



OMERMEW

- 1. "Children's Consultancy" travels from the UK to Nicaragua
- 2. From "Children's Consultancy" to Transformative Research: 10 years of practice and development
- 3. "SISTEMATIZACÍON": A Latin American actionresearch methodology
- 4. Sistematización of ten years of action-research by children and adolescents with CESESMA



ROOTS IN THE UK: 1997-2000

The publication of the Article 31 Action Pack in 1995...

...was the inspiration for the launch of the Article 31 Action Network in 1996...





... then in 1997, the Article 31 Children's Consultancy Scheme



There was a fashion for making programmes and institutions "child-friendly", particularly in the arts, culture and recreation sectors. "Expert advice" was being sought.

SO WHERE DO WE FIND THE EXPERTS?



Children are experts on what is child-friendly and what isn't, what works for children and what doesn't, what's fun and what's boring, what makes them feel included and what makes them feel excluded. (Shier, 1999)

1998







1999





In 2001, after working for 25 years in England, I moved to Nicaragua ...

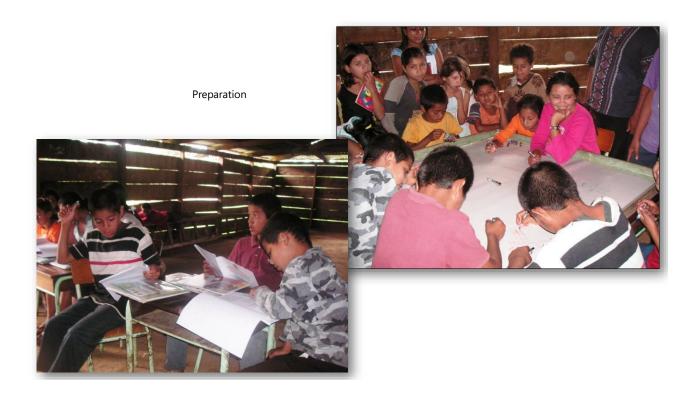




2007: National conference on violence against children. The organisers needed an expert to do the keynote speech.

Who should they ask? Someone from UNICEF, or from Save the Children?













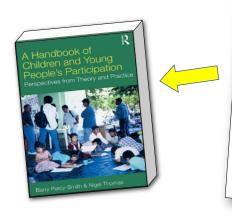


Journey to the national conference in the capital city, Managua





The following year the children retold their experience in words and pictures in "A Handbook of Children and Young People's Participation".

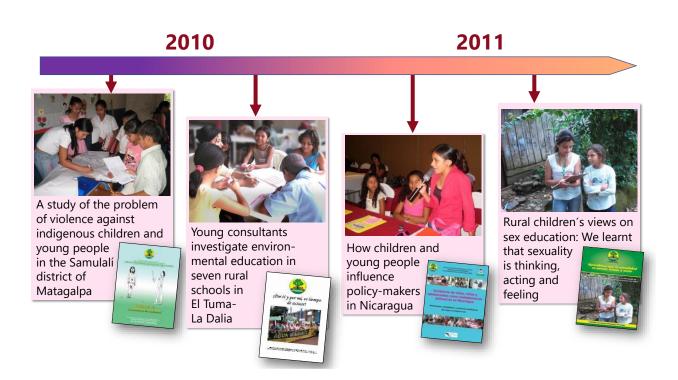




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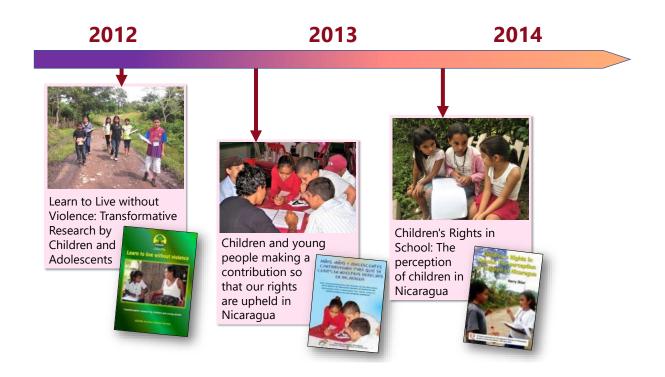






Harry Shier hshier

www.harryshier.net





SISTEMATIZACIÓN

Action-research methodology popular in Latin America where a group of people who have lived through a shared experience come together to recount, capture, and reflect on that experience in a structured way that enables the key lessons learnt at each stage to be acknowledged, explored, analysed and re-formulated.

NOT equivalent to the word "SISTEMATIZATION" in English.





Sistematización of CESESMA and Save the Children's "Safe, Quality Schools" programme 2008-2012

(published in English in Shier et al, 2013)



- ☐ The process of sistematización maximises the potential for sharing and reproducing the learning.
- A significant feature of sistematización is that it can only be done by the people who have personally lived through the experience.
- ☐ An example of "learning without teaching".





There is massive literature on Sistematización in Spanish, but not much in English.

Try:

- ✓ Jara Holliday (2012)
- ✓ Sarmiento & Herard (2015)
- ✓ Tapella & Rodríguez-Bilella (2014).





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- I relocated to Ireland in 2012 to do a PhD in Children's Rights.
- The CESESMA team continued the work in Nicaragua, facilitating more projects of Transformative Research.
- In 2020, as COVID-19 shut-down the work on the coffee plantations, the team decided to take advantage of the of lull in community activities to undertake a sistematización of the past twelve years' experience of supporting child researchers.



I was available so they roped me in.

These days there is internet connectivity in rural Nicaragua. We couldn't travel to remote villages and coffee plantations as in earlier years, but engaged with young people in appropriate ways.



Osiris today, aged 24, is a community leader at the coffee plantation and still picks coffee. She participated in the sistematización via WhatsApp.

Osiris (centre) from Santa Martha Coffee Plantation became a Young Consultant in 2007, aged 11.



Pablo today, aged 21 (in 3rd year of teacher training), reflecting on the experience, and the impact it had on him and his community.

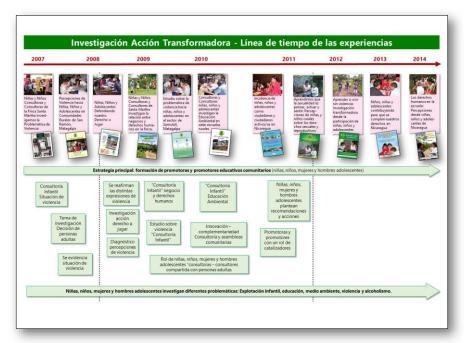
Pablo when I first met him as a young researcher aged 12 in 2011



With support from Swiss NGO *Terre des Hommes*, CESESMA plans two products:

- ☐ A learning report based on the sistematización.
- ☐ A practice guide for others who would like to use this approach.

We could not create a giant wall-chart as before, but we worked by sharing screens on Zoom.



EARLY FINDINGS

REINFORCING EARLIER LEARNING:

- Importance of skilled facilitation and good technical support for young researchers.
- The nature of "empowerment" and how it can be supported (see Shier, 2019a, published by CRN).
- The four transformations:
 - 1. Empowerment of children and adolescents.
 - 2. Transformation of family and social attitudes.
 - 3. Transforming attitudes, perspectives and practices of adults working with children.
 - 4. Transformation through action in society.
- The value of an action plan to disseminate findings and push for action.
- The need for institutional commitment (and allocation of resources) to implement the action plan.

ADDITIONAL LEARNING:

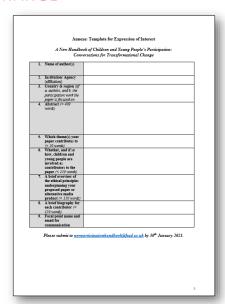
- The use of drawing as a way to support children exploring issues has been a constant throughout.
- The move from "Young Consultants" to "Transformative Researchers" is not just a new label. It is a cultural shift from researcher as outsider to researcher as insider.
- Developing awareness of safeguarding policy and practice; in particular the added demands of supporting children researching sensitive, taboo or divisive issues.
- The central importance of working in solidarity with parents, family and local community.
- A valuable role for adolescents supporting younger children as researchers.

A NEW HANDBOOK OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION: "CONVERSATIONS FOR TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE"

 The first experience of children's consultancy in Nicaragua (2007) was featured in the original Handbook of Children and Young People's Participation in 2010.



- A call for contributions is out <u>now</u> for the "New Handbook of Children and Young People's Participation".
- Simple one-page "Expression of Interest" form.
- Deadline 30 January (a week on Saturday).
- https://alliancecpha.org/en/child-protection-news/call-contributionsnew-handbook-children-and-young-peoples-participation



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