

Inspiring

**innovation**

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**Restorative  
Justice  
Week 2021  
November 21-28**

**Semaine de  
la justice  
réparatrice  
2021  
21-28 novembre**



## *Restorative Justice*

**Restorative justice (RJ)** is a philosophy that views crime and conflict principally as harm done to people and relationships.

RJ is a non-adversarial, non-retributive approach to justice that emphasizes healing in victims, the meaningful accountability of offenders, and the involvement of citizens in creating healthier, safer communities.

RJ is about giving all parties involved in a conflict the opportunity to take an active role in a safe and respectful process that allows for open dialogue between the victim, the offender, and the community.

- RJ provides victims with an opportunity to tell their story, address the harm caused, and find answers to questions that are important to them.
- RJ provides offenders with an opportunity to take responsibility for their actions and to be held accountable by those they harmed.
- RJ empowers communities to gain a better understanding of the root causes of crime and allow the community to express and reduce its fears.

### *Principles and Values of Restorative Justice*

*Recognition of Harm*  
*Inclusion*  
*Accountability*  
*Dialogue*  
*Truth*  
*Voluntary Participation*  
*Safety*  
*Choice*  
*Holism*  
*Humanism*  
*Reparation*



## *Repairing acts of hate <sup>1</sup>*

The increase in hate-motivated acts<sup>2</sup> is a major problem, not only in Quebec (CDPDJ, 2019) but for all contemporary societies. Although there has been an increasing awareness of these acts for a few years (Hall et al., 2014: 3), they remain a social problem that is still not understood by public authorities (Chakraborti et al., 2014).

Indeed, the prosecution of hate crimes in the criminal justice system has a lot of limitations, particularly regarding their underreporting, the process of categorizing the harm suffered by victims, the sense of recognition of the *hate* aspect or the possibility of effective redress through an often long process with uncertain results (CDPDJ, 2019). In 2019, there was a 7% increase in hate crimes reported to the police (Moreau, 2021), but the fact remains that several studies show that these crimes are underreported (Roberts, 1995; Herek et al., 2002). Also, few such acts reported to authorities result in prosecution or legal sanctions when prosecuted (Turpin-Petrosino, 2015). Walters described this reality as a “justice gap” (2012 and Walters et al., 2018). Thus, victims of acts of hate very rarely see any official recognition of their situation as victims (Mason, 2014; CDPDJ, 2019).

These findings are even more worrisome since acts of hate stand out because they have an impact not only on the well-being of the victims but also on that of the groups to which they belong, who may in turn feel more vulnerable in their own society (Chakraborti et al., 2014; Iganski and Lagou, 2014; Perry and Alvi, 2012, CDPDJ, 2019). These acts also have a negative impact on “living together,” particularly in terms of the social polarization that results from them (McDevitt et al., 2002).

At the same time, when the cases reported to the authorities lead to convictions, they do not always lead the perpetrators to deconstruct their hateful actions (Roberts and Hastings, 2001). Moreover, the strategies for placement in correctional institutions tend to confine individuals according to the group to which they belong to avoid daily confrontations between rival groups. The legal treatment of these acts thus raises questions about its potential for educating assailants or fostering a real awareness on their part (Coates et al., 2006; Gavrielides, 2012).

One possible innovative intervention is found in so-called “alternative” practices of dialogue and conflict resolution. While these [translation] “practices espouse various terms and processes (participatory justice, restorative justice, mediation, face-to-face, inmate-victim meetings, etc.), they share the idea of promoting discussion and the active participation of those who are directly involved in a problematic situation, whether or not it is criminal” (Admo, 2021: 36). Coates et al. (2006: 21) note that these dialogue processes contribute to the development of respect and mutual understanding between the parties, even in the context of acts of hate.

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<sup>1</sup> This article is based on an ongoing research project funded by the SSHRC that ends in 2022 (“Partnership Engage Grants” program) and carried out in partnership with the Collège de Maisonneuve, the Centre for the Prevention of Radicalization Leading to Violence (CPRLV) and the Centre for Services in Restorative Justice (CSJR).

<sup>2</sup> We use the expressions *hate-motivated acts* and *acts of hate* to encompass both hate crimes and hate incidents. If a distinction must be made between these two categories, as one refers to criminal acts while the other does not, they refer to acts that share an aspect of hate-based hostility or prejudice against an individual or group based on visible or assigned characteristics.



Literature also shows that these practices address problematic situations or redress their harm (Ben Mrad, 2006; Coates et al., 2006; Admo, 2012). However, their use remains marginal, including for hate-motivated acts (Walters, 2012), even though they are effective, are often free or involve little cost: [translation] “under some conditions, these formal exchanges have considerable potential for redress, contribute in a positive way to the personal paths of the parties and are sometimes a real driver for social transformation” (Admo et al., 2021: 36).

The transferability of these practices to hate-motivated acts seems not only possible but desirable. However, it requires consideration of the various individual and community realities (Albrecht, 2010). Indeed, these initiatives present several challenges in terms of transferability, for which there are a few possible solutions in literature. A pilot project will be launched in 2022 at the Centre for Services in Restorative Justice, in cooperation with the Centre for the Prevention of Radicalization Leading to Violence and Collège de Maisonneuve, to develop a process of dialogue between individuals involved in a hate-motivated act. It is a pooling of expertise in Montréal that we believe can further inform knowledge about the application of these “alternative” processes in the context of hate crimes or incidents.

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## Author Bios

**Jessy Lemire Moreau** graduated from the Université de Montréal, where she received a master's degree in Criminology for which her dissertation focused on sentencing in filicide cases. She then completed advanced graduate studies in national security to further specialize in police work. First a caseworker with adult clients in reintegration, she has been teaching since 2014 at the auxiliary techniques in justice department at the Collège de Maisonneuve (Montréal) ([jlemiremoreau@cmaisonneuve.qc.ca](mailto:jlemiremoreau@cmaisonneuve.qc.ca)).

**Nina Admo** (MSc, criminology) has been teaching since 2003 in the auxiliary techniques of justice department at the Collège de Maisonneuve and in the Faculty of Continuing Education at the Université de Montréal. A researcher affiliated with the International Centre for Comparative Criminology at the Université de Montréal, she is particularly interested in formal processes for dialogue, such as mediation, in the criminal or social context, in the prevention of violent radicalization and in police training. In 2012, she published *La résolution de conflits : guide d'implantation et de pratiques* through the Presses de l'Université de Montréal, which was republished in 2022. Also in 2021, she published the fourth edition of *Criminologie générale* through Chenelière.

Aurélié Girard has a bachelor's degree in political science and communication from the Université de Montréal (2015) and a non-thesis master's from the Graduate School of International Studies at the Université Laval (2018). From a professional standpoint, Aurélié has worked with community environmental organizations and has been involved in organizing various academic and activist activities and international solidarity activities. A research advisor at the Centre for the Prevention of Radicalization Leading to Violence (CPRLV) and a member of the CPN-PREV network, Aurélié has been working in recent years primarily in the area of acts of hate and hate speech. She now works as a journalist with Radio-Canada.



## *Restorative justice and care: A new look at support for seniors*

The demand for dialogue in cases of untried interpersonal violence continues to grow. We have been seeing this in our restorative justice and community mediation group for several years. While many of these cases are related to domestic crimes or harassment, cases of senior violence and abuse are not exceptional and are included in the requests that we receive as part of our mediation services.

Senior abuse includes abuse or negligence by a person in a position of trust, with whom the victim has a friendship, a family relationship or a care relationship.<sup>1</sup>

Since it affects a person's psychological, physical, material and relationship integrity, can be multifaceted, even invisible, and is primarily committed by persons known to the victim, the abuse is often underestimated, voluntarily kept quiet or simply downplayed. Since it is difficult to determine the number of seniors who are abused because cases are often not reported,<sup>23</sup> it is important not to focus solely on the fight against abuse and to act before situations occur.

Indeed, the absence of abuse is not the same as proper treatment. It is not the opposite of it and is not the absence of wrong.

On the contrary, it is based on [translation] "well-being, respect for dignity, fulfillment, self-esteem, inclusion and personal safety,"<sup>4</sup> positive values that go beyond the fight against abuse. This premise makes it possible to adopt a new perspective on supporting seniors in the difficulties they experience and to take concrete and original steps to promote the welfare of individuals.

### Care and Équijustice

It is in this sense that the *Équijustice* network of restorative justice and mediation set up the project "*Ensemble pour la bientraitance envers les aînés*" [together for the welfare of seniors] in 2018. First launched in Lévis as a pilot project, the service grew to such an extent that it was quickly adopted by most members of the network through funding from the program *Québec amis des aînés* (QADA) [Quebec friends of seniors]. It is now a matter of redefining its boundaries and making it sustainable. This project supports the victims, perpetrators and witnesses of abuse and intimidation and accompanies them in their efforts for redress and dialogue.

<sup>1</sup> [Translation] "Abuse occurs when there is a singular or repeated act or a lack of appropriate action in a relationship in which there should be trust, and when it causes harm or distress to an elderly person." *Guide de référence pour contrer la maltraitance envers les personnes aînées* (2016)

<https://publications.msss.gouv.qc.ca/msss/fichiers/ainee/13-830-10F.pdf> (French only)


<sup>2</sup> Survey on Elder Abuse in Quebec (2019)

<https://statistique.quebec.ca/fr/fichier/enquete-sur-la-maltraitance-envers-les-personnes-ainees-au-quebec-2019-portrait-de-la-maltraitance-vecue-a-domicile.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> Governmental action plan to Counter Mistreatment of Older Adults – 2017-2022:

<https://publications.msss.gouv.qc.ca/msss/fichiers/ainee/F-5212-MSSS-17.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> Ibid



If *Équijustice* is interested in the issue of senior welfare, it is because the relationship between individuals and the respect of each person's characteristics are the cornerstones of its mission and its approach. At *Équijustice*, we believe that restorative justice is not just about fixing the harm caused by an offence or a conflict. It also provides an opportunity for each person to take part in the process of repairing the broken social bond in an open, respectful and safe environment. By adopting a strict code of ethics and respecting the principles of the relational approach,<sup>5</sup> the mediator displays readily a well-caring attitude towards anyone speaking to him or her in any situation.

The *Équijustice* mediation team listens to, accompanies and supports individuals who want to take part in a process of redress or dialogue. Participants are invited to take part in individual meetings in which they can share their views, express their desires, and explore the possibilities available to them. The mediator, with a duty of impartiality, promotes a fair relationship between the various actors involved, recognizes the ability of the individuals to reflect and act, shows consideration to the individuals, and respects the expectations and pace of each person. In short, the mediator helps participants work together to construct their redress and dialogue process by ensuring its feasibility and the safety of everyone during all stages of the process.


Respecting the wishes of people while avoiding influencing them is a difficult exercise. It is easy for a mediator to fall into the trap of influence and interventionism, particularly when faced with a situation of gross abuse or neglect. However, trying to get someone to take legal action against their will, without knowing and understanding the ins and outs of such a process, not only shifts the mediator away from a caring attitude but accentuates the vulnerability of those people who are

already in difficulty. How will a person who has been persuaded to file a complaint for abuse suffered manage the situation when they are no longer accompanied by a professional. Does that person really understand the scope of the proceedings they are undertaking? How will that person handle the break in the social or family connection caused by such a decision?

When dealing with abuse that we find unacceptable, we must remember that legal recourse is not the only option. Other options are possible that are fair and consistent with the rights of dignity of the individuals. Each one should be carefully examined with the individual or individuals involved. That is the strength and uniqueness of the *Équijustice* approach and of restorative justice: being a form of denunciation by allowing people to report events; properly distinguishing between justice and legal action; fostering listening and connection; and putting people at the centre of their own process and decisions.

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<sup>5</sup> CHARBONNEAU, Serge, Catherine ROSSI. *La médiation relationnelle : Rencontres de dialogue et justice réparatrice*. Éditions L'Harmattan. 2020. Designed and developed by Serge Charbonneau and Catherine Rossi, the relational approach was first tested for serious crimes as part of Correctional Service of Canada's "Restorative Opportunities" program before being widely used in the *Équijustice* network in both sensitive situations and for daily conflicts.





## **Caring: Everyone's business**

To be perfectly effective and to adequately meet the expectations of the individuals, restorative justice cannot operate alone. It is essential that mediators develop a close working relationship with their social, legal and community partners. By promoting in-depth and mutual knowledge of existing services, we are able to respond with relevance and transversality in each situation. In Quebec, the “*Ensemble pour la bienveillance des aînés*” project and the financial support from the QADA program have fostered and facilitated these exchanges. By sitting on issue tables to counter senior abuse, the organizations have been able to learn from one another and share their knowledge and skills.

Some organizations involved in this work focus their actions on identifying and preventing abuse, others on the criminal nature of the events and, finally, organizations like *Équijustice* focus on the relationship and communication aspect of situations.

By bringing our visions and missions together, we can improve our services and our responses to sensitive situations without opposing them. Indeed, mediators in a listening situation can become a sentinel and can identify abuse and properly refer cases to their partners. For their part, by learning about our approach and our tools, legal or social caseworkers can better understand the meaning and importance that the victim places on the events and how the victim wishes to respond, including through dialogue with the abuser.

As well, the dialogue approaches that we propose may include any trusted ally; the individuals we meet with may

have already developed an important relationship with a social or medical caseworker. That caseworker may be asked to be present to provide support during the mediation process if the senior wishes.

Dialogue can also be part of the support offered by another service, whether a health and social services centre (CISSS/CIUSSS), a community organization, etc. For example, a home support social worker who notices family tensions may, with the individual's consent, contact *Équijustice* to begin a process of dialogue with family members. The social worker will continue to support the person while the mediator prepares discussions with any other individuals involved.

Together, we all work toward caring. This diversity of action and mission allows for innovation in support of seniors in Quebec. These experiences have taught us that listening, respect and cooperation are the foundation of a caring and innovative society.

### **Biography:**

A graduate in French literature, Mathilde Martin is responsible for communications and events at *Équijustice*, a provincial non-profit association with 23 members across Quebec. The *Équijustice* network offers expertise in restorative justice and mediation. Driven by values of respect and openness, our organization promotes a humane and fair approach. <https://Equijustice.ca>





## *Using a Restorative Approach to Address Healthcare Harm*

Healthcare harm is not an uncommon occurrence in Canada.

About 28000 Canadians die each year from medically adverse events in our healthcare system. Such events occur every minute and 18 seconds and result in death every 13 minutes and 14 seconds.<sup>1</sup> Healthcare harm can be defined as “harm, whether physical, emotional, intellectual, or spiritual as identified by an affected party (e.g. racism, maltreatment) that is experienced (occurs) as a result of an interaction with the healthcare system.”<sup>2</sup>

Given the complex nature of our healthcare systems,<sup>3</sup> the majority of adverse events are not intentional, and seldom are criminal in nature. Current approaches to responding to healthcare harm rely on administrative processes which are influenced by the dominant retributive legal framework which is concerned with apportioning blame; an approach which is divorced from the caring and relationally focused principles that anchors how the healthcare experience ought to be. There is a disconnect between the healthcare system (meant to heal) and the retributive legal system (meant to punish) and, as such, when harm is the result of an adverse interaction with the healthcare system the needs of patients, families and healthcare providers are often unmet.

Healthcare is a unique environment wherein relationships of trust between patient and healthcare provider are of particular importance. When harm is experienced, the rebuilding of trust with the provider, and the system as a whole, is vital to moving forward in responding to the ongoing healthcare needs of the patient. This is challenging to accomplish when the conflict is removed from the affected parties and assigned to an administrative and bureaucratic process: characterized by third party decision making by the administrators; separating reason and fact finding from addressing the emotional and social needs of the patient; and a focus on blame and punishment of the provider, through sanctions or dismissal.

Through this administrative process the focus turns toward the provider, rather than the patient. So, while not a criminal justice matter, the underlying process is akin to the same systemic bureaucracy, wherein the conflict is stolen from the most affected<sup>4</sup>.

These administrative processes can result in compounded harm, which may be experienced as a “betrayal, a loss of trust, disempowerment, abandonment, and unjustified blame. If compounded harm remains unaddressed, it can grow, spread, evolve, and intensify. This is a type of harm that is brought about by the way in which the initial harm is addressed, or not. This type of harm is experienced when responses to healthcare harm fail to acknowledge and address the initial harm; and when there is a fracture in the relationship between representatives of the healthcare apparatus and the patient and family.”<sup>5</sup>

A restorative approach has the potential to address healthcare harm in a different way; moving us away from interacting in a transactional<sup>6</sup> manner and towards working in more relational ways that value mutual care, concern, and respect<sup>7</sup>. A restorative process shifts the focus to: first party decision making, beginning with the persons most affected; designing processes that integrate and attend to reason and emotion to co-create holistic responses; moving beyond blame and punishment to responsibility and repairing the harm done. In other words, moving from social control to social engagement.<sup>8</sup>

The design principles of social and emotional engagement include being:<sup>6</sup>

- **relationally-focused:** resist isolated view of individuals or issues;
- **comprehensive/holistic:** take account of contexts, causes and circumstances and are oriented to understanding what happened in terms of what matters for parties

- **inclusive/participatory:** relational view of parties with a stake in outcome of the situation – those affected, responsible and who can affect outcome, communicative, dialogical processes that support agency and empowerment
- **responsive:** contextual, flexible practice attentive to needs of parties
- **focused on taking of responsibility** (individual and collective) not on blame
- **collaborative/non-adversarial:** engagement over control; moving beyond binary relationships
- **forward-focused:** educative, problem solving/preventative & proactive

Key process outcomes are empowerment of the individuals involved (patients, families, healthcare providers, managers) to co-create opportunities for learning and healing. The process aims to be experienced as learning and growth, for individuals and the healthcare system, as opposed to negative consequences that are often experienced through adversarial and administrative processes, which tend to polarize and alienate the parties involved.<sup>6</sup>

This type of approach in response to healthcare harm is beginning to emerge in small pockets internationally. For example, it is being used in New Zealand, specifically to address the harm women have experienced through the implantation of surgical mesh.<sup>9</sup> In the United Kingdom, restorative approaches have been used for staff who have been involved and exposed to harm incidents.<sup>10</sup> There are also initiatives emerging in Australia, United States and elsewhere.

Canada has long been seen as an innovator in justice reform, beginning in the justice system in the 1970's and 80's. This work is now international in scope.<sup>8</sup> Further, the relevance of a restorative approach can now be found beyond criminal justice, responding to harm within a range of diverse systems: education; child protection and welfare; along with harm to the environment.

In the healthcare system, this is a novel approach and has not yet formally been integrated and developed. Hence, there is a gap in our knowledge on the implementation, development and use of this approach in healthcare. In British Columbia (BC), we are forging new ground in this area. Through the support of the Michael Smith Foundation for Health Research and BC Patient Safety and Quality Council, the development of a research agenda for a restorative approach is in process. This will include a feasibility study with two pilot sites in BC to understand how and in what contexts such an approach can be used. We will also look at the experiences of patients, families and providers and the acceptability and practicalities of using such an approach.

Our research and development focus will be to co-create with patients and family members who have experienced harm or maltreatment, providers, and healthcare decision makers a new and effective way of addressing healthcare harm that will be meaningful and healing to all those involved, through processes that allow for learning and growth, sustained through mutual care and respect. A restorative approach has the potential to change how we address harm in our healthcare systems with possible better outcomes for all involved. When harm is the unfortunate outcome of an interaction with the healthcare system, a restorative approach has the potential to facilitate a journey towards healing for patients, family members, and providers.

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### Biographies:

**Nelly D. Oelke** is an Associate Professor with the School of Nursing, University of British Columbia, Okanagan. She is a health services researcher who is passionate about making improvements to facilitate better outcomes for patients, family members, providers and the health system as a whole. She also uses patient-oriented research principles engaging patient partners in many of her research projects. More recently, she has been focusing on research using restorative approaches to address healthcare harm.

**Allison Kooijman** is a PhD Student with the School of Nursing at the University of British Columbia, Okanagan Campus. Allison's personal lived experience of healthcare harm, combined with her background as a previous healthcare provider, drives her passion for healthcare system improvement and has sparked her curiosity of the contributions that restorative justice stands to make in the healthcare context. She is passionate about healing after healthcare harm, patient oriented research, and is a strong advocate for patient safety in Canada and Internationally.

**Brenda Morrison** is Simon Fraser University's Director of the Research and Engagement Centre for Restorative Justice. She is a social psychologist with teaching, research and field experience in outdoor education, governance and justice. She has worked on restorative justice initiatives in Canada, Australia, the USA and Brazil. She serves on working group summits for BC's Justice System for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, led by BC's Attorney General's Office. In her home community, she is an active board member for the North Shore Restorative Justice Society





## *Recent News and Developments*

### *Canadian Highlights*

#### **Quebec's Restorative Justice Organization *Équijustice* Gives Victims a Voice**

In Quebec, after three years of running the Programme de Mesures de Rechange Général (PMRG), provincial organization *Équijustice* has seen some satisfying results.

The organization has been in existence since the 1970's to help make young offenders aware of the importance of repairing harms to society. In 2017, the organization expanded its services to adults with 100 people having participated in restorative justice processes since then. Victim services advocates like Marie-Christine Michaud are optimistic that the PRMG process is giving victims a way to express their needs and gain confidence in the justice system.

For more information about PMRG and to read the article, visit: <https://equijustice.ca/fr/nouveaute-pmrg> and <https://bit.ly/2W2XH7K>.

#### **Canadian Military to Introduce Restorative Justice**

In early spring, Lieutenant General and acting commander of the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF), Wayne Eyre promised to address misconduct and change the military's culture.

Starting in the fall of 2021, members of the CAF and the Department of National Defence (DND) will be provided the opportunity to share their experiences of sexual misconduct through the Restorative Engagement program. Members will meet with representatives and have these engagements facilitated by trained restorative justice practitioners. The program will also provide opportunities to engage in constructive discussions about the causes and impacts of sexual misconduct, and the culture that enables it.

For more details on the Government of Canada's Restorative Engagement Program, please visit the following link:

<https://bit.ly/3s3p6AB>.

#### **Restorative Justice Society joins the Canadian Mental Health Association**

In 2006, the Restorative Justice Society of North Okanagan (RJS-NO) of BC first started with a bullying file that challenged Executive Director Margaret Clark to maintain focus on the best interest of the person harmed. Fourteen years later, the RJS is gaining the support of a branch of the Canadian Mental Health Association (CMHA).

British Columbia's Director of Health & Safety, Kelly Fehr, underscored the importance of the program in diverting young offenders from the overtaxed legal system.

As crimes related to mental health, substance abuse and poverty increase, RJS and CMHA are receiving praise for joining to create a more robust social justice infrastructure in BC.

For more details, follow the link: <https://bit.ly/3y5URdM>.

#### **Edmonton Police Makes Youth Diversion Program Permanent**

The Edmonton Police Services (EPS) *DIVERSIONfirst* program focuses on intervention for first time youth offenders. EPS has made the program permanent, working with YMCA of Northern Alberta, the Boys and Girls Club Big Brothers Big Sisters (BGCBigS), *DIVERSIONfirst* is offered to youth offenders aged 12 to 17. It allows police officers to refer teens to community organizations for an opportunity to be accountable and address the underlying issues connected with their offence.

For more information on *DIVERSIONfirst* check out the EPS website <https://bit.ly/3sc05mY> and read their story at <https://bit.ly/3ADSVuJ>.



## Prince Edward Island Launches Province-Wide Restorative Justice Program

The Government of P.E.I. announced the launch of their restorative justice program, in conjunction with the Department of Justice and Public Safety. Rather than replacing the traditional courts and sentencing, the restorative justice system will run in parallel, providing an avenue for both parties to determine what needs to be done to repair the harm in a meaningful way.

In the presence of trained facilitators, the restorative approach will offer an opportunity for victims to communicate how they were affected by the crime to the person who harmed them, ask questions about what happened, and have a say in how the offender can work to address or repair the harm experienced.

Applicants can submit a referral through Victim Services, Probation Services, or at any stage of the criminal legal process from pre-charge to post-release.

For more information on the program, visit the following links: <https://bit.ly/3A9rGI3> | <https://bit.ly/3ixCiL1> | <https://bit.ly/3Cwk9VX>.

## University Researcher Awarded Grant for Indigenous-Lead Restorative Justice Program

In Saskatchewan, Dr. Holly Graham, was awarded a five-year grant to implement a crime prevention program. The “Nehiyaw Wicihitwin” program, translating to *Cree helping Cree* in English, provides a chance to reinstate restorative practices within contemporary settings and offer direct support to youth through the teaching of Cree traditional values within the school system.

Initiated by Elders Austin Tootoosis and Jacob Pete, the program was created to help support Indigenous youth through the use of traditional circles and a restorative approach to justice, while addressing the challenges that impact Indigenous communities. With a grant of \$2.5 million over five years the project provides students aged 10 to 19 and their families the opportunity to connect with their traditional Cree identity to resolve conflict. The funding will allow for program delivery in Little Pine and Poundmaker First Nations by project coordinators, mental health therapists, an administrator, and two Elders.

For more information, visit: <https://bit.ly/3xhs19P>.

## Government of Canada Provides Funding to Indigenous Restorative Justice (RJ) Programs & Calls for Proposals to Stop Indigenous Overrepresentation in the Legal System.

During National Restorative Justice Week 2020, the Honourable David Lametti, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, announced the Government of Canada’s continued commitment to restorative justice initiatives.

Funding will be provided to three programs – Justice Canada’s Indigenous Program, Justice Partnership and Innovation Program, and the Youth Justice Fund – to support 12 restorative justice projects benefiting Indigenous people and youth from across Canada. Of the total funding, \$5 million will be directed towards research, education and pilot projects.

Moreover, Lametti announced a call for proposals to help deal with the systemic racism and overrepresentation of Indigenous peoples in the criminal justice system.

Together, these initiatives support the Government’s work in responding to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission’s Call to Action and the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Final Report’s Call to Justice.

For more information on the Government of Canada’s initiatives visit the following links: <https://bit.ly/3Ak9vjl> | <https://bit.ly/3jEJbcP> | <https://bit.ly/2V11yWa>.

## Improvements to Manitoba’s Criminal Justice System

In June 2021, the Manitoba government announced that four organizations representing First Nations and Métis people would be taking responsibility of the Indigenous court worker program. Indigenous court workers help people navigate the system from those accused of crimes, their families, as well as ensure that victims are connected to services. Their work extends to helping courts and lawyers understand the resources available in the community.

The program will receive one million, annually over two years, in grants from the provincial and federal governments. For more information, visit: <https://bit.ly/3s4qwe7>.



## *Recent News and Developments*

### *International Highlights*

#### **Arlington, Virginia Launches Citywide RJ Project**

In late April 2020, a dedicated group of individuals who work, volunteer, and reside in Arlington County, Virginia united to explore the use of restorative justice practices within the County's institutions, including schools, the legal system, and community contexts. Restorative Arlington Initiative is an organization working to improve the County's capacity to implement restorative practices to prevent, reduce and respond to harm and conflict.

Across its various models, the Restorative Arlington Initiative is taking the steps to begin implementation:

- Informing and educating members of the community about RJ;
- Building community and connection among people throughout the county;
- Engaging working groups, communities and stakeholders both within and outside the county government; and
- Developing partnerships with other restorative justice organizations.

More information about their work is available at: <https://topics.arlingtonva.us/restorative-arlington/>

#### **European Union Council Launches Alternative Dispute Resolution Project in Turkey**

In late spring, the European Union Council of Europe launched a project centred on promoting alternative dispute resolution in Turkey with a goal to optimize Turkey's justice system and access to justice. Effective until December 2023, the program will work to implement practices within the criminal justice system that are in line with the principles of restorative justice. The Council aims to use mediation to strengthen the role of the Ministry of Justice in planning, policy development, and coordination of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms. This intervention is expected to provide faster and more efficient dispute resolution for citizens, legal personnel, and organizations while also

decreasing the workload of the courts by augmenting the scope and use of ADR in Turkey.

Visit the Council of Europe's website for more information: <https://bit.ly/37mnzvZ>

#### **Jamaica Looks to Expand the Reach of RJ**

In Jamaica, The Justice Ministry's Restorative Justice Unit (RJU) has seen a recent increase in self-referrals due, in part, to a rise in conflict bolstered by the Covid-19 pandemic.

The influx of referrals comes as positive news to restorative justice practitioners who have been working diligently to educate Jamaicans and raise public awareness of how restorative processes can provide an avenue for conflict resolution outside of the courtroom. Similar to many restorative justice programs, individuals can be referred to the RJU through the Courts and Police Services, however, the program also allows for individuals to self-refer by attending one of the country's Restorative Justice Centres.

With 18 Restorative Justice Centres across the island, the RJU remains focused on expanding their reach and impact to the nation's correctional institutions, with plans to spread awareness of RJ among inmates as well as correctional officers. It is the objective of Restorative Justice Coordinator, Andriene Lindsay, that RJ will have a positive impact on reducing instances of conflict within the offender population as well as once members re-enter into society.

For more information copy and paste this link into your browser: <https://jis.gov.jm/rju-records-increase-in-self-referrals/>

## **Students Earn National Award for Conflict Resolution Project**

In New York, two University of Rochester students Mohammed Bah and Miguel Yakouma have been awarded a \$10,000 grant from Davis Projects for Peace for an international restorative justice project. Through their project titled, “The US-Bangui Peace Project: Building Peace through Capacity Development and Community Leadership”, the students seek to restore social bonds between two warring religious groups in Africa and help end this conflict. Through the program Bah and Yakouma will speak to 50 members from both religious communities, engage them in workshops in conflict resolution, a restorative justice forum, and a dialogue with distinguished religious leaders.

For more information visit the University of Rochester’s website here: <https://bit.ly/3fzSBoL>

## **Community-Run Legal Centre that Offers Services to Young Offenders Receives National Recognition for Criminal Justice Work**

In Chicago, the Lawndale Christian Legal Centre (LCLC), a community-based and community-led legal centre received national recognition for helping young offenders address their legal and social needs. Created by Cliff Nellis in 2010, the legal aid clinic helped establish Illinois’ first ever Restorative Justice (RJ) Community Court with the mission of using RJ to reshape the ways young people interact with the justice system and stop the juvenile to adult prison pipeline.

The organization, rooted in the principles of restorative justice, offers a holistic approach to justice, by providing support for youth aged 24 and younger. While addressing the root causes of their system involvement, LCLC clients don’t just receive legal services but also get help accessing housing, employment services, education resources, food, and mental health counseling.

For more information, visit:  
<https://bit.ly/2VCRGxb> | <https://abc7.ws/2VFzvH1> | <https://lclc.net/>

## **Los Angeles Announces Restorative Justice Village**

In the wake of a rise in public consciousness surrounding social justice issues, there have been calls from the public to rethink the ways society approaches social problems including racial inequality, law enforcement and homelessness.

With over 66,000 people living without stable housing in Los Angeles (LA), many released into the public from prisons and jails, LA County has invested in a solution to this cycle of homelessness and incarceration. A restorative justice village will include 232 units of affordable housing, medical services and access to job training. In addition, the city is investing \$70 million into a new medical centre that will be down the street from the main campus.

Other cities like Arizona, New York, and San Francisco have similar proposals with the goal of ushering in racial equality through social services and using restorative justice to help formerly incarcerated people re-enter society with dignity.

For more information on the restorative city visit:  
<https://nbcnews.to/3lOlhOW>

## **Fairport Police Department Implements Promising RJ Program**

The Fairport Police Department has developed the Restorative Justice Initiative (RJI) that will offer first time offenders, youth and offenders with misdemeanors, the option to team up with a social worker to address the underlying causes of their offending behavior.

With consent from the harmed party, the offender will receive an initial mental health assessment before being paired with a social worker who will help provide them with community-based resources necessary for their rehabilitation.

Running in conjunction with criminal justice analysts at a local New York college, program organizers are seeking to demonstrate empirically that this program can work to help communities, reduce recidivism, and avoid system involvement.

For more information about the RJI, follow the link below:  
<https://bit.ly/3CwY5KG>

## **Texas University Opens Restorative Justice Office**

As students return to campus for the fall semester, the University of Texas in San Antonio (UTSA) is seeking to address some of the challenges the community faced during lockdown. To do this, the University has created an Office of Restorative Justice to give students and faculty a safe space to discuss political and racial issues that affect them most.

Among the initiatives put in place, is a series of “Community Conversations” that focus on some of the most controversial



topics of the past year.

The university has also begun educating its members on restorative justice practices that can be used to resolve conflict through relational approaches and enhance disciplinary procedures. UTSA hopes that the Restorative Justice Office will play a significant role in unifying members of the university community, promoting understanding and providing proactive support that will create a more welcoming and inclusive campus.

For more information on UTSA's Restorative Justice Office check out their website here: <https://bit.ly/3AmBs9Y>

### **Turks & Caicos Approves Bill to Promote Restorative Justice in Lieu of Criminal Trials**

In the Caribbean island of Turks & Caicos, the Supreme Court is in search of mediators to facilitate criminal and civil matters as an alternative to trials. The change comes following the passing of the Criminal and Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill 2021 that offers the option for parties to have their conflicts dealt with outside of the traditional system. Qualified persons are invited to apply for a 40 hour practical mediation skills training program, which will cover topics such as alternative dispute resolution, emotional intelligence, and steps for management in mediation. For criminal cases, court appointed mediators may be used for restorative justice where appropriate.

For more information, visit the Turks & Caicos Weekly News website: <https://bit.ly/2Xeb2sP>

### **California Home Share Program Revolutionizes Re-entry Housing**

Inspired by home sharing services like Airbnb, California's "Homecoming Project" serves as a second chance for the one-third of Californians who become homeless upon release from prison. Through the Impact Justice Project, the program operates by gathering homeowners who are willing to accept formerly incarcerated people and educating them to help facilitate the transition from prison to life in society. By looking beyond an ex-offender's criminal record, homeowners see people who deserve the opportunity to contribute to the community. Together, they discuss the rules of the house and Impact Justice covers the cost of housing for 6 months.

For more information on the award winning Homecoming Project visit the Impact Justice website: <https://bit.ly/2VIyP37>

### **Restorative Justice Gains Ground in Switzerland**

In March, the national council of Switzerland voted that the Code of Criminal Procedure will be updated to include a chapter dedicated to restorative justice (RJ). Parties involved in criminal cases will now be able to choose the option of mediation as an alternative to a criminal trial. Emanuelle Granzotti, member of the Association for Restorative Justice in Switzerland (AJURES) notes that a RJ option carries numerous benefits, especially for victims of crime, including:

- Having their questions answered;
- Being able to talk directly with the offender; and
- A faster justice process.

To read the article visit: <https://bit.ly/3k4cztb>

### **Philadelphia Organization Shifts from Financial Literacy to Restorative Justice**

In 2020, Philadelphia organization Collective Climb, received a President Engagement Prize for their financial literacy project. Now they are working to combat anti-Black racism with restorative justice. When they first met with West Philadelphia youth, the group discussed economics, as well as social justice issues within their community. Later, the group decided that in lieu of teaching about finances they would shift their focus exclusively to social justice issues and training youth to become restorative justice practitioners. Grounded in black feminist methodologies, the program teaches youth research and analysis skills, along with restorative justice training, and conflict resolution. Youth aged 15 - 19 who participate in the program receive a stipend of \$1200 and will go on to train the next cohort of youth.

For more information on Collective Climb's program visit: <https://bit.ly/3yxgkMZ>

### **Colombia Adopts Restorative Justice to Address Human Rights Violations**

In March, the international community celebrated International Day for the Right to the Truth. Many reflected on the human rights violations committed globally, the dignity of victims, and promoting the importance of the right to truth and justice. In Colombia, the JEP (Special Justice for Peace) is the Tribunal of the comprehensive system of truth, justice, reparation, and non-repetition created to satisfy victim rights to justice, as a result of the Peace Accord. One of the guiding principles of the JEP will be the application of restorative justice (RJ) to help repair the harm and to seek reparations for victims affected by the conflict; in order to end a situation of social exclusion caused by victimization. In adopting a restorative justice approach, the JEP is based on the premise of repairing the damage caused by conflict and making good wherever possible.

For more information, follow the link: <https://bit.ly/3>



# Restorative Justice Week 2021 November 21-28

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## Books, Articles & Films

### Most Recent Resources

This list includes a small selection of recently published restorative justice books, chapters, articles, films, videos, and podcasts.

Ahrens, D. M. (2020). Retroactive Legality: Marijuana Convictions and Restorative Justice in an Era of Criminal Justice Reform. *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 110(3), 379+.

Amplify RJ. (2020). *What is Restorative Justice*. YouTube. <https://youtu.be/OQY9hOKwZFI>

Asadullah, M. & Morrison, B. (2021). 'Communities are not at the periphery; rather they are at the centre of Restorative Justice in BC': An inquiry into the praxis of Restorative Justice in British Columbia, Canada. *Contemporary Justice Review*, 24(2), 172–196.

Aquino, E. (2021). Little Book of Youth Engagement in Restorative Justice: Partnering with young people to create systems change for more equitable schools. Good Books.

Avieli, H., Winterstein, T. B., & Gal, T. (2021). Challenges in Implementing Restorative Justice with Older Adults: Institutional Gatekeepers and Social Barriers. *The British Journal of Social Work*. 51(4), 1445–1462.

Barocas, B., Avieli, H., & Shimuzi, R. (2020). *Restorative Justice Approaches to Intimate Partner Violence: A Review of Interventions*. Partner Abuse, 11, 318-349.

Bartholomew, T. (2021, January 29). *Podcast*

with Therese Bartholomew: *Victim of Violent Crime*. Restorative Justice International. <https://bit.ly/3iIXWRr>

Buchanan, A. G. (2020). Seventeen years of restorative justice circles: The yellow medicine county experience. *Contemporary Justice Review*, 23(4), 319–336.

Bishop, T., Andrews, A., Becker, S., Martin, L., Pérez-Santiago, M., Mercer-Golden, B., Rogers, T., Wiggins, K., Sinnar, S., & German, M. (2021, June 8). *Exploring Alternative Approaches to Hate Crimes*.

Brut Media. (2020). *Grâce à la justice restaurative, la possibilité d'un dialogue entre victimes et criminels*. YouTube. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C\\_WooPT55CM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C_WooPT55CM)

Calkin, C. (2021). An Exploratory Study of Understandings and Experiences of Implementing Restorative Practice in Three UK Prisons. *British Journal of Community Justice*, 17(1), 92 – 111.

Cario, R. (2020). *Justice restaurative : où en sommes-nous ?*. Campus protestant. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mrtnDULlpfU>

Charbonneau, S., & Rossi, C. (2020). *La médiation relationnelle: Rencontres de dialogue et justice réparatrice*. L'Harmattan.

Convergences G.N., (2021). *Par-delà la blacklist : la justice restaurative - Convergences 2021*. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hwTudoPYfQk>

Council, N. D. (2021, July 19). *Forbes EQ brandvoie: Three Key Ways to Advocate for Restorative Justice in the Legal System*. Forbes. <https://bit.ly/3glp5se>

Discola, K. L. (2020). *Redefining Murder, Transforming Emotion: An Exploration of Forgiveness after Loss Due to Homicide*. Routledge. New York.

Education Elements. (2021). *5 Myths About Restorative Justice in Schools*. YouTube. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f6cqi\\_rUn\\_U](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f6cqi_rUn_U)

Ehret, S. (2020). Making Meaning of Justice Ideals for Intimate Partner Violence: Reflections on Restorative Justice. *The British Journal of Criminology*, 60(1), 722–741.

Gal, T. (2021). Setting Standards for Child-Inclusive Restorative Justice. *Family Court Review*, 59(1), 144–160.

Gibson, L. (2021). *Restoring justice*. Harvard Magazine. <https://www.harvardmagazine.com/2021/07/features-restorative-justice>

Government of Prince Edward Island. (2021). *Restorative Justice*. Prince Edward Island. <https://www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/information/restorative-justice>

Gwathney, A. N. (2021). Offsetting Racial Divides: Adolescent African American Males & Restorative Justice Practices. *Clinical Social Work Journal*, 49, 346-355.

Harding, D. (2021). *Dancing with*

*the Octopus: The Telling of a True Crime*. Profile Books. London, UK.

Hine, J., & Wong, K. (2021). Making a restorative criminal justice system a reality. *British Journal of Community Justice*, 17(1), 1–3.

Jokinen, H. (2021). Solving moral conflicts. Case restorative justice in domestic violence cases. *Contemporary Justice Review*, 24(2), 155–171. London, UK.

Hine, J., & Wong, K. (2021). Making a restorative criminal justice system a reality. *British Journal of Community Justice*, 17(1), 1–3.

Jokinen, H. (2021). Solving moral conflicts. Case restorative justice in domestic violence cases. *Contemporary Justice Review*, 24(2), 155–171.

Kaba, M. (2021). *We do this 'til we free us: Abolitionist organizing and transforming justice*. Haymarket Books. Chicago, USA

Kayali, L., & Walters, M. A. (2021). Responding to hate incidents on university campuses: benefits and barriers to establishing a restorative justice programme. *Contemporary Justice Review*, 24(1), 64–84

Kelly, E. I. (2021). From Retributive to Restorative Justice. *Criminal Law and Philosophy*, 15(2), 237–247.

Kirchengast T, Badaró T, Pardini L. (2021). The mixed and hybrid criminal courts of Brazil: Mainstreaming restoration, rehabilitation and community justice in a human rights context. *International Review of Victimology*, 27(1), 23–42.

Lafond, P.-C. (2020). La prise en considération des émotions en médiation : une intervention essentielle et délicate. *Les Cahiers de droit*, 61(4), 937–958.

Lang, K. R. (2020). Utilization of Restorative Justice in Violent Offenses. *Internet Journal of Restorative Justice*, 3–40.

Lewis, T., & Stauffer, C. (2021). *Listening to the movement: Essays on new growth and new challenges in restorative*

*justice*. Cascade Books. Oregon, USA

L'ONU en faveur d'une justice réparatrice des séquelles de l'esclavage. (2021, Jul 13). *Agence Congolaise De Presse*. Youtube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BNr4vBIy4Qo>

Marinari, A. (2020). *Restorative justice for survivors of sexual abuse*. Bristol University Press. Bristol, UK.

Marti, V., & Bauchau, R. (2020, October 13). *Justice restaurative, quelle place pour les victimes?* <https://www.rts.ch/la-1ere/11675744-justice-restaurative-quelle-place-pour-les-victimes-.html>

McMahon, S. M., & Pederson, S. (2020). “Love and compassion not found Elsewhere”: A PHOTOVOICE exploration of restorative justice and nonviolent communication in a Community-based juvenile justice diversion program. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 117.   
Ministère de la Justice. (2020). *La justice restaurative*. Youtube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tYsLXPNTxPI>

Murhula, P. B., & Tolla, A. D. (2021). The effectiveness of restorative justice practices on victims of crime: Evidence from South Africa. *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*, 10(1), 98–110.

Petrellis, T. R., & Gustafson, D. L. (2021). Transforming Lives: Demonstrating the Power of Victim-Offender Mediation For Those Who Have Experienced Serious Crime in Canada. *Journal of the American Probation and Parole Association, Perspectives* 45(2), 36–43.

Pointer, L. (2021). *The restorative justice ritual*. Routledge. New York, NY, USA.

Quine, R., & Dixon, L. (2021). A Safe Pair of Hands: The Importance of a Skilled Practitioner in the Restorative Justice Process. *Journal of American Probation and Parole Association, Perspectives* 45(2), 27–33.

Robbins, Z. S. (2021). *Restorative Justice Tribunal: And ways to derail Jim Crow*

*discipline in schools*. Routledge. New York, NY, USA.

Roberts, T. (2021, June 4). *Justice for all: Restorative justice goes beyond retribution*. National Catholic Reporter. <https://www.ncronline.org/news/justice/justice-all-restorative-justice-goes-beyond-retribution>

Rocket Minor, L. R. (2020, October 21). *Family member of murder victims advocates for restorative justice*. Gillette News Record. [https://www.gillettenewsrecord.com/news/wyoming/article\\_dc5ec169-b888-5959-8813-9fca721a8490.html](https://www.gillettenewsrecord.com/news/wyoming/article_dc5ec169-b888-5959-8813-9fca721a8490.html)

Romano, A., & Arms Almengor, R. (2021). It's Deeper Than That!: Restorative Justice and the Challenge of Racial Reflexivity in White-led Schools. *Urban Education*, 004208592199841.

SchoolTalk DC. (2021). *Introduction to Restorative Justice*. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F8E1LD eiGBU>

Sliva, S. M., & Plassmeyer, M. (2021). Effects of restorative justice pre-file diversion legislation on juvenile filing rates: An interrupted time-series analysis. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 20(1), 19–40.


Smith, J. M. (2021). The formerly incarcerated, advocacy, activism, and community reintegration. *Contemporary Justice Review*, 24(1), 43–63.

Suzuki, M., & Jenkins, T. (2020). The role of (self-)forgiveness in restorative justice: Linking restorative justice to desistance. *European Journal of Criminology*, 147737081989595.

SXSW. (2021). *Truth to Power: Restorative Justice in Cannabis | Sxsw 2021*. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vHYW WWuB3i0>

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Mallozzi, J. (2017). The Center for Independent Documentary. *Circle Up*. <http://circleupdoc.com/>



The Swaddle. (2021, May 29). *Tell Me More: Talking Rehabilitation and Restorative Justice with Deepika Bhardwaj*. <https://bit.ly/3CNPZgT>

De Villette, T. (2021). *La justice réparatrice : une justice nouvelle enracinée dans la tradition africaine*. L'Harmattan.

Walgrave, L., Ward, T., & Zinsstag, E. (2021). When restorative justice meets the good lives model: Contributing to a criminology of trust. *European Journal of Criminology*, 18(3), 444–460.



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## Internet Resources

### Some Relevant Links

Alberta Restorative Justice Association:  
[www.arja.ca](http://www.arja.ca)

Art of Hosting: [www.artofhosting.org](http://www.artofhosting.org)

Australian Institute of Criminology –  
Restorative Justice: <https://aic.gov.au/>

Canadian Families and Corrections Network:  
[www.cfcn-rcafd.org](http://www.cfcn-rcafd.org)

Canadian Institute for Conflict Resolution:  
[www.cicr-icrc.ca](http://www.cicr-icrc.ca)

Canadian Resource Centre for Victims of  
Crime: [www.crcvc.ca](http://www.crcvc.ca)

Canadian Restorative Justice Consortium:  
[crjc.ca](http://crjc.ca)

Peacemaking and Conflict Studies – Fresno  
Pacific University:  
[www.fresno.edu/programs-  
majors/graduate/peacemaking-and-conflict-  
studies](http://www.fresno.edu/programs-majors/graduate/peacemaking-and-conflict-studies)

Centre for Restorative Justice – Simon Fraser  
University: [www.sfu.ca/crj.html](http://www.sfu.ca/crj.html)

Centre for Restorative Justice and  
Peacemaking – University of Minnesota:  
[www.cehd.umn.edu/ssw/rjp](http://www.cehd.umn.edu/ssw/rjp)

Centre international de criminologie  
comparée: [www.cicc.umontreal.ca](http://www.cicc.umontreal.ca)

Church Council on Justice and Corrections:  
[ccjc.ca](http://ccjc.ca)

Correctional Service Canada – Restorative  
Justice: [www.csc-scc.gc.ca/restorative-  
justice](http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/restorative-justice)

Department of Justice – Policy Centre for  
Victim Issues: [www.justice.gc.ca/eng/cj-  
jp/victims-victimnes](http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/cj-jp/victims-victimnes)

Department of Justice – Restorative Justice:  
[www.justice.gc.ca/eng/csjs-jc/just/10.html](http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/csjs-jc/just/10.html)

European Forum for Restorative Justice:  
[www.euforumrj.org](http://www.euforumrj.org)

International Institute for Restorative  
Practices: [www.iirp.edu](http://www.iirp.edu)

Justice Institute of British Columbia –  
Bibliographies:  
[www.jibc.ca/library/research-  
help/bibliographies](http://www.jibc.ca/library/research-help/bibliographies)

Living Justice Press:  
[www.livingjusticepress.org](http://www.livingjusticepress.org)

Mennonite Central Committee Canada –  
Restorative Justice:  
[mcccanada.ca/restorativejustice](http://mcccanada.ca/restorativejustice)

Parole Board of Canada – Victims of Crime:  
[pbc-clcc.gc.ca/victims/victims-eng.shtml](http://pbc-clcc.gc.ca/victims/victims-eng.shtml)

National Association of Community and  
Restorative Justice: [www.nacrj.org](http://www.nacrj.org)

New Zealand Ministry of Justice –  
Restorative Justice:  
[www.justice.govt.nz/policy/criminal-  
justice/restorative-justice](http://www.justice.govt.nz/policy/criminal-justice/restorative-justice)

Nova Scotia Restorative Justice Community  
University Research Alliance: [www.nsrj-  
cura.ca](http://www.nsrj-cura.ca)

Peace of the Circle: [peaceofthecircle.com](http://peaceofthecircle.com)

Public Safety Canada – Restorative Justice:  
[www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/cntrng-  
crm/crctns/rstrtv-jstc-eng.aspx](http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/cntrng-crm/crctns/rstrtv-jstc-eng.aspx)

Regroupement des organismes de justice  
alternative du Québec: [www.rojaq.qc.ca](http://www.rojaq.qc.ca)

National Restorative Justice  
Symposium Association:

[m2w2.com](http://m2w2.com)

Restorative Forum:  
[www.restorativeforum.org.uk](http://www.restorativeforum.org.uk)

Restorative Justice Council:  
[www.restorativejustice.org.uk](http://www.restorativejustice.org.uk)

Restorative Justice in British Columbia:  
[www.rjbc.ca](http://www.rjbc.ca)

Restorative Justice for All:  
[www.rj4all.info](http://www.rj4all.info)

Restorative Justice International:  
[www.restorativejusticeinternational.com](http://www.restorativejusticeinternational.com)

Restorative Justice on the Rise:  
[restorativejusticeontherise.org](http://restorativejusticeontherise.org)

Restorative Justice Online:  
[www.restorativejustice.org](http://www.restorativejustice.org)

Restorative Practices International:  
[www.rpiassn.org](http://www.rpiassn.org)

Victim-Offender Reconciliation Program  
Information and Resource Centre:  
[www.vorp.com](http://www.vorp.com)

You can find a variety  
of restorative justice  
groups, resources and  
information on social  
media.

Facebook,  
Twitter, LinkedIn,  
YouTube





**Restorative  
Justice  
Week 2021  
November 21-28**

**For more information about this resource or  
Restorative Justice Week, contact:**

**Restorative Justice Division  
Correctional Service Canada  
340 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0P9  
Telephone: 1-877-730-9673**

Email: [restorativejustice@csc-scc.gc.ca](mailto:restorativejustice@csc-scc.gc.ca)

Website: [www.csc-scc.gc.ca/restorative-justice](http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/restorative-justice)



**National Restorative  
November 22 and 23, 2021**