

4 | RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AS A TOOL FOR THE SOCIAL ADAPTATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE AND REFUGEES

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INTRODUCTION

The concept of restorative justice has attracted more public attention recently. It has been adopted as an approach to criminal justice in a number of countries (USA, Canada, United Kingdom), usually as a response to dissatisfaction with the traditional system of criminal justice: its inability to reduce the level of relapse in crimes, provide psychological rehabilitation of the offender and the victim, to introduce compensation for the victim's/offender harm. Such things are crucial in times when Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees are being integrated into the new communities, and therefore the need for a new approach for their successful consolidation and integration arises.

Increasing the presence of Ukraine on the European and world agendas demands from our state adapting national legislation to international standards and commitments. This is especially true for the criminal process through which the protection of important constitutional rights, freedoms and interests is taking into account the realities of the development of Ukrainian society and the ways to integrate the refugees and IDPs into the host communities.

The Scale of the Problem

In the context of conflict in Ukraine, the protection of IDP rights and their integration and reintegration take on special significance. Their status is determined by the

Law of Ukraine on Security Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons, which describes an IDP as a citizen of Ukraine, a foreigner or a stateless person who is either legally residing or has the right to permanent residence in Ukraine and who was forced to leave his/her place of residence as a result or in order to avoid the negative consequences of an armed conflict, temporary occupation, ubiquitous manifestations of violence, violations of human rights and natural disasters (Krakhmalova, 2018).

The main problem of practical integration of IDPs, which is related to the legal status of the specified category of persons, is the identification of the real number of IDPs: firstly, not all IDPs, who arrived at the Government's controlled territory, are registered for obtaining their corresponding status; secondly, many IDPs, after having been registered in Ukraine, returned to the occupied territory or where hostilities are still taking place; thirdly, some are buying housing in new places, thereby losing de facto their IDP status, while continuing to enjoy the respective benefits.

One of the significant problems is that no state authority can “boast” today a clear database on the number of IDPs and the provision of their rights. Information provided by human rights defenders and international foundations working in Ukraine is more objective, reflecting the reality more accurately. According to OSCE and the International Renaissance Foundation, as of 1 September, 2018, the number of victims of the conflict in eastern Ukraine is approaching 3.7 million people (580 thousand of them being children) – which is equal to the population of Berlin. Around 9,553 people were killed within the period of mid-April 2014 to August 31, 2018, more than 22 thousand were injured. The downing of the Malaysian Airlines airplane (July, 2014) killed 298 people. At present, 1,783,649 people (of whom 228,049 are children), which is equal to the population of Vienna, have been officially registered (Krakhmalova, 2018). The total area of the occupied territories is 44 thousand square meters, equivalent to the territory of Switzerland or the Netherlands.

Numerous reports of the human rights organisations record the violations of IDPs rights in the following areas:

1. Obtaining an IDP status.
2. Prolonging the status.
3. Obtaining relocation assistance.
4. Registering migrants' pensions, subsidies and other social payments at the place of actual residence after resettlement.
5. Introducing the right to inheritance.
6. Finding a job and official registration according to the labour legislation (quite often IDPs are denied employment, illegally motivated by the fact that they do not have an official residence permit).
7. Searching for housing: both renting and the purchase of housing for IDPs are accompanied by a range of problems, including the deception of IDPs through illegal agreements and non-existent fees.
8. Restoring of documents (passports, birth certificates, diplomas, information from universities on student training, work books etc.) lost as a result of leaving the territory, uncontrolled by the government.

On December 16, 2015, it was approved the Social Support Programme on the adaptation and reintegration of Ukrainian citizens who moved from temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine and areas of anti-terrorist operation in other regions of Ukraine. The purposes of the programme were to solve the main problems of Ukrainian citizens who moved from the territories mentioned above and reduce the level of social tension among them and the local communities, promoting their integration and social adaptation into the new places of residence; help in creating decent living conditions, promoting rights and capacity utilisation; provision of social, medical, and material support; creation of the prerequisites for compensation for the property (material; creation of favourable conditions for voluntary return to places of previous residence).

The Methodology of IDPs' Social Adaptation in Ukraine

Under the concept of social adaptation, relevant for IDPs, we imply the following:

Social adaptation is a basis for successful integration of individuals into the new communities/societies in the process of which individuals, living their own life but faced with new circumstances, constantly acquire new social experiences. Social adaptation means that IDPs develop new behaviours that are most relevant to corresponding conditions and situations (Martynenko,2019). Social adaptation includes cultural adaptation and professional adaptation. Cultural adaptation is the process of individuals' self-determination in new social life through breaking stereotypes, changing forms of social organisation and regulation, adjusting norms and values as well as acquiring new forms of communication and new social experience. As for professional adaptation, it is a (re-)entry into profession, which may have the working conditions which differ from the past experience. Likewise, there may be no demand for their profession at a new place of residence which consequently determines the need for vocational guidance and job search, usually provided by centres of employment. Moreover, IDPs need social services regarding development of new social conditions: information, counseling, social learning, exchange of experience in support groups. The last but not the least, social adaptation of IDPs depends on successful psychological adaptation to a new place of residence. Therefore, it is closely linked with the reconciliation.

Support of social adaptation is one of the main tasks of restorative justice in Ukraine. It is required to ensure an effective and comprehensive national mechanism for the protection of the rights of victims of massive human rights violations, and their successful integration into the host communities.

It is certainly difficult or even impossible to determine a single "compensation and integration formula" that would meet the needs of all victims. Therefore, to ensure implementation of the "mechanism for integration" in a transitional period, various stakeholders should be involved in the process: not only law enforcement agencies and human rights organisations but also public bodies and non-governmental organisations.

According to data of international organisations, it takes five-10 years to integrate a migrant into a new place of residence. However, IDPs in Ukraine may need less time since they stay in their own country, know the language, have mostly the necessary qualifications to find work, know how to solve problems with the registration of documents, how to send a child to school or how to get health services (Arakelova, 2017). However, the feeling of being a second-class citizen still arises in IDPs. There are examples of difficulties in finding accommodation and/or employment or schooling for children. In parallel, there are cases of blaming IDPs for hard conditions of life or death of relatives in eastern Ukraine (Hnatyuk, 2014). The resettled, who are “unaccepted” here and “superfluous” there, are keenly willing to adapt to new conditions and become equal members of Ukrainian society (Krakhmalova, 2018). This aspiration results in stress resilience and social activities, labour and entrepreneurial behaviour.

One of the priority directions of improvement of the situation in Ukraine is civil society development and its active participation in governance at all levels. The number of civil unions engaged in resolving IDPs’ problems shows a significant upward trend. However, in general their effectiveness is not very high, despite some well-functioning and constructive organisations. The approach of restorative justice can contribute to strengthening of social cohesion in communities of the eastern and southern regions.

Restorative justice can contribute to:

- Integration of individuals and groups who have suffered from conflict and express increased readiness for peacebuilding;
- Strengthening the economic situation of the most vulnerable groups affected by the conflict through restoring their livelihoods with sustainability perspective;
- Strengthening communities’ resilience through social cohesion and empowerment.

Restorative justice combines elements of psychosocial assistance, elements of social cohesion (bringing groups and communities together) and, in case of

conflicts, elements of reconciliation. In this regard, there is a need for a new approach to respond to crimes – introducing procedures for mediation in criminal cases, based on the principles of reconciliation, end of the conflict through mutual apologies, repentance of the conflict committed, the mitigation of IDPs emotional, material and physical losses, and the perpetrator’s liability for the offenses.

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AS A TOOL

The approach of restorative justice has been developed for over 25 years in many countries around the world, in particular in New Zealand, Norway, Germany, France and Poland, where restorative justice programmes are legally included in criminal processes as an alternative or complementary to the justice system (Zehr, 2015). Ukraine is currently at the stage of forming a national model of restorative justice. One can hear more and more voices for the maximum integration of this approach into the criminal justice as a tool for reconciliation and integration of IDPs in the communities.

Research papers (Trenczek, 2015; Levad, 2012; Dignan, 2017; Zehr, 2015) confirm that restorative justice, applied separately or in parallel with traditional measures, lead to the following consequences:

- Reduction of the crime relapse rate;
- Preventing new crimes by persons previously involved in crimes of lesser severity;
- Increasing efficiency of re-education of offenders and returning them to normal life through psychological assistance and inclusion into life of local communities;
- Partial or full reimbursement to harmed parties and their psychological rehabilitation.

Recovery justice programmes are based on the following basic principles:

- a) Reparation harm and pursue justice. The point is that victims and their needs should be central in justice process and pre-conflict situation needs to be restored.
- b) Offenders should accept responsibility for their actions, i.e. consider the needs of victims, acknowledge their guilt and compensate the damage caused. Responsibility is interpreted as offenders' "response" to their own actions, which inflicted damage to another person. Thus, these are actions aimed at correcting the consequences of unlawful conduct. The starting point of restorative justice programmes is the damage that was inflicted upon and should be compensated by the offenders themselves, and not a formal violation of the law.
- c) Self-determination of the parties, based on assumption of people's desire to agree. The right to independently make decisions is delegated to the parties. Victims should be able to participate fully in the process if they wish. Restoration of justice seeks to reintegrate all stakeholders, opens the door for effective participation of those who, as a rule, have no voice in traditional criminal justice systems: criminals, victims, their families and neighbours. The results of the decision should be fair and understandable for all participants (Zehr, 2015). At the same time, the role of the government is to preserve the public order and maintain justice.
- d) Engagement of the closest social environment and representatives of local communities (family, school, circle, etc.) in the process. Strengthening the community to prevent further damage helps to heal victims and helps offenders to correct the problem, change their behaviour, redevelop, and prevent spreading of crime among other community members.

Restorative justice is focused on the future. The focus is not on punishment, but creation of healthy and safe environments, empowerment of affected communities in the process of administering justice (Trenczek, 2015).

There are many models of restorative justice. The most common of are: reconciliation programmes for victims and offenders (also known as mediation, conferences for victims and offenders); circle of justice – programmes based on the traditions of them the North American Indians (held predominantly in Canada); family conferences (natives of New Zealand); victim assistance programmes; programmes for facilitating integration of ex-criminals; restitution; involvement in public works.

Mediation is the most advanced model of restorative justice. As a rule, victims and offenders have the opportunity to face-to-face meeting under controlled conditions and with the participation of a specially trained mediator who has a background in psychology and jurisprudence (Zehr, 2015). In cases where one or both parties do not want to meet, tools such as video messages or letters can be used. During meetings, both parties have the opportunity to ask each other questions about the crime and get a chance to better understanding of the crime impact on each of them.

The following mediation models are commonly found in the criminal justice system:

- Ecclesiastical-oriented mediation, since many religions consider the idea of restorative justice as a spiritual way of healing the participants of the conflict;
- Mediation through private agencies, i.e., special non-profit organisations set up precisely for the needs of local community members, regarding criminal mediation;
- A model-based test facility is typically used for juvenile offenders. Often the procedure for mediation may be conducted by a probation officer;
- A model used in special centres for mediation, focused on self-solution of minor criminal cases and other disputes.

It is important to note that today all restorative justice measures taking place in Ukraine are usually initiated and implemented by a network of civic organisations and practically do not have any support at the state level in terms of both – legislative regulation and any technical assistance (Woroniecka-Krzyzanowska &

Palaguta, 2016). Thus, mediation between IDPs and local communities in Ukraine is mainly an autonomous process, implemented by the interested parties at the local level. These restoration programmes are the result of pilot initiatives supported primarily by foreign donors and in some cases by local authorities.

In general, further development of restorative justice, based on a variety of mechanisms, such as the contract between IDPs, refugees and local communities, mediation of the public, targeted compensation, could provide the following benefits:

- It will not only encourage reconciliation, but create a new way of dealing with offenders (in a form of personal responsibility in accordance with a peace treaty);
- In relation to criminal cases, an additional mechanism for addressing the damage inflicted upon the victim will be put into effect;
- It will provide offenders with social and psychological support through directing them to various kinds of social and psychological services and public monitoring. The timely rehabilitation of juveniles is especially important;
- Citizens participating in restorative justice programmes acquire skills to utilize this civilized and timely form of conflict resolution.

A thorough analysis of development of restorative justice in the European countries is an important prerequisite for the development, regulation and implementation of this process in Ukraine. Ukraine has no other prospect of effective and harmonious development of social relations, and, consequently, legal relations, other than the way that other states of developed democracies are advancing. In this context, we are talking about the implementation of restorative justice (Hnatyuk, 2014). Therefore, we should deeply and critically study the accumulated experience and creatively adapt it, considering of course our own historical features and current realities.

Firstly, we will sum up the disadvantages of internally-displaced families, typical problems of which, identified through observations and interviews and generalizing of official data, are the following:

- Psychological problems:
 - a) Common, characteristic to all family members: a sense of uncertainty about both – the future and the present; psychological trauma from witnessing destruction and violence, war; fear of losing their identity; the feeling of sacrifice and victimisation as a result of compact accommodation; low self-esteem or aggression, anxiety, complicated grief and pain, fear of change, a sense of helplessness and insecurity or anger; psychological difficulties with new experience of living in places of compact residence; the loss of parental security for their child as a result of helplessness in an extreme situation; change in family values; lack of critical thinking; problems with managing their own psychological state, emotional manifestations, emotional violence; isolation and deep feelings. There are personal life crises and family crises that are superimposed on one another, worsening the livelihoods of the family;
 - b) Children's problems: disturbed emotional development due to direct witnessing of military events and/or forced migration: fears, increased stress, anger, aggression, feelings of insecurity and helplessness, anxiety, low self-esteem and feelings of guilt. It is hard for children to express their own feelings and ideas. Anger, conflicts with local children, alienation and isolation are observed: resettled and local children play separately. Possible interrupted learning, loss of preschool and extracurricular education as a result of resettlement, problems of attention, memory, learning, traumatic dreams and sleep disorders, psychosomatic symptoms that, in the absence of medical and psychological assistance, can eventually become a persistent health issue.

Regional challenges for IDPs are also worth noting: low motivation to adapt at a new place vis-a-vis a desire to return to their own homes; low motivation to find new jobs due to the impossibility of compensating for the earnings of miners (predominant industry in Donbass), highly skilled workers in other territories where there are lower salaries and no relevant enterprises; often separation in families when one part remains in the occupied territories and the other part – in places under Ukrainian control.

The situation of resettlement, itself, causes a state of maladaptation. The established relationships with environment, work and friends are broken (Arakelova, 2017). Forced relocation is accompanied by significant psychological and material problems that determine the vulnerability of IDPs, families and children. But the degree of their vulnerability is different and depends on the adaptive capacity of families.

However, it is important to mention that not all communities are economically prosperous, therefore, they require some assistance from social services in reconciliation which previously were not provided by social workers. The services may include round tables, party dialogues and meetings and their basis should be social contracts between all participants in reconciliation – with responsibilities and lists of planned activities and actions.

The restorative justice approach includes:

- Restoration of relations to their previous state;
- Strengthening and expanding “strong points” and the points that “worked” for reconciliation;
- Transformation, when restorative relations and restorative culture not only carry on “repairing”, but creates opportunities for growth, increasing its potential.

The philosophy of restorative justice is a way of life (Zehr, 2015), and is a combination of values, on which the practice is built together with principles that describe the way to implement values in practice, and methods (practical tools, procedures) that are used for this purpose. Restorative practices are those that involve communities or those which are implemented in situations of isolation, before making a decision on terms of respect, understanding, care and responsibility; these four main conditions are the common values upon which a restorative approach is based.

There is still no commonly accepted classification of restorative practices. In fact, any practices that contribute to restoring or building community relationships are restorative and can vary from completely informal (such as the expression of feelings

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and the use of “I-statements”) to the most formal, involving many participants and foreseeing serious planning, preparation, structuring and complexity. It is possible to combine them according to the areas of implementation (Table 1).

Table 1 – Classification of restorative practices (in the sphere of implementation)

Restoration practices in criminal conflicts (restorative justice)	Mediation between victims and offenders; Public justice circles; public forum justice.
Restoration practices in communities	Mediation in resolving conflicts and disputes; family group meetings; procedures for building consensus in the community; Circles
Restoration practices in the family conflicts	Circles. Family conferences, family group meetings; mediation.
Recurrent training practices Organisations	Mediation and peer mediation Circles

What Makes Restorative Justice the Most Conducive Way for Social Adaptation in Modern Conditions?

First of all, one of the important parts of the restorative justice is to orient the mediation procedure to the interests and needs of the parties. During mediation, the parties remain the “owners” of their conflict and retain control over the process of its solution. Working out and making decisions, that is in line with the interests of the parties of the conflict, depends on themselves. It is based on a human-centered approach and can resolve the conflict without imposing strict obligations on the parties.

Restorative justice allows parties to find conflict resolution at the “win-win” level, develop a mutual understanding and reach a new level of trust. Another benefit of restorative justice is that the parties of the conflict communicate directly, not

through their representatives (lawyers, legal advisers), and therefore do not lose control on the process. Thus, it helps to save time and money and gives people the opportunity to discuss the issue in a safe situation. Naturally, it can open up the hidden motive forces – motivations, fears, interests – blocked before the start of restorative justice. The ability to listen when people talk about conflict provides a great opportunity to unleash these forces.

Principles of restorative justice:

- *Voluntariness*. The mediation procedure is purely voluntary. No one can force the parties to mediation. Restorative justice is a voluntary process based on the aspirations of the parties to achieve an honest and fair deal. It is manifested in the following:
 - No party is forced to participate in restorative justice;
 - Any participant may withdraw from the process at any stage;
 - Agreement with the outcome of the restorative justice process is also purely voluntary;
 - The parties themselves control the course and results of process;
 - Mediator services are accepted by both parties voluntarily throughout the entire procedure.
- *Impartiality*. The restorative justice facilitator always has to act absolutely objectively with respect to each of the parties, to carry out their work objectively and honestly, to mediate only those cases, in which s/he can remain impartial and fair. The facilitator is neutral in relation to the conflict.
- *Confidentiality*. The facilitator must confidentially store all information received during the process. Any information confidentially notified by the facilitator to one of the parties should be communicated to the other party, unless otherwise agreed by the other party or this is required by law.
- *Distribution of responsibility*. The process of restorative justice is characterized by the fact that the parties, themselves, are voluntarily taking part in the procedure, and producing possible solutions to the problem. The

facilitator does not accept, endorse or impose any ready-made decision. S/he directs the process of interaction between the parties, creating conditions for better understanding by the disputants each other.

Restorative justice is appropriate for the following prerequisites:

- There are arrangements between the parties that they cannot or do not want to reveal to the third one, and want to keep confidentiality;
- Irritation and emotions of the parties to the conflict hinder their effective communication;
- The resolution of the conflict has come to a standstill;
- Disputants are interested in good relationships in the future;
- All participants seek an agreed solution to the conflict;
- All parties are represented;
- It is not about fundamentally valuable benchmarks, fundamental rights or just about the decision “yes / no”;
- There are no sharp differences in power of the parties. If there are, then the weaker ones should strengthen their power position (for example, by developing good alternatives for discussing, searching for allies or doing non-violent resistance) or stronger must be prepared to abandon the power position within the framework of restorative justice;
- There is enough time to develop a coherent solution to the conflict;
- Opponents have minimal opportunities for self-expression and self-affirmation. Also, they have no pronounced mental illness or limitation, there is no strong dependence, they are not abusive.

Practice of IDPs Social Adaptation in Implementing Restorative Justice Programme

Different regions of Ukraine develop different models for implementing restorative justice programmes. This includes the various stages of the criminal process in which cases are handled for mediation, as well as cooperation with various state bodies that transfer these cases. However, most of the programme deal with reconciliation, preventive work with juvenile IDP offenders and establishing cooperation between city court, city prosecutor's office and administration of internal affairs (organisation in Ivano-Frankivsk "Faith in the Future"; the Ukrainian Center for Understanding and the Mediation Group in Mariupol; Kharkiv Public Center "Youth for Democracy"; Western Ukrainian Center "Women's Prospects").

In Khmelnytsky, the flagman project for the implementation of restorative justice was conducted together with the American non-governmental organisation "River Phoenix Center for Peacebuilding" and the Ukrainian NGO "Youth for Global Progress". During the implementation of the project, supported by the Community Solutions Programme, the local activists and mediators were trained to work with the restorative justice circles with an aim to restore peace in the community, and keep active in conflict resolution by assisting and supporting the parties in the processes. The project included mediation theory, along with the specifics of restorative mediation and the knowledge of these standard and the course on mastering basic mediation skills.

In 2019, a presentation of the Methodological Recommendations for Assessing the Risks of Conflicts in Communities Affected by Armed Conflict was held in Donetsk Oblast with a particular focus on restorative justice programmes. The Recommendations were developed by the Ministry for Temporary Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons and presented by Yusuf Kurkchi, First Deputy Minister for Temporary Occupied Territories and Internally Displaced Persons. He said that to a certain extent each community of Ukraine feels the consequences of an armed conflict, but the Donetsk and the Luhansk oblasts are also in need for constant monitoring of social sentiments and mediation.

There are approaches in restorative justice that differ from conflict management and are more inclined towards conflict transformation. We support the latter because conflict management, as we see it in the example of Ireland and the Balkans, does not produce a solution to the actual conflict. This is an attempt simply to manage the conflict but to resolve it.

The restorative justice programmes represent a chance for a dialogue between the host community and IDPs. What is even more important, they influence understanding of the conflict by society. The specialists refer to restorative dialogue as a procedure through which people in conflict should go. Conflict transformation is more effective but more difficult because it depends on transformation of people in society, individuals have to undergo their transformation – to grow up, to become more tolerant, to understand and to accept.

Embarking on social adaptation programmes, the state can come from different directions – working with key people, opinion-makers which in turn have the power to influence society at large, – to change their position. We believe that involvement with restorative justice programmes benefits communities, as we saw that basic reconciliation began when Ukrainian NGOs worked with ATO veterans and their families. Restorative justice is a kind of conflict transformation training for families on how to resolve interpersonal conflicts and start the process of reintegration and reconciliation.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Within the framework of the implementation of restorative justice programmes in Ukraine, there are two goals:

Goal 1 – Integration and Peacebuilding

- a) Providing psychosocial counselling to individuals and groups. The activities include: short-term crisis intervention to address the most pressing issues and

long-term social support to solve the complex problem situation, improve their welfare and socio-economic integration. Psychosocial support for target groups (individuals and groups). Non-violent communication and restorative justice trainings for beneficiaries to help them in transformation of conflict situations, avoid violence and develop individual mediation skills.

- b) Open actions aimed at reconciliation and peacebuilding. The activities include: conflict mapping and analysis of monitoring and social research of the implementation of restorative justice programmes on a regular basis. The informational activities on the restorative justice programmes will address the issues of concern by inviting people whose lives are linked to a well-defined theme on which they are working. When they share their life stories or experiences with other people during an open event, it often leads to the situation where other participants reveal their own weaknesses and change their interpretation of the issue. The activities are aimed at overcoming the stereotypes or misperceptions of people involved in conflict situation from the western regions of eastern Ukraine and vice versa.

Goal 2. Livelihoods (employment and business networks)

Within the framework of this goal, it is recommended to create the business centers all across Ukraine to improve employment opportunities and develop self-employment skills.

The effect of restorative justice programmes depends on understanding of their importance and active support from the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. If seen as a part of social integration strategy, and if assisted in carrying out the corresponding activities at the national and regional levels with involvement of professionals with practical experience in restorative justice, the effect will be stronger and higher. The theoretical and methodological materials on the issues of Peacebuilding and mediation developed by foreign and domestic experts will also contribute to the results that have significant relevance for the country, society, communities, individuals and citizens.

Academic research and practical work, conducted together with American non-governmental organisation “River Phoenix Center for Peacebuilding”, Ukrainian NGO “Youth for Global Progress” and Khmelnytskyi National University in the Khmelnytskyi region during the last two years, allow us to conclude that due to the complex socio-political situation, psychological problems such as acute emotional disorders, complicated grief, associated with loss of relatives, disorientation and panic attacks are spreading among IDPs, adolescents, students and other members of the local community which in its turn contribute to increase of the conflict level.

Consequently, there is an urgent need to find effective solution to conflict situations. Restorative justice practice contributes to it broadly, since it is aimed not only at resolving the existing conflicts, but at preventing their aggravation or creation of new ones. In this process, the role of experienced facilitators, in our opinion, is very important for practising non-violent peacebuilding measures and creation of safe environments.

The prospects of further implementation of the restorative justice is seen in dissemination of experience among educational spaces of universities, in particular – through trainings of facilitators. Experience exchange between mediators and representatives of educational institutions and organisations, local authorities and non-governmental organisations is also crucial. All this will contribute to building a peaceful, safe environment based on the principles of understanding, constructive dialogue and peacebuilding.

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