

European Forum for Restorative Justice - 10th international

# CONFERENCE

## EXPANDING THE RESTORATIVE IMAGINATION

Restorative justice between realities and visions in Europe and beyond

**Tirana - Albania**  
14-16 June 2018

[euforumrj.org](http://euforumrj.org)



Organization for Security and  
Co-operation in Europe  
Presence in Albania



Save the Children



FONDACIONI SHOQËRIA  
E HAPUR PËR SHQIPËRIË



Organisers: EFRJ, Ministry of Justice of Albania, Albanian Foundation for Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation of Disputes, with the support of the Justice Programme of the European Commission, OSCE Presence in Albania, Save the Children Albania Country Office, Open Society Foundation for Albania, UNICEF Albania, U.S. Embassy in Tirana, Municipality of Tirana. Image: "Prepare to land" by violscraper on Flickr CC BY-NC 2.0



+32.466.20.91.12



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[info@euforumrj.org](mailto:info@euforumrj.org)



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# Conference

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## Expanding the restorative imagination

**Restorative justice between realities and visions  
in Europe and beyond**

## Organisers

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**European Forum for Restorative Justice  
Ministry of Justice of Albania  
Albanian Foundation for Conflict Resolution  
and Reconciliation of Disputes**

With the support of the Justice Programme of the European Commission, OSCE Presence in Albania, Save the Children Albania Country Office, Open Society Foundation for Albania, UNICEF Albania, U.S. Embassy in Tirana, Municipality of Tirana

## Date & Venue

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**Tirana Albania 14-16 June 2018**

Tirana International Hotel & Conference Centre - Scanderbeg Square 8

# Organising teams

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## European Forum for Restorative Justice (EFRJ)

Biffi Emanuela – Communications & Events Officer

Defrère Rik – Administrative & Finance Officer

Hein Laura – Administrative Officer

Pali Brunilda – Secretary of the EFRJ Board

Törzs Edit – Executive Director

## Albanian Foundation for Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation of Disputes (AFCR)

Bala Merita – Programme Manager

Gjoka Rasim – Director

Tahiraj Mirela – Project Coordinator

Zenelaga Brunilda – Mediator

# Acknowledgements

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Meço Anila, Celoaliaj Blerina, Hoxha Eda, Ngjeci Edlira and Save the Children Albania

Dobrushki Andi, Sefa Ersida and the Open Society Foundation for Albania

Shkurti Emira and UNICEF Albania

The US Embassy in Tirana

Koçollari Mirela, Mato Erka and the Municipality of Tirana

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# Welcome to Tirana

## *Tungjatjeta dhe miresevini miq!*

May your lives be long (aka “hello”) and welcome friends! Hospitality has been for very long the defining feature of a civilization. Unfortunately it is not anymore so. But if it was, I am sure my country would have been on top of that ladder. It is for me an immense pleasure to welcome everyone to Tirana and Albania, on behalf of the European Forum for Restorative Justice (EFRJ) and the Albanian Foundation for Conflict Resolution (AFCR).

The dream of hosting the EFRJ biennial conference in Tirana started already 13 years ago when I was working in AFCR, which was at the time organizing a conference where Nils Christie gave a plenary speech. It was Nils at the time that made me appreciate the gift and vocation of our mediators deep in the northern mountains who are able to stop blood feuds and bring about social peace. It was the encounters with Norwegian mediators that brought me to appreciate

the restorative work done in Europe. And it was the EFRJ that welcomed me to explore and commit myself to restorative justice.

It feels good to be back home, to bring all the friends made along the way to Tirana, to cherish the realization of this dream with the old friends at the AFCR, and to make new friends. Because if I have learned something along the restorative path, is that it is friendship and a vision of friendship the glue that keeps this field together. To be fully human, writes Ivan Illich, one must experience the way, the bridge, and the door. In this occasion Tirana opens its doors for you all, and the EFRJ invites to build bridges together, before we are all back on our way.

Many energies and synergies have been put together during this last year to make this conference truly memorable, so I would like to thank our speakers, our participants, co-organisers, hosts, and supporters for making this possible. Let us hope that it will lead to a true expansion of the restorative imagination for all of us! Let us remember the imagination of Nils Christie who wrote that

*"A warrior wears armour, a lover flowers. They are equipped according to expectations of what is to happen, and their equipment increases the chances that their expectations will prove right. So also with the institution of penal law."*

Enjoy the conference and your time in Tirana!

## **Brunilda Pali**

Board member EFRJ,  
on behalf of the EFRJ and AFCR teams





Dear Participants,

Historically, the criminal justice system has been designed to punish and rehabilitate offenders. However, under this system the main focus was on fighting and preventing criminality and therefore the need to restore the social balance and social relationships and the role of the victim in this process was set aside. As a result, we had repeating offenders, because they never had a possibility to redeem their self and victims that never had an opportunity to be healed.

We are changing our system. We have learned from our past and we are learning from other examples. Over and over, restorative justice has shown that it can work. This is why we have started our reform on restorative justice from the Code of Criminal Justice for Children. The code has entered into force on 1st of January 2018 and foresees the obligation of Albanian institutions to enforce measures of restorative justice as a first option in dealing with juvenile offenders. Our Code provides for juveniles in conflict with the law to understand the responsibility and redress the consequences of a criminal offence, compensate damage and/or reconcile with the victim and any other persons affected by the criminal offence, in which the child who has committed the criminal offence and the injured party participate jointly and actively to redress the consequences of a criminal offence, usually with the assistance of an independent third party. The Ministry of Justice is the institution in charge responsible for coordinating and implementing the measures aiming to enforce the Code of Criminal Justice for Children. Hence, we are at a turning point in our approach to criminal justice in Albania and I am proud to state that the Ministry of Justice is leading this change.

Considering all the above, the 10th international conference of the European Forum on Restorative Justice could not have had a better place to be held. Participants will be sharing ideas on expanding the role of restorative justice in a country that has undergone enormous reforms and is at a critical state in implementing them. Therefore this conference is of great importance for Albania and it will serve as an impetus to further assist in implementing reforms in this area.

**Etilda Gjonaj (Saliu)**

Minister of Justice of the Republic of Albania





# Themes

Restorative justice remains today the most concrete vision of challenging current penal developments and offering alternatives to the repressive and exclusionary approaches used in addressing current societal challenges. This vision is manifested in a desire to reform both penal and social systems in their inner structures, in favor of practices that are more adequate to the ideals and principles of modern democracies and to human rights.

To live up to this vision and address current penal and social challenges, the restorative movement has to constantly reimagine itself, and the EFRJ conference intends to be the international forum for doing that. In 2018 Europe will also celebrate the 50th anniversary of the civil rights movements and therefore we would like to honor that important heritage in this conference.

The conference will explore at depth the realities and visions of restorative justice in the European penal and social landscapes, through three core themes:

1. Restorative intersections with the criminal justice system
2. Restorative juvenile justice realities and visions
3. Reimagining restorative justice as a social movement

# Restorative Intersections with the Criminal Justice Systems

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- The influence of restorative justice on penal sanctions and decisions
- Restorative justice between diversion and parallel systems of “dual track”
- Restorative justice at different stages of criminal proceedings
- Applying restorative justice to a diversity of offences
- Differences in stages of restorative justice development and implementation in the European landscape
- Diversity of models and practices of restorative justice in Europe
- Training and cooperation of judicial stakeholders
- Restorative rights and safeguards for victims and offenders

# Restorative Juvenile Justice Realities and Visions

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- Doing restorative justice with child victims and offenders
- Diversity of models and practices of (restorative) juvenile justice in Europe
- Differences in stages of (restorative) juvenile justice development and implementation in the European landscape
- Developing child-oriented innovative restorative practices

- Children's rights, needs, obligations and safeguards in restorative justice
- Restorative justice's role in preventing youth crime
- The contribution of restorative justice to divert young people from the criminal justice system
- The role of families and other stakeholders in juvenile restorative justice cases

## **Reimagining Restorative Justice as a Social Movement**

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- The relation of restorative justice with other social movements (such as abolitionism, decarceration movement, feminist movement, civil rights movement, anti-racism, children's rights, indigenous rights movement, etc.)
- The role of restorative justice to address migration-related challenges
- Restorative interventions to radicalisation, terrorism and their repercussions (such as rise of populism, societal polarisation, etc.)
- The use of restorative justice to address social harm, state crime, corporate crimes, etc.
- Towards restorative cities and municipalities, and bottom up urban initiatives
- Reflections on the past, present and future restorative realities, visions, utopias and agendas
- Standards and values of restorative justice in Europe
- Restorative justice, social mediation, and intercultural dialogue

# Programme

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13 June

**17.00** Start of conference and AGM registrations

FIRST FLOOR

**18.00-20.00** Annual General Meeting, incl. Board Elections

TEUTA ROOM – 1<sup>st</sup> FLOOR

# 14 June

## 08.15 Registrations

FIRST FLOOR

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## 09.15 Welcome Session

BALSHA ROOM – 1<sup>st</sup> FLOOR

Chair: Brunilda Pali - Secretary of the EFRJ Board, Belgium

- Etilda Gjonaj - Minister of Justice of the Republic of Albania
- Vasilika Hysi - Deputy Chairperson of the Parliament of the Republic of Albania
- Stephen Stork - Head of Rule of Law and Governance Unit, Delegation of the European Union in Albania
- Bernd Borchardt - Head of OSCE Presence in Albania
- Roberto de Bernardi – Representative of UNICEF Albania
- Rasim Gjoka - Director of the Albanian Foundation for Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation of Disputes

**10.00** Parallel Workshops I - see page 44

**11.00** Coffee Break

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**11.30** Parallel Workshops II - see page 54

## 13.00 Lunch

LA PERGOLA RESTAURANT – 2<sup>nd</sup> floor

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## 14.00 Plenary Session

BALSHA ROOM – 1<sup>st</sup> FLOOR

### Restorative intersections with the criminal justice system

Chair: Marjana Semini-Tutulani - Professor at the Magistrates School and member of the APCR Board, Albania

- Claudia Mazzucato - Associate Professor of Criminal Law at the University Cattolica in Milan, Italy
- Jonathan Doak - Professor of Criminal Justice in Nottingham Law School, UK
- David O'Mahony - Professor of Law at Essex Law School and Human Rights Centre, UK

## 15.30 Coffee Break dedicated to the Poster Show - see page 140

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## 16.00-17.30 Parallel Workshops III - see page 71

## 18.30 Group walk to the Presidential Palace (20 min\*)

MAIN HALL OF HOTEL TIRANA INTERNATIONAL – GROUND FLOOR

\*Alternatively, you can take a taxi outside the Hotel (7 min)

## 19.00-20.30 Reception and RJ Award ceremony - see page 163

PRESIDENTIAL PALACE address: Kodrat e Liqenit, Rruga e Elbasanit, Tirana

- Tim Chapman - Chair of the EFRJ Board
- Edi Rama - Prime Minister
- Erion Veliaj - Mayor of Tirana
- Edit Törzs - Executive Director of the EFRJ
- Awarded person or team

# 15 June

## 09.00 Plenary Session

BALSHA ROOM – 1<sup>st</sup> FLOOR

### Restorative juvenile justice realities and visions

Chair: Annemieke Wolthuis - Vice chair of the EFRJ Board, The Netherlands

- Tali Gal - Professor in the School of Criminology of the University of Haifa, Israel
- Stefaan Pleysier - Professor at the Faculty of Law at KU Leuven and Director of the Leuven Institute of Criminology, Belgium

## 10.30 Coffee Break

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## 11.00 Parallel Workshops IV - see page 85

## 12.30 Lunch

LA PERGOLA RESTAURANT – 2<sup>nd</sup> floor

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## **13.45 Plenary Session**

BALSHA ROOM – 1<sup>st</sup> FLOOR

### **Reimagining restorative justice as a social movement**

Chair: Alba Jorgaxhi - National Legal Officer at the Rule of Law and Human Rights Department of the OSCE Presence in Albania

- Vincenzo Ruggiero - Professor of Sociology at the School of Law of the Middlesex University in London, UK
- Fania Davis - Co-founder and former director of Restorative Justice for Oakland Youth, USA
- Sharon Daniel - Professor in the Film and Digital Media Department at the University of California, Santa Cruz

## **15.30 Coffee Break**

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**16.00-17.30 Parallel Workshops V** - see page 103

# **Social evening**

**19.30 Group walk to the restaurant (30 min)**

MAIN HALL OF HOTEL TIRANA INTERNATIONAL – GROUND FLOOR

\*Alternatively, you can take a taxi outside the Hotel (10 min)

**20.00 Conference dinner** - see page 164

BUJTINA E GJELIT address: Rruga Don Bosko, Tirana

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# 16 June

## 10.00 Panel discussion

BALSHA ROOM – 1<sup>st</sup> FLOOR

### The role of international instruments

Chair: Aarne Kinnunen - Department of Criminal Policy, Ministry of Justice, Finland

- Christa Pelikan - Institute for the Sociology of Law and Criminology in Vienna, Austria
- Ian Marder - Maynooth University, Ireland
- Robert Friškovec - Prison Administration, Ministry of Justice, Slovenia
- Jee Aei (Jamie) Lee - Justice Section of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- Katrien Lauwaert - Moderator, Belgium

## 11.00 Coffee Break

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## 11.30 Parallel Workshops VI - see page 121

### **13.00** Closing plenary

BALSHA ROOM – 1<sup>st</sup> FLOOR

- Ivo Aertsen - Founder of the EFRJ and professor at the KU Leuven Institute of Criminology, Belgium
- Edit Törzs - Executive Director of the EFRJ
- Tim Chapman - Chair of the EFRJ Board
- Rasim Gjoka - Director of the Albanian Foundation for Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation of Disputes

### **13.30** Lunch

FIRST FLOOR

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### **14.30-16.30** Local tours: Explore our host city, Tirana - see page 147

MAIN HALL OF HOTEL TIRANA INTERNATIONAL – GROUND FLOOR

- Guided art, history and heritage tours of Tirana

# Keynote speakers

## Vasilika Hysi

Vasilika Hysi has a multidimensional background in the academic, NGO and policy making sector, mainly in law and human rights. Currently she is Deputy Speaker of the Parliament of Albania, Chairwomen of the Subcommittee for Human Rights, member of the Parliamentary Committee on Legal Affairs, Public Administration and Human Rights as well as member of the Parliamentary Committee for Foreign Policy. In her plenary speech, Vasilika will focus on the current and major justice reform that the Albanian Parliament is undertaking since 2014. This reform is based on the establishment of an independent, professional and effective

justice system that protects the rights of the parties in process. Criminal justice and restorative justice are one of the pillars of this reform. The position of the victim in the criminal process, the adoption of the juvenile criminal justice code, improvements to the mediation law are some of the novelties of the judicial reform. Nevertheless, Vasilika will argue that having a good law is not sufficient, and its implementation is important, and to this end some issues need to fairly be addressed: how and to what extent is the justice reform understood? Do the institutions enable a fairer implementation of punishment, criminal policy and of restorative justice? How and to what extent is restorative justice known by the public? According to Vasilika, the duty of a policy maker does not end with the adoption of a good law on the victim and restorative justice, it is there that his/her responsibilities start in order to provide sufficient human and financial support for the effective functioning of the system, and also to harmonize the law with social policies in support of the family, children, youth, schools and the community engaged in the implementation of restorative justice.

Besides having been a professor at the Law School of the University of Tirana, Vasilika has had an active role in protecting human rights, both in Albania and internationally. During 2000-2009 she was Executive Director of the Albanian Helsinki Committee, a major human rights organization, and since 2002, she is member of the European Commission against Discrimination and Intolerance (ECRI) based in Strasbourg, France.



# Claudia Mazzucato

Claudia Mazzucato is Professor of Criminal Law at the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore in Milan and one of the facilitators in a ten-year long restorative process with victims and former members of Italian armed groups responsible for political violence during the '70s-'80s. In her plenary speech, Claudia will propose to expand the imagination of the legal theory, capitalizing on restorative justice as a way to challenge the accepted vision not only of the penal systems, but of criminal law itself, in a most concrete and fascinating way. Expanding her studies on the philosophical notion of 'exemplarity' applied to criminal law, and building on the studies on regulation by masters like John Braithwaite and on the therapeutical jurisprudence approach, Claudia's speech will deepen the intimate, democratic relationship (that shall be present) between the criminal norm – or rule of conduct – and restorative justice: each one needing the other, each one controlling and curbing the other, each one enriching the other. Two images, each drawn from Claudia's most recent philosophical passions and personal experiences, will guide her reflections: the straight lines of 'rights' (the law) and the circles of (restorative) justice; the linear

'ought to' and the contorted stories and narratives of people, especially those confronted with injustices; the square provisions of the 'general' norm and the twisted elements of the 'particular' case. With the help of the audience, Claudia will try to deepen her insight as it pertains to ways of reconciling the necessary straightforwardness of the (criminal) law according to the rule of law and the principle of legality, with the necessary circular shape of (restorative) justice, which leans towards human beings who face each others from inside the circles. Criminal rules of conduct are nourished – and made humble – by the contorted lessons learnt from injustices and wrongdoing, whereas the humble circles of restorative justice are, by rules of conduct, triggered (straight)forward into compliant future behaviours and forward-looking engagements and diverted from the risks of a subjective and emotional justice. Compliant future behaviours and forward looking engagements, in turn, flow again into the twisted rivers of the endless human journey in search for justice, in search for rights after wrongs.





# Jonathan Doak and David O'Mahony



Jonathan Doak is Professor of Criminal Justice in Nottingham Law School, and David O'Mahony is Professor of Law at Essex Law School and Human Rights Centre. Together they have developed a distinctive critical theory of restorative justice and its application in criminal justice systems which they will present in their plenary. They start their presentation on the assumption that given that restorative-based interventions have increasingly been viewed as a legitimate, and even superior means of delivering criminal justice, there is a clear need to re-evaluate the utility of some of the prevailing benchmark theories surrounding restorative justice and to reimagine the shape and role of theory in guiding restorative justice provision within criminal justice. Drawing on empowerment theory, they contend that the joint concepts 'agency' and 'accountability' provide a lens for reimagining how restorative justice works and the normative goals it ought to encompass. David and Jonathan propose that programmes which aspire to be regarded as 'fully restorative' should be designed, implemented and evaluated in such ways that the concepts of agency and accountability are maximised.

# Tali Gal

Tali Gal is Professor in the School of Criminology in the University of Haifa and a leading voice on restorative justice and children worldwide. In her plenary Tali will take us through her 20-year long engagement with children and youth in the criminal justice system, as a children's rights advocate, founder and first manager of the Israeli Child Victim Assistance Project, as a researcher and activist exploring the rights of victimized children under national and international laws, the ability of restorative justice to meet the needs and rights of victimized children, and the status of children and youth in and out of the formal criminal justice system. In her plenary she will present the Needs-Rights Model on child victims and restorative justice, arguing that the model can be adapted to map the interests of children and youth who are victimizers as well. Convinced that the needs-based rights of young victims and offenders are not very different, Tali will compare the models illustrating with practical examples, and discussing possible heuristics for working with victimized children and with youth offenders.



# Stefaan Pleysier

Stefaan Pleysier is professor of youth criminology at the Faculty of Law at KU Leuven and Director of the Leuven Institute of Criminology (Belgium). His plenary speech will be based on the reforms that have taken place within the juvenile justice legislation and system in Belgium. These reforms are indicative for a shift within European juvenile justice systems from traditional protectionist and welfare oriented approaches towards a 'hybrid' model, that combines rehabilitative, punitive, children's rights-based and restorative elements in dealing with youth delinquency. Stefaan will argue that the restorative justice approach was seen as a convenient way out in a politically loaded debate caught between the traditional 'best interest of the child' orientation and the punitive tendencies that have been recently increasing in our societies. He will critically argue that the integration of restorative justice within our juvenile justice systems, started off on the wrong foot and is perhaps, rather than a 'third way' response to youth

offending, not much more than a 'fig leaf', disguising instead a more repressive juvenile justice model. Stefaan's main research interests include youth delinquency, juvenile justice and criminalization. He has been a MacCormick Fellow at Edinburgh Law School and a 'chercheur invité' at the Centre International de Criminologie Comparée at the Université de Montréal.



# Vincenzo Ruggiero

Vincenzo Ruggiero is Professor of Sociology at the School of Law at the Middlesex University, London. An acclaimed critical criminologists and prolific writer, he is world known especially for his research on crimes of the powerful and political violence. In his plenary speech, Vincenzo will present his current research and reflections on typologies of political violence, such as systemic violence, institutional violence, group violence, armed struggle, terrorism and war. He will additionally elaborate on the principles of restorative justice that can be applied to these typologies and suggest a strategy for the reduction of the different



forms of violence. This contribution will offer an original and systematic reflection on political violence and the potential of restorative justice to contribute to its reduction, and therefore serve as an important connection to some of the restorative work that has been done by the EFRJ members in Northern Ireland, Italy, the Basque Country, but also elsewhere, in relation to terrorism and political violence. For his sustained and original contribution to critical criminology Vincenzo was given in 2016 the Lifetime Achievement Award by the American Society of Criminology.

## Fania Davis

Fania Davis is a long-time social justice activist, civil rights trial attorney, and restorative justice practitioner and scholar. Fania's plenary presentation will trace her unique journey beginning with a childhood of racial terror and segregation in the southern United States and the murder of two close childhood friends in the 1963 Sunday School bombing. These early experiences crystallized within Fania, as well as within her sister, iconic social justice activist Angela Davis, a deep passion for justice, leading to lifetimes of activism. Fania also became a human rights trial attorney. After almost three decades of



angrily fighting injustice as a trial lawyer and activist, she became ill. Intuiting she needed more healing energies in her life to restore balance, Fania shut down her law practice and enrolled in a graduate program in Indigenous Studies. After studying with African healers and receiving her Ph.D., she discovered restorative justice – a justice that heals harm instead of reproducing it. She also co-founded and for ten years directed the nationally-acclaimed non-profit, Restorative Justice for Oakland Youth. For her work on restorative and indigenous justice, Fania has been awarded numerous honors such as the Ubuntu Award for Service to Humanity, the Dennis Maloney Award for excellence in Youth Restorative Justice, World Trust’s Healing Justice award, the Ebony POWER 100 and she has been named by the Los Angeles Times as a New Civil Rights Leader of the 21st Century. Fania's plenary will reflect on the evolution of her ideas about justice as they relate both to her personal history and to the collective history of the United States.

## Sharon Daniel

Sharon Daniel is a Professor of Film and Digital Media at the University of California. Her work as a media artist is focused on documenting and theorizing social, economic, and environmental injustice with an emphasis on criminal justice and punishment, the criminalization of poverty and difference, and the phenomenon of mass incarceration in the U.S. In her plenary talk Sharon will present three examples from an on-going series of interactive, online documentaries exploring alternatives to retributive justice. The first of these works, *Inside the Distance*, was developed in the context of



a two-year research collaboration with the KU Leuven Institute of Criminology and Moderator, the mediation forum in Flanders, Belgium. *Inside the Distance* explores the use of victim offender mediation in serious cases within the Belgian criminal justice system. The project includes interviews with mediators, victims and offenders visualized through staged 'enactments'. *Aftermath*, the second work in this series, which is currently in-progress, will document the impact of restorative justice and truth recovery in efforts to address the inter-generational trauma caused by 30 years of political violence in Northern Ireland. For this project Sharon has interviewed: former paramilitaries and community members from both sides of the armed struggle; police and former British military; and restorative justice practitioners in post-conflict Belfast. *Aftermath* will examine how former combatants and victims living in a city still physically segregated along sectarian lines, can address the past and create a shared public sphere without a comprehensive process of truth and reconciliation. The third project, *Immaculate Executions*, will document the efforts of individuals and communities to resist state violence and structural racism, particularly in cases in which unarmed blacks were killed by the

police, or died in police custody, that have been documented by citizen by-standers with cellphone cameras or by dashboard and body cameras – cases where the death was ruled a homicide but the police person known to be responsible was not indicted or charged.

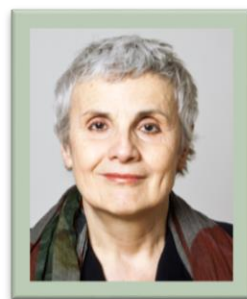


# Panel discussion

The international policy level on restorative justice is currently going through important changes, and therefore the EFRJ has seized this moment to organise a plenary session on these policy developments at international level and the role of international instruments on the development of restorative justice which will bring together in an interactive panel the reflections and experiences of different experts.

The panel will start with reflections on the **Council of Europe Recommendation on Restorative Justice in Criminal Matters**.

**Christa Pelikan**, a founding member of the EFRJ and senior researcher at the Institute for the Sociology of Law and Criminology in Vienna, will reflect in her talk on her experience as chair of the Committee of Experts on Mediation in Penal Matters within the European Committee on Crime Problems' (CDPC) and as a member of the Criminological Scientific Council to the CDPC



of the Council of Europe. **Ian Marder**, lecturer in criminology at Maynooth University in Ireland, will reflect on his experience as a Scientific Expert for the Council of Europe, drafting the forthcoming Recommendation on Restorative Justice in Criminal Matters.



The panel will move on to discuss the new changes in the **United Nations' Basic Principles on the Use of Restorative Justice Programmes in Criminal Matters**. The reflections will be brought to us by **Robert**



**Friškovec**, coordinator for spiritual care of prisoners and responsible for the International Cooperation at the Prison Administration in the Ministry of Justice in Slovenia, and **Jee Aei (Jamie) Lee**, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer at the Justice Section of United Nations on Office on Drugs and Crime, where she focuses on restorative justice and alternatives to imprisonment. Robert and Jamie will base their reflections on their experiences on the Expert Group Meeting on Restorative Justice in Criminal Matters organised by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) last November in Canada. The occasion of this meeting was to review the use and application of the Basic Principles on the Use of Restorative Justice



Programmes in Criminal Matters and to consider new developments and innovative approaches in the field.



Finally, the panel will move on to the ongoing developments at the level of the European Union, and discuss especially the place of restorative justice in the **EU Directive on the rights of victims of crime**. These reflections will be brought by **Katrien Lauwaert**, coordinator of the Belgian organisation Moderator, the forum for restorative justice and mediation with adult offenders and their victims in Flanders. Katrien is also professor at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam where she holds the Bianchi chair on restorative justice, and has been until recently researcher at the Leuven Institute of Criminology, where she has written important papers on the topic of restorative justice in the EU Victims' Directive.



The panel will be moderated by the EFRJ's long-time board member, **Aarne Kinnunen**, an expert on policy and policy making. Aarne holds the post of Deputy Head of the Department of Criminal Policy in the Ministry of Justice in Finland, carries the responsibility of developing restorative justice practices within the criminal justice system of Finland and acts as the Vice-Chairman of the National Advisory Board on Mediation in Criminal Cases. In this panel, he will contribute with some reflections on **EFRJ' strategies at the policymaking level**.

# Parallel Workshops

**Criminal Justice**

**Juvenile Justice**

**Social Movement**

**14 June**

**10.00-11.00**

**PW I**

BALSHA		VIP	BOGDANI
<p>PANEL</p> <p><b>RJ and violent extremism</b> Sojati &amp; Vocaj &amp; Jorganxhi, AL</p>		<p>PANEL</p> <p><b>RJ in Georgia</b> Chochua &amp; Gvenetadze Merebashvili &amp; Javakhishvili, GE</p>	<p>PANEL</p> <p><b>RJ and daily life in prisons in Colombia, Belgium and Spain. Learned lessons, opportunities, risks and reflections</b> Moreno &amp; Claes, SP-BE</p>
METROPOL		SILVER PRIVE	CONSORTIUM
<p>DIALOGUE</p> <p><b>Youth Courts as a RJ intervention from a European perspective</b> van Manen &amp; Slump, NL</p>		<p>PRESENTATIONS</p> <p><b>Restorative Juvenile Justice in Kenya</b> Randazzo, IT</p>	<p>DIALOGUE</p> <p><b>Doing restorative work with children and youngsters</b> Defever, BE</p>
GOLD PRIVE	BLUE ROOM	ONUFRI	TEUTA
<p>DIALOGUE</p> <p><b>Honour related violence: a Norwegian model</b> Otto Justad &amp; Paulsen, NO</p>	<p>DIALOGUE</p> <p><b>Re-enactment in RJ: the limitation of language</b> Pelikan &amp; Pali &amp; Mazzucato, AT-BE-IT</p>	<p>DIALOGUE</p> <p><b>RJ and climate change activism: who is the victim and who is the offender?</b> Hopkins, UK</p>	<p>DIALOGUE</p> <p><b>True Representation: the implications of restorative practices and the future of democracy</b> Wachtel, USA</p>

**14 June****11.30-13.00****PW II**

Criminal Justice	ABRET	BALSHA
	EFRJ INTRO COURSE  <b>Values and Standards of RJ Practice</b> Christen-Schneider & Hopkins & Lepri & Domingo de la Fuente & Ziedina & Anderson, EFRJ	MOVIE  <b>Family Justice Centers: a holistic multidisciplinary approach of domestic violence and child abuse</b> Franck & Groen, BE
Juvenile Justice	METROPOL	SILVER PRIVE
	TRAINING  <b>Mediating through images</b> Vanseveren, BE	PAPER PRESENTATIONS  <b>Criminal sanctions for children up to the age of 18 based on RJ: Possibilities and challenges</b> Gro & Leth-Olsen, NO  <b>Diversion and RJ: the Belgian juvenile justice experience</b> Mathieu, BE
Social Movement	GOLD PRIVE	BLUE ROOM
	PAPER PRESENTATIONS  <b>How the Global South can co-lead global RJ movement</b> Tiwari, NP  <b>RJ Practices in Taiwan: Do we need RJ in a society with cultural preference for mediation?</b> Lien, TW	TRAINING  <b>Teaching restorative practices through games</b> Pointer, NZ



## Parallel Workshops II

VIP	BOGDANI
<p>PAPER PRESENTATIONS</p> <p><b>RJ in Prison</b> Leal, BR</p> <p><b>Research about the narratives of participants in restorative processes in Araba Prison, Basque Country</b> Olalde &amp; Perez de Leceta &amp; Quesada, SP</p> <p><b>Results of victim-empathy-training in Kiel prison</b> Hagenmaier, GE</p>	<p>PAPER PRESENTATIONS</p> <p><b>RJ in "victimless" crimes</b> Arieti &amp; Holzner, IT</p> <p><b>"Through the looking glass": Dialogue between victims and offenders of unrelated crimes</b> Verbeeck &amp; Verboven, BE</p>
CONSORTIUM	
<p>PANEL</p> <p><b>RJ developments in Albania: focus on juvenile justice</b> Semini-Tutulani &amp; Mandro &amp; Shkurti, AL</p>	
ONUFRJ	TEUTA
<p>PANEL</p> <p><b>The lay mediators: restorative values in practice?</b> Paus &amp; Elonheimo &amp; Gjoka, NO-FI-AL</p>	<p>PANEL</p> <p><b>Reconfiguring (restoratively) the relationship between state and community: the cases of Catalonia and Northern Ireland</b> Giménez-Salinas &amp; Rodríguez Gimenez &amp; Payne, SP-UK</p>

**14 June****16.00-17.30****PW III**

Criminal Justice	<b>ABRET</b>	<b>BALSHA</b>
	<b>EFRJ INTRO COURSE</b>  <b>Policy, legislation and implementation</b> Moreno & Kinnunen & Claes & Buonatesta, EFRJ	<b>TRAINING</b>  <b>Different offences, different skills</b> Uitslag & van Mazijk, NL
Juvenile Justice	<b>METROPOL</b>	<b>SILVER PRIVE</b>
	<b>TRAINING</b>  <b>Shaking the movers: reimagining children's rights and RJ</b> Morrison, CA	<b>PAPER PRESENTATIONS</b>  <b>From theory to practice: achievements and challenges in the implementation of RJ for juveniles in relation with public institutions in Albania</b> Bala & Zenelaga, AL  <b>Re-imagining Youth Custody - Restorative Youth Detention: Are we pursuing the right agenda?</b> Doolin, NZ
Social Movement	<b>GOLD PRIVE</b>	<b>BLUE ROOM</b>
	<b>PAPER PRESENTATIONS</b>  <b>Health promotion in interplay with RJ</b> Højdaahl & Fjellbakk Wright, NO  <b>What are the contributing factors, of developing conflict resolution within education and practice</b> Lauridsen, NO	<b>PANEL</b>  <b>New (digital) approaches to understand and optimize victim-offender mediation</b> Zebel & van Dijk & Sorel, NL-FR

## Parallel Workshops III

VIP	BOGDANI
<p>PANEL</p> <p><b>RJ for road traffic offences in Europe</b> Lauwaert &amp; Marit &amp; Elbers, BE-NL</p>	<p>PAPER PRESENTATIONS</p> <p><b>Making the offer of RJ: victim selection and the use of indicators and triggers</b> Banwell-Moore, UK</p> <p><b>How trauma-informed are RJ practices with offenders?</b> Christen-Schneider, CH</p>
CONSORTIUM	
<p>PANEL</p> <p><b>Protecting rights, restoring respect and strengthening relationships: a European model for RJ with young people and children</b> Chapman &amp; Anderson &amp; Gellin, UK-BE-FI</p>	
ONUFRI	TEUTA
<p>DIALOGUE</p> <p><b>Restorative and relational classrooms</b> Hopkins, UK</p>	<p>PANEL</p> <p><b>Dealing with social injustices: how strong is the democratic potential of RJ?</b> Aertsen &amp; Clamp &amp; Giamberardino, BE-UK-BR</p>

**15 June****11.00-12.30****PW IV**

Criminal Justice	ABRET	BALSHA
	<p>EFRJ INTRO COURSE</p> <p><b>RJ Methods, mediation and conferencing &amp; ensuring accessibility to RJ</b> Otto Justad &amp; Lilloe-Olsten &amp; Wolthuis &amp; Biffi, EFRJ</p>	<p>PAPER PRESENTATIONS</p> <p><b>Questions from the top vs needs in the field? RJ and the way of preventing radicalisation in prisons</b> Hera &amp; Fellegi, HU</p> <p><b>RJ at the crossroads for jurisprudence in south Africa: historical and theological inspiration for systemic transformation</b> Goddard, ZA</p>
Juvenile Justice	METROPOL	SILVER PRIVE
	<p>MOVIE/ TRAINING</p> <p><b>Juvenile justice: the application of restorative practice when young people exhibit harmful sexual behaviour</b> Aruliah &amp; Carroll &amp; Vincent, UK</p>	<p>PAPER PRESENTATIONS</p> <p><b>Equipping young people to choose restorative responses to harms against identity</b> Mitchell &amp; Leyshon, UK</p> <p><b>Apology, forgiveness and confrontation</b> Wolff, USA</p>
Social Movement	GOLD PRIVE	BLUE ROOM
	<p>PAPER PRESENTATIONS</p> <p><b>Filming RJ encounters: what safeguards for victims?</b> Crane, FR</p> <p><b>Restorative interactions: video research on victim-offender-mediation in Germany</b> Magiera, GE</p>	<p>TRAINING</p> <p><b>A Restorative City pilots a restorative approach to road congestion</b> Liebmann &amp; Levav Yoran, UK-IL</p>

# Parallel Workshops IV

VIP	BOGDANI
<p>PAPER PRESENTATIONS</p> <p><b>RJ in the Italian criminal justice system</b> Mannozi &amp; Perini, IT</p> <p><b>Rethinking criminal justice restoratively. Challenges, risks and possibilities for the European continental law: the Italian and Czech experience</b> Masopust Šachová &amp; Reggio, CZ-IT</p>	<p>PAPER PRESENTATIONS</p> <p><b>Adopting restorative paradigm for Belarus</b> Bukato, BY</p> <p><b>Challenges for alternative justice in Spanish criminal procedure</b> Planchadell Gargallo, SP</p>
CONSORTIUM	
<p>DIALOGUE</p> <p><b>Trauma informed RJ across the generations: its contribution to sustainable peace in post-genocide Rwanda and beyond</b> Richters, NL</p>	
ONUFRJ	TEUTA
<p>PAPER PRESENTATIONS</p> <p><b>The missing piece: what can RJ learn from transitional justice?</b> Sa Rebelo, PT</p> <p><b>Israelis and Palestinians Meet to Talk: Attempts to do Justice in the Middle East</b> Yanay, ISR</p>	<p>PAPER PRESENTATIONS</p> <p><b>Telling stories of trial and restoration: a participant's perspective on the fluidity of offender and victim categorizations</b> Vermeersch, BE</p> <p><b>Making glue for me and you: Restorative policing and the art of 'sticking together'</b> Clamp, UK</p>

**15 June****16.00-17.30****PW V**

Criminal Justice	ABRET	BALSHA
	<p>EFRJ INTRO COURSE</p> <p><b>Preparing the parties for a face to face meeting &amp; Training and support for professionals</b> Chapman &amp; Torzs, EFRJ</p>	<p>MOVIE</p> <p><b>A possible truce: a RJ experience according to the Mediterranean model</b> De Vanna, IT</p>
Juvenile Justice	METROPOL	SILVER PRIVE
	<p>TRAINING</p> <p><b>ADAM: active resilience training for juveniles</b> Jacobs, BE</p>	<p>PANEL</p> <p><b>Restorative practices and children's rights protection: rethinking key concepts</b> Putintceva &amp; Maksudov &amp; Karnozova &amp; Konovalov &amp; Belonogova &amp; Kiseleva, RU</p>
Social Movement	GOLD PRIVE	BLUE ROOM
	<p>PAPER PRESENTATIONS</p> <p><b>Creating transformational space: ritual and RJ</b> Pointer, NZ</p> <p><b>What rationality (ies)? An initial discussion on the rationality(ies) of RJ</b> Salm, USA</p>	<p>PANEL</p> <p><b>Towards restorative cities</b> Marchal &amp; Aertsen &amp; Dighera &amp; Fontana &amp; Patrizi &amp; Lepri &amp; Lodi &amp; Liebmann, BE-IT-UK</p>

# Parallel Workshops V

VIP	BOGDANI
<p>DIALOGUE</p> <p><b>A Dutch legislative proposal to incorporate RJ into criminal law</b> Van Hoek &amp; Slump, NL</p>	<p>PAPER PRESENTATIONS</p> <p><b>The cost of consistency</b> Tiarks, UK</p> <p><b>RJ, mediation and conflict resolution theory</b> Ervasti, FI</p> <p><b>RJ as a criminal science, with the aim to improve our criminal law</b> Domingo de La Fuente, SP</p>
CONSORTIUM	
<p>PANEL</p> <p><b>When children sexually abuse children: justice needs and the role of family group conferences.</b> Anderson &amp; Parkinson, BE-UK</p>	
ONUFR	TEUTA
<p>PAPER PRESENTATIONS</p> <p><b>"Healing on both sides": Fostering RJ and Indigenous rights through a prison-community partnership</b> Brown, CA</p> <p><b>Growing together: a prison garden and indigenous partnership to support food sovereignty and indigenous rights</b> Timler, CA</p>	<p>DIALOGUE</p> <p><b>Art-justice interactions</b> Daniel &amp; Pali &amp; Bonizzi &amp; Malaj, USA-BE-AL</p>

Criminal Justice	BALSHA	
	TRAINING  <b>Tools for grounded accountability</b> Kartman, USA	
Juvenile Justice	METROPOL	SILVER PRIVE
	PAPER PRESENTATIONS  <b>Family Conferencing with juvenile detainees Ukraine</b> Wolthuis & Yachnik, NL-UKR  <b>Irish court-ordered Family Conferencing: A platform in which to provide empowering opportunities?</b> Kennedy, IE	PAPER PRESENTATIONS  <b>Models and practices of restorative juvenile justice in Brazil: the case of NUJUR in Ceará</b> de Freitas & Barbosa Ferreira & Araujo da Silva, BR  <b>Experimentation of RJ in the field of juvenile justice, operationalization of the principles of RJ: between promises and limits</b> Filippi, FR
Social Movement	GOLD PRIVE	BLUE ROOM
	PAPER PRESENTATIONS  <b>Korero Tahi: Using restorative circles for addressing elder harm and abuse</b> Parosanu, NZ  <b>RJ as a response to workplace harm</b> Winford & Bowen & Polis, NZ-AU	TRAINING  <b>Community Processing: from conflict to supported solutions</b> Siegers & Slump, NL



## Parallel Workshops VI

VIP	BOGDANI
<p>PAPER PRESENTATIONS</p> <p><b>A new approach to an old system of justice</b> Cox &amp; Devi-McGleish, UK</p> <p><b>RJ in a criminal justice system: adopting a 'bi-focal' perception in responding to crime</b> Olayode, UK</p> <p><b>Decent retribution: towards constructive punishment</b> Van Stokkom, NL</p>	<p>PAPER PRESENTATIONS</p> <p><b>Victims' needs of justice</b> De Haan, CL</p> <p><b>Gender based violence against adolescents women in Spain: RJ as an alternative to criminal procedure</b> Beltran Montoliu, SP</p> <p><b>Applicability of RJ in cases of sexual violence</b> Ćorović &amp; Kazić, BIH</p>
CONSORTIUM	
<p>PAPER PRESENTATIONS</p> <p><b>Child victims and RJ: an unexplored match?</b> Pali &amp; Randazzo, BE</p> <p><b>Restorative practices as relational model for addressing social, emotional and behavioural difficulties in 4-8 year old boys</b> Preston, UK</p>	
ONUFRİ	TEUTA
<p>MOVIE</p> <p><b>The theatricality of human drama and RJ</b> Soulou, FR-GR</p>	<p>PAPER PRESENTATIONS</p> <p><b>Societies' changing conflicts and the potential of RJ to address them</b> Jokinen, FI</p> <p><b>Reconciliation with Terrorists</b> Fesefeldt, GE</p>

# New Series of Workshops

## An Introduction to RJ

For many participants, this will be the 1st experience of the EFRJ international conference. Some of you will be attending because interested in finding out more about RJ. For this reason, we have organised a **series of 4 workshops** which we believe offer a useful introduction to RJ. They will be delivered in an informal and interactive style by the EFRJ team and will allow time for questions.

The *1st intro course* starts from the EFRJ belief that restorative practices are primarily value-led. Values should determine the quality of whatever restorative process or method is being facilitated. The EFRJ Values and Standards Working Group will engage participants in a highly interactive exercise in exploration and learning about what values should drive our practice.

In the *2nd intro course*, experienced practitioners and government policy makers will share their many years of direct experience of policy development and the implementation of legislative requirements. They bring experience from three different European countries, i.e. Belgium, Spain and Finland.

The *3rd intro course* led by experienced practitioners will explain the two most used RJ methods, mediation and restorative conferences. It is not only important that the methods are delivered to a high quality but they must also be widely available and accessible to those who need them. This workshop will also offer advice on accessibility, based on two EFRJ projects coordinated by the EFRJ.

The *final intro course* will be delivered by the current Chair and the Executive Director of the EFRJ. It will explain the importance of face to face meetings in RJ and address some of the challenges involved in the engagement and preparation of those affected by harm. They will also explain the role of the EFRJ in supporting its members' professional development so that they deliver the highest standards of RJ in their countries.

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**Criminal Justice**

PANEL

**RJ and violent extremism**

Agron Sojati - Tonin Vocaj - Alba Jorganxhi  
ALBANIA

This panel discussion on community-based and restorative approaches towards violent extremism will be moderated by *Agron Sojati*, executive director of the Co-ordination Centre on Countering Violent Extremism (CVE). Two experts in Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism (VERLT) will present: *Tonin Vocaj*, lecturer at the Police Academy and expert on the CVE Albania, and *Alba Jorganxhi*, PhD candidate and national legal officer at the Rule of Law and Human Rights Department of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Presence in Albania, which supports victim-offender mediation programs in the country. Tonin will present the challenges for countering violent extremism in Albania, the work done so far by CVE and reflect on the gaps and challenges for the future. Alba will reflect on the role of RJ in preventing and countering VERLT in prisons and probation by exploring a different relationship between conflict and violence through restorative practices. Much attention will be given to recent OSCE activities in this field, such as the project for preventing and countering VERLT in prisons and probation and OSCE's multidimensional approach for finding the right balance between sanction, treatment, reintegration of offenders and protection of victims and society.

PANEL

## RJ in Georgia

Maia Chochua - Nino Gvenetadze - Natia Merebashvili - Lado Javakhishvili  
GEORGIA

This panel will include the experiences of *Maia Chochua*, a Georgian lawyer currently working as the deputy team leader of the EU funded project "Judiciary Support" and director of the NGO "New Page" which supports the rehabilitation of children who were diverted from criminal prosecution through mediation or community work; judge *Nino Gvenetadze*, chair of the Supreme Court and of the High Council of Justice of Georgia and professor of law at Tbilisi State University and Georgian American University; *Natia Merebashvili*, Deputy Head of Department of Supervision over Prosecutorial Activities and Strategic Development of Chief Prosecutor's Office of Georgia; *Lado Javakhishvili*, Head of the Diversion and Mediation Division, former coordinator of EU and UNICEF funded projects on restorative juvenile justice at the Center for Crime Prevention of the Ministry of Justice of Georgia. The four speakers will present on the history and current developments of RJ in Georgia, starting from 2010, when RJ was first introduced in the country through the Juvenile Diversion and Mediation Program. Since 2015, this program is part of the Juvenile Justice Code, it has been extended to various cities as well as to serious crimes and group crimes. With the assistance of multidisciplinary working groups, procedures and professional skills have been improved and the program became the primary remedy considered by professionals for juveniles and young offenders dealing with the justice system. Between 2010-2017 diversion and mediation had been applied for 1500 juveniles with 9% re-offending rate. The number of diversions on annual basis exceeds the number of criminal prosecutions initiated against juveniles. Currently the Ministry of Justice of Georgia, the judiciary and a EU funded project are further promoting RJ in Georgia: the future plan is to apply mediation for convicted juveniles and adults.

PANEL

## **RJ and daily life in prisons in Colombia, Belgium and Spain. Learned lessons, opportunities, risks and reflections**

Roberto Moreno - Bart Claes

SPAIN - BELGIUM

This panel discussion on RJ and prisons will be led by *Roberto Moreno*, Board member of the EFRJ, and Head of the Adults Justice Service of the Ministry of Labour and Justice of the Basque Government, *Bart Claes*, Treasurer of the EFRJ, and Lecturer of Care & Justice, Avans University College, The Netherlands, and *Libardo Ariza* (present through a video) Associate Professor at the University of Los Andes in Colombia and the Director of the Group of research in Prisons at the University. Departing from the ambiguous and difficult relationship that RJ has always had with the prison as an institute, but also on the opportunities created by such difficulties, the panel discussion, will analyse the different approaches of the implementation of RJ programs in prison; based on the personal experiences of the three presenters with three different backgrounds (research, policy, and practice), and of three different countries and prison systems. All the three presenters will focus on their personal stories and experiences of daily life in prison. Libardo lived every day for more than a year in “La Modelo Prison” in Bogota (Colombia) and will explain the possibilities that exists nowadays to implement RJ programs. Bart worked as a victim-offender mediator in prison and did an ethnographic research of life in prison. Roberto worked with long term prisoners in Spain, visiting them and giving legal advice and personal support for a decade.

### DIALOGUE

## Youth Courts as a RJ intervention from a European perspective

Eymert van Manen - Gert Jan Slump

THE NETHERLANDS

This dialogue session will be led by *Eymert van Manen*, a social entrepreneur, founder of the Dutch Child Rights Center, co-initiator of Youth Courts in The Netherlands and secretary of the Board of the Dutch Youth Court Foundation, and *Gert Jan Slump*, an independent criminologist, RJ expert, social entrepreneur, co-founder of RJ Nederland, the Dutch RJ network organization, and project leader of the Dutch Youth Court Foundation. The session will first present the practice of Youth Courts in The Netherlands (2014-2018), giving an overview of developments from 2006-2018 onward, and reflecting on its key features. The presentation will focus on the objective of the 4 year Dutch Youth Courts Pilot project (2014-2018) in the Netherlands and on its current status. The presentation will be followed by a dialogue session with participants from different European countries. The session will end in a short statement on the further development of Youth Courts across Europe.

DIALOGUE

## **Restorative juvenile justice in Kenya**

Silvia Randazzo

ITALY

This dialogue will be led by *Silvia Randazzo*, a children's rights expert, with extensive experience on juvenile justice and rights of children in detention in Kenya and Italy, where she has been involved in various projects in the child rights field. Silvia will present two projects and experiences of RJ in Kenya more specifically. One of this projects relates to the Family Group Decision Making (FGDM) in Kenya, first piloted in 2005 by CEFA and CESVI, two Italian NGOs, in one Child Remand Home. Since then it has become a consolidated practice in all Kenyan children statutory institutions. The second project relates to Kenyan and Pan-African research on RJ with Children and Young People conducted by FADV, CEFA, IJJO and other international partners, and funded by the Italian Agency for Cooperation and Development. The project aims to reduce and prevent children institutionalisation and to protect children in conflict with the law, through the application of RJ as alternative dispute-resolution method. As part of the initiative, a pan-African research of existing and promising RJ practices in Kenya, Somalia, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa is being conducted and the comparative analysis will provide the basis for the development of a model of RJ, in line with the IJJO's European Model for RJ with Children and Young People developed in 2016. By presenting this research in the panel, Silvia aims to start an international exchange to better understand RJ in different contexts, learn from promising practices and improve existing methods and their application with children.

DIALOGUE

## Doing restorative work with children and youngsters

Heidi Defever

BELGIUM

The dialogue session will be led by *Heidi Defever*, a long term mediator with Arktos, facilitating restorative meetings in schools with children/youngsters, their family, teachers and school staff, and currently a mediator at Alba, working on cases of children in conflict and contact with the law. During the dialogue session, Heidi would like to exchange experiences in facilitating restorative circles with children and youngsters. They too are often engaged in serious incidents as (physical) aggression, theft or cyber bullying. Whether they are offender, victim or even witness, the impact of those incidents can be huge, also for their family, schoolmates and teachers. She will share her daily practice of accompanying children and youngsters, their parents and schools through the restorative process of handling conflicts and incidents, inspired by nonviolent communication (M. Rosenberg) and transforming conflicts (B. Hopkins). From Rosenberg she has taken the importance of getting to the needs, through the story of what happened and what their thoughts and feelings are. From Hopkins she has taken the 5 core beliefs that support to preventively create and to reinforce a connective environment where it is good to be for everyone. There is no doubt that also children and youngsters gain a lot by a restorative, reconnecting way of dealing with what happened. In this way, the incident can be transformed into a meaningful experience that allows them to go on and don't get blocked in their development.



### DIALOGUE

## Honour related violence: a Norwegian model

Lars Otto Justad - Kristin Paulsen

NORWAY

This dialogue session will be led by *Lars Otto Justad*, a Board member of the EFRJ and mediator at the Norwegian mediation service Konfliktraadet, and *Kristin Paulsen*, a counsellor at the Norwegian mediation service Konfliktraadet. The presentation will first define their understanding of cultures of honour, honour based violence and restorative processes. They will then present of how two offices of the Norwegian National Mediation Service have been working with these cases. They will look at their experiences by the use of practical examples, highlighting some of the success and some of the challenges they have experienced. In the dialogue they will invite the participants to a critical discussion of the Norwegian models and the results.

## DIALOGUE

### **Re-enactment in RJ: the limitation of language**

Christa Pelikan - Brunilda Pali - Claudia Mazzucato

AUSTRIA - BELGIUM – ITALY

This dialogue session will be led by *Christa Pelikan*, a senior researcher at the Institute for the Sociology of Law and Criminology in Vienna, *Brunilda Pali*, a postdoctoral researcher at the KU Leuven Institute of Criminology and *Claudia Mazzucato*, professor at the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore in Milan. The dialogue session departs from Brunilda Pali's contribution to the Oxford Research Encyclopaedia of Criminology "Images of Alternative Justice: The Alternative of RJ", where two images pertinent to RJ, taken from the thinking and the work of Claudia Mazzucato, namely: ploughing and re-enactment, were espoused. These images and these 'names' join nicely with Christa's work and attempt to capture the essence of the RJ procedure as 'working through'. This work was based on observations and qualitative analysis of VOM-sessions and the interviews conducted with parties and with mediators in the aftermath of the event. Beyond the visual imagery the presenters want therefore to turn to the practice of RJ and the way ploughing/working through and re-enactment are done. This brings them to critically considering the role of words, of language in the mediation process. It is words that are used for ploughing and for acting and re-enacting. The limitations of words have frequently been addressed and we want to deal with this topic on the one hand on the basis of linguistic theory, on the other hand through confrontation with material from empirical qualitative research. Participants will be invited to contribute to this discussion according their professional competence and experience.

#### DIALOGUE

### **RJ and climate change activism: who is the victim and who is the offender?**

Belinda Hopkins  
UNITED KINGDOM

This dialogue session will be led by *Belinda Hopkins*, director of Transforming Conflict, the national centre for restorative approaches in youth and community settings. Having been involved in the RJ field for over 20 years as a trainer and facilitator Belinda finds herself spending time with climate activists who use civil disobedience and non-violent direct action as a way of raising awareness about the danger to the climate of continued extraction and use of fossil fuels. Such actions bring these people in confrontation with the police and raise many questions such as who is the victim here and who is the offender? This workshop will engage participants in a discussion about the role RJ processes could play in the climate justice debate.

DIALOGUE

## **True Representation: the implications of restorative practices and the future of democracy**

Ted Wachtel

UNITED STATES

This dialogue session will be led by *Ted Wachtel*, founder and former first president of the International Institute for Restorative Practices Graduate School ([iirp.edu](http://iirp.edu)) in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, USA, the CSF Buxmont schools and residential programs for delinquent and at-risk youth ([CSFBuxmont.org](http://CSFBuxmont.org)), and founding editor of [BuildingANewReality.com](http://BuildingANewReality.com). Just as Nils Christie, in his landmark essay “Conflicts as Property,” accused lawyers and court professionals of stealing our conflicts, professional politicians have stolen our decision-making. Throughout the world, politicians pursue wealth and power by selling favourable decisions to the highest bidder. The remedy to rampant corruption may lie in filling our legislatures with randomly selected citizens—a process called sortition or election by lot—which has its origins in Athenian democracy. The critical question is whether groups of ordinary people can make good decisions, better than the professionals. Restorative practices such as family group conferences, restorative conferences and circle sentencing provide significant evidence that ordinary people can make good decisions in issues which affect them and their community of care. Along with similar outcomes from business management research and deliberative democracy experiments, restorative practices point to the potential of making governance more truly representative. This dialogue session will be highly participatory: short content presentations alternating with small group conversations.

EFRJ INTRO COURSE

## **Values and Standards of RJ Practice**

Claudia Christen-Schneider - Belinda Hopkins - Gian Luigi Lepri  
- Virginia Domingo de la Fuente - Diana Ziedina - Monique  
Anderson

EFRJ WORKING GROUP ON RJ VALUES AND STANDARDS

This is the first of a series of introduction workshops aiming to provide a foundation for those new to the practice of RJ. This will be led by the EFRJ Values and Standards Working Group, established in 2017 and composed by: *Claudia Christen-Schneider* (Swiss Forum for RJ), *Belinda Hopkins* (Transforming Conflict, UK), *Gian Luigi Lepri* (Sassari University, Italy), *Virginia Domingo de la Fuente* (Scientific Society of RJ, Spain), *Diana Ziedina* (State Probation Service of Latvia), and *Monique Anderson* (KU Leuven, Belgium). If RJ is to thrive in Europe, people must have a clear understanding of its value to them and clear expectations of the standards of practice that they can expect. This workshop will present the document on Values and Standards, which the EFRJ Working Group has prepared to guide members. Participants will be able to ask questions from the presenters and explore what these values and standards mean in practice.

MOVIE

## **Family Justice Centers: a holistic multidisciplinary approach of domestic violence and child abuse**

Bert Groen - Pascale Franck

BELGIUM

The movie will be presented by *Bert Groen* and *Pascale Franck*, president & vice president of European Family Justice Center Alliance ([www.efjca.eu](http://www.efjca.eu)). A Family Justice Center is a multiagency, multidisciplinary center where agencies (public/private) assign staff members in order to provide high quality services to victims of domestic violence, sexual violence and child abuse and to their families from one location. The overall goal is to ensure that victims are able to have direct access to all needed services. Police, justice, victim aid, perpetrator program, women's aid, child advocacy, social welfare, probation, mental health, forensic services, health care, voluntary work and peer group support are engaged in the FJC. The model of the FJC starts from a holistic approach, aiming to stop the violence and preventing recurrence. The guiding principles are targeting to restore hope in the lives of victims and their families and to empower victims and their families. During the workshop, a movie about the European FJCs will be shown. The presenters will focus on the aspects of RJ in the work of the FJC. The presenters will address the bottlenecks and challenges in the approach of violence and offer an insight in the model of integrated approach, whereby repressive systems and social services of different background collaborate in a cross-professional methodology, always starting from the client's needs. Installing safety is the first priority in the collaboration. Through case-management a plan of action aiming at all family members, children and adults, victims and perpetrators is installed and enrolled. The workshop will exchange ideas and experiences with the attendees on the impact and lessons learned towards RJ.

## **RJ in prison**

César Barros Leal

BRAZIL

This paper is presented by *César Barros Leal*, a Professor of the Federal University of Ceará in Brazil and President of Brazilian Institute on Human Rights. In addition to being used as an alternative to deprivation of liberty, RJ is employed after sentencing, either in improving prison conditions, or in preventing and managing conflicts between inmates or in reconciling them with victims. After all, offenders should not be regarded as irretrievable, but as people superior to the wrong done. The results, emotional and relational, are always positive. It is noteworthy that by stimulating dialogue, listening, reciprocity of respect and tolerance, it contributes to reducing disciplinary problems and intramural violence. In the USA, restorative practices have long been used to reinforce the assumption that cooperation between RJ and imprisonment is feasible for a variety of purposes. A number of countries are using restorative practices in this context, in response to the collapse of penitentiary treatment, physical or psychic violence, the lack of humanity and the inability of the administration to address its internal problems. Undeniably, RJ can be a fabulous tool for reforming and improving prisons and ensuring that they provide a safer environment.

## **Research about the narratives of participants in restorative processes in Araba Prison, Basque Country**

Alberto Olalde - Izaskun Perez de Leceta - Rocio Quesada  
SPAIN

This paper will be presented by *Alberto Olalde*, lecturer of social work at the University of Basque Country and trainer and supervisor of RJ practitioners and researchers, *Izaskun Perez de Leceta* and *Rocio Quesada*, mediators in the RJ program in prison on behalf of Berriztu, an educational association working with juveniles and victims with a relational approach of interaction. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the results of the research done with participants in restorative processes in the prison of Araba (Basque Country). From 2013 to 2017, near to fifty restorative processes were held in that prison. It was promoted by a group of volunteers, all of them professionals of Berriztu. A research has been done with the participants (workers of the prison, volunteers, victims, offenders, prosecutors, judges) to measure the restorative outcomes, in order to analyse their narratives. The paper will be presented together by some volunteer of the program and the researcher.



## **Results of victim-empathy-training in Kiel prison**

Martin Hagenmaier

GERMANY

This paper will be presented by *Martin Hagenmaier*, a long time prison chaplain and mediator. In Germany there is an attempt to carry RJ at post-sentencing level to the prisons by Victim Empathy Training (OET). The first project of this kind took place in the Kiel Prison. In 2013/14 it started with a European-project (rjustice.eu) and since then has been regularly offered to the prisoners of this prison. 19 prisoners participated during the project phase, 46 since 2015. The other prisons in Schleswig-Holstein are to follow. The results of the survey of the 19 project participants are published on rjustice.eu. Another 30 of the participants took part in a follow up interview in 2016 and 2017. The workshop will provide information about Victim Empathy Training (OET) in the Kiel Prison 2015-2017, discuss the results of the follow-up interviews, the concept update and questionnaire development on the effectiveness of OET in prison. Finally it will also discuss the main challenging problem for the OET in prison trying to answer the question: is prison really a place for RJ?

## **RJ in "victimless" crimes**

Daniela Arieti - Katja Holzner

ITALY

This paper will be presented by *Daniela Arieti* and *Katja Holzner*, mediators from the RJ Center in Trento, working with juveniles and with adults in the criminal justice system but also in the community and schools. The RJ Centre of the Autonomous Region Trentino-Alto Adige/Südtirol intended to elaborate a RJ program which treats crimes "without victims". Recently social services sent a lot of requests for RJ activities relating drug crimes (possession and trafficking). The first time they approached the case using a RJ circle but they are looking for a scheme to implement in future. After a period of consultation with different stakeholders we established an initiative involving about ten minors or young adults which are on probation for drug related crimes. The aim of this project consists of offering the possibility to rethink their crime focusing on different aspects as family relationships, personal and social consequences, security policies and social impact of their crime on the community. The first part of the project will treat these elements with the methodology of focus group. The second part of the project consists in repairing activities the young people can choose. They have the possibility to cooperate with the association for drug addict families to create a drug prevention project that could be provided to schools, associations or other local realities. The young drug users can also do repair activities referred to the local community. Another possibility consists of the participation at family group conferences including members of the larger family.

## **“Through the looking glass”: Dialogue between victims and offenders of unrelated crimes**

Pieter Verbeeck - Ine Verboven

BELGIUM

The paper will be presented by *Ine Verboven*, a victim-offender mediator at Moderator and one of the initiators of the project “Through the looking glass”, and *Pieter Verbeeck*, a criminologist and long-time mediator at Moderator. “Through the looking glass” is a project of Moderator (victim-offender mediation service in Flanders & Brussels, Belgium). During this project a group of victims and offenders (equal in number) were offered the opportunity to speak with each other during several meetings. Each meeting had a specific topic related to victims, offenders and restoration. The goal of “Through the looking glass” was to broaden the view of both offender and victim on how they looked at “the other”, themselves and how to deal with conflict. Moreover, the ambition was that through these meetings victims and offenders would have the opportunity to receive acknowledgement for what happened and to be able to give acknowledgement to the others. As such, the final goal was that all participants could find some kind of “symbolic restoration”. During the workshop about “Through the looking glass”, Ine Verboven and Pieter Verbeeck will present how this project came to be and what the experiences of both the participants (victims and offenders) and the facilitators were. They will focus on possible pitfalls and difficulties in organizing the project; and what the added value of such a project can be for all involved. After this presentation, the participants of this workshop will be invited to an interactive discussion about the findings, ideas to continue or broaden this project, experiences in other countries, etc.

### TRAINING

## Mediating through images

Bie Vanseveren

BELGIUM

The training will be led by *Bie Vanseveren*, one of the pioneers implementing Family Group Conferencing in Belgium and trainer, and an independent mediator for mediation in youth care, dealing with conflicts between clients and the institutions. Mediating between a victim and an offender is a verbal act. During their home-visits, mediators talk with both parties about the procedure of mediation, listen to their story, and want to see if the mediation is a way to deal with and to help them to continue their lives. What if people don't find the words for what they experienced during the crime? What if there are so many parties in the mediation or what if the context is so complicated, that it is difficult for the parties and the mediator to see everything clear? Is there a possibility to deal with these situations? Can we give a new language by working with duplo dolls, animals, pictures, clay, stories....? In this training a real case will be shown, and exercises will be made with some of the materials. By doing the exercise and talking about the experiences, participants will accustom themselves with this methodology.

## **Criminal sanctions for children up to the age of 18 based on RJ: Possibilities and challenges**

Gro Rossland - Ketil Leth-Olsen  
NORWAY

This paper will be presented by *Gro Rossland*, a long-time social worker, mediator and trainer in the national mediation service *Konfliktraadet*, and *Ketil Leth-Olsen*, the national coordinator for youth penalty in the national mediation service *Konfliktraadet*. Between 1997 and 2005, the number of criminal sanctions for young people under the age of 18 increased with 39 % in Norway. The government decided to initiate joint intergovernmental projects to prevent children and adolescents from developing a criminal career, and to prevent young people from being thrown back and forth between agencies. Due to the new act for the mediation service, the mediation service is now responsible for criminal sanctions for children under the age of 18 who have committed serious and/or repeated crime. The organization now has the role as responsible for following-up on criminal sanctions in addition to another portfolio that facilitates restorative meetings between parties and those affected. The main goal of these new youth-sanctions is to help children/youth towards a life without crime. The work shall be based on a restorative process and shall oblige the agencies to cooperate towards a life without crime. The experience of facilitating these reactions in mediation services is generally good. In the period of 1.7.2014 - 1.10.2017 1034 children have received the reactions. We are investigating relapses, but it is too early to give any clear indications yet. Preliminary figures indicate that half of those who complete the programme (follow-up) have no recurrence. The law allows the cases to be transferred to the mediation service without the offended having given his consent. We will explain how we facilitate the opportunities and challenges of these criminal actions.

## **Diversion and RJ: the Belgian juvenile justice's experience**

Geraldine Mathieu

BELGIUM

This paper is presented by *Geraldine Mathieu*, senior lecturer at the University of Namur and project manager at the Defence for Children International, Belgium. The objective of this presentation is to offer an overview of the emergence of RJ in the juvenile justice system and of the difficulties and debates that appeared (and sometimes keep appearing) when it was implemented in Belgium. It will present the result of a research combining desk researches, analyses and semi-structured interviews of experts working with children suspected or accused in juvenile proceedings. On a larger scale, this research was carried out in the context of the European project AWAY (Alternative Ways to Address Youth), co-financed by the Justice Program of the European Commission, which aims at promoting RJ and the diversion programs in favour of minors in conflict with the law. The project AWAY is coordinated between 01.2017 and 12.2018 by Terre des hommes Foundation Lausanne in Hungary, in partnership with DCI-Belgium, Brave Phone in Croatia, the Program for the Development of the Judicial System (PDJS) in Bulgaria, Terre des hommes Helvetia in Romania, the International Juvenile Justice Observatory (IJJO) and PILNET. The involvement of DCI-Belgium in the project AWAY has for primary objective to present the main diversion measures existing in the Belgian juvenile justice system and to show how RJ has been implemented to provide information for the partners of the Eastern Europe region. The presentation will therefore cover the historical context of the emergence of RJ in Belgium, the legal framework and the lessons to be learnt from the Belgian experience, along with the results of the project AWAY.

PANEL

## **RJ developments in Albania: focus on juvenile justice**

Marjana Semini-Tutulani - Arta Mandro-Balili - Emira Shkurti  
ALBANIA

This panel is led by two Board members of the Albanian Foundation for Conflict Resolution (AFCR) and professors at the School for Magistrates, *Marjana Semini-Tutulani*, member of High Commission of Legal Reform drafting among others the Albanian Law on Mediation and expert on preparation of the Albanian Code of Juvenile Justice, and *Arta Mandro-Balili*, expert in family law and children's rights, mediation, gender equality and non-discrimination and private international law, who drafted, among others, the Family Code, Criminal Code on Juvenile Justice, Law on Domestic Violence, Law on Gender Equality in the Society. The panel will include also the contribution from *Emira Shkurti*, Justice for Children specialist at UNICEF Albania. Both Marjana and Arta will focus on the Albanian Code of Juvenile Justice which stresses the principle of the best interest of the child and the principle of the child-friendly justice for juveniles involved in criminal justice. Marjana will present alternatives to detention for juvenile offenders, in particular RJ and mediation and the conditions for applying these programs, the identification of the main actors to be involved (e.g. attorney, parents, legal representative, procedural representative, probation service), the rights of children during the process, the rehabilitation and re-socialisation measures, the impact that RJ has on the child, the family, victims and the whole society. Arta will focus on the challenges of the Code, in particular on the role of professional experts, how should they be and what is expected from them in order to implement the Code's principles and standards. Arta will argue that a law is not sufficient when practical implementation is far from reality and this applies for RJ too: doing RJ asks for trained and well-specialized authorities. Finally, Emira will present Albania's journey with UNICEF support in promoting RJ practices for children in conflict/contact with the law, in collaboration with Government of Albania and the AFCR.

PAPER PRESENTATIONS (1)

### **How the Global South can co-lead global RJ movement**

Ramkanta Tiwari

NEPAL

This paper will be presented by *Ramkanta Tiwari*, founder and president of the Nepal Institute of Justice (NIJ), a non-profit with the objective of establishing RJ in Nepal. Although referred to as “ancient idea” having roots in indigenous and aboriginal traditions, RJ in its modern manifestation has been a phenomenon largely driven by Western European and developed countries (or the Global North). Much of the discussions on RJ have been centered on the experiences/expectations of the Global North, and those experiences are projected as standard RJ practices, impressing some countries in the Global South to emulate the North’s applications. However, if this unidirectionality (North to South) is going to be norm for the expansion of RJ movement, there lie potential risks of the RJ being centralized, differential power structures to be produced, and hierarchies reinforced - all of which defeat the purpose of RJ. Instead, RJ needs to be de-centered and its movement should be collectively lead by both North and South (surpassing this North-South division altogether). This paper is about this proposition and call for RJ movement to be developed in the Global South concurrent to the North. The paper will explain how the South, owing to its socio-legal traditions, is even better positioned than its counterpart in catching up and co-leading the global RJ movement, and how that benefits us all. Using the examples/experiences of Nepal and other countries with emergent developments towards RJ or broader social change, the paper aims to generate leads on charting a way for a more collective, powerful and global movement of RJ - the need of the day.



## **RJ Practices in Taiwan: Do we need RJ in a society with cultural preference for mediation?**

**Meng-Chi Lien**

TAIWAN

This paper is presented by *Meng-Chi Lien*, an assistant professor at Institute of Law for Science and Technology at National Tsing Hua University in Taiwan (NTHU), a member of policy advisory group at Taiwanese Ministry of Justice and also an expert consultant for the Judicial Yuan. Many studies have shown that Chinese have a pervasive preference for mediation as a dispute resolution. This “cultural preference for mediation” has indeed contributed to the common use of mediation not only for the civil cases but also for the criminal cases in Taiwan. According to a Mediation Act, mediation can be applied to criminal cases (“Mediation in Criminal Matters”) in which victims have rights to seek monetary compensation. Mediation Committees have settled more than 70,000 criminal cases annually; the number is twice the civil cases settled. The settlement rate of over 80% is also higher than the settlement rate of ca. 70% for civil cases. From this viewpoint, one may say that “Mediation in Criminal Matters” is a successful institution in Taiwanese criminal justice system. Despite this common mediation practice, the Ministry of Justice in Taiwan shows its interest in the RJ Movement and has started a “RJ Initiative” in September 2010 to explicitly “introduce RJ into criminal justice system”. After a 2-year trial, the RJ Initiative has been practiced at all district prosecutors’ offices. However, the numbers of RJ cases are relatively low compared to the mediation cases. According to official statistics, only a total of 1709 cases were referred to the district prosecutors’ offices in the total seven years of the implementation of the RJ Initiative (from September 2010 till October 2017). In 804 cases the victims and offenders enter dialogues, and 576 cases were finalized with an agreement, which makes only about 33.8% of all the referred cases. This presentation will explain the reasons which account for the significant contrast between the “Mediation in Criminal Matters” and “RJ Initiative” in Taiwan. Besides, it suggests that “RJ Initiative” in Taiwan needs to be redesigned so that we can exploit this opportunity properly to improve our criminal justice system toward more victim-friendly and restorative.

## TRAINING

# Teaching restorative practices through games

Lindsey Pointer

NEW ZEALAND

The training will be led by *Lindsey Pointer*, a restorative practices facilitator, trainer and researcher from Colorado, USA, currently pursuing a PhD in RJ at Victoria University in Wellington, New Zealand. As restorative practices and the teaching of restorative practices spread around the world, scholars and practitioners have begun to ask a very important question: how should restorative practices be taught? What methods of teaching align with restorative values and allow learners to experience the process and hone new skills? This training will introduce the basic characteristics of a restorative pedagogy and will suggest games as an effective way to teach restorative practices that is in alignment with restorative values and principles. Games are a way for students to experience and more deeply understand restorative practices while building relationships and skills. Through the training, participants will experience and learn how to facilitate four games for teaching restorative practices. These games can be used in facilitator or community training as well as with youth in schools to develop and encourage skills and principles related to restorative practices. In addition to being fun and decreasing resistance to new ideas, game-based learning allows a safe environment to test out new skills, make mistakes, or create a microcosm of a larger issue, giving it distance from the 'heat' of real-life scenarios. Games will focus on relationship building as well as specific skills development including asking open-ended questions and brainstorming creative agreement items. The outcomes of the training will be that participants will understand principles of Restorative Pedagogy and why it is important to teach restorative practices in a way that is relational and experiential, and will experience and learn several new games that they can take back to their organizations, classrooms and trainings, all while enjoying the experience.

PANEL

## **The lay mediators: restorative values in practice?**

Karen Kristin Paus - Henrik Elonheimo - Rasim Gjoka

NORWAY - FINLAND - ALBANIA

This panel will be led by *Henrik Elonheimo*, development manager at the National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland, responsible for the VOM service, *Rasim Gjoka*, executive director of the Albanian Foundation for Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation of Disputes (AFCR), and *Karen Kristin Paus*, senior advisor/criminologist at the National Mediation Service in Norway (NMS), including NMS' engagements in Albania in particular. The lay mediator model reflects restorative values and principles of proximity, participation, empowerment and community. Internationally the lay contribution in restorative approaches derives both from ancient traditions and from academia in particular in the heritage of Nils Christie's article "Conflict as property" (1977). The lay approach was seen as an alternative to the alienation that comes with the professional taking over wording and interpretations on behalf of the parties. Further, the intent was to mobilize engagement in the local communities to deal with its own conflicts with the wider learning and re-integrative effects this implies. This is an opposite to the overall loss of opportunities for active participation in processes to deal with our own conflicts in particular in the criminal justice system (Christie, 1977). As the field of RJ expands, especially when taking on the more complex and sensitive conflicts questions arise; Is the lay mediator capable of handling these cases? Are there limits to the principle of using lay mediators? On the other hand, what are the impacts of a professionalization; is it counterproductive to basic restorative principles of participation and empowerment? Is this a question of lay mediator's versus professionals? Or rather a need to combine the two? This is an insight into experiences of three lay mediator models' - Albania (since 1996/1400), Finland (since 1987) and Norway (since 1981) and measures to ensure quality. We invite you to discuss challenges, possibilities and impacts of the lay contribution for the parties and for our societies.

PANEL

## **Reconfiguring (restoratively) the relationship between state and community: the cases of Catalonia and Northern Ireland**

Esther Giménez-Salinas - Aida Rodriguez - Brian Payne

SPAIN - UNITED KINGDOM

In this panel two presentations will take place. First, *Brian Payne*, a lecturer in criminology at Ulster University, will present about RJ in Northern Ireland, focusing on reconfiguring the relationship between state and community. His paper makes the case for a reappraisal of the relationship between the state and previously autonomous community-based RJ projects in Belfast Northern Ireland. Drawing on over four years' empirical research, it explores the organisational consequences of state regulation for restorative practice and seeks to demonstrate how the effectiveness of such practices can be severely curtailed when placed under a formal regulatory framework. A key point of debate centers on the perceived limits of RJ when operated outside of the nexus of traditional criminal justice including the types of criminal cases that might be undertaken. Potential issues around risk and accountability are contrasted with research findings of notable successes in Northern Ireland where informal ways of 'doing' justice in partnership with key state agencies (such as the police, probation, local authorities and social housing providers) have flourished despite the limitations imposed by formal state regulation. The paper concludes with a discussion on the implications of this research for wider debates on the role of the state in RJ with some thoughts offered on potentially viable alternative models for regulating community RJ projects that will allow such schemes to take a prominent role in a broad range of cases while still adhering to the ethos and values inherent in RJ approaches.

In the second presentation, *Esther Giménez-Salinas*, professor of penal law and criminology and director of the Chair of Social and RJ Pere

Tarrés at Ramon Llull University in Barcelona, and *Aida C. Rodríguez*, project manager of the Chair of Social and RJ Pere Tarrés and associate professor of ethics at La Salle faculty in the Ramon Llull University in Barcelona, will focus on addressing the social divide with a restorative approach by illustrating with the case of Catalonia. As of 2010 in Catalonia, a half-sleepy movement, the independence movement, awoke again. During almost three centuries this movement was present among Catalan people, repressed with greater or lesser intensity according to the different historical stages and being especially hard the repression during Franco's dictatorship. The independence movement always existed but only ten years ago they only represented 15% of the population. An important movement has grown in recent times in favour of holding a referendum of self-determination agreed with the Spanish Government. However, this possibility has been systematically refused by the Spanish Government arguing that the current Constitution does not allow it. In 2015, the independence parties won the parliamentary majority (not the majority vote), the so-called "road map" of the independence process began, culminating in a unilateral declaration of independence in October 2017, considered for all intents and purposes illegal by the Spanish Government. The lack of dialogue between the two forces and the use of two different strategies seems to have led to a dead end. A conflict of these dimensions has great risks of becoming entrenched, despite the calls to dialogue and the request for mediation by one of the parties (Catalonia). A Restorative approach would be essential to start a negotiation process. The example of the Basque Country through the implementation of the Culture of Peace would serve as an example through the commitment to democratic values, human rights, peace and freedom. The movement of Catalonia is pacifist but has created a great social tension in a divided society. A Restorative process in this case should focus above all on repairing the social fracture through an intermediate legal formula that allows a peaceful coexistence again.

EFRJ INTRO COURSE

## **Policy, legislation and implementation**

Roberto Moreno - Aarne Kinnunen - Bart Claes - Antonio Buonatesta

EFRJ TEAM

This training is part of the introduction workshops prepared by the EFRJ. Bringing together the experiences of three cases (Finland, Basque Country, Belgium), the workshop will reflect comprehensively on policy, legislation, and implementation of RJ. The experience is brought conjointly by three board members of the EFRJ: *Aarne Kinnunen*, Deputy Head of the Department of Criminal Policy in the Ministry of Justice in Finland carrying the responsibility of developing RJ practices within the criminal justice system of Finland, *Roberto Moreno*, Head of the Adults Justice Service at the Ministry of Public Administration and Justice at the Basque Government, *Bart Claes*, Lecturer Care & Justice, Avans University College in the Netherlands. The Belgian case will benefit of the contribution of *Antonio Buonatesta*, coordinator of Mediante (Wallonian Mediation Service), recognised mediator and trainer and the driving force behind the legislation on victim offender mediation in Belgium. This workshop will examine through a comparative analysis between Finland, Basque Country and Belgium how countries can implement RJ, how policy is initiated and developed, how to draft different legislation options and how to overcome the challenges of implementation. Specific attention will be paid in the workshop on how to make a 'fully' restorative law on RJ by using the Belgian law as an example. This workshop will provide an insider's view on how a law on VOM was constructed, and on what important lessons can be learned for future organisations and countries to further implement RJ practices.

TRAINING

## **Different offences, different skills**

Marion Uitslag - Tanja van Mazijk

THE NETHERLANDS

This training will be led by *Tanja van Mazijk* and *Marion Uitslag*, lecturers at the University of Applied Sciences Utrecht and certified trainers in Conflict Resolution and Mediation, and experienced practitioners in mediation and in particular mediation in criminal cases. Mediation in penal cases is a process to involve those who have a stake in a specific offense. Goals are to address harms, needs, and obligations, in order to heal and put things as right as possible for those involved. Another goal is to influence the penal proceedings; victim and perpetrator are getting a say in their own criminal case and this is often perceived as procedural justice. Both, the prosecutor and the judge take note of the outcome of the mediation and they have to take this into account. Typical for penal cases is the victim-perpetrator-dynamics. The core of penal mediation is that the perpetrator becomes less a perpetrator and the victim becomes less a victim. Sexual abuse, maltreatment, traffic offense, neighbours-conflict, all these criminal cases have their own specific characteristics and context. And every case has its own parties who might need a specific approach. The trainers will demonstrate three different cases from their own practice as mediators in criminal cases. Together with the participants of the workshop the trainers will explore what kind of skills are helpful to achieve the best possible outcome of the mediation.

PANEL

## **RJ for road traffic offences in Europe**

Katrien Lauwaert - Ingrid Marit - Nieke Elbers

BELGIUM - THE NETHERLANDS

This panel will be led by *Katrien Lauwaert*, coordinator of the Belgian organisation Moderator forum for RJ and mediation and professor at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam where she holds the Bianchi chair on RJ, *Ingrid Marit*, mediator at the Belgian organisation Moderator Forum for RJ and mediation and project member in the EU-Project Victims of Road Traffic Offences (2017-2019), and *Nieke Elbers*, a post-doctoral researcher at the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR). They will present the intermediate results of the European Project "Victims of Road Traffic Offences" (2017-2019), of which one part is dedicated to RJ in case of road traffic offences. Good practices in Europe will be presented, with a focus on Belgium, The Netherlands, Hungary and Ireland. Moreover the specificity of RJ in case of road traffic offences will be analysed and discussed with the participants, starting from information gathered from victims, offenders and professionals. Last, the blueprint of a European manual on RJ in case of road traffic offences will be presented. This manual provides information on the specific needs of victims and offenders after a road traffic offence as well as the outcomes of RJ in those cases. It also provides insight in the specific context in which RJ has to operate in case of road traffic offences (for example more involvement of insurance companies and medical services). Nieke Elbers will present research implemented in the Netherlands concerning the role of insurance companies in mediating apologies of offenders of road traffic offences to their victims. The rationale of this pilot was that apologies can be healing and that insurance companies can play a role in suggesting the offender (their clients) to apologise to the victim. Different Dutch insurance companies participated in this project. The project set-up, its challenges and outcomes will be presented and discussed.



## **Making the offer of RJ: victim selection and the use of indicators and triggers**

Rebecca Banwell-Moore

UNITED KINGDOM

This paper will be presented by *Rebecca Banwell-Moore*, PhD candidate researching RJ and victim participation at the University of Sheffield. Every victim in England and Wales is entitled to receive 'full and impartial' information on RJ (Ministry of Justice, 2015) from statutory service providers including Witness Care Units. However, the number of victims that can recall being given information on the opportunity to meet with their offender is extremely low (4.2%) (Office of National Statistics, 2016). Therefore, despite statutory organisations being duty bound to provide victims with information on RJ and how they can participate it appears this duty is not being upheld. Preliminary findings from qualitative interviews undertaken by the author with Victim Witness Care Officers (n=42) across two police force areas in England and Wales also indicate that Victim Witness Care Officers are not, in the main, providing victims with information about RJ in accordance with the Victims Code of Practice (2015). Analysis of the qualitative interviews conducted by the author suggests that Victim Witness Care Officers construct the 'ideal victim' to whom information on RJ can be given. This paper will argue that victims are subjected to a quasi-selection process that requires the victim themselves providing indicators and triggers to the victim witness care officers which suggest they may positively respond to the offer of RJ. If these are lacking the information about RJ is not given. Indicators and triggers include: level of engagement with the victim witness care officer; levels of emotion displayed; an expressed desire to gain answers and for the offender to desist from re-offending.

## **How trauma-informed are RJ practices with offenders?**

Claudia Christen-Schneider  
SWITZERLAND

This paper will be presented by *Claudia Christen-Schneider*, a certified mediator, instructor and the founder and president of the Swiss RJ Forum. Despite the fact that several studies identify trauma as one of the main risk factors for the development of offending behaviour, the criminal justice system largely ignores the concept and its consequences. This seems ill-advised, considering that policymakers often define crime reduction and prevention as decisive factors for the implementation of justice programs, and trauma-healing could serve as key strategy to reduce crime and recidivism. RJ, in contrast, declares the "healing of harms caused by crime" a primary aim for victims and offenders (Zehr, 2002). Thus, it seems that trauma-healing should form part of RJ practices. Additionally, RJ shares several commonalities with the concept of 'trauma-informed care', which aims to create an environment where professionals know about trauma and adapt their practice according to this knowledge. Both trauma-informed care and RJ seek to promote healing in trauma-survivors through empowerment, story-telling, building healthy and secure relationships and stimulating reconnection. However, according to available literature and conducted research, many RJ programs seemingly lack a trauma-informed approach, not only with offenders. Hence, the question arises if RJ currently fails to live up to its own goals of providing a needs-based and healing form of justice. This workshop, based on a recent international study, provides insight into how trauma-informed contemporary RJ practices apparently are, the importance practitioners ascribe to trauma-care for offenders and the reasons why. The workshop further explores what differences and commonalities exist among various geographic regions and what practitioners have come to know any 'best practices'.

### TRAINING

## **Shaking the movers: reimagining children's rights and RJ**

Brenda Morrison  
CANADA

This training is led by *Brenda Morrison*, director of Simon Fraser University's Centre for RJ. Shaking the Movers (STM) forums are built on a good practice model of meaningful consultative participation embodying the four key dimensions necessary for compliance with Article 12 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child – space, voice, audience and influence. In addition, the model fully complies with the nine basic requirements of quality participation: transparent and informative; relevant to children's lives; voluntary; respectful; child friendly; inclusive; supported by trained adults; safe and sensitive to risk; accountable. The forums have demonstrated positive outcomes for participating children and youth: greater knowledge of their rights, enhanced self-esteem, a sense of self efficacy, building new friendships, growing awareness of the potential for collaboration between adults and children; opportunities to influence the policy agenda. This training will demonstrate the STM model being developed in British Columbia, Canada, in partnership with SFU's Centre for RJ.

## **From theory to practice: achievements and challenges in the implementation of RJ for juveniles in relation with public institutions in Albania**

Merita Bala - Brunilda Zenelaga

ALBANIA

This paper is presented by *Merita Bala*, a programme manager at the Albanian Foundation for Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation of Disputes (AFCR) and a certified long-time mediator, and *Brunilda Zenelaga*, professor at the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tirana, experienced mediator and coordinator of the program of RJ in institute for minors in Kavaja. The aim of this paper is to examine the state of RJ, particularly VOM for juveniles in Albania and the collaboration with state institutions, particularly with the prison system. The paper seeks to explore the achievements and challenges faced in practice. After the collapse of the socialist regime, Albania started developing programmes of a restorative nature in order to respond to the social chaos that emerged after transition. A nationwide umbrella organization was established in 1995, AFCR, to contribute to democratization of the Albanian society through developing and implementing ADR/Mediation. Being a founding member of EFRJ, AFCR was inspired to initiate RJ programs in Albania in the year 2000, in collaboration with Norwegian Mediation Services. In the last years, AFCR has been focused in developing RJ for juveniles in contact with the law in cooperation with state institutions like police, probation service and the prison system. The paper will particularly examine the empirical experience of AFCR in the juvenile institute in Kavaja, as a case study. The institute is part of the prison system, but on the other hand it serves as rehabilitation and counselling centre and a school for juvenile offenders. The presentation will also focus on the challenges faced such as: the level of understanding of the importance of the RJ process form families of both offenders and victims; the strengthening of the collaboration between all actors such as: professionals of the prison, NGOs, schools, policymakers etc.

## **Re-imagining Youth Custody - Restorative Youth Detention: Are we pursuing the right agenda?**

Katherine Doolin  
NEW ZEALAND

This paper is presented by *Katherine Doolin*, a senior lecturer in the faculty of law at the University of Auckland, New Zealand. While the use of RJ with young offenders in England and Wales for low-level offending is well-researched, its use within the juvenile secure estate is less explored. The recent fall in the youth custody population in England and Wales represents an ideal opportunity to re-examine, re-imagine and re-shape the use of youth custody. The Ministry of Justice recently re-affirmed its commitment to widen the use of RJ across the youth justice system in England and Wales and, particularly, its use in youth custody. The White Paper of England and Wales, *Prison Safety and Reform* (November 2016), encourages prison governors to take a restorative approach in addressing lower-level violence in prisons. With this in mind, this paper examines the normative, conceptual and practical questions that arise from utilising RJ processes with child prisoners. The paper focuses on the participation of victims, child offenders, and the prison when using restorative processes in custodial settings and considers whose interests are being served and prioritised within this context. The paper explores the penal priorities of youth custody before considering the fundamental question about whether restorative youth detention is the right agenda to pursue. There is a real risk that RJ processes could be co-opted and subsumed within the coercive and punitive framework of prison. Further, the pursuit of restorative youth detention may overlook the essential issues facing child imprisonment and distract from a key focus of youth justice penal reform - the reduction of child imprisonment.

PANEL

## **Protecting rights, restoring respect and strengthening relationships: a European model for RJ with young people and children**

Tim Chapman - Monique Anderson - Maja Gellin

UNITED KINGDOM - BELGIUM - FINLAND

This panel is led by *Tim Chapman*, head of the board of the EFRJ, visiting lecturer at the University of Ulster in Northern Ireland, UK, and long-time RJ facilitator and trainer, *Monique Anderson*, a PhD researcher at KU Leuven working on the justice needs of young people sexually harmed by a sibling or other young person in their family and RJ, and *Maja Gellin*, Programme, director at Finnish Forum for Mediation / School Mediation and PhD Student at University of Lapland. In 2015 the presenters wrote together “A European Model of RJ with Children and Young People”. Much of the theory and the practice models of RJ have emerged from the English speaking countries. As a consequence they are influenced both by indigenous practices in post-colonial societies and by the therapeutic values and criminological thinking of modern majority Anglophone societies. What approach to RJ with young people would be more appropriate for modern countries in continental Europe? This was the question the International Observatory for Juvenile Justice asked when it commissioned a European Model. Every country in Europe was surveyed in relation to their current practices while Belgium, Finland and Northern Ireland were studied in depth as they had demonstrated a substantial commitment to implementing RJ with juveniles. This presentation will outline the practice of RJ with children and young people in Finland, Belgium, and Northern Ireland, summarise the research into RJ, and explain the thinking behind the Model which integrates prevention, diversion from the system and addressing serious and persistent offending.

PAPER PRESENTATIONS (1)

### Health promotion in interplay with RJ

Torunn Højdahl - Ethel Fjellbakk Wright

NORWAY

This paper will be presented by *Torunn Højdahl* from the Competence Center for Crime Prevention in Norway, and *Ethel Fjellbakk Wright*, a mediator at the Norwegian Mediation Service (Østfold and Follo) with large experience in facilitating domestic violence cases, as well as sexual assaults, murder and attempted murder cases. The purpose of this presentation is to show how health promotion can arise in a victim/offender mediation. The presenters will discuss how mediators can promote health and help victims to cope better with life demands, improve their quality of life and ease tension. Based on searches in databases and journals, Antonovsky's salutogenetic approach (salutogenic saluto - health) (Antonovsky, 1987) has not previously been explicitly described in regards to the process of mediation. Sense of coherence (SOC) is a core concept in salutogenesis and reflects a person's view of life and capacity to respond to stressful situations. SOC consists of three components: comprehensibility (cognitive-), manageability (behavioural-) and meaningfulness (motivational component). Another key concept is General Resistance Resources (GRR) such as material resources, knowledge, ego identity, coping strategies, social support and cultural stability. During a restorative process, each person can be encouraged to identify resources and to find something meaningful to engage in and believe in and thereby increase their SOC. A higher SOC can provide a person with coping skills that serve as a buffer in neutralizing the negative influences of stress -and promote health. They suggest application of a salutogenic approach in mediation. This also means that a person becomes more able to identify and use his/her resources, which can move the person towards a healthy end of a continuum. Such an approach is helpful when guiding the participants through the past, present, and towards a desired future.

## **What are the contributing factors, of developing conflict resolution within education and practice**

Marlene Bruun Lauridsen

NORWAY

This paper will be presented by *Marlene Bruun Lauridsen*, a PhD student at the faculty of Health Sciences, UiT, the Arctic University of Norway, with experience on working with youth at risk and facilitating restorative workshops. Is it possible to promote professional competence in the care and treatment of people with substance abuse and mental health issues, where thought and action are dialogically related and directed towards practical wisdom in action? The majority of students and professionals who work in the field of substance abuse and mental health, have a strong motivation to provide relief, recovery and help to improve the service users quality of life. Working in this field requires patience and compassion. If the required skills are lacking, or a sense of not coping, fear and stress become overwhelming in contact with the service users, colleagues and other cross-professionals, helpers may feel outside their safe zone or window of tolerance. It is a challenge to transfer the needed knowledge into education and practice. One of the main obstacles seems to be that health and social educations invest too little time for reflection and preparation for an emotionally challenging work situation and paucity on the tools and competence in conflict resolution. Competencies associated with resilience in health care and social work are; emotional literacy, reflective ability, appropriate empathy and social competence. How can these competences or skills be promoted? Marlene will present an ongoing action research study where participants (nurse students, social workers etc.) join a circle-organized workshop based on restorative practice principles. To investigate if competence in dialogue and conflict resolution, can reduce stress and promote both personal and interpersonal understanding and learning?



PANEL

## **New (digital) approaches to understand and optimize victim-offender mediation**

Sven Zebel - Jiska Jonas van Dijk - Oliver Sorel

THE NETHERLANDS - FRANCE

This panel brings together experiences with new digital experiences in the RJ field from the Netherlands and France, and is led by *Jiska Jonas – van Dijk*, a PhD student at the University of Twente, *Sven Zebel*, assistant professor at the department of Psychology of Conflict, Risk and Safety at the University of Twente, and *Olivier Sorel*, psychologist and co-director at Arca. The panel will focus on the opportunities and challenges created by the new (digital) approaches to understand and optimize victim-offender mediation. Despite the beneficial outcomes of victim-offender mediation for participating victims and offenders shown in the literature, the precise processes through which these outcomes come about remain relatively under researched. The same holds for the (psychological) processes which motivate victims and offenders to be willing to participate in mediation in the first place, and how these might be better accommodated. In this panel discussion, first, two research projects are discussed which address these gaps using innovative approaches: comparing processes before, during and after VOM between offenders who did or did not participate in mediation and how this relates to their re-offending risks; how and for whom new, digital forms of victim-offender mediation might motivate participation and optimize the effects of VOM. The main focus will be to understand to what extent are ICT-based communication systems effective in facilitating reparation settlements, emotional recovery and reduce crime risks among victims and offenders. Secondly, innovative practices of RJ in France will be discussed focusing on the contribution made by virtual reality. The purpose of this presentation is first to make an inventory of innovative RJ practices implemented in France in recent years and second to present the innovative modalities of accompaniments, with a particular emphasis on the virtual reality protocol, allowing a first virtual restorative mediation, premise of the physical restorative mediation.

DIALOGUE

## **Restorative and relational classrooms**

Belinda Hopkins

UNITED KINGDOM

This dialogue session will be led by *Belinda Hopkins*, director of Transforming Conflict, and long-time facilitator and trainer. Restorative and relational classrooms – how restorative values, principles and practices can impact on teaching and learning, and on the mental health and wellbeing of teachers and their students. Restorative practice in schools is often regarded as a behaviour management tool. This is to misunderstand and severely limit the potential of the values, principles and applications of restorative philosophy and its power to transform teaching and learning, the *raison d'être* of any educational establishment. Restorative practice helps to build and maintain relationships - with self, with one's work/study, with peers and with those older or more powerful. Within the day to day practice of teaching, learning and interacting in a relational and restorative way grow the skills and willingness to also seek to repair relationships if and when they break down. One of the key areas of concern in schools today, for young people and their teachers, is mental health and wellbeing. Mental wellness comes in the slipstream of good learning experiences (building confidence, competence and autonomy alongside and in front of peers who are able to share the experience and connect to it) not as a discrete compartmental, modularised addition to the school's formal curriculum. Mental health and wellbeing in schools can be structured through restorative principles. Using the restorative principles of: listening to understand perspectives; exploring the link between thoughts, feelings and actions; understanding the impact of actions on self, others, studies and the wider community; ways of meeting the needs of self and others; collaboration and shared decision making.

PANEL

## Dealing with social injustices: how strong is the democratic potential of RJ?

Ivo Aertsen - Kerry Clamp - André Giamberardino

BELGIUM - UNITED KINGDOM - BRAZIL

This panel will be led by *Ivo Aertsen*, full professor of criminology at KU Leuven, coordinator of the Leuven Institute of Criminology research line on RJ and victimology, and editor-in-chief of “The International Journal of RJ”, *Kerry Clamp*, assistant professor of criminology at the University of Nottingham and chair of editorial board and editor for EFRJ Newsletter, and *André Giamberardino*, professor at the law school at the Federal University of Paraná in Brazil. The panel session will start from a problem statement and introduction to the issue of RJ seen from a social justice perspective, both in theory and practice. How RJ is dealing with social injustices will then be explored within the socio-economic-political context of Brazil. How is RJ functioning in a socially very unequal environment as the Brazilian one? To which extent RJ is confirming or even amplifying the discriminatory nature and selectivity of the criminal justice system? Is it ethically speaking appropriate to use RJ processes in conflicts that find their origins in social inequalities? Which conditions should be respected in applying RJ in these contexts? How, for example, mediators should be prepared in order to avoid that RJ becomes another tool to keeping inequalities under (social and penal) control? The societal and possibly transformative role of RJ will then be further discussed looking at the context of social and political transitional settings. How can, in these settings, social capital be stimulated through the use of RJ? In order for this potential to be realised, it will be argued that RJ has to be reconceptualised as a framework rather than as a mechanism, which is so frequently apparent within the transitional justice literature.

EFRJ INTRO COURSE

**RJ Methods, mediation and conferencing & ensuring accessibility to RJ**

Lars Otto Justad - Kjersti Lilloe-Olsen - Annemieke Wolthuis - Emanuela Biffi

EFRJ TEAM

This workshop is part of the introductory trainings conceived by the EFRJ and will describe the key restorative processes (mediation, circles and conferences) and ways to introduce RJ to a wider public and offer it to interested parties. The training is led by *Kjersti Lilloe-Olsen*, senior adviser, experienced mediator and trainer at the National Mediation Service, Norway, *Lars Otto Justad*, board member of the EFRJ and mediator at the National Mediation Service, Norway, *Annemieke Wolthuis*, senior researcher and trainer in the Netherlands in the field of human rights, children's rights and RJ, and vice-chair of the EFRJ, and *Emanuela Biffi*, communications & events officer at the EFRJ. Participants will learn in which contexts each process is most appropriate. They will also dwell more in details on the Norwegian model of mediation. Finally participants will also learn what research has found in relation to the effectiveness of RJ. Based on the results of several research projects done at the EFRJ, different methods for informing the public about RJ and ensuring maximum access to restorative processes will be described.

## **Questions from the top vs needs in the field? RJ and the way of preventing radicalisation in prisons**

Gábor Héra - Borbala Fellegi

HUNGARY

This paper is presented by *Borbala Fellegi*, founder and executive director of the Foresee Research Group and postdoctoral researcher, mediator, conference/peacemaking circle and FGC facilitator, trainer and university lecturer, and *Gábor Héra*, postdoctoral researcher working on topics of racist violence, extremism, social exclusion and discrimination, and lecturer at the NKE Doctoral School of Police Science and Law Enforcement (Budapest). The presenters introduce the findings of a research programme focusing on mapping the symptoms radicalisation in Hungarian prisons: Does it exist at all? If so, in what forms? What does radicalisation mean to prison staff? Can RJ help in responding to the expressed needs of prison staff and in what ways? From a researcher – practitioner point of view, Gabor and Borbala share their findings based on focus groups with prison staff and life-interviews with inmates as well as their lessons learnt from implementing RJ-principled trainings for prison staff. The presenters emphasise that prison settings present risks and opportunities with respect to violent extremist offenders. However, in the absence of effective management and without safe and humane environment the prisons could become potent incubators of radicalization.

## **RJ at the crossroads for jurisprudence in south Africa: historical and theological inspiration for systemic transformation**

Allan Goddard

SOUTH AFRICA

This paper is presented by *Allen J. Goddard*, postdoctoral research fellow at the University of KwaZulu-Natal – Pietermaritzburg Campus, working on the church, RJ, memory, ecotheology and reconciliation. A recent visit to Pollsmoor prison in Cape Town by South African Constitutional Court Judge, Edwin Cameron, elicited a public outcry and litigation with regard to beleaguered prisoners' rights in South Africa. This paper surveys the current context of severe rates of crime and dysfunctional even corrupt governmental correctional provision, against the backdrop of robust civil society activism for just prison reforms. The opening discussion demonstrates that rising crime, increasing evidence of dysfunction, and burgeoning criminality in statutory correctional provision, undermine social sustainability and detain South Africa at the crossroads for jurisprudence that was reached in 1994 at South Africa's adoption of a democratic constitution based on human rights. The current impasse invites urgent moral and systemic transformation. The discussion then recalls historical and theological sources whose confluence in South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission of 1999 interrupted the ill-famed consequences of Apartheid's retributive justice tradition, to posit a worthy if imperfect alternative - RJ. Finally, the essay presents a hopeful narrative of a poignant recent example of RJ in South Africa, which speaks to the current context of crime, corruption and dysfunction, as a model for a new direction and renewal in South African jurisprudence. In conclusion, truth, accountability and reparation agreed to by all stakeholders affected by crimes, the hallmarks of RJ for the common good, are proposed as ways to transform South Africa's continuing dysfunctional legacy of retributive justice.

## **How RJ enters the field of criminal justice: A look at recent reforms of the Italian criminal justice system**

Grazia Mannozi - Chiara Perini

ITALY

This paper is presented by *Grazia Mannozi*, professor at the University of Insubria (Como) and director of the RJ and Mediation Study Centre (CeSGReM), and *Chiara Perini*, associate professor at the University of Insubria. RJ is getting more and more into contemporary criminal justice systems. The real challenge for RJ is to become a complementary approach to punitive responses and to be adopted also for serious crimes. In its first part, this presentation intends to offer an overview of the recent reforms of the Italian criminal justice system occurred between 2014 and 2017, according to which RJ may play a relevant role in several ways. Since 2014, RJ has been suitable to be used in case of the suspension of trial and probation for adult offenders under certain conditions. An enabling law adopted by the Italian government on 4 July 2017 aims to adopt the RJ programs in the phase of enforcement of both detentive sanctions and alternative sanctions. The bill is still under examination by the Italian parliament. In its second part, this presentation focuses on reparation, which has been strongly encouraged by the above-mentioned reforms. In Italian criminal law, reparation has an ambiguous epistemological statute: on one hand, legislator refers to reparation explicitly as a RJ instrument; on the other hand it cannot be considered properly as a RJ device, as it's not based on the encounter between victim and offender and puts the victim into the background. In 2017, under the new legislation, reparation has become a factor, which can determine the extinction of the crime. But here we meet a paradox: reparation can extinguish the crime even *against* the victim's will.

## **Rethinking criminal justice restoratively: Challenges, risks and possibilities for the European continental law from the Italian and Czech experience**

Petra Masopust Šachová - Federico Reggio

CZECH REPUBLIC - ITALY

This paper is presented by *Federico Reggio*, lawyer, mediator, and postdoctoral researcher, and *Petra Masopust Šachová*, attorney-at-law and legal scholar on the criminal law department, Palacký University in Olomouc, Czech Republic. The compatibility between RJ and criminal justice is a long-lasting and still open question in the contemporary debate: is RJ destined to remain at the borderline of criminal justice and procedure? Is RJ there otherwise a risk of hybridation, or even a betrayal of RJ promise and invitation to shifting paradigms? This first of the presentation offers a few philosophical coordinates for rethinking criminal justice in restorative terms, without missing the chance of saving some of its cornerstones. This more theoretical and future-oriented part of the presentation offers also some reference-points for analysing how RJ is and can be integrated and/or developed in two legal systems that have shown some resistance towards RJ's innovative proposals, such as the Italian and the Czech ones. The use of mediation, a typical RJ representative in the Czech criminal procedure, is nowadays decreasing in Czech Republic. It is claimed, that besides various aspects playing its role, one that is of fundamental importance, is the missing effective legal basis. A legal structure that supports the shift of criminal law perspective, allowing RJ and its basic tools and programs to become integral part of the process in whole, is needed. Such a shift requires deeper realization of theoretical aspects considered above to be transferred into Czech/European legal order. Suggestions for the ideal model in the context of European continental law will be presented.



## **Adopting the restorative paradigm for Belarus**

Liudmila Bukato

BELARUS

The paper is presented by *Liudmila Bukato*, associate professor at the BSU Belarusian State University and mediator. The Republic of Belarus is currently trying to overcome the negative trends in the criminal law sphere that the European countries encountered in the 1980s. The “new wave” of such attempts is caused by the obligations undertaken by Belarus to implement the recommendations adopted following the second cycle of the universal periodic review in the United Nations Human Rights Council and the recommendations addressed to the Belarus by the human rights treaty bodies for 2016–2019 years. There are obligations to study the issue of introducing the procedure of pre-trial reconciliation (mediation) in the criminal procedure and to explore the possibility of expanding the scope of alternative methods of dispute resolution, conciliation and recovery procedures in all types of legal proceedings. Thus, in Belarus, the dominant role in the process of transforming the criminal legal sphere is played by the state, that is, decisions are made “from top to bottom”. This, as a rule, leads to artificial deterrence of the necessary process of transforming punitive justice. At the same time, positive changes aimed at overcoming crises are supported and implemented by organizations that are not performing official governmental functions and by individuals - representatives of the forming civil society. This situation shows the formation of a social movement in Belarus aimed at changing the criminal, criminal procedural and criminal-executive systems “from bottom to top”, whose success today seems to be a determinative factor in achieving the desired result.

## Challenges for alternative justice in Spanish criminal procedure

Andrea Planchadell Gargallo

SPAIN

The paper is presented by *Andrea Planchadell Gargallo*, lecturer and researcher at Jaume I University and mediator. The recently passed statute for the victims of crime foresees - along with other significant rights - the right for any victim of crimes to gain access to RJ services. Nevertheless, we do not find in Spanish criminal procedure law neither regulations of how to deal, in a criminal process, with this right nor the effects of the agreement reached in a mediation process in criminal procedure. Notwithstanding several pilot projects have been developed by Spanish courts which confirm the advantages of the integration of mediation in the criminal procedure. How important it is for Spanish legislation to put an end to this situation of lack of regulations and how to cope with mediation in our criminal procedure is the main object of the proposed presentation. So, these particular points will be addressed in the presentation: convenience of an effective regulation of mediation in Spanish legislation; which legislative reforms would be necessary to implement mediation in Spanish criminal procedure; in which procedural phase is mediation to be foreseen; which effects should have a mediation agreement in each of procedural phases.

MOVIE/ TRAINING

### **Juvenile justice: the application of restorative practice when young people exhibit harmful sexual behaviour**

Paul Aruliah - Janine Carroll - Udo Vincent

UNITED KINGDOM

This movie/training is led by *Janine Carroll*, director of Restorative Now and long-time mediator, facilitator and trainer, *Paul Aruliah*, a long-time mediator and social worker in the education sector and youth justice, and leader of the implementation of restorative practice within Royal Greenwich Youth Offending Service, London, and *Udo Vincent*, an experienced and accredited RJ practitioner and co-facilitator of restorative practice at Greenwich Youth Offending Service. The Royal Borough of Greenwich Youth Offending Service, in conjunction with Restorative Now, undertook a project to apply restorative practice interventions in incidents of harmful sexual behaviour exhibited by young people under the age of 18. This represents a new way of working with young people as perpetrators of these acts and those harmed by the behaviour, inclusive of the families of both these parties. Traditionally, this offending behaviour has often precluded the use of restorative practice. In applying restorative principles, the approach sought to value the voice of each party, and to recognise their need of each other in order to heal such situations of harm and relationship breakdown. The child-centred focus, within the context of additional familial impact, allowed for an emphasis upon the engagement of parties in the ownership of impact and the empowerment in resolution. This practice-orientated interactive session will outline, through the use of film, practitioner presentation and resources, the significant outcomes of the project, such as the pivotal role that considerations of child development play in the implementation of restorative practice in this area of offending behaviour; the art of restorative engagement with traumatised young people in their task of healing; preventing and reducing victimisation and the evidenced gains for all parties in this restorative approach; keeping families together and parents/carers safe within the context of familial relationships; the implications for collaborative working with partnership agencies, their processes and perspectives; addressing complex dynamics and issues within families where appropriate; the impact restorative practice can have for youth justice casework in this focus area.

## **Equipping young people to choose restorative responses to harms against identity**

Deborah Mitchell - Michael Leyshon

UNITED KINGDOM

This paper is presented by *Michael Leyshon*, a social geography academic at the University of Exeter, with a strong understanding of youth culture and research expertise in this field, and *Deborah Mitchell*, a co-founder of RJ Working Community Interest Company, where the restorative practice focus has moved from criminal justice to education and school communities. Like criminal justice systems, schools tend to depend on a punishment paradigm and similarly could benefit from a shift of emphasis from an exclusive focus on individual behaviours to a broader understanding of group dynamics. By drawing on the principles of Ulster University's 'Balanced Model' of RJ we argue that the scope of RJ benefits not only accrue to the parties most immediately involved, but also to their families and importantly their communities too. In this paper, the presenters explore through methodological innovation how restorative processes have the potential to shift the cultural practices of whole school communities through peer group working. They will discuss how they have begun proactive engagement in ten schools /colleges in the South West of the UK to equip young people with the principles, language and confidence to prevent and respond restoratively to harm both in person and online. They will illustrate how restorative practice(s) can contribute to a culture change in schools towards responsibility and away from punishment, creating a more compassionate and fairer school community. To deepen the dialogue, they have commissioned films that enable young people to consider the harm caused by stereotypes and prejudice, especially the social harms of racism and islamophobia. Three of these films will be shown with the intention of deepening the discussion, including the question of whether restorative approaches can teach empathy, with associated health and social benefits.

## **Apology, forgiveness and confrontation**

Patrick Wolff

USA

This paper is presented by *Patrick Wolff*, a long-time RJ facilitator and trainer. Forgiveness should not be considered a step in the RJ process. It is rather an option preferably initiated by the victim in his/her own timing. When forgiveness occurs naturally, it can be powerful and therapeutic for both parties. Apology is not a mandatory prerequisite for forgiveness. An apology is, however, often appropriate and beneficial even when it does not promote a victim's decision to forgive. On the other hand, a victim may elect to forgive when he/she has received no apology. Closure and other benefits are often derived despite no apology. While the presenter has experienced the above primarily in the juvenile justice context the concepts are also true in the adult realm. An apology which expresses remorse and makes the giver vulnerable is often welcomed by a victim. An apology poorly worded and/or poorly delivered may ruin hopes for peaceful conflict resolution between the parties. In the U.S. territory of Guam (a tropical isle in the western Pacific ocean) juvenile court judges often order delinquent minors to write a letter of apology. There are problems with this practice though it does plant seed that may lead to resolution. After the above introduction to the topic the presenter plans to open discussion with attendees by addressing such questions as these: What are common faults with the context and manner of giving an apology? What are the ingredients to a good apology? Do victims sometimes withhold forgiveness for wrong reasons? Why is forgiveness controversial in the context of RJ? In what ways do parents (family members) help or hinder the RJ process? How can a victim get closure/move on when an offender is not willing to meet with the offended or is not available?

## **Trauma informed RJ across the generations: its contribution to sustainable peace in post-genocide Rwanda and beyond**

Annemiek Richters

THE NETHERLANDS

This dialogue session is led by *Annemiek Richters*, physician and anthropologist, emeritus professor culture, health and illness at Leiden University Medical Center, staff member of the Amsterdam Institute for Social Science Research, and capacity building coordinator of Community Based Sociotherapy Rwanda. The fact that the majority of countries globally that have emerged from violent conflict return to violence in the years after exposes the limitations of top-down state and legal interventions aimed to resolve the conflict. To effectively break the cycle, complementary approaches oriented at families and communities are needed. These should not only relate to first-generation survivors, perpetrators and bystanders but also to their children. Youth in post-conflict societies are not just carriers of past trauma, but also agents of future conflict or builders of sustainable peace. Trauma-informed RJ practices can facilitate young people to overcome legacies of social divisiveness transmitted to them. An example of such practice is community-based sociotherapy as applied in post-genocide Rwanda following the closure of Gacaca, the nationwide implemented community-based justice system. Gacaca's healing and reconciliation component was overshadowed by its retributive one, generating an additional risk for antagonism between descendants of first-generation adversaries. Sociotherapy provides youth with a transitional space where RJ is kindled. The program's grassroots intergenerational-trauma focused advocacy project encouraged a deep reflection among adults and youth on their inheritance of the past, raised awareness of emerging concerns among policy makers and practitioners and emphasized the urgency of appropriate interventions. The never-ending mass violence worldwide justifies the inclusion of these and similar concerns as a centrepiece in the reimagining of RJ as a social movement. The workshop aims to explore the issues at stake beyond the context of Rwanda in an interactive way while using video clips as illustration.

PAPER PRESENTATIONS (1)

### **Filming RJ encounters: what safeguards for victims?**

Emmanuelle Crane

FRANCE

This paper is presented by *Emmanuelle Crane*, lecturer at the CELSA/Sorbonne University in Paris researching international relations, filming & media as well as justice and exploring peaceful solutions to conflict resolution. This paper explores the impact of filming RJ encounters paying particular attention to safeguards put in place to protect victims from experiencing re-victimization, revealing intimate trauma to an audience they have no control over and the involvement of filming crew & the media. While victims should receive adequate support, including immediate assistance following a crime, longer-term physical and psychological assistance and practical assistance during proceedings to help them understand, participate and to reduce their distress; she will discuss how filming can reactivate feelings of hopelessness to some victims. Although, according to the findings overall, victims tend to feel positive about RJ and would recommend it to others, a discrepancy can arise for victims, once a film has been produced, due to their lack of involvement in decision making. At times, positive reasons that brought a film to be made can be counterproductive as victims lose control over their image and their story (though they might have agreed to in the first place). The same could apply to offenders.

## **Restorative interactions: video research on victim-offender-mediation in Germany**

Kim Magiera  
GERMANY

This paper is presented by *Kim Magiera*, lecturer and PhD student at the Christian-Albrechts-University Kiel, Germany and trained mediator in penal matters. The paper reveals interesting insights into the interactions of RJ. It deals with victim-offender-mediation (VOM) in the German federal state of Schleswig-Holstein from a *bildungs* theoretical perspective. Two aspects of the PhD research are novel: firstly, the systematic connection of the concepts of RJ (RJ) and transformative *Bildung* in theory and research practice, and secondly, the shift of the analytical focus to the interaction level. According to the central proposition of the presentation, VOM can create a specific time and space that enables *Bildungs* processes through interaction, communication, and active participation. *Bildungs* processes are presumed to be at the core of successful restorative practices since they make comprehensible the changes of “victims” and “offenders” that RJ envisions; e.g. a “victim’s” coping with victimisation or an “offender’s” desistance from crime. The underlying theory conceives *Bildung* as a process of transformation: due to existential experiences or crises, a person is forced to deal with and transform the fundamental structures of his/her relations to the self and the world. The research aims at reconstructing these processes of transformation, which are supposed to reveal themselves in verbal and nonverbal aspects of an interaction. It is hence necessary to collect data that capture both audio-vocal as well as visual parts of interactions. Preparatory and VOM meetings are videotaped according to the framework of videography and analysed using video-interaction-analysis. The paper presents some of the challenges of interaction research in the sensitive field of RJ and preliminary findings derived from video-analyses.



## TRAINING

# A Restorative City pilots a restorative approach to road congestion

Marian Liebmann - Naomi Levav Yoran

UNITED KINGDOM - ISREAL

The training is led by *Marian Liebmann*, ex-director of Mediation UK and a freelance RJ consultant and trainer in the UK and several African and East European countries, and *Naomi Levav Yoran*, RJ facilitator, mediator, and coordinator of the RJ Program at Mosaica - Center for Conflict Resolution in Israel, and coordinator of the FCG (Family Group Conference) for the families with children at risk project at Mosaica. 'Road Sharing - A Restorative Approach' was an innovative project funded by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner through Bristol City Council, UK, linked to Bristol's status as European Green Capital for 2015. Bristol is a large industrial city in the UK with a reputation for innovative social enterprises. The project was undertaken by Bristol Mediation, an established community mediation service. It employed two part-time project coordinators for half a day each per week for 10 months. The initial phase of the project included drawing up an information sheet and contacting over 100 organisations in Bristol, to recruit different types of road user. The groups identified were: car drivers, cyclists, pedestrians, motorcyclists, bus drivers, lorry drivers, taxi drivers and disabled people. 71 people attended 11 small groups of mixed road users. The restorative model used was a peace-making circle, in which participants hold a talking piece (a stone to signify roads) passed round the circle, enabling everyone to have a voice. The results were very positive. Instead of regarding different road users as enemies and competitors, this project harnessed listening and consideration of other views, leading to a cooperative ethos. This model of restorative working could be applied to other situations, e.g. focus groups, hard-to-reach groups with fixed views and incidents of road rage. The workshop will include a 30-minute peace-making circle focused on participants' experiences of issues on roads in their countries, a short presentation and an 8-minute film of the project. There will also be a short presentation of a restorative approach to two cases of road rage in Israel followed by a discussion.

## **The missing piece: what can RJ learn from transitional justice?**

Marta Sa Rebelo

PORTUGAL

This paper is presented by *Marta Sá Rebelo*, PhD researcher at Católica Global School of Law on human rights and RJ and lecturer at the Portuguese Catholic University. The RJ transformative conception seeks to address the roots of conflict. In order to do so, it needs to look beyond the tip of the iceberg that surfaces into to what lies underneath. This comprehensive approach to conflict requires a comprehensive strategy. Restorative proponents are well aware that RJ does not provide a panacea and therefore seek to understand where RJ stands – or should stand – vis-à-vis the traditional criminal justice system. In this vein, there are several models that show what would be the ideal intertwining between the two frameworks. However, one of the critiques to the criminal system is that it does not dig deeply enough into the causes of conflict. Therefore, RJ proponents embracing its transformative conception should look for other mechanisms that might combine with restorative practices in order to design a wide-range strategy capable of addressing the deeper causes of conflict. The transitional justice field deals with gross violations of human rights and is associated with periods of political change from repressive to democratic regimes. In its response to human rights offenses, it uses different tools – prosecutions, reparations, memorialization, truth and reconciliation commissions – operated by different actors – the state, NGOs, international organizations, victims, the community – simultaneously at different levels – local, national, regional and international. Given its multi-instrument, multi-actor and multi-level approach, transitional justice may provide a magnifying lens from which RJ could enhance its ability to design the restorative piece that lacks in the puzzle of a wide-range approach to conflict.

## **Israelis and Palestinians meet to talk: attempts to do justice in the Middle East**

Uri Yanay  
ISRAEL

This per is presented by *Uri Yanay*, emeritus professor at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel researching RJ programs in conflict areas, especially Middle East. RJ is based on the assumption that people feel belonging to a joint community and wish to settle conflicts, even offensive, criminal disputes by bringing people together, in an attempt to 'restore justice'. Can this model apply in an area, characterized by a deep conflict? The Middle East conflict is far from settlement. Both Israelis and Palestinians suffer from the conflict and its social, economic and security manifestations. Most people feel victimized by the conflict and the daily hardships that it causes. Under such circumstances – would such an area define itself as a 'Community'? Would people from both sides meet to negotiate RJ conferencing? Research shows that they do. The paper presents two examples where Palestinians and Israelis meet, regularly, to discuss their personal experiences under the conflict. First, active young male(s) from both sides, who fought each other aggressively, decided that instead of painful fights, they ought to meet and talk, this group ("Combatants for Peace") do so regularly. Furthermore, parents from both sides ("Parents' Forum") who lost their loved ones in the conflict – meet to talk about their personal pain in an effort to bring an end to the conflict. These two examples show the importance of people, living under conflict, to come together and talk about their personal experiences, in an attempt to stop hostilities, and reduce pain.

## **Telling stories of trial and restoration: a participant's perspective on the fluidity of offender and victim categorizations**

Peter Vermeersch

BELGIUM

This paper is presented by *Peter Vermeersch*, full professor of international politics at the KU Leuven, Faculty of Social Sciences, Belgium. Through the use of an auto-ethnographic method this paper examines the potential impact of jury duty and RJ experiences on an individual's narratives of judicial and moral judgement. In the spring of 2016, Peter was part of a people's jury in a trial about a murder case in Brussels. More than a year later, in the fall of 2017, he had the opportunity to take part in a victim-offender conferencing group of six people in the prison of Ypres (a pioneering initiative consisting of five three-hour sessions, organized by the Belgian mediation and RJ organization Moderator). Both experiences profoundly shaped his practical understandings of the categories "victim" and "offender", leading to a more routine application of fluid categorizations in his reading and telling of other cases. He uses his personal notes on these experiences, including brief reports of his conversations with fellow participants, as a basis for an analysis of experience-based changes in personal judgement narratives. He also explores the oppositions these newly acquired ideas may meet in everyday conversations: fluid categorizations are often challenged by people who display a need to locate a stable agent of guilt. The paper concludes by some key thoughts on the relationship between moral and judicial reasoning in personal narratives and the importance of auto-ethnographic accounts for the spread of RJ ideas in the wider society.

## **Making glue for me and you: restorative policing and the art of 'sticking together'**

Kerry Clamp

UNITED KINGDOM

This paper is presented by *Kerry Clamp*, assistant professor in criminology, University of Nottingham, UK, and chair of the editorial committee of the EFRJ Newsletter. Much of the RJ literature is focused on RJ as a process rather than as a framework through which longer term change can be effected. Indeed, critics have argued that RJ (much like criminal justice) is inherently flawed as it fails to deal with the structural inequalities that underlie much offending. In this paper, Kerry argues that there is both a need and an opportunity for RJ to be reconceptualised within the policing context. Drawing on the work of Robert Putnam, restorative policing is presented simultaneously as a criminal and non-criminal method of intervention that seeks to promote beneficial forms of social capital. Restorative policing is thus conceptualised as a new mode of governing crime and as a framework for increasing effective multi-agency partnerships. Viewed in this way, she calls for discussions of restorative policing to move beyond single encounters that deal with single incidents to a much more radical vision of restorative policing, one that tackles both crime and its causes within the setting in which it emerges – the community.

**15.06**  
**16.00-17.30**

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**Criminal Justice**

EFRJ INTRO COURSE

**Preparing the parties for a face to face meeting  
& Training and support for professionals**

Tim Chapman - Edit Törzs

EFRJ TEAM

This is part of the introductory trainings of the EFRJ. This training will focus preparation of the parties for a face to face meeting and on the training and support for professionals. The training is led by *Tim Chapman*, visiting lecturer at the University of Ulster in Northern Ireland, UK, long-time RJ facilitator and trainer, and EFRJ Board, and *Edit Törzs*, the EFRJ director. Even in countries where RJ is well established there are too few face to face meetings between victims and perpetrators. This workshop will examine why people may be reluctant to meet each other to address a harmful incident. It will then explore how this reluctance may be addressed. The key to engagement and preparation is not necessarily informing the parties about the process and its benefits. It may be more important for the parties to inform the practitioner what they need arising from the harm and then designing the process to meet these needs. Participants will be introduced to a practical approach for engagement and preparation. RJ for most people is a relatively new field of practice. It can be difficult to embed new values and skills. Experience has found that practitioners need more than a basic training. They need to develop their confidence and competence as they take on more challenging cases and they need good quality support and supervision from their managers. It also helps to be part of a professional network such as the EFRJ. This workshop will address these needs and explain how the EFRJ supports its members' professional development.

MOVIE

## **A possible truce: a RJ experience according to the Mediterranean model**

Ilaria De Vanna

ITALY

This movie session is led by *Ilaria De Vanna*, a mediator and trainer in Italy at CRISI Mediation Centre, and consists of a video reconstruction of a penal mediation experience between the perpetrator of murder and the parents of the victim that C.R.I.S.I. carried out, within the framework of a project of RJ achieved at the prison in Bari, an experience with some inmates. One of them was in jail for the murder of a 15-year-old boy who accidentally died during a shooting that happened in the streets of the old city. The experience of RJ for reflection and accompaniment to the assumption of responsibility in prison, hesitated in carrying out a meeting of penal mediation when the period of detention had come to an end. The mediators met in the course of the year preceding the meeting several times both the offender and the parents of the victim. The modalities of the meeting express some of the most significant features of the Mediterranean model such as: comparison between personal life stories, the return of personal dignity, emotional resonance and the sharing of pathos, the use of metaphor to translate the meanings that emerge in mediation. Reparation as an act, value and a right.

## A Dutch legislative proposal to incorporate RJ into criminal law

Anneke Van Hoek - Gert Jan Slump

THE NETHERLANDS

This dialogue session is led by *Gert Jan Slump*, an independent criminologist, RJ consultant and social entrepreneur, co-founder of RJ Nederland (RJN), the Dutch RJ network organization, project leader of the Dutch Youth Courts and co-founder of [communityprocessing.com](http://communityprocessing.com), and *Anneke van Hoek*, an independent criminologist, social entrepreneur, senior researcher and co-founder of RJN, co-founder and chair of the board of Radio La Benevolencija. *Theo de Roos*, professor criminal law in Maastricht, Leiden and Tilburg and honorary judge in the Den Bosch Court of Appeal, and *Jacques Claessen*, associate professor of criminal law at the faculty of law of Maastricht University will join via video call. In 2016-2017, a Dutch working group in collaboration with a think tank of 80 members drafted a legislative proposal for incorporating RJ practices, in the form of victim-offender mediation and group conferences, into the (new) Dutch Code of Criminal Procedure. Although in the Netherlands citizens' initiatives (*burgerinitiatieven*) and private member's bills (*initiatiefwetsvoorstellen*) do exist, the format was quite unique, because at that time no legislative proposals had yet been submitted by citizens. At present the Dutch Code of Criminal Procedure contains only one article on RJ: article 51h, which came into force in 2011. It is a very open-ended article and one can read anything and nothing into it. The working group therefore decided to draft a legislative proposal to ensure more legal certainty and legal equality throughout the Netherlands. Especially at a time in which several mediation pilots and other RJ practices have sprung up all over the country, 'law in action' needs



to be based on written law, although the working group does not wish to force the thriving and ever-expanding Dutch RJ practices into a straitjacket. The working group presented its citizens' initiative legislative proposal, in the form of a petition, to the Permanent Committee on Security and Justice on 21 February 2017. Dutch politicians from several parties were seriously interested and the legislative proposal has also enjoyed a positive reception from both academics and RJ practitioners. The legislative proposal consists of seven articles to be incorporated into the (new) Dutch Code of Criminal Procedure plus two articles to be added to the penitential law governing adults and minors, respectively. The seven articles will jointly form a new Title of the (new) Dutch Code of Criminal Procedure, called 'Restorative settlement through mediation in criminal cases.' Since it can be useful for other experts and countries to see how this has been formulated, the presenters want to explain the main content of the articles during a workshop. Goals of the workshop are: disseminating knowledge of the Dutch legislative proposal to the members of other European countries; collecting and exchanging knowledge of existing legal procedures with regard to RJ in criminal law in other European countries; discussing the added value of legal procedures with regard to RJ in criminal law; exploring the possibility of the incorporation of the legislative proposal in other European countries (towards a European "general part/Title").

## **The cost of consistency**

Elizabeth Tiarks

UNITED KINGDOM

This paper is presented by *Elizabeth Tiarks*, lecturer at Northumbria University Law school. She argues that there is currently too much emphasis on proportionality and consistency, to the detriment of RJ and what it can offer in a criminal justice setting. Proportionality and consistency are widely held to be important principles of sentencing. It is therefore unsurprising that RJ proponents have become more and more engaged with these issues, as RJ has grown in popularity in the field of criminal justice. The result has been an increasing focus on proportionality and consistency of outcome, particularly noticeable in relation to RJ conferencing. The pursuit of consistency and proportionality, however, comes at a cost. As these principles become increasingly prioritised, more restrictions are placed on the decision-making power of lay participants in the process, undermining the extent to which they can regain control of their conflict. This is problematic, because empowerment of stakeholders is one of the key strengths of RJ. A further issue is that the principles of consistency and proportionality can be problematic and have been criticised in the wider sentencing and philosophy of punishment literature. These debates are often overlooked in RJ scholarship.

## **RJ, mediation and conflict resolution theory**

Kaijus Ervasti

FINLAND

This paper is presented by *Kaijus Ervasti*, adjunct professor in the University of Helsinki, researching in sociology of law, history of the law, procedural law, law drafting, conflict resolution and mediation, and long-time trainer in RJ. In the last fifty years, there has been a significant number of writings on conflict resolution and mediation. There are a wide range of theoretical constructions, concepts and models dealing with these topics like facilitative, evaluative, transformative, narrative, restorative, reflexive and humanistic models of mediation. Different kind of mediation systems have also increased rapidly in west-ern countries especially from the 1990s. In this time, the common theoretical model of victim-offender mediation is RJ model. The interest based facilitative model of mediation is instead the most common model in civil cases. There is wide range of similarities between restorative model of mediation and interest based facilitative model of mediation but also some differences. It is nonetheless interesting that there is not much intersecting theoretical discussion be-tween RJ and common conflict resolution theory. RJ has been linked e.g. to the criminal justice system, theory of re-integrative shame, positions of the victim and of-fenders and juvenile crimes. Handling of civil conflicts has been linked to common conflict theory, alternative dispute resolution, negotiation theory, perceived procedural justice and problem solving approach. The presenter will compare mediation and mediation theory between of civil cases and criminal cases. Comparable dimension are e.g. aim of the mediation, position of the parties, position and power of the mediator, mediation techniques, mediation ethics and standards, consequences of mediation and justice in mediation.

## **RJ as a criminal science, with the aimed to improve our criminal law**

Virginia Domingo de La Fuente

SPAIN

This paper is presented by *Virginia Domingo de la Fuente*, coordinator of the RJ Service in Castilla and León, president of the Scientific Society of RJ, trainer and professor of RJ at the international University of la Rioja. Much has been discussed about what RJ is, its scope and contents. In this paper, Virginia will try to make a first approximation to what RJ is, its similarities and differences with traditional criminal justice. From this first analysis, she will establish that RJ is not so contrary to the current retributive justice and that they share common roots. So her argument would be that it is possible to improve the penal system by giving it a restorative and humanizing approach, in which the victims, offender and / or community meetings would be the ideal step, but sometimes we find imperfect situations and we can also act with this restorative approach even if there is no joint meeting. She will then analyse the reasons why she believes that RJ has all the characteristics to be considered a criminal science (if applied to the criminal field) or even a social science (if we understand it as a social movement). In order to do this, she argues that it must have a refined scientific methodology, a transitional paradigm and it is based on certain well-defined legal-philosophical theories, which together set the basis for considering it a criminal science.

### TRAINING

## **ADAM: active resilience training for juveniles**

Stijn Jacobs

BELGIUM

This training is led by *Stijn Jacobs* on behalf of ADAM, a Belgian organisation which specialises in restorative juvenile justice. ADAM's active resilience training teaches minors who have been suspected of criminal behaviour how to keep their stress level under control during difficult situations. They define difficult situations as moments where it is difficult to make considered decisions. Since difficult situations differ for each person, they have developed a framework that is applicable in each of these circumstances. During the training participants will be trained to recognise what stress is and where it can be felt in the body. This is done because when the stress level is high, people fall back on automatic reactions. The end result might be to resolve the situation, but more often the result is not what they intended. For example they react violently when they get challenged by others or get easily persuaded by their peers (peer pressure). Once they know what stress embodies, we practice on reducing the stress level and taking on a confident and relaxed posture. When the stress level is low, people have more capacity to generate responses with a higher chance of resolving the difficult situation. ADAM's program is based on the Rock and Water Program. Throughout many years of experience in working with juvenile delinquents they adjusted the original program to fit the needs of our specific clients. Other themes in the training include body language, personal space, assertiveness and self-esteem.

PANEL

## **Restorative practices and children's rights protection: rethinking key concepts**

Natalia Putintceva - Rustem Maksudov - Liudmila Karnozova - Anton Konovalov - Elena Belonogova - Olga Kiseleva  
RUSSIA

This panel is organised by *Rustem Maksudov*, chairman of Russian Association of Restorative Mediation, president of the Public Center for Legal and Judicial Reform, long-time trainer and mediator, *Liudmila Karnozova*, leading research fellow in Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of State and Law, associate professor of the department of Judicial Power of the NRU HSE, *Anton Konovalov*, trainer and consultant, City Psychological and Pedagogical Center under the Department of Education, Moscow, head of School Reconciliation Services project under Interregional Public Center for Legal and Judicial Reform in Russia, *Natalia Putintceva*, social care teacher at the Moscow City Psychological and Educational Centre, mediator and mediation trainer, *Elena Belonogova*, head of the Department of Mediation and Social Practices of the Kuzbass Regional Centre for Psychological, Medical and Social Assistance and Associate Professor of the Institute for Advanced Training in Education, and *Olga Kiseleva*, PhD student and teaching assistant of the Department of Judicial Power of the NRU 'Higher School of Economics'. Taking Russia as an example, the workshop will highlight the main contradictions between the human rights and RJ discourses and the ways of their practical solving will be addressed. 'Human rights' were turned to legal constructions, and thereby were alienated from an individual. 'Human rights' discourse is realized in the practices of 'assertion of rights' and fighting for them, while RJ is oriented towards establishing social connections, dialogue, mutual understanding. There is much talk about the children's rights protection in the society. 'Children's rights' are often implemented in the form of increased intervention of public

services in family matters. The activity of the social services specialists is based on the 'expert approach', when RJ is intended to return to people a right to their own conflicts. Conflicts at school more often attract attention by the education department and the police. Children's protection turns into accusatory practices under cover of impersonal 'victim's rights'. Even at school the forms of dealing with the problematic situations in practice implement retributive and exclusionary approaches. RJ realization demands its inclusion in the legal system. Here a major challenge of the RJ language formalization without losing the specificities of its content arises, new concepts enabling harmonization of RJ and the human/children's rights protection institutions are needed.

#### PANEL

### **When children sexually abuse children: justice needs and the role of family group conferences**

Monique Anderson - Kate Parkinson

BELGIUM - UNITED KINGDOM

This panel includes two presentations delivered by *Monique Anderson*, PhD researcher at KU Leuven researching justice needs, intrafamilial sexual harm and peer sexual harm amongst minors, and *Kate Parkinson*, lecturer in social work at the University of Salford. In order to help young victims to move beyond the sexually harmful experience, it is important to first understand the victimisation. One way of achieving this is gaining knowledge about what such victims perceive to be appropriate, fair and just responses to the harm that they experienced. That is, to understand their 'justice needs'. When sexual harm is committed within an intrafamilial setting there was a relationship between the victim and the perpetrator prior to the harm.

There is often an expectation or desire for a continuation of relationships within the family moving into the future. This can involve contact between the direct participants and/or the other family members, which can be either direct or indirect. Emerging research increasingly indicates that in such instances RJ, with its focus on repairing damaged relationships, can be promising. However, such programmes must show sensitivity to and address the needs of the individuals involved. Presenting findings from an ongoing PhD project, the concept of justice needs as it relates to people who were sexually harmed by another young person from within their family circle will be explored. Reflections will be made about the role that RJ can play in such cases. Next the presentation will move on to explore the balancing of justice and welfare needs in family group conferences (FGC) for children with harmful sexual behaviour in England and Wales. In cases where a young person has sexually harmed another young person (perpetrated harmful sexual behavior- HSB), all young people involved will have both justice and welfare needs. FGCs are emerging as promising mechanisms in such cases, not only because of their ability to deal with both sets of needs for both young people, but additionally because of their potential to address more holistic needs. However, HSB cases are often complex and sensitive, and are not without risk. Drawing on their experiences in research and practice, the authors explore how the holistic needs of both the harmed and harming individual can be balanced within a risk managed FGC process.



PAPER PRESENTATIONS (1)

### Creating transformational space: ritual and RJ

Lindsey Pointer

NEW ZEALAND

This paper is presented by *Lindsey Pointer*, a restorative practices facilitator, trainer and researcher from Colorado, USA, currently pursuing a PhD in RJ at Victoria University in Wellington, New Zealand. The intrigue of RJ and the element that has made the process an internationally supported alternative to the traditional criminal justice system is its ability to create an arena for personal and relational transformation. This transformation can influence future behaviour and rebuild trust in damaged relationships. Much of the previous research in the field has endeavoured to answer the question “Does RJ work?” These studies have looked at decreased recidivism, cost reduction, and participant satisfaction and have served to gain buy-in as RJ spreads globally. This presentation will endeavour to explain *how* RJ achieves transformational outcomes and how we as practitioners can more effectively create transformational space. This will be accomplished through an analysis of the ritual structure of RJ. Ritual serves a transformative role for human beings and human relationships. Ritual brings people together in a way that is unique from the normal interactions of daily life. There is an enhanced togetherness and profound connection present that makes personal, relational, and societal transformation possible. Scholars such as Meredith Rossner and John Braithwaite have approached the question of the role of ritual in RJ through the lenses of interaction rituals and repentance rituals to transform shame. This presentation will build on their work along with theories of ritual put forth by Victor Turner and Émile Durkheim. Participants will explore how the ritual structure of RJ contributes to the transformational faculty of the process. The presentation will also explore how the ritual structure of RJ can be enhanced to improve results.

## **What rationality (ies)? An initial discussion on the rationality(ies) of RJ**

Joao Salm

UNITED STATES

This paper is presented by *Joao Salm*, assistant professor Governors State University, USA. Although a highly disputed concept, the premise of RJ is generally understood as a set of principles and practices that allow for a humanizing of the dehumanized. In other words, it allows people to act with the world operating mainly under a value-relational form of thinking and doing justice, given its ideals, indigenous and spiritual roots. RJ then pursues a form of justice beyond the formal prescriptions and professionalization of the law. However, a diverse number of organizations, in implementing RJ, have resisted and still align themselves to an instrumental-functional-legal way of thinking and doing RJ. This paradox resides in that modern man, and to a certain degree many organisations, are highly focused on the recognition of consequence and end-result when in the pursuit of justice, therefore the need for RJ to be functional, calculative, predictable and effective. In this work, we invite the RJ community and others to initiate and explore the idea of reason and rationales of RJ principles, practices and the strategies of implementation, which for many organizations, such as schools, courts, prisons, religious organizations and non-profit organizations is still instrumental-functional-legal related because of the characteristics of formal organizations, which most organizations function under, even those which tend to be more driven by humanizing values and relationships. This work would like to instigate and provoke the need for a discussion on the concept of reason. It draws mainly from the work of Alberto G. Ramos' study on reason and organisations, from the wide literature of RJ, Elizabeth Elliott's work on Security with Care and George Pavlich's theory on governance of RJ to demonstrate the limitations imposed by people and organisations concerning the main principles of RJ.

PANEL

## **Towards restorative cities**

An Marchal - Ivo Aertsen - Bruna Dighera - Claudio Fontana - Patrizia Patrizi - Gian Luigi Lepri - Ernesto Lodi - Marian Liebmann

BELGIUM - ITALY - UNITED KINGDOM

This panel is led by *Marian Liebmann* (University of Bristol), *Patrizia Patrizi*, *Gian Luigi Lepri*, *Ernesto Lodi* (University of Sassari), *Bruna Dighera* (CSV Como), *Claudio Fontana* (CESGREM - RJ and Mediation Studies Centre - University of Insubria), *Ivo Aertsen*, *An Marchal* (KU Leuven). The last decade, restorative cities were arising in different European countries. In a restorative city, local partners engage to develop connecting and restorative ways to deal with tensions and conflicts in different urban contexts. Restorative practices are growing not only in the field of criminal justice but they start to spread to other fields such as schools, neighbourhoods, and professional settings. It is a way of handling harm and conflict on a city-wide base. It promotes a sense of ownership, community, understanding, social responsibility and shared accountability. It is a way to build and maintain healthy relationships, to strengthen social capital (transformational impact). During this panel session, different practices of restorative cities will be presented, such as the United Kingdom's experience, Sardinia and Como (Italy) and Leuven (Belgium). The presenters want to bring together this inspiring experiences in order to learn and to discuss in a critical way. Which are the conditions, the opportunities and challenges in which restorative cities can flourish, and how can they be promoted on a larger (political) scale?

## **“Healing on both sides”: fostering RJ and Indigenous rights through a prison-community partnership**

Helen Brown

CANADA

This paper is presented by *Helen Brown*, a researcher based in the School of Nursing, University of British Columbia working through community-based participatory approaches to advance health and social equity for Indigenous peoples. Fostering health and wellness for Indigenous peoples requires an awareness of how colonialism continues to impact social, health and criminal justice inequities, including disproportionate rates of incarceration and high rates of recidivism for Indigenous peoples across various global contexts. In 2013, the Correctional Services of Canada, Pacific Region, started an initiative called Work 2 Give as a means to engage incarcerated Indigenous men in the making and donating of items such as furniture, toys, clothing and cultural items to economically vulnerable Indigenous communities in the Tsilhqot'in First Nation. The aim was to provide meaningful work for inmates while also providing items to enhance health and social well-being for the recipient communities. Our program of research, spanning 4 years, draws on mixed methods and ethnographic design and employs participatory community-based approaches. We have investigated the impacts of Work 2 Give on participating inmates and recipient communities and are working with our Tsilhqot'in partners to strengthen the existing initiative through increased engagement with Tsilhqot'in values, community priorities, and Indigenous concepts of healing, restoration and reciprocity to support Indigenous rights and self-determination. Findings will be shared along with a documentary depicting program impacts through the voices of the inmates and the communities, who speak about healing and restoration through relationships. The reciprocity and restoration made possible through the men's and the communities' investment in each other's healing highlights how prison-community partnerships can expand understanding of RJ to include Indigenous ways of healing and knowing, with potential relevance far beyond Canada.

## **Growing together: a prison garden and indigenous partnership to support food sovereignty and indigenous rights**

Kelsey Timler  
CANADA

This paper is presented by *Kelsey Timler*, a researcher based at the University of British Columbia who draws on community-based and participatory approaches to collaborate with Indigenous communities around food rights, sovereignty, health and wellbeing. Prior to colonization Indigenous communities in Canada subsisted on diverse and nutritious diets; however, colonial encroachment created numerous barriers to nutritious foods and health and social wellbeing, which are in turn correlated with inequities across the criminal justice system. As part of a larger prison-community partnership called Work 2 Give, a garden program based at a federal prison attempts to address Indigenous food security and correctional rehabilitation by engaging men in the meaningful growing, harvesting and donating of organic produce. Ethnographic graduate research into prison garden impacts provides an analysis of how colonial legacies manifest in barriers to social determinants of health that affect Indigenous food systems and criminal justice inequities. An overview of research findings will be provided, focusing on the benefit of the garden program for the incarcerated men, and the potential impact for recipients of donated produce within the rural and remote communities of the Tsilhqot'in First Nation. These findings highlight the garden's impacts on Tsilhqot'in community diet-related health and holistic wellbeing through access to vegetables and the possibility of reciprocal relationships with men in prison. Yet, these benefits are undermined by a sole focus on food security, as opposed to the relational and land-based food sovereignties sought by Tsilhqot'in communities. Employing a food sovereignty lens to create and sustain connections between men in prison and communities to foster the interconnections among food, health, community, land, and healing can support restorative reciprocity between the men and communities.

## Art–justice interactions

Sharon Daniel - Valentina Bonizzi - Diana Malaj - Brunilda Pali

UNITED STATES - ALBANIA - BELGIUM

*Sharon Daniel* is a professor of Film and Digital Media at the University of California. Her work as a media artist is focused on documenting and theorizing social, economic, and environmental injustice with an emphasis on criminal justice and punishment, the criminalization of poverty and difference, and the phenomenon of mass incarceration in the U.S. *Brunilda Pali* is a postdoctoral researcher in the Leuven Institute of Criminology working on restorative justice. In this workshop Sharon and Brunilda will present the online documentary *Inside the Distance*, a two-year research collaboration with the KU Leuven Institute of Criminology and the Belgian National Mediation Service. *Inside the Distance* explores the use of victim offender mediation in serious cases within the Belgian criminal justice system. The project includes interviews with mediators, victims and offenders visualized through staged 'enactments'. Sharon and Brunilda will present the project and the documentary in a dialogue with artist *Valentina Bonizzi*, whose work highlights issues of social justice while it uncovers the potentialities of democratization that lay in the artistic re-definition of cartographic practices. Valentina works with a variety of media such as film, photography, the archive, sound, radio and performative intervention with music and dialogues. Valentina will talk about her works "Voicing the Private" developed while she lived in Deheishe Refugee Camp in Palestine, and will present the works "Martesa e Atyre" meaning "Their Wedding" and Forumi I Atyre, meaning "Their Forum", the latter made in collaboration with ATA, a group of young activists from Kamza, geographically a city in the periphery of Tirana build from the

internal migration after the communist regime. Both works have in common the potentials of an artistic shift in the development of social justice made with the participation of the community. *Diana Malaj* is one of the three funders of the activist group ATA which priority is the fights for the use of cultural spaces in their city, the only places where they have a possibility to gather. Diana is a law graduate and an activist focusing on the right of the accessibility to culture in the periphery, with a specific focus on the role of women in art and literature. She is interested in what she calls "the terrain of action and reflection" which defines the human being as a subject of law and right and her/his resistance as a creative act. Through activism with the ATA group, she has been able to explore various disciplines such as anthropology, journalism, art, literature and law, all of which are ways of re-conceiving the dimension of social movements and activism. Diana and Valentina will be in dialogue, offering to the audience a practical sense of the work they are doing together.

### TRAINING

## Tools for grounded accountability

Martina Kartman

UNITED STATES

This training is led by *Martina Kartman*, a Soros Justice Fellow at the Public Defender Association where she oversees a prison-based healing justice program and supports community responses to violence. RJ shifts the onus of accountability from being rooted in carceral punishment that happens to us, to an internal process that we engage in, constantly and solely, by choice. Yet, even within RJ processes, accountability often feels illusive. In our search to explore what accountability can look like, we often vacillate between minimizing responsibility for our actions, and shame-spiraling to such a degree that measuring up to the task of responsibility becomes impossible. Either way, results in no accountability for our choices and the consequences of those choices in an open and grounded way. In prison-based programs in California and Washington, we have incorporated a tool developed by the Northwest Network to name this dynamic and move toward grounded accountability. In this 80-minute skills-based training, we will use the tool to explore self-accountability as a building-block to accountability in interpersonal relationships and for harm we have done to others. Through the use of the accountability tool, and an accountability letter writing assignment, we will offer facilitation techniques to create a space where grounded, “right sized” accountability is possible.



## **A new approach to an old system of justice**

David Cox - Yasmin Devi-McGleish

UNITED KINGDOM

This paper is presented by *David J. Cox*, reader in Criminal Justice History at the University of Wolverhampton, and *Yasmin Devi-McGleish*, a lecturer in criminology at the University of Wolverhampton. RJ has become an increasingly popular alternative to more traditional punishment methods in the last two decades within the Criminal Justice system in England and Wales. Emerging from a wide range of peacekeeping, feminist, abolitionist and psychological literature, the term 'RJ' is thought to have been coined in the 1970s as a new approach to justice. However, this presentation will challenge the notion that RJ type practices are a "new" form of justice in England and Wales. It argues that RJ has a long antecedence in England, albeit one that is largely overlooked by modern criminologists. It will illustrate that several forms of what we now term "RJ" were being used centuries before the modern-day resurgence of these practices. In most (though not all) of the several examples discussed, there is a clear separation of RJ practices from the formal criminal justice system operating at the time, and this may prove to be a useful guide to the future use of RJ as an adjunct to more legalistic criminal justice processes. Some of these historic uses of "RJ" came in the form of public apologies to the victim of the crime. The presentation will explore whether such apologies could be useful as a restorative intersection with the criminal justice system. It will be considered whether public apologies could be used as a form of RJ and whether this would produce positive outcomes for both offenders and victims.

## **RJ in a criminal justice system: adopting a 'bi-focal' perception in responding to crime**

Adeniyi Olayode

UNITED KINGDOM

This paper is presented by *Adeniyi Olayode*, a postdoctoral researcher whose work examines RJ and its role in the criminal justice process. Despite the potential benefits that the integration of RJ into the criminal justice system has to offer to all stakeholders, there appears to be a lack of consensus on its applicability. This is because of the existing tensions, evident in the ongoing debates in several jurisdictions, on whether or not RJ can play a role in the current criminal justice process. The perceived contrasts in not only the philosophy but also, in the mode of operations of both RJ and the state justice system has been put forward as one of the reasons for the lack of consensus. The debate has led to the creation of two camps. One camp is of the opinion that RJ has no place in the criminal justice system, particularly in the prison system. They argue for the maintenance of the status quo on the grounds that the prison system is effective in reducing crime. The other camp, consisting of penal abolitionists (abolitionists) and RJ purists believe that RJ has no role in prisons but instead can be a replacement for the entire current criminal justice process. It is important that this debate be examined to seek a balance between these two diametrically opposed alternatives, as this may assist in formulating an approach that will be best suited to achieve the much needed reforms in our criminal justice systems. This paper will seek to put forward a 'Bi-Focal' approach in an attempt to reach a compromise that would be acceptable to both camps.

## **Decent retribution: towards constructive punishment**

Bas Van Stokkom  
THE NETHERLANDS

This paper is presented by *Bas van Stokkom*, sociologist, philosopher and senior researcher at the Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands. This contribution develops a mid-way position between orthodox retributivism and abolitionism and presents some outlines of a constructive punishment theory. To provide decent meanings to retribution we need to shift the focus from retrospective 'just deserts' to 'future-oriented' aspects of retribution: first, the restoration of the victim's 'honour' and secondly, to invite the offender to apologize and make good. It is argued that we should give priority to punishment as a restorative obligation and evade punishment as affliction, if possible (although often the meting out of a painful punishment seems to be inevitable in the case of serious crimes, which have engendered public outrage). It is also argued that the old formula of 'intentional infliction of suffering' is a misleading definition of punishment: first, infliction of suffering is related to revenge, not retribution; doing justice is not supposed to be a revenge-ritual. Secondly, the infliction of suffering (deprivation) is detrimental to restorative obligations. While the ratio of deprivation implies a loss, the ratio of obligation implies a duty to provide (where suffering has to be tempered in order to be able to complete the imposed task).

## **Victims' needs of justice**

**Marit De Haan**

CHILE

This paper is presented by *Marit de Haan*, a criminologist and independent researcher from the Netherlands who conducts research on RJ, (institutionalization of) penal mediation in Latin American and European context, humane approaches to criminal behavior and victims' needs of justice. During this presentation, a literature review will be presented that was written in the scope of a larger research project about the needs of victims of serious crimes in Santiago de Chile (FONDECYT N° 11160741). The paper discusses victims' needs of justice, as identified in a broad range of areas in academic literature. It furthermore looks into the question if victims have different needs in different types of crimes. Attention will also be drawn to the concepts of reparation and procedural justice. Lastly, some preliminary results of the larger research project in Santiago de Chile will be presented, providing insight in victims' needs of justice in Latin American context. This theme fits within rising attention for the victims of crime, and studying the needs of victims can contribute to creating a more balanced criminal justice system with equal attention for victims and offenders. The presentation will end with a discussion about the application of RJ in Latin American context, bearing in mind the needs of justice as identified in the literature review.

## **Gender based violence against adolescents women in Spain: RJ as an alternative to criminal procedure**

Ana Beltran Montoliu

SPAIN

This paper is presented by *Ana Beltrán Montoliu*, lecturer of procedural law at Jaume I University in Castellón, Spain. In Spain 27.4 percent of young people between 15 and 29 years believe that gender violence is "normal behavior" in a couple, and 31.5% believe that it is a problem that increases progressively through fault of the immigrant population (Barometer 2017, ProyectoScopio). It is important to highlight that in 2017 the number of young girls attended by gender violence has increased by 50%, and specialized psychological care units for adolescents have received 106 cases in the first semester. These figures show that traditional stereotypes between men and women still persist in our society. In this sense, the so-called violence of control (friendships, leisure, way of dressing, social networks, etc.) on the part of adolescent males, continues to be perceived by young women as a sign of love. Therefore it is necessary to analyse what legal measures exist to deal with gender based violence and what kind of RJ practices are in order to provide a better answer in this framework. On the one hand, the Organic Law of Protection Measures against Gender Violence 1/2004, of December 28, provides measures to fight against gender violence in education, advertising, healthcare and also envisages judicial and criminal protection. Although Mediation is prohibited in cases of gender violence (Art. 44.5), it is possible to find some RJ experiences in Spain that are successful primarily as preventive measures. The aim of this work is to critically analyse the different possibilities existing in our judicial system and to identify the most controversial issues from a RJ perspective.

## **Applicability of RJ in cases of sexual violence**

Ena Ćorović - Rialda Kazić

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

This paper is presented by *Ena Kazić*, senior teaching assistant and PhD candidate at the faculty of law of the International University of Sarajevo, working on RJ, juvenile justice and sexual violence, and *Rialda Ćorović*, legal advisor at Ministry of internal affairs of Canton Sarajevo, and PhD candidate at the faculty of law of the University of Sarajevo, working on RJ and juvenile justice. Criminal law is one of the best examples of how the law is going through its evolution. Criminal laws' thought had developed itself and another perception called RJ have been created, that is different from retributive justice that had been applied for centuries. It is considered to be one of the most important improvements of contemporary Criminal law system and criminal politics. This thought has spread in the world, now is a part of criminal law codes of many modern countries. Nevertheless, the aim of this paper is to show whether RJ Concept is applicable in cases of sexual violence. Having in mind the nature of sexual violence, deep physical and emotional consequences that it leaves on victim and the causes of sexual violence that can result with possible recidivism, it is challenging effort to estimate the applicability of RJ in those cases. Except of establishing general scientific idea of this subject, by using dogmatic method, authors of this paper will provide comparative analysis of relevant provisions of criminal codes of Bosnia and Herzegovina and comparative countries in order to establish applicability of this concept in cases of sexual violence. That makes this topic scientifically very relevant and current.

PAPER PRESENTATIONS (1)

### **Family Conferencing with juvenile detainees Ukraine**

Annemieke Wolthuis - Yulia Yachnik

THE NETHERLANDS - UKRAINE

This paper is presented by *Annemieke Wolthuis*, senior researcher in the field of human rights, children's rights and RJ, and vice-chair of the EFRJ, and *Yulia Yachnik*, researcher and psychologist. They will present the Family Conferencing model as introduced in 2016 in three juvenile detention centres (colonies) in Ukraine which was launched by an idea and training of staff through the Dutch organisation Friends of Pryluky and financed by the Council of Europe Pompidou group. It provides meetings between long detained juveniles with parents or other family members. Because of long distances and the serious criminal behaviour involved it is sometimes difficult for them to talk about what happened and how to coop with it. Also root causes like poverty and/or drug or alcohol use prevent more often the contact to be good. In this programme the juvenile can focus on one particular question he/she wants to address with the network he/she chooses. It can be held during the first part of the sentence or at the end when the session is focused on reintegration. It is coordinated by a trained staff member of the colony and they give also space to the family on its own. More than 40 FC's have been held since the start. More than 20 people involved (juveniles, parents and staff) have been interviewed in the evaluation research done on behalf of the Council of Europe. The first results give high satisfaction rates. The developments will be placed in relation to other international experiences and show the unique aspects of this particular programme. A documentary and quotes from the interviews will also be shared.

## **Irish court-ordered Family Conferencing: A platform in which to provide empowering opportunities?**

Norma Kennedy

IRELAND

This paper is presented by *Norma Kennedy*, a PhD scholar at the Dublin Institute of Technology working on court-ordered Family Conferencing for young offenders in Ireland. Probation led Family Conferencing is a diversionary mechanism at the disposal of the Irish Children Court for young offenders who commit minor offences. It is based on New Zealand's family empowerment model of Family Group Conferencing, which according to proponents, provides a platform to provide participants with empowering opportunities. These include opportunities to actively engage in respectful dialogue with other key stakeholders, to have a voice in the proceedings, for young offenders to consider victims' perspectives, to carry out meaningful reparation, to address the emotional harm caused by the offence as well as opportunities for families to support their children in the process. Drawing on qualitative findings from PhD thesis fieldwork, this paper focuses on the narratives of the families (child and parent/guardian) engaging in the conference process. It explores the notion of empowerment and empowering opportunities from their perspectives. Findings from observational and interview data suggests that some opportunities arise which facilitate emotional and relational healing, promote positive behavioural change and support families to supervise and monitor their child during the process. Findings also highlight that the absence of victims in the process minimises other substantive empowerment opportunities. The implications of these findings will be discussed.



## **Models and practices of restorative juvenile justice in Brazil: the case of NUJUR in Ceará**

Raquel Coelho de Freitas - Isabela Barbosa Ferreira - Jessica Araujo da Silva  
BRAZIL

This paper is presented by *Raquel Coelho de Freitas*, professor of the Federal University of Ceará, and coordinator of the research group on minority rights and international law and coordinator of Nucleus of applied rights of the childhood and adolescence of the Federal University of Ceará, *Isabela Barbosa Ferreira*, judicial technician working with juvenile offenders and facilitator of restorative circles, and *Jessica Araújo da Silva*, advocate, specialist in public law, conciliator, mediator and judicial facilitator in the Court of Justice of the state of Ceará-Brazil. The Brazilian experience in RJ differs from other countries for its conservative way of implementation, from the government to the community. Only after the publication of Normative Resolutions 125/10 and 225/12, the restorative practices became mandatory in the Judiciary. However, the legitimacy in the community needs yet to be reached. Recent official data shows that the Brazilian Juvenile System has one of the highest population of juveniles in Latin America. The state of Ceará, one of the poorest of Brazil, with high level of violence, and strong criticism towards the Judiciary has an aggravator: the occupancy rate of young inmates in the Juvenile Justice system reaches 221%, considered the highest in the country. In this paper, we analyse under a social and legal perspective, the main difficulties on the implementation of RJ in the State of Ceará, through the work developed by its Nucleus of Restorative Juvenile Justice in the State Judiciary- NUJUR. The Nucleus was installed in 2017, as a response to the 2015 recommendation of the Organization of American States, OAS. Besides the analysis of each case's procedure, a questionnaire was applied among workers, judges and the community, leading to the conclusion that the lack of knowledge and abilities on RJ were the main factors to difficult the functioning of NUJUR. The problem of legitimacy was solved with the joint effort of stakeholders, such as the Federal University of Ceará, Ong Terre des Hommes, the Coordinator of Mediation and RJ of the State.

## **Experimentation of RJ in the field of juvenile justice, operationalization of the principles of RJ: between promises and limits**

Jessica Filippi

FRANCE

This paper is presented by *Jessica Filippi*, a postdoctoral researcher jurist and criminologist at the National School of judiciary juvenile protection located in Roubaix and associated researcher in the laboratory of Research Criminology Center of the Brussels Libre University. This contribution presents the results obtained through the experimentation of juvenile RJ which occurred during the year 2016-2017 in France. The presentation of this experimentation will be carried out in the light of the scientific literature concerning RJ and its processes and will compare the principles and goals it implies and their operationalization in practise. The context and the methodology of this research will be presented. There are two times in this research: firstly, a research has been conducted after the training session on RJ of approximately 50 social workers working in the field of juvenile justice from the public sector (PJJ), and secondly, a research has been conducted during the experimentation of juvenile RJ by two social workers trained as facilitator (the public sector needs a lot of authorisation to experiment a "new way of justice" especially if there is no "doctrine"). This research highlighted the difficulties and debates that appeared and still appear in the implementation of juvenile RJ measure and more particularly the operationalization of the principles of RJ. While advocates have presented the participation in RJ programs for all the people involved in the conflict, the "community" presented as an essential pillar, is largely under considered by French professionals. The workshop will also present results of multiple surveys which have permitted to identify some lacks in the definition of community, role and place in RJ. The place and role of community need to be translate into practices including in a role of supporting the process of desistance.

## **Child victims and RJ: an unexplored match?**

Brunilda Pali - Silvia Randazzo

BELGIUM

This paper is presented by Brunilda Pali, postdoctoral researcher in KU Leuven working on RJ and Board member of the EFRJ, and Silvia Randazzo, child rights expert and former coordinator of the EU funded project Implementing RJ with Child Victims at the IJJO. In this paper, the results of the project Implementing RJ with Child Victims will be presented. The project has attempted to draw attention to the topic of child victims on the one hand, and to implement best practices of RJ with child victims through the methodology of pilot projects on the other. The presenters will introduce briefly the project design and will then focus on the identified challenges with child victims in the researched contexts. The alignment with children's rights instruments and the research on children's victimization is explored. Points of concern on involvement of child victims in restorative practices, but also opportunities are identified in the workshop.

## **Restorative practices as relational model for addressing social, emotional and behavioural difficulties in 4-8 year old boys**

Nicola Preston

UNITED KINGDOM

This paper will be presented by *Nicola Preston*, a senior lecturer at the University of Northampton (UK) in Special Educational Needs and Inclusion and adjunct faculty for the International Institute for Restorative Practices Graduate School. This paper will introduce the ideas that are currently being researched by the presenter as part of her PhD studies. The research has developed from a motivation to reduce the disproportionate number of incarcerated juvenile offenders who have unmet needs in relation to social communication and relationship building skills. Earlier research by the presenter into 4-8 year old boys with social, emotional and behavioural difficulties highlighted the relevance of restorative practices as a relationship building framework that increased engagement in learning and communication skills. With the dramatic increase in young children being diagnosed and medicated for conditions such as Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and being excluded from school settings, the research will explore restorative practices as a relational approach rather than a medical approach to behavioural difficulties engaging all those affected by or impacted by the behaviours of this population of young people.

PAPER PRESENTATIONS (1)

### **Korero Tahi: Using restorative circles for addressing elder harm and abuse**

Andrea Păroșanu

NEW ZEALAND

This paper will be presented by *Andrea Păroșanu*, a research fellow with the Diana Unwin Chair in RJ, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand. Her research interests focus on the areas of RJ including restorative approaches to elder harm and domestic violence, as well as youth justice. Elder abuse and harm have gained growing public attention, and initiatives tackling this social problem are increasingly implemented in several countries. In New Zealand, it is estimated that about 10% of older people have experienced some form of abuse, usually perpetrated by family members - similar to findings in other countries. Yet, there exist few programmes at international level that deal restoratively with this complex concern. The paper presents initial stages of a two-year pilot scheme in the Wellington region, which trials the use of restorative circles in situations of elder harm and abuse. The pilot aims to implement a victim-sensitive and culturally responsive model that provides a safe environment to respond to harm and strengthens relationships of trust. A further goal is to raise awareness in the community about restorative ways of addressing elder abuse and harm. The scheme, based on interagency collaboration, uses different types of restorative circles to respond to the needs of participants. Project evaluation will assess processes and outcomes achieved through using RJ practices. In particular, the research will evaluate the extent to which this new approach has had an impact on the older person's sense of wellbeing, safety and connectedness to others. The paper also draws on literature on the use of participatory and RJ interventions countries have adopted in dealing with elder abuse.

## **RJ as a response to workplace harm**

Stan Winford - Helen Bowen - Mary Polis

NEW ZEALAND - AUSTRALIA

This paper is presented by *Helen Bowen*, a New Zealand criminal barrister, youth advocate and Drug Court lawyer, *Stan Winford*, Associate Director, Research, Innovation and Reform at the Centre for Innovative Justice at RMIT University, and *Mary Polis*, a public policy consultant with particular expertise in legal policy, justice system and social policy reform. Practitioners in New Zealand and Australia are exploring the potential of RJ to repair harm following workplace incidents. In New Zealand, RJ conferences are being convened as part of the prosecution of occupational health and safety breaches, either at the pre-sentence stage, or as part of an alternative enforceable undertaking process. Such conferences have benefits for injured parties, employers, workplaces and for the promotion of occupational health and safety. In Victoria, Australia, the Centre for Innovative Justice (CIJ) is examining the application of RJ conferencing in compensation systems with a particular focus on workers' compensation and transport accident compensation schemes. Against the background of extensive research about the harms associated with compensation systems themselves, the CIJ's analysis suggests that such harms can in part be attributed to the failure of such systems to identify and meet the justice needs of claimants. The CIJ is investigating the integration of RJ practices into compensation and associated regulatory systems as a means of addressing the harms arising from the original incident, avoiding secondary harm, meeting claimants' justice needs, improving their recovery from injury, and building commitment on the part of individual and systemic actors to prevention, safety and cultural change. This paper will report on insights gained from RJ conferences convened in New Zealand. It will also report on the challenges and opportunities of applying RJ practices and principles to compensation systems.

## TRAINING

# Community Processing: from conflict to supported solutions

Anke Siegers - Gert Jan Slump

THE NETHERLANDS

This training will be led by *Gert Jan Slump*, an independent criminologist, RJ expert and social entrepreneur, co-founder of RJ Nederland, the Dutch RJ network organization, and *Anke Siegers*, an organizational psychologist and (group) conflict mediator who assists organizations and government in the transition of the social domain. In this 90 minute training session Anke Siegers and Gert Jan Slump will present and share experiences with training and practicing Community Processing: an innovative democratic decision making approach based on different insights to be used in large scale situations that escalate into conflicts or threaten to escalate. From the vision and values they will work and experience with participants within the Community Processing environment. Using Community Processing usually concerns and interests of different involved parties or groups are at stake and create a possible conflict. Different parties and people involved, neighbourhoods or even whole villages can disagree or litigate on a certain issue or vexed question, the situation eventually ready to escalate. In short Community Processing is applicable or can be used in situations in which people are involved, are being hit or even targeted and damaged, or feel that way, by what is happened or will happen in a community. In the training session practical material is used to illustrate the power of large scale Community Processing, the process itself is demonstrated and we will work on concrete parts of Community Processing. Community Processing is inspired by Deep Democracy, Conferencing and Dialogue Circles, RJ, and Desistance Theory.

MOVIE

## The theatricality of human drama and RJ

Katerina Soulou

FRANCE - GREECE

This movie will be introduced by *Katerina Soulou*, a PhD student in the University of Aix-Marseille, working on the institutionalized restorative treatment of criminality, in collaboration with Evdokimos Tsolakidis, an actor, playwright, drama teacher, founder and artistic director of the “Theater of Changes”, who will join her through video. Both criminal trial and restorative encounter contain a certain theatricality of human conflict and pain. Moreover, human drama and conflicts have enormously inspired Theater since antiquity. In fact, in several classical theatrical plays there is a simultaneous appearance of the main “stakeholders” of the conflict on the stage. This workshop will focus on the theatricality and ritual of human conflicts. More particularly, on the way human drama is perceived and treated during a “criminal trial” scene and how this changes during a “restorative encounter” scene. Focus will be put on how theatrical strategy can be used in order to better illuminate central philosophical questions of RJ as well as to contribute in its better implementation (treatment of emotions, individual and collective participation etc.). Beside the theoretical presentation of these questions, the two presenters will work together on the creation of a fictional theatrical play turned into a film and shown during the workshop. This play will be devised in three parts; one inspired from Sophocles’ “Electra”, one from Shakespeare’s “Hamlet” and a last one inspired by a modern conflict context, connected to social and political issues (ex. a hate crime). All parts will maintain the issue data of the conflict but they will have fictional, imaginary restorative dialogues straight between the main protagonists of the conflict, in order to better demonstrate the theatricality and the dynamic of a restorative encounter. The film is going to be played by actors of the “Theater of Changes”.



## **Societies' changing conflicts and the potential of RJ to address them**

Heidi Jokinen

FINLAND

This paper is presented by *Heidi Jokinen*, a postdoctoral researcher working on conflict resolution, mainly victim-offender mediation in domestic violence cases and root causes for interpersonal violence. This paper sustains that restorative practices have proven able to offer conflict resolution that promotes an enhanced understanding between people, satisfies all parties and builds viable peace. But even these practices miss their point, if they don't target the real causes of the conflict. This paper works out of an assumption presented by Slavoj Žižek (2009) where the notion of violence is extended: burning violence lies behind the contours of the background which generates the physically visible outbursts. This observation becomes particularly complex at a societal level where interventions demand large scale actions. Yet the paper argues that sustainable conflict resolution must take into account a wealth of factors that might seem auxiliary to the conflict in the first place and that refer to marginalization, exclusionary practices and perceived worthlessness. After discerning some of these the paper discusses how restorative interventions are positioned to address them. A major contribution of the paper lies in its showing of the potential of restorative practices in sustaining peaceable societies in Europe and beyond.

## **Reconciliation with terrorists**

Eike Christian Fesefeldt

GERMANY

This paper is presented by *Eike Christian Fesefeldt*, a legal scholar and currently prosecutor at the Office of the Prosecution Stuttgart. In February 2013, members of the Syrian terroristic organization "Schabhat al-Nusra" abducted a Canadian UN-Observer near Damascus and held him for ransom. On 20. September 2017, the High Court of Stuttgart sentenced one of the kidnappers to a prison sentence of three and a half years because of aiding to a war crime. The defendant asked for forgiveness and offered a small amount of money as compensation to the victim, who however refused to accept both the apology and the money. Settings such as these will repeat in the years to come. Around one Million refugees from Syria and the Iraq have entered Germany since the beginning of the Syrian civil war. So far, more than 30 of these immigrants are suspected by the Federal Prosecutor to have committed war crimes in Syria or being a member of one of the terroristic organization, which play roles in the civil war. German High Courts have already convicted several terrorists because of such war crimes. It is clear that by far this is not the end and many investigations and indictments against former fighters are expected. The proposed presentation would explain very briefly the German law on RJ and the war crimes legal system, the challenges which lie ahead of the German justice system because of immigrants which were involved in the Syrian Civil law, and try to give an answer wherever they should have the chance to restore their crimes by the means of RJ.

# 14-16.06

## First floor

*Meet the presenters during the coffee break  
on 14 June at 15.30-16.00*

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### **Exploring perception of RJ in Croatia: professionals' perspective**

Anja Miroslavljević  
CROATIA

This poster is presented by *Anja Miroslavljević*, assistant professor at the faculty of education and rehabilitation sciences and researcher of RJ, juvenile delinquency, risks/needs assessment, treatment and after-care interventions. Victim-offender mediation exists from 2003 in Croatia, and despite continuous positive evaluations, to date RJ in our country has operated on the edge of the criminal justice system handling a relatively small number of juvenile cases and cases involving minor or moderate offences. In short, sustainability of RJ is a matter of constant concern due to the lack of political will on the one hand, and on the other- due to lack of information about RJ of the different stakeholders in criminal justice system. Therefore, two small studies were conducted in 2018 with the purpose to check if the professional public is ready to turn from punitive and rehabilitative policies to RJ? The main goal of the study is to explore how does professional public (Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Welfare, Probation Sector, Judicial Academy, Ombudsman, prison system, judges, state attorneys...) perceive RJ and the how do participants see the possibilities (opportunities as well as challenges) for expanding the principles of RJ in the criminal justice sector? This poster will show the results from qualitative and quantitative studies on the topic.

## **RJ beyond European borders: Latin American practices**

Marit de Haan  
CHILE

This poster is presented by *Marit de Haan*, a criminologist and independent researcher from the Netherlands who conducts research on RJ, (institutionalization of) penal mediation in Latin American and European context, humane approaches to criminal behaviour and victims' needs of justice. This poster presentation demonstrates the reality of RJ in Latin America. Although most Latin American countries have developed practices in the field of RJ, they are generally undocumented and coherent information is lacking. In this presentation, various practices in the region will be showed, as well as some general considerations and particularities regarding RJ and its implementation in Latin America. In this context, also the relationship of these practices with the criminal justice system is discussed. Comparative research and exchanging good practices is of great relevance for further development of RJ. Experiences with different origins (from indigenous justice to practical solutions to judiciary problems) can form an inspiration for European practices, broaden its visions and create space for discussion. The information used on the poster is based on (a limited review of) academic literature, desk research and consultation with Latin American experts. This poster presentation forms a coherent overview of the great variation of RJ practices in the Latin American region.

# **Assistance from Outside: A Case Study of Prisoner-Initiated Programmes in Kerobokan Prison, Bali**

Daphne Choi  
AUSTRALIA

This poster is presented by *Daphne Choi*, a PhD Candidate of Monash University. While Prisons in the US, the UK, Australia, New Zealand and Europe are frequently examined with regard to typical elements such as their standard of living, the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs, the emphasis on humaneness and the frequency of riots, little research has been carried out in depth about the rehabilitative journeys of Asian prisoners. Through a narrative by a member of the Bali Nine, Mr. Siyi Chen, this paper aims to contribute to the literature gap by introducing the unprecedented prisoner-initiated rehabilitation programs run by several members of Bali Nine in the Kerobokan Prison, Bali. These programmes which were solely started up and sustained by prisoners without support from the prison or government have brought restorative and rehabilitative effects to the Bali Nine themselves, their family and the communities. This poster highlights the journeys of their transformation and also analyses current challenges these prisoner-initiated rehabilitation programmes are facing and suggests that more support from the prison and “outsiders” are essential to the success and sustainability of these programmes.

## Community service as a RJ enhancer in Poland

Anna Matczak

POLAND

This poster is presented by *Anna Matczak*, a criminologist and lecturer of criminology and criminal justice at Collegium Civitas, Warsaw. In this paper, which is based on the findings of her doctoral study, she argues that work in the form of community service might be of assistance to the viability of RJ in post-socialist countries, as it attracts significant support on the part of lay people. One of her doctoral research questions was to consider whether Poland as a post-communist and post-transformation society has the potential to be receptive to the restorative function of punishment. In her research, unpaid work was overwhelmingly viewed as the most appropriate and beneficial form of punishment. Unpaid work was seen as a vehicle that could enhance remorse, activate the feeling of guilt among offenders, serve as a better means to redeem one's wrongdoings – and in consequence attract restorative perspectives. Looking at unpaid work as a potential RJ enhancer is contrary to some of the restorative literature, which suggests that there is a risk of branding community work as a restorative practice. However, her paper demonstrates that confidence in work, of many sorts, has a long tradition in the Polish context. Work symbolizes a feature that defines 'Polishness' and has always served as a distinctive symbol in Polish social imagery that stems mainly from both peasant heritage and experience of the socialist regime. Therefore, due to the ingrained nature of, and strong support for, community service in her study, she aligns myself with Fellegi (2010) who argues that in Central Eastern European societies, community service can be seen as the basis for further development of RJ.

## **The potential of co-creation, making and gifting in engaging family members and other stakeholders in juvenile restorative cases**

Clair Aldington  
UNITED KINGDOM

Space2face is an arts and RJ project in the Shetland Islands, Scotland (UK). Clair Aldington, artist and accredited restorative practitioner, currently doing a PhD at Northumbria University, and mediator Alyson Halcrow co-founded the project in 2008 and continue to jointly manage it. It is now an independent charity and received a Restorative Practices (UK) Award in 2016 for its work in criminal justice. The poster will detail three case studies they have facilitated in which restorative and creative making processes were used to address in family the harm committed by under 25 year olds. In all three cases, making and co-creation were used to engage both the person responsible and the persons harmed (family members). The co-created artefacts were gifted to the other person/s involved as part of direct or indirect restorative meetings. The poster will refer to current literature and research around co-creation and co-production in the different disciplines of criminology and craft, art and design and explore the validity of this method as part of restorative work. An article of Space2face's initiatives has been published in the booklet "Restorative Imagination: Artistic Pathways. Ideas and experiences at the intersection between art and restorative justice" (EFRJ, 2017).

# **Restorative youth justice in the context of emergent Afro-Centric-Racist resistance: the case of policing surveillance in inner-city schools**

Esmorie Jacqueline Miller

UNITED KINGDOM

This poster is presented by *Esmorie Jacqueline Miller*, teaching assistant at the QUB Politics, and postdoctoral researcher working on race in contemporary youth justice. In the 2008-2009 school year, the Toronto District School Board (Ontario, Canada) inaugurated the School Resource Officers' (SROs) program. The initiative installed armed, uniformed police officers in inner-city high schools throughout Greater Toronto. The rationale included student security, and community capacity building. The security explanation relates to Jordan Manners, a ninth grade student killed in his high school hallway the year preceding the program's initiation. Meanwhile, the community building rationale became a preferred soundbite offered by officials who justified the increased policing of inner-city communities as a complement of the socio-economic redevelopment being carried out in these locales. However, a cross section of Toronto based Activists argue that SROs were counter-intuitive to the social justice enterprise they proffered (leading to a suspension of the program, in August 2017, pending review). Activists argue that policing schools contributes to a customary 'racial rhetoric' which criminalises racialised youth. The Lammy Report on disproportionate incarceration of BAME youth, in England & Wales under-pins the international importance of this discussion. Activist narratives indicate an approach to youth justice consistent with restorative aims: to disrupt the broader continuities of customarily repressive, and exclusionary penal approaches, including discriminatory racialised rhetorics that have historically stifled lenience and social care considerations for racialised youth, while favouring processes contributing to their criminalisation. This paper re-examines restorative youth justice within the context of emergent Afro-Centric racist resistance. Can anti-racist narratives of disruption help reimagine restorative aims in youth justice?



## A philosophical map of the RJ movement

Aida Rodríguez - Esther Giménez-Salinas  
SPAIN

This poster is presented by *Aida C. Rodríguez*, project manager of the Chair of Social and RJ Pere Tarrés -Ramon Llull University, Barcelona, and Associate professor of Ethics at La Salle faculty at the same University, and *Esther Giménez-Salinas*, Professor of Penal Law and Criminology and Director of the Chair of Social and RJ Pere Tarrés – Ramon Llull University, Barcelona. RJ, far from being limited by an agreed definition, has been considered to date from various prisms, as a movement, as a set of practices, as a vision or even as a whole paradigm or a social movement. Although its presence remains residual in many European countries, initiatives are emerging that aim to expand the restorative approach by deploying it more broadly on various areas of human interaction and relationship. Thus, the idea of justice that promotes, not only in the most formal sense, but in its broader and philosophical sense, is reaching the school, the community or the business field, impregnated with values often listed, but perhaps not comprehensively covered. We believe, in this sense, that the moral values that seem to be common to the various definitions of RJ respond to concrete ethical conceptions that deserve to be presented as their conceptual roots to explore, at least, the extent to which these epistemological relationships can be confirmed. The objective of such an explicit work would be to strengthen the theoretical background of RJ to allow, on the one hand, a deeper reflection on its ethical foundations and, on the other, a clearer awareness of the anthropological framework, especially taking into account its increasingly diverse applications. With this goal, and within a broader context of a doctoral thesis work, we propose the elaboration of an exhaustive map of the philosophical roots of RJ that reveals the real connection that this has with Western sources of thought in Europe, both past and present.

# Local tours

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Traditions are important: they bring us together and contribute to give us a sense of belonging, they give us the opportunity and space to connect and celebrate. This is why, also this year, we keep the EFRJ tradition to end our conference with some local visits. This is our chance to say *thank you* for your contributions and the time you spend with us in Tirana reimagining restorative justice!

Together with the Municipality of Tirana, local artists, activists and guides we designed few tours to give you a taste of the rich and complex tradition, culture, and history of the city and the country.

Normally you should have received an email prior to the event to register to one of the tours: if you did not, please ask the EFRJ team at the registration desk. The local tours are free of charge (entry tickets, guides and/or buses, when applicable), but please note that the number of visitors is limited to 15-25, depending on the chosen tour.

## **Saturday 16 June**

14.30 Meeting in the main hall of Hotel Tirana International to start the different local tours.

# 1 – WALKING TOUR New Bazaar

This tour is offered by the Municipality of Tirana. It starts at the Skënderbeg Square and continues through the important building of the Culture Palace, the National History Museum, the Bank of Albania, the Clock Tower, the Et'hem Bey Mosque, the Bunk'Art 2, the art installation "The Cloud", the National Gallery of Arts, the Castle of Tirana, the Mosque of Namasgja, the bridge of the Tabake, the Kapllan Pasha Tomb (Turbe), the Unknown Soldier, and ends at the New Bazaar. This tour does not include entering to the museums.



## 2 – WALKING TOUR Blloku

This tour is offered by the Municipality of Tirana. It starts at the Skënderbeg Square and continues through the important building of the Culture Palace, the National History Museum, the Bank of Albania, the Clock Tower, the Et'hem Bey Mosque, the Bunk'Art 2, the art installation "The Cloud", the National Gallery of Arts, the Pyramid, the "Post Block" Memorial, the Presidency, the Palace of Congress, the Archeological Museum, the "Mother Teresa" Square, the polytechnic university of Tirana, the University of Arts, and ends in the Blloku area at the ex-villa of the dictator Enver Hoxha. This tour does not include entering to the museums.



### 3 – WALKING TOUR Art & Architecture

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This tour will be guided by Rubin Beqo, one of the two funders of Tulla Cultural Centre, dedicated to educational activities: art-management, social and art criticism. The tour will start at Skënderbeg Square, and will continue to the National Gallery (including the art installation “The Cloud”), the COD (Prime Minister's Office), the Blloku area, and the villa of dictator Enver Hoxha. The tour will end with a visit to the art center Bazament, including an informal round table to enter in a dialogue with the artists from there. The focus of this tour will be on the links between the transformative architecture, the institutionalization of art and the potentials for an independent art scene in Albania.



## Kamza

## 5 – COMMUNIST HERITAGE TOUR

### National Arts Gallery

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Traces of the 50 years isolation from communist regime suffered by Albanians can be found in different parts of Tirana. If you are interested to have a sense of that history through its art, the National Gallery of Arts remains the most important institution for exhibition, conservation, restoration and archiving the works of art. Some of the most important resident exhibitions are the Beginning of the painting in the Albanian cities (1883 – 1930), Realist paintings and the Drawing School (1930 – 1950), Socialist Realism, Creation of the Models of the New Man (1960 – 1989), Modernist painting and sculpture (1989 – 2001) etc. It is situated in the Boulevard Deshmoret e Kombit. This tour will start at the Skënderbeg Square: a volunteer will lead you to the National Gallery of Arts where we hired a group guide.





## 6 – COMMUNIST HERITAGE TOUR

### House of Leaves

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The recently opened House of Leaves (Shtëpia e Gjetheve) was a former surveillance centre of the Sigurimi (Albania's secret police). It was built in 1931 as a maternity clinic, founded by Zog I's personal physician, and taken over secretly by the Sigurimi for use mainly by the technicians who tapped people's telephones and installed bugs in their apartments. Also there was the department responsible for spying on foreign visitors and residents, intercepting communications in hotels and embassies in Tirana and maintaining detailed notes about every foreigner in the country. The House of Leaves museum displays original items used by the Sigurimi to spy on 'the enemy within' and 'the external enemy'. This tour will start at the Skënderbeg Square: a volunteer will lead you to the House of Leaves where we hired a group guide.





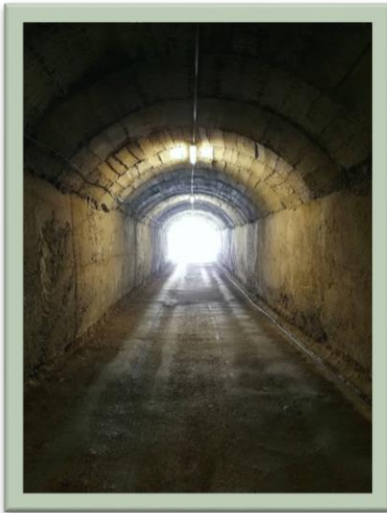
## 7 – COMMUNIST HERITAGE TOUR

### Bunk'Art 1

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The Bunk'art project started in November 2014 with the opening to the public of Bunk'art1, a video museum exhibition situated inside the atomic bunker of the dictator Enver Hoxha, built in the 1970s but never used. This vast network of underground tunnels was intended to shelter the entire government apparatus in the event of invasion or nuclear attack. As you go through the tunnels, you will see a number of offices and dormitories for government officials, apartments for the party leaders, communications rooms,

an assembly hall and a canteen: 106 rooms in total. Bunk'art 1 is dedicated to the history of the Albanian communist army and to the daily lives of Albanians during the regime. This tour will start at the Skënderbeg Square: a volunteer will walk with you until the Clock Tower where you will take the bus City Center - Linza until the Bunk'art, where we hired a group guide.



The originator and general curator of Bunk'art project is the Italian journalist Carlo Bollino, while the staff of the historical research is led by the journalist Admirina Peçi. Bunk'art project is supported by the Albanian NGO "Qendra Ura".

## 8 – COMMUNIST HERITAGE TOUR

### Bunk'Art2

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Bunk'art 2 opened in November 2016 in the center of Tirana. It reconstructs the history of the Albanian Ministry of Internal Affairs from 1912 to 1991 and reveals the secrets of “Sigurimi”, the political police that was the harsh persecution weapon used by the regime of Enver Hoxha. Bunk’Art 2 is a bomb-proof tunnel under the Ministry of the Interior, home to the police force in its various incarnations throughout Albania’s 100-year history. You will be able to visit the display of archive photographs and film that illustrate the phases of World War II and the subsequent chilling of relations with one set of former allies after another. Some rooms are used for modern art installations inspired by this aspect of Albania’s history. You can also visit the interrogation rooms and the holding cells in the tunnel, as well as the decontamination room that would have been used in the event of a nuclear or chemical attack. This tour will start at the Skënderbeg Square: a volunteer will walk with you until the Bunk’art, where we hired a group guide.



# Organisers



Founded in 2000 by a group of academics, practitioners and policy makers, the **European Forum for Restorative Justice (EFRJ)** has the aim to contribute to the further development and establishment of victim-offender mediation and other RJ practices. Every person in Europe should have the right of access to RJ services, at any time and in any case. Among other activities, the EFRJ supports its members in developing RJ across Europe and beyond by building cooperation, publishing research findings, sharing information and knowledge, and organising seminars, conferences, summer schools and events in occasion of the international RJ Weeks. The EFRJ is a membership organisation with about 240 individual and organisational members across Europe and beyond. Since 2012, the EFRJ is part of the Criminal Justice Platform Europe, a partnership of three network organizations working in the fields of detention (EuroPris), probation (Confederation of European Probation, CEP) and RJ (EFRJ). More info at [www.euforumrj.org](http://www.euforumrj.org).



The **Ministry of Justice of Albania**, in line with the Constitution and the legislation in force, is responsible for drafting and implementing policies, preparing legal and sublegal acts and performing duties relating to the justice system, and reforming the legal system in Albania. The Ministry is the key institution in designing and implementing policies and measures aimed to enforce RJ principles. Following the adoption of the Code of Criminal Justice for Children, which for the first time in the Albanian legislation has provided for RJ measures, the Ministry is responsible for guaranteeing an effective implementation of the Code and these measures.



The **Albanian Foundation for Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation of Disputes** (AFCR) is a professional NGO organization focused on promotion, development and implementation of the ADR/Mediation in Albania. The main areas of activity include lobbying and advocacy for improvement of the legal framework for mediation; development of restorative justice particularly for juveniles; conflict transformation and restorative dialogue in schools; capacity building and provision of mediation services in civil, family and criminal matters. The Director, Rasim Gjoka, is one of the founding members of the EFRJ. More info at [www.mediationalb.org](http://www.mediationalb.org).

## This event is supported by

The Justice Programme of the European Commission, OSCE Presence in Albania, Save the Children Albania Country Office, Open Society Foundation for Albania, UNICEF Albania, U.S. Embassy in Tirana, Municipality of Tirana



## Get to know some of our supporters



Organization for Security and  
Co-operation in Europe  
**Presence in Albania**

OSCE is a forum for political dialogue on a wide range of security issues and a platform for joint action to improve the lives of individuals and communities. With 57 participating States in North America, Europe and Asia, the OSCE is the world's largest regional security organization. The OSCE Presence in Albania provides assistance and expertise, in close consultation and co-operation with the Government of Albania and other State institutions and organizations, to the Albanian authorities as well as to representatives of civil society. The Presence was established in 1997, following the collapse of pyramid schemes, to help stabilise the country and co-ordinate international assistance. Today, the Presence's activities range from arms control and the fight against trafficking to electoral assistance; anticorruption initiatives; human rights protection; supporting legislative, judicial, and media reform; building the capacity of law enforcement officials; promoting gender mainstreaming and environmental security. The mandate of this Presence is to promote democratization, the rule of law and human rights as well as to consolidate democratic institutions in line with OSCE principles, standards and commitments. More info at [www.osce.org/presence-in-albania](http://www.osce.org/presence-in-albania).



**Save the Children**

Save the Children is a long term development program and has established a high profile and sound reputation in child rights issues, particularly in the four thematic priority areas: Education, Child Protection, Child Rights Governance and Health. It focuses its work on capacity building, strengthening of services for children and the creation of a policy and legislative environment which responds to key child rights issues in the country. Save the Children is establishing and strengthening structures and mechanisms which monitor and advocate for children's rights, promote ways to protect children, and empower and support children to meaningfully increase their participation. More info at [albania.savethechildren.net](http://albania.savethechildren.net).



FONDACIONI SHOQËRIA  
E HAPUR PËR SHQIPËRINË

The Open Society Foundation for Albania supports independent groups that work to make government more accountable to citizens, to combat injustice, and to support those who find themselves pushed to the margins of society. It is part of the open society foundations – a network of more than 20 national and regional foundations around the world established by the Hungarian-born American philanthropist, George Soros. It began its work in February 1992, with the goal to help people build the institutions and mindset needed for democratic and open societies after years of repression. The Foundation has cooperated with the government of Albania to design reforms, provide technical support, and develop legal expertise. The results have been the passage of significant laws and legislation to reform the judicial system, increase access to information, and improve government accountability and transparency. It has supported activities such as expert exchanges and public outreach efforts to increase engagement of policymakers and citizens in the EU membership process. More info at [www.opensocietyfoundations.org](http://www.opensocietyfoundations.org).



UNICEF Albania supports a program that helps all children to enjoy their human rights. UNICEF wants to make sure that no child is left behind, and that development takes place with equity. Our work focuses on children from the most vulnerable and marginalized groups. UNICEF, in partnership with the Albanian government, works for an Albania:

- where all children rights are respected,
- where strategic investments in children will help to achieve national development goals, and
- where is the very best place for a child to be born, grow and realize his or her full potential.

UNICEF promotes sustainable and equitable development, social inclusion in line with international norms and fulfilment of international obligations, in support of the integration of Albania into the EU. More info at [www.unicef.org/albania](http://www.unicef.org/albania).

# Practical info

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## Venue

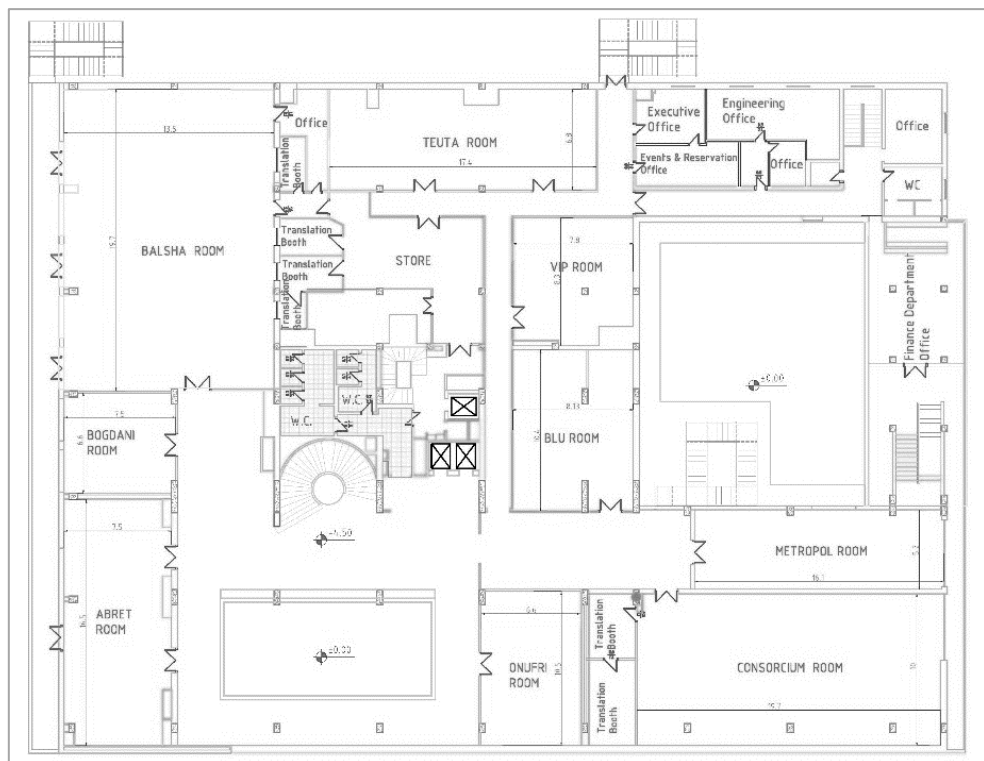
The EFRJ Conference 2018 will take place in the historical **Tirana International Hotel & Conference Centre**, located at the heart of Tirana, facing the famous Scanderbeg Square, which was originally designed by Soviet architects and recently redesigned by the 51N4E Architecture Office. The Square is surrounded by the National Historical Museum, Opera House, Art Gallery, and the main institutions of Albania such as the Parliament, the National Bank, the Tirana Municipality and the different Ministries. Tirana International is an important part of Albanian history, and one of the main symbols of the capital city. Called also Hotel Tirana, or “the 15 Floors”, it was originally built in 1979 and renovated in 2015 according to international standards while respecting and leaving untouched its historical heritage.

### Address

Hotel Tirana International and Conference Centre  
Skanderbeg Square 8  
Tirana Albania  
[www.tiranainternational.com](http://www.tiranainternational.com)

# First floor

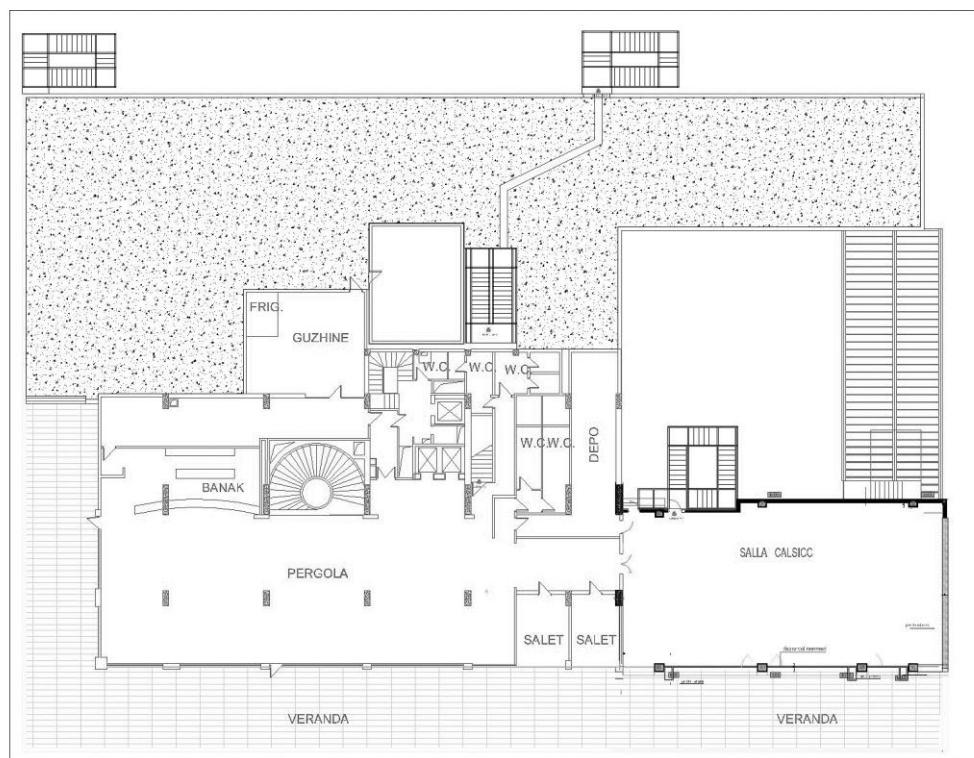
On the 1<sup>st</sup> floor of Hotel Tirana you will find the EFRJ registration & info desk, poster shows, publishers and other organisations' info desks, as well as the plenary room (Balsha) and most workshop rooms. Coffee breaks will take place here, as well as the last lunch on 16 June.





# Second floor

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of Hotel Tirana you will find two workshop rooms (Gold Prive and Silver Prive, also called Salet) and the restaurant Pergola where lunch will be served on 14 and 15 June.



# Reception

Our reception, including the RJ Award ceremony, will take place at the **Presidential Palace**, formerly known as the Royal Palace and also popularly known as the Palace of Brigades, and it is offered by the Ministry of Justice of Albania. The Palace was originally commissioned by King Zog I of Albania and was designed by Italian architects. It belongs to a Rationalism style and is unique in its genre, not only in the country but in the wider sphere of Fascist architecture. The Palace serves as the official residence of the President of the Republic of Albania and hosting State Receptions and Ceremonies. Since 2010 parts of the Palace are opened to the general public. The Palace is surrounded by trees for nearly 200 meters. The Royal Garden is truly amazing with big trees, colourful flowers and sculptures. In various areas there are fountains, sculpture gallery, tree-lined gardens, spiral-shaped flowers and labyrinths, flower garden and forest path.

## Thursday 14 June

18.30 Meeting in the main hall of Hotel Tirana International to walk to the Palace. The reception is between 19.00 and 20.30.



## Address

Presidential Palace: Kodrat e  
Liqenit Rruga e Elbasanit – Tirana



# Conference dinner

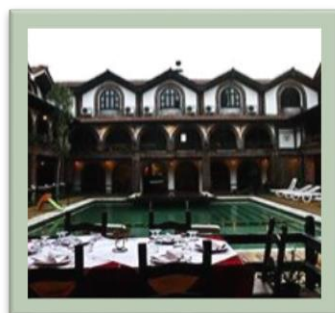
**Bujtina e Gjelit** is a restaurant constructed in 1994 by a family of artists with strong connections to the Albanian art and traditional values. A shingled roof, iron, stone, and wood works created by artisan masters, and folkloric suits and traditional home interiors make Bujtina a unique place to be. Zamira, our host, cooks the most amazing Albanian dishes and is the real master of Albanian hospitality. Bujtina uses fresh and biological ingredients that originate from its own farm, located near the Dajti mountain and a small lake. The restaurant has welcomed in the more than two decades of its existence guests from all over the world, and has been a uniting place even to the most politically divided Albanians, reminding them of all that is real and precious about our country.

## Friday 15 June

19.30 Meeting in the main hall of Hotel Tirana International to walk to the restaurant. Dinner starts at 20.00

## Address

Restaurant Bujtina e Gjelit  
Rruga Don Bosko – Tirana



# Tirana

Tirana is one of the most lively and (literally) colorful cities in the Balkans, embedded in multiple layers of rich and complex tradition, culture, and history. It offers the most amazing food, architecture, bars and cafes, bazaars, museums, and simply the most vibrant urban life. There is always something happening in Tirana, and there is strictly speaking even no proper Albanian word for *boredom*.

We advise you to check especially the Tirana Official Tourist webpage which has a very comprehensive view on things to do and to see in the city:

[www.visit-tirana.com](http://www.visit-tirana.com)

and the website of Tirana Spotted by Locals which is more up to date with some of the most recent spots:

[www.spottedbylocals.com/tirana/](http://www.spottedbylocals.com/tirana/)

We have prepared for you a **Restorative Tirana Guide**, which means that we have selected some sites and places we think are important to visit during your stay that will truly uplift and restore your spirits. Some touristic information (i.e. National Gallery of Arts, Bunk'art 1 and 2, House of Leaves) can be found also under "**Local Tours**", the visits that we organised for the last day of the conference, 16 June afternoon.

# Restorative Tirana Guide

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## Art Centers

**Tirana Ekspres** art center is a non-profit organization initiated by artists, activists, environmentalists, policymakers, social-business undertakers and researchers whose purpose is to enhance the cultural & artistic perception and expression in Tirana. It is located in the Dritan Hoxha street.

**Tulla** art center is the place to visit if you are interested in cultural events, art criticism, supporting new artists, and promoting art and culture in Albania. It is situated in Hqmet Delvina street.

**Galeria FAB** is part of the University of Arts in Tirana and mostly exhibits and promotes students' and new artists' work who need the most support. The gallery is open for everyone and most of the time the entry is totally free. Another great thing to see is the entrance of the gallery: the walls are filled with colorful abstract graffiti. It is situated in the Arts University.

# Communist Heritage Sites

Albanians suffered 50 years isolation during communist regime. Traces of that bitter part of this history can be found in different parts of Tirana. Many of them are now lost, some were destroyed from the revenge of people and some from desire to build new life and shut the door to the old one.

Back on the Boulevard, the **Dajti Hotel** played a pivotal role in its first half-century – during the communist period, at least until what is now the Tirana International opened, almost all foreign visitors stayed here. Ordinary Albanians were not allowed through the doors until the advent of democracy. Countless treaties were negotiated and plots hatched in the Dajti Hotel. The doors of this historic hotel closed in December 2005 and the building has become increasingly derelict.

Another historically important site is the **Pyramid**, which was commissioned in 1987 as a memorial museum to Enver Hoxha by his daughter. It now sits derelict, stripped of the tiles that once covered it and splattered with graffiti. There is talk of demolishing it, but some argue that it should be kept intact as an apt monument to Stalinism's ugly spirit.

On the Boulevard, across the road is the **Checkpoint memorial**, an installation commemorating Albania's isolation under communism. A piece of the Berlin Wall, a real bunker and – most chilling of all – part of the concrete mineshaft supports from the prison camp at Spaçi have been set in a little garden.

The **Blloku** area used to be the area where only the communist elites lived. In Blloku you can still find the residence of the Albania's communist leader Enver Hoxha and other senior members of his regime.

# Local Foods Restaurants

**Era Restaurant** is one of the most popular restaurants in Tirana, and offers a rich and very affordable menu of the Albanian traditional cuisine. The wooden chairs and tables give it a rustic view and a home-like atmosphere. It is situated in the most popular area in Bllok, in Rruga Ismail Qemali.

**Mullixhiu** is a new restaurant creating new dishes from Albanian traditional dishes, truly rehabilitating local ingredients and flavors. It is situated in Shetitorja Lazgush Poradeci.

**Zgara Korçare** is a traditional Albanian chain restaurant also offering local beer. Very affordable and great variety of vegetables, meat and all sort of local dishes. It is visited by families and locals, and is situated in the Sami Frasheri street.

**Oda** is a typical old Albanian house turned into a “museum” restaurant where the decoration has a lot to say about Albanian customs and traditions. It offers great food, meat, vegetables and local drinks. It is situated in the Luigj Gurakuqi street.

**Street food** is varied and cheap in Tirana, but a must try is the “qofte zgate” (meatballs) and the “byrek”.

# Cafes

**E7E –E pershtatshmja** is a fantastic warm and friendly bookshop café with very different spots for reading, chatting, and working. It offers an oasis for sometimes a too lively Tirana. It is situated in Jul Variboba streets.

**Lincoln Garden cafe** is a coffee bar located in the garden of the famous communist dictator’s house, Enver Hoxha, and it is ideal for a sunny day.

**Komiteti-Kafe Muzeum** means: a coffee shop and a museum at the same time. The place’s interior design is inspired by the communism era in Albania: the furniture, the walls and even the toilet. They serve the special candy that was very famous in 1970-1990 in Albania called “karamеле Zana”. It also has 18 types of different “raki”, the well know alcoholic drink in Albania. It is situated in the Papa Gjon Pali street.

# Bars & Pubs

**Hemingway Bar Tirana**, is a great place where every detail is well thought out.

There is a very large choice of drinks, from long drinks, cocktails, beers and wine but the real highlight is the collection of rum from different origins. It is situated in the Kont Urani street.

**Vila Ironbrush** used to be a traditional Tirana house, and now is a coffee shop/bar/tattoo studio and a place for live art shows, belongs to one of the best and most famous tattoo artists in Albania. It is situated in the Qemal Stafa street.

**Radio Bar** has the mixed interior design of the communism furniture and colorful walls and pictures. There are even some photo galleries of the greatest Albanian movie posters. It is a really friendly place. It is situated in the Ismail Qemali street.

# Shopping

**Vendi Sekret** (means secret place) is a little shop with vintage artsy Albanian stuff, blended new and traditional. It is located in the Lidhja e Prizrenit street.

**Nji Mar, Nji Mrapsht** (means a patching technique of “one forward, one backwards”) is the first shop of handmade gifts and accessories of all kinds. The shop sells so many different crafts from different creators, you can always find a cool gift for your loved ones or a special souvenir. It is located in the Kont Urani street.

**Pazari i Ri (New Bazaar)** was recently renovated. Unfortunately it went from a very lively fruits and vegetables local market to a gentrified space, but which has still a lot to offer. Along the streets, there are many coffee shops, meat and fish vendors and a big space dedicated to selling fruits and vegetables, covered in elegant black glass, which means that the market is still open on rainy days. It is situated in the Hoxha Tahsin street.

**Street food markets** are common in Tirana, so if you would like to see local farmers and their products check out one of the little streets that leads to the Albanian Foundation for Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation of Disputes in the Kavaja street.

**Adrion library** is in the center of the city, Skanderbeg square. They have a great selection of books in English, especially by Albanian authors and history.



# Nature

**Artificial Lake Tirana**

**Dajti Mountain**

**Petrela Castle**

# Outside Tirana

**Must see cities:** Berat (2 hours from Tirana) & Gjirokastra (about 4 hours from Tirana)

**Must be/eat/go restaurants with great local food:** Restorant Rapsodia in Lezha (00355 68 29 47 771, about 1 hour from Tirana) and Mrizi i Zanave in Fishta ([www.mrizizanave.com/mrizi](http://www.mrizizanave.com/mrizi), about 1.30 hour from Tirana). You need to book beforehand.

# Participants' list

SURNAME	NAME	ORGANISATION	COUNTRY
Akdag	Erol	European External Action Service (EEAS)	Albania
Alimehmeti	Valmira	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP)	Albania
Avdyli	Drita	National Chamber of Mediation of Albania	Albania
Bala	Merita	Albanian Foundation for Conflict Resolution (AFCR)	Albania
Balilaj, Brovina	Blerina	Women's Democracy Network Albania	Albania
Bela	Ornela	Ministry of Justice	Albania
Bonizzi	Valentina	Independent Artist	Albania
Borchardt	Bernd	OSCE Presence in Albania	Albania
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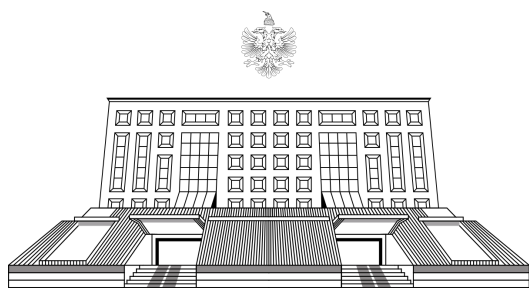


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