vulnerable population, enabling the distribution of basic food baskets and personal hygiene products.

The participation of RAESP RJ in this action included the registration of institutions and collectives that are members of the Network, enabling the service already carried out by the institutions to be enhanced. This joint action brought encouragement to institutions and especially to people released from the prison system and their families, invisible to our society, however visible to “prejudice, discrimination and social exclusion”.

The institutions were informed about the Rio contra corona campaign, and invited to register for inclusion in the campaign. At the same time, individual members of the network offered all advice and support for registration. The requirements requested by the campaign mobilizers were as follows:

- Name of person in charge and contact;
- Institution’s profile, activities carried out;
- Public served and quantity of demands.

Twelve member institutions of the RAESPRJ were enrolled in this campaign, where it was possible to provide direct assistance to 07 institutions. RAESPRJ expresses gratitude on behalf of all who were served at this time of socioeconomic crisis.

Powers and with strong interaction with organized civil society and other public and social policies, called “Social Office”.

2. The Social Office is responsible for welcoming and referring people released from the prison system and their families to existing public policies, articulating an intersectoral and interinstitutional policy of social inclusion that correlates with demands and initiatives of different state and municipal public policies, systems and civil society actors.

It was possible to service 02 more institutions, located in São Gonçalo, which were outside the area of action of the campaign route. An institution contemplated by the donations, jointly, shared its donation with these institutions. By the end of June, the 07 partner institutions had received 7,300 basic food baskets, making it possible to serve 36,500 people. (Base of calculation: 1 basket serves an average of 5 people per family).

RAESPRJ also managed to articulate the campaign, Comunidade, Presente! carried out by ISER (Instituto de Estudos da Religião), with funding from Instituto Unibanco, to serve five more partner institutions. This campaign aims to serve the same families for a period of 03 months. Total baskets received 810; 270 families accompanied, 1,350 people assisted.

Likewise, through the Emergency Call for Active Communities against COVID-19 from Fazedores do Bem+ActiveCitizens / CIEDS - Integrated Center for Sustainable Development Studies and Programs, RAESPRJ supported the Mães de Manguinhos collective in participating in the call for proposals, where it was selected and received a donation of R\$2,500.00 for the purchase of basic food baskets. The amount received by the public notice was transformed into 25 basic baskets + hygiene products. With a total of 125 people served.

The results achieved with the partnership of the Campaigns and public notices, RAESP RJ through the institutions and collectives that compose them, until the end of June, was the service of 7,595 families, totaling 37,975 people served. All residents of favelas in Rio de Janeiro, mostly family members of prisoners, people serving alternative sentences and people released from the prison system.

Campaigns are still active, but we don't know for how long. Organizers already report

that donations have been decreasing and the capture of more donations has been actively carried out, but there is no quick return as at the beginning of the campaign. The challenge facing the third sector is to maintain its post-pandemic activities and continue taking to the most vulnerable people, basic opportunities and access, such as food for example.

The Rio contra corona campaign donated in addition to basic baskets, hygiene kits, alcohol gel, masks, eggs, shampoo, conditioner and children's clothes. The Community, Present! I also give out hygiene kits. It is worth noting that each campaign had different service criteria and frequency of duration/distribution of basic food baskets, which allowed the registered member institutions to reach 38,475 families for a period of 3 months (May, June and July).

EXPANSION METHODOLOGY

Based on the successful experience in Rio de Janeiro, the coordination of the Justice Present Program, in Tocantins, presents the methodology to local actors who adhere to the idea of forming a network, which is later validated by the national coordination of the Program. Thus, launched in February 2020, the Network of Attention to People Egressed from the Prison System of the State of Tocantins - RAESP TO, became the second RAESP in the country.

RAESP TO is composed of institutions and people who develop their activities either in the individual or collective defense dimension. Its principle is the defense of a model of collective action, without privileges and without affiliation to any political party or religious organization. In the performance of its activities, it does not have any distinction as to race, ethnicity, religion, gender and sexual orientation, or any other form of discrimination. Its main purpose is to bring together its members for the protection and

defense of the rights of people released from the penitentiary system and their families and the interests of the community, in the insertion and reintegration of those released from the penitentiary system in society, and any other collective interest, before the realization of the essential right to a dignified life.

The purposes of the Network are:

I - The defense of individual, social, economic and collective human rights of former and former prisoners of the State of Tocantins prison system before any of the powers, at all levels and instances, extrajudicially and judicially, through its members;

II - Participation, intervention and claims in all areas and manifestations related to the interests of graduates, related to the purpose of the Network;

III - The execution of agreements, agreements and contracts through its members, with the objective of realizing the purpose of the Network;

IV - Participation in programs by public authorities and private entities, with a view to alleviating the problems of the population released from the penitentiary system, as well as promoting events aimed at informing the community about these matters;

V - Maintain permanent exchanges with other institutions that, directly or indirectly, may have relations with the objectives of the Network;

VI - Create working groups, composed of the members of the Network.

Continuing the expansion, three more RAESPs were launched remotely due to the context of the Covid-19 national pandemic: Rio Grande do Norte, Mato Grosso and Ceará, with the support of the Making Justice Program.

The initiatives described demonstrate another characteristic of RAESP, namely: the flexibility of the model of engagement and

mobilization of the participating members. Whether civil society organizations or individual members, what brings people and institutions together is the sharing of a common horizon of fighting stigmas and vulnerability factors of people released from the prison system to defending rights and promoting access to citizenship.

In this sense, the present proposal focuses on the union of efforts, actors and action fronts, articulated and systematized, which must operate in a strategic way in the promotion and support of the “exit door of the prison system”, whose effects tend to be perceived inside and outside the Prison Units, whether in the reduction of the prison population, or in the reduction of vulnerabilities and risk factors that contribute to the occurrence of new violence and violations of rights in the return to life in “freedom”.

Considering the specificity of each state, below is the composition of the members of each RAESP, at the time of its creation:

(Table 1).

It is worth mentioning that changes were observed according to the entry and exit of partners, months after the formalization of the RAESP, that is, the change in the composition of the Network is part of its characteristic of being in a constant state of formation, open to the insertion of new components or exit of those who did not find identification with the objectives. We can highlight the case of RAESP RJ, created in 2006 with a total of 7 members and currently, there are more than 16 institutions between governmental and non-governmental, as well as the power of its more than 15 individual members, so it is possible to imagine the capacity for expansion network of other states formalized with more members.

It is notorious how the support of the CNJ, through the Justice Present Programs (January to October 2020) and Making Justice (from

| States | Public Power | OSC/Oscip | Collective/Council/parliamentary term | Individual Member | Total |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| RAESP Rio de Janeiro | 02 | 05 | --- | --- | 07 |
| RAESP Tocantins | 01 | 09 | 08 | --- | 18 |
| RAESP Rio Grande do Norte | 10 | 05 | 06 | --- | 21 |
| RAESP Mato Grosso | 09 | 11 | 04 | 07 | 31 |
| RAESP Ceará | 10 | 14 | 02 | --- | 26 |
| RAESP Minas Gerais | 06 | 04 | 04 | --- | 14 |
| TOTAL | 38 | 48 | 24 | 07 | 117 |

Table 1

Source: Data provided by members of the RAESPS. 2021.

October 2020), can influence the adhesion of partners, especially those from the Public Power, who could not deny the adhesion of the Network Proposal by the National Council of Justice – Body linked to the Ministry of Justice and Security.

FOSTERING RAESP IN THE STATES

The methodology consists of disseminating and strengthening the promotion of the Network, with the objective of implementing Networks of Attention to Persons Egressed from the Prison System in the other States of the Federation. It proposes the strengthening of members and institutions that already act in the defense of Human Rights and access to the rights of people released from prison, enabling the expansion of their results in a qualified way and positively impacting society through direct actions with the public in social vulnerability and stigmatized.

Based on the promotion of the national coordination of Axis 3 of the Making Justice Program, as mentioned earlier in this article, which works with the Citizenship and Rights Guarantee Policies, the Program's state coordinations began to mobilize the actors related to actions aimed at people who graduated and to propose dialogues with

the aim of creating local networks. These dialogues made it possible to advance in initial articulations in several states, having selected for this proposal those states where there is greater feasibility of carrying out the activities for the constitution of the Networks.

The phases for implementing the Network consist of:

- Systematized mapping of local actors;
- Meeting to present the Network proposal – RAESP Methodology;
- Creation of the Internal Regulations;
- Election of the Voluntary Coordination;
- Media production (graphic material, banner, folder, social networks);
- Launch of RAESP in the territory.

It is proposed that the articulations at the state level make it possible to disseminate a set of Attention Networks that, when mobilized, result in the configuration of a National Network of Attention to People Egressed from the Prison System - RENAESP, contributing, in a complementary way to the dissemination of Social Offices, for the rescue of the dignity of the human person and the citizenship of people released from the prison system and for the effective implementation of a National Policy.

For the year 2021, this expansion of RAESP

across Brazil will continue in a consistent and integrated manner with the other states. In February of this year, the recently launched RAESP Minas Gerais begins this cycle of new networks deployed across the country. The states of São Paulo and Maranhão continue with the negotiations for its creation. For this dissemination, the Networks count on the support of the Making Justice Program/CNJ (National Council of Justice) in partnership with the Igarapé Institute and also through the Project Implementation of Fostering RAESP, a partnership between the Brazil Fund for Human Rights, RAESP RJ and the Institute of Higher Studies - ISER.

In the case of the Making Justice Program, linked to the National Council of Justice, it came over the last four years, dialoguing with RAESP RJ, through the consultants, who followed meetings and results of actions aimed at improving the Network and culminated in the insertion of the creation of RAESPS in the states, as an integral part of Axis 3 of the Making Justice Program/CNJ (National Council of Justice). At the end of 2019, the CNJ created, through CNJ (National Council of Justice) Resolution number 307/2019, the National Policy for Attention to Persons Egressed from the Prison System, with the aim of shedding light on the issue of former prisoners, made invisible, like the others belonging to the segments vulnerable in society.

The Igarapé Institute has been in dialogue with the institutions participating in the RAESP since 2016 and is also moving forward with a more effective participation in the year 2021, in which RAESP became the object of study of the Institute, with the participation of institutional, governmental and non-governmental partners. governmental agencies, as well as individual members, resulting in the delivery of a mapping of the initiatives aimed at the demands of former

prisoners and their families, which will serve as guides for the local RAESP, as well as for those leaving the penitentiary system.

Regarding the partnership with the Brazil Fund for Human Rights, in a joint action with the Institute for the Study of Religion - ISER, the RAESP Development Implementation Project is being implemented, with the participation of the RAESP partners RJ, TO and RN, and the respective Executive Coordinations, aimed at reflecting on the partners' actions, in order to leverage and enhance their actions; promotion of an action plan for the RAESP RJ, TO and RN, with the collective participation of the Executive Coordinations of the respective RAESP; and promotion of a webinar that will focus on the discussion of the National Network for Attention to Persons Egressed from the Prison System, with a national agenda.

The challenges that RAESP faces in all states involve maintaining the actors around the objective of promoting actions of interest to graduates and family members, always maintaining debate and dialogue with the different actors in the territory. We can also observe that the demand for sustainability to promote SO actions has also been presented frequently, in the same vein as for graduates and family members, the theme of sustainability is very representative and requires short, medium and long-term responses.

The discussion of Governance has increasingly presented itself as a concern, given that due to the enactment of the Policy for Attention to Persons Egressed from the Prison System, Social Organizations now have two roles: a) social control promoted by civil society organized, advocating dialogue between the various actors in this theme, and b) participation of Social Organizations in Public Call notices for the implementation of the Policy, through the management of Social

Offices, which are the public apparatus of the Policy.

The Project Implementation of Promotion to RAESP aims to shed light on the public policy of attention to graduates, in order to publicize these roles that need to be worked on internally in organizations.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

It is evident the need for reformulations and investments in the process of ending the sentence at the national and state levels and in the insertion of the egressed person in society. It is understood that civil society has a fundamental role in this process, in partnership with the State. In this sense, inter-institutional work is necessary, strengthening institutions, groups and activities that work with the target audience, expanding the impact on people's lives, with the effectiveness of access to minimum constitutional rights.

The expected results with the capillarization of the RAESP methodology throughout Brazil:

1. Have a RAESP implemented in each federative entity; with municipal articulations;
2. Construction of flows between the institutions that make up the state networks;
3. Strengthened institutions, with autonomy in raising funds to increase the impact on the public served;
4. Actions articulated by the Network in favor of the demands of graduates and their families;
5. Formulation of RENAESP - National Network for Attention to Persons Egressed from the Prison System. Construction of flows and national agenda;
6. Strengthening of the National Policy for Attention to Persons Egressed from the Prison System.

Thus, in a historical context never thought of before, with a denial of the capacity of the sciences, accompanied by a structural racism

increasingly rooted in public structures, enhancing the creation of Networks, as well as their partners directly, seems fundamental as a contribution to overcoming difficulties, during the period of the Covid-19 Pandemic, as well as spaces for discussion of what is planned in a future that seems more precarious than the level it used to be. Despite all this unfavorable context, civil society has to remain articulated to validate its rights, even in adverse situations, where rights are threatened, withdrawn or reduced.

The RAESPs will be able to play this fundamental role for the society of control of public institutions, signaling the demands of people who have already served their sentences, so that they can overlap this period and the fact of serving a sentence does not allow the jail not to leave its customs, when it is said that the sentence is over, "the jail is over" but people remain emotionally attached, due to the consequences of prison. Using this experience to avoid recidivism is fundamental and the National Policy for Attention to Persons Egressed from the Prison System brings decisive elements for this return in a dignified way.

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