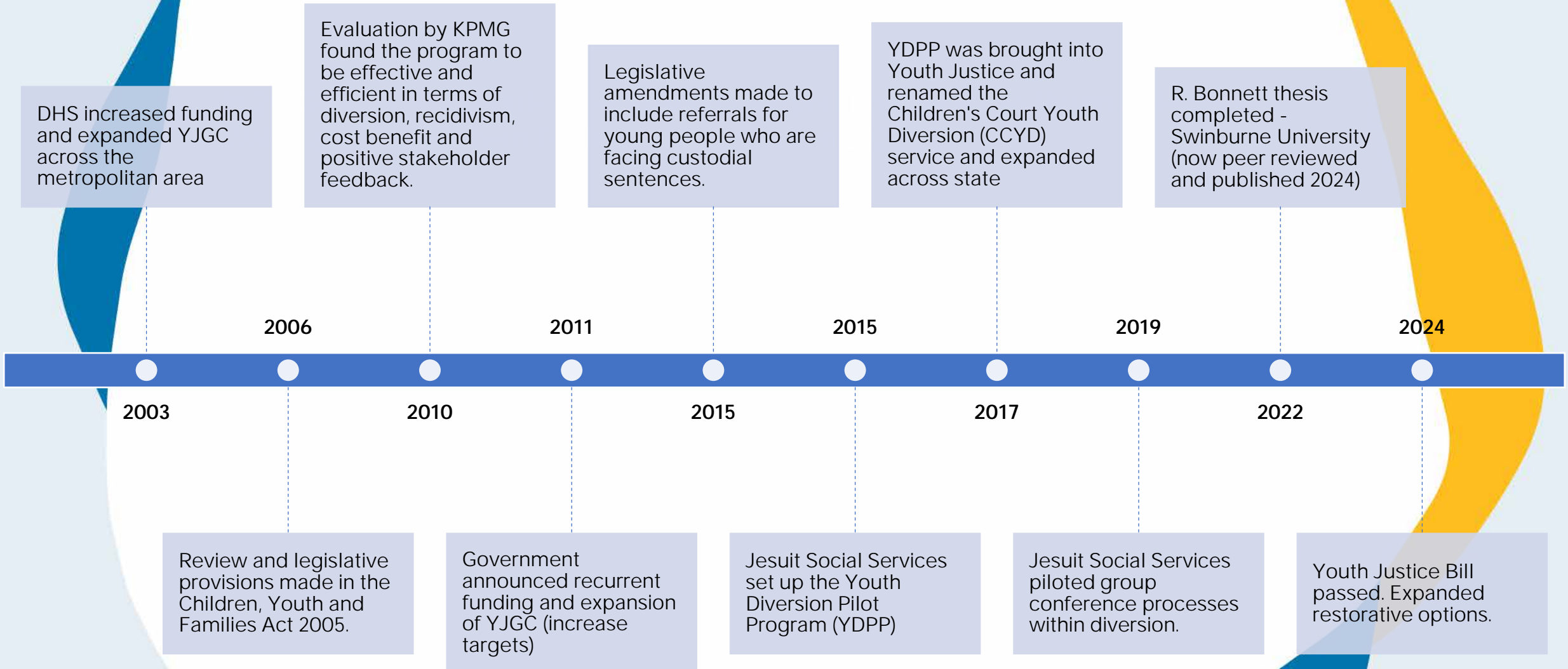


The evolution of Restorative Justice programs - Victoria



Jesuit Social Services - Learning system

- A robust learning system (apprenticeship)
- Program Managers - Stewards of programs & practice
- Restorative Practice mindset and skillset
- Maintaining good data and records – Do & Influence
- Working 'with' – Community agency perspective

Restorative practice – other applications and opportunities

POST-SENTENCE HEALING: people affected by a crime meet to “make sense” of their experience together, so that they are then better able to “get on with their lives”;

PRE-RELEASE PLANNING: a person serving a custodial sentence meets with members of the community to which they will be returning once their sentence is complete.

AVITH - RESTORE: addressed the needs of both the young person and their family, and assist families who wish to stay together, to address the violence. A family group conference can assist families to make sense of complex issues and dynamics, address concerns about safety, and put in place practical, tailored strategies that reset right relations.

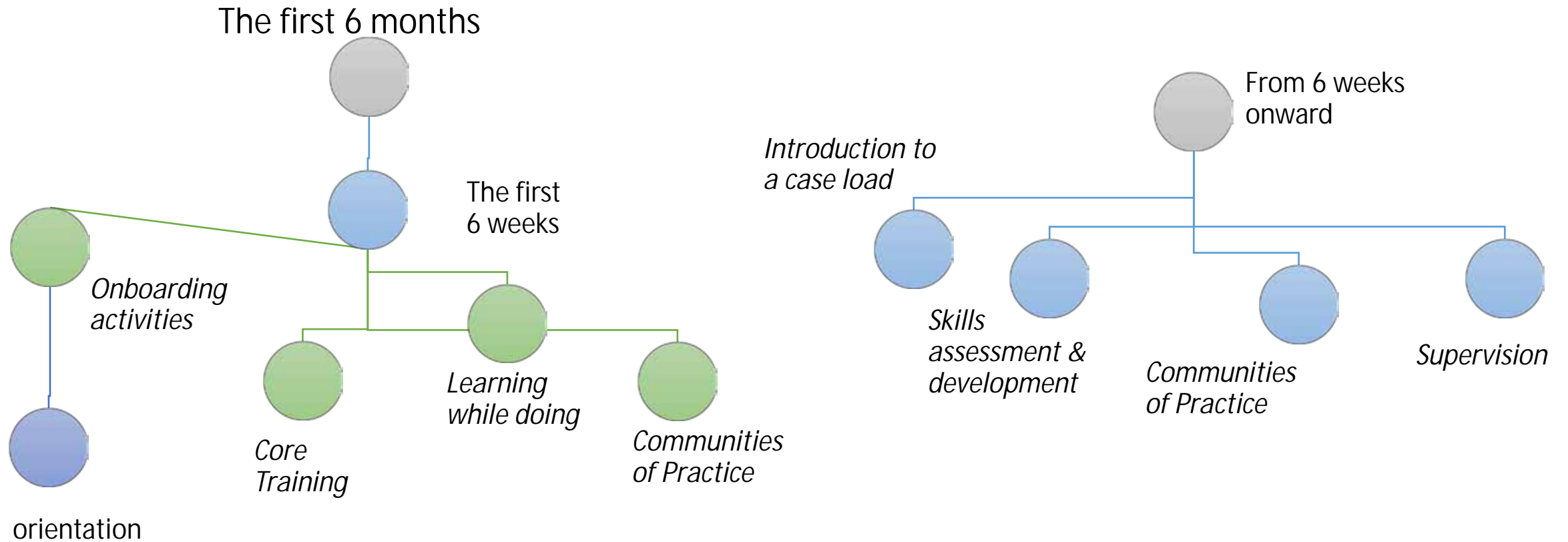
ENGAGE: School Based restorative project that worked with students, school staff, peers and family/carers to address conflict and support approaches to relationship management

Community Conferencing is a non-legislated approach using restorative practice that seeks to repair relationships that have been damaged between individuals, families, groups and communities in a range of settings

Lotjpadhan (Talking Together): integrates restorative practices with Aboriginal ways of “*knowing, doing and being*”. The program uses the process of group conferencing to help young people, families, and their supporters to better understand people’s motivations, the impact of behaviours, and how they can improve relationships.

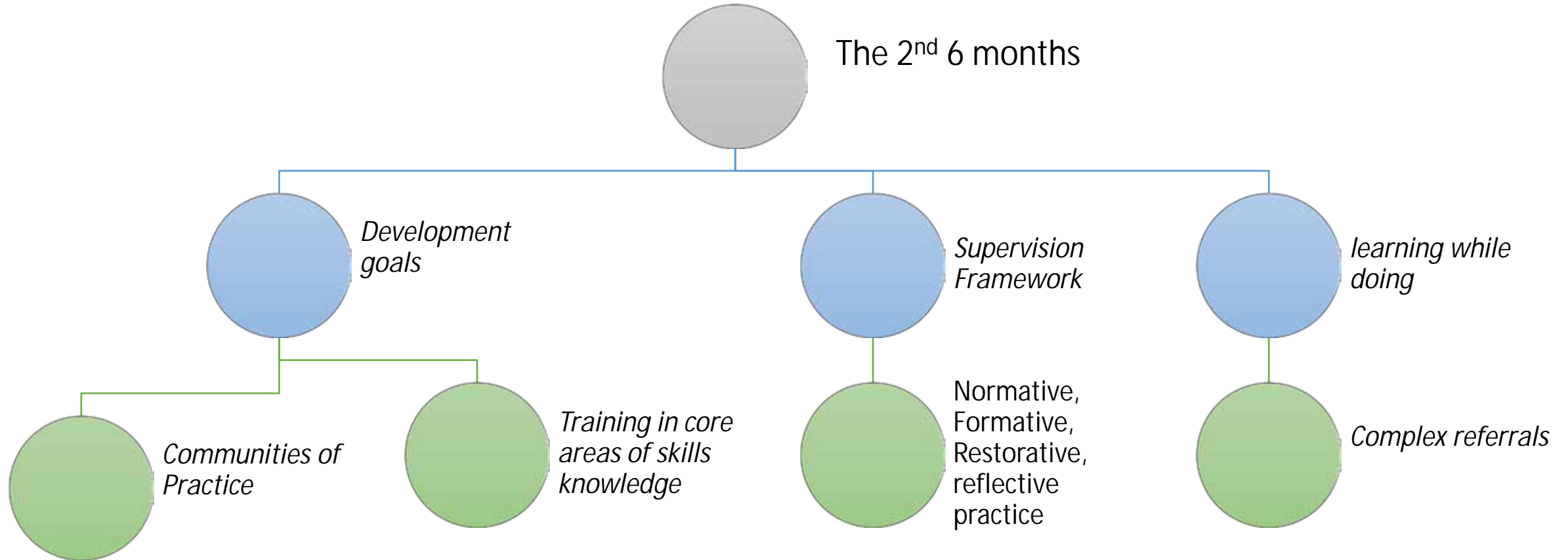
RJU's Learning System

The first 12 months



RJU's Learning System

The first 12 months



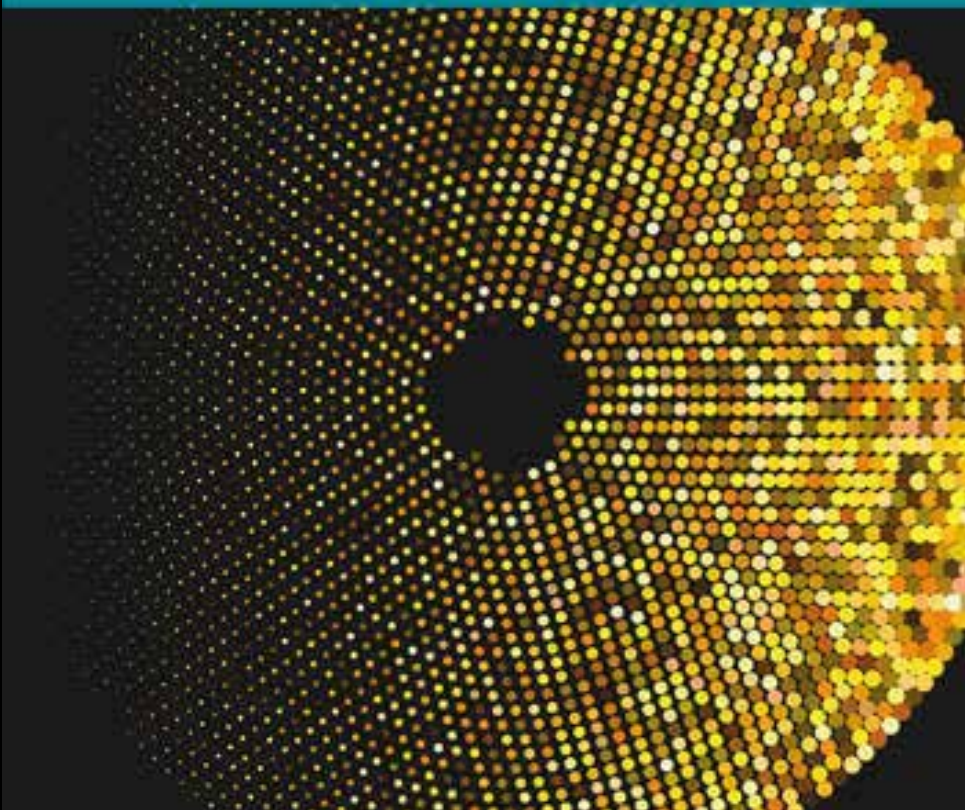
Contemporary Issues in Restorative Practice



Setting Relations Right in Restorative Practice

Broadening Mindsets and Skill Sets

David B. Moore and Alikki Vernon



A system for learning-on-the-job

*Learning requires reflecting
on how we apply general principles*

*Some unit / group needs
to coordinate this learning system*

F Distinguish *principles*, from *programs*, from *processes!*

F Distinguish *administration* from *facilitation!*

Key distinction

ADMINISTRATION

follows
standard
specific actions
required
in *every case*

FACILITATION

applies
general principles
to guide the
variation required
to *set relations right*
in *each case*

Learning-on-the-job & continuous improvement

ú COMMON FOUNDATIONAL TRAINING

for facilitators, administrators *and* evaluators

ú Practitioners then *observe* more experienced colleagues 'on-the-job'

ú **LEARNING-ON-THE-JOB** continues with facilitating in *less complex cases*, then gradually developing *competence & confidence* to

[i] *facilitate* in more *complex cases*, &

[ii] *coach-&-mentor* less experienced facilitators as they learn-on-the-job

ú COLLEGIAL REFLECTIVE PRACTICE

Facilitators follow standard **templates** as they *reflect* with a colleague after a case

ú COLLECTIVE REFLECTIVE PRACTICE

A group of colleagues further consolidate their practical knowledge in sessions reflecting on one or more *detailed case studies*

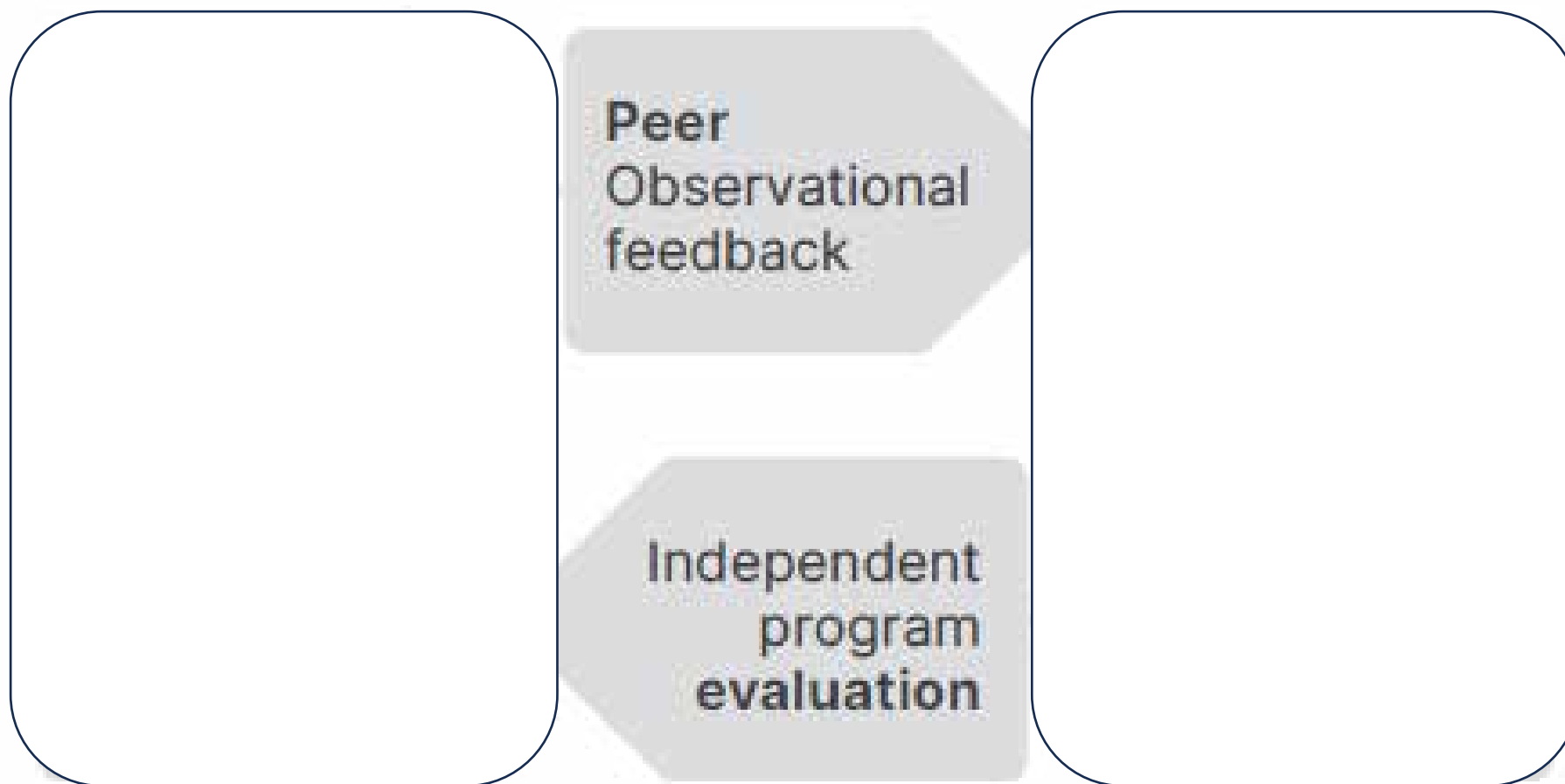
ú LESSONS FROM REFLECTIVE PRACTICE

used to *review* and fine-tune *facilitator guidelines* and the *program framework*

A system for learning restorative practice

COMMENCES with: **foundational training**

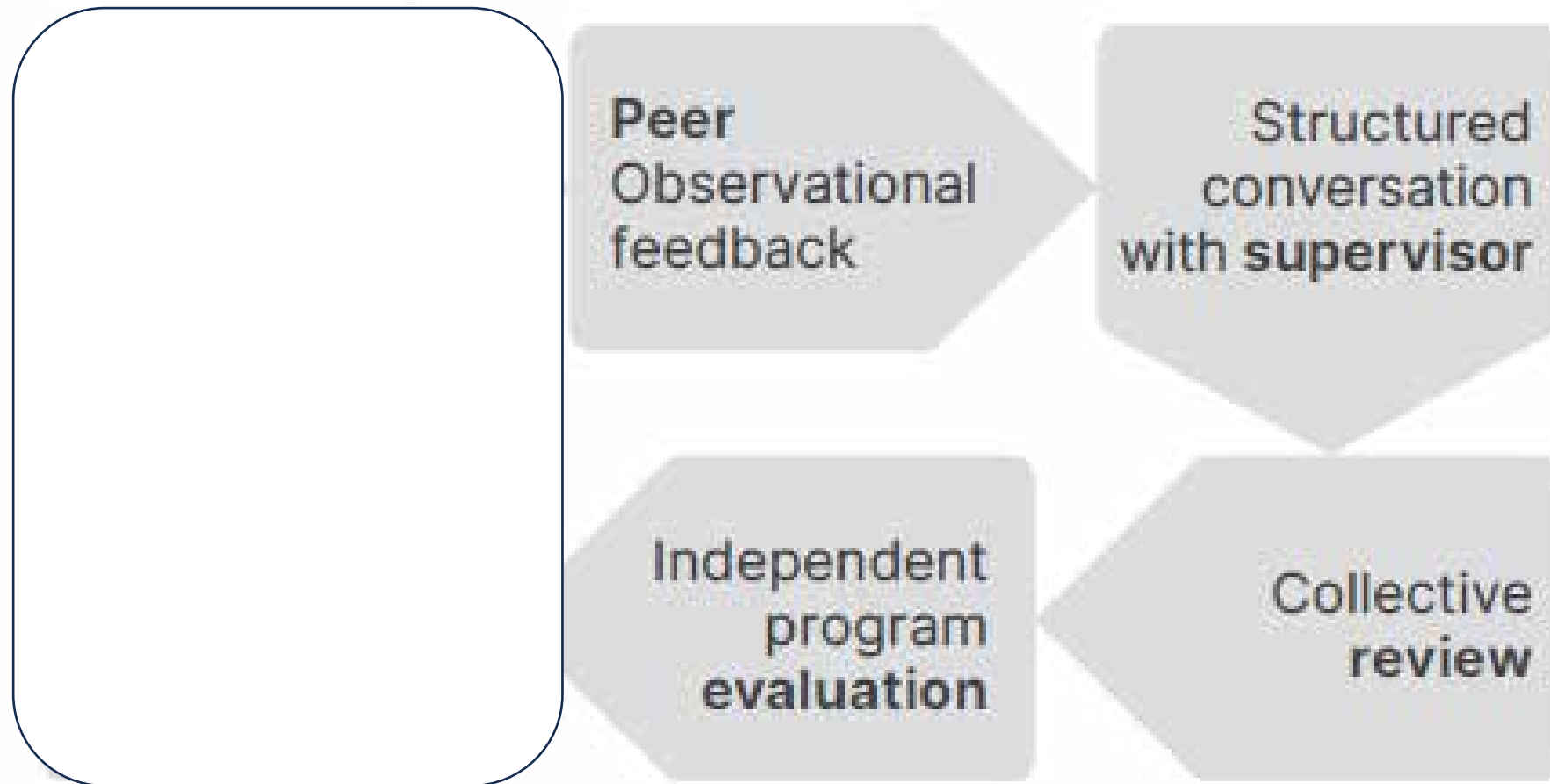
CONTINUES with: a *system* for **on-the-job learning**:



A system for learning restorative practice

COMMENCES with: **foundational training**

CONTINUES with: a system of **on-the-job learning**:



A system for learning restorative practice

COMMENCES with: foundational training

CONTINUES with: a system of on-the-job learning:



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