



## **Line Drawn 3: Accountability Summit**

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### **Facilitators:**

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### **10:00 Introductions**

Guidelines, Framing, Opening

### **10:30 Experiences of Accountability**

How we experience accountability in our daily lives & when we see it as effective

### **10:50 Accountability in our Histories**

*11:20 Break*

### **11:35 Identifying Our Needs**

### **12:00 Restorative Justice Models**

*1:00 Lunch*

### **2:00 Restorative Justice Scenarios**

### **2:30 Accountability Values & Practices Exercise**

*3:30 Break*

### **3:45 Review and discuss values and practices identified by the group**

### **4:30 Next Steps & Closing**



## LINE DRAWN ACCOUNTABILITY SUMMIT

### Some Ways to Think about Accountability

- A consequence
- Repairing harm or taking responsibility for harm
- Preventing future harm or facilitating healing by supporting a survivor's choice about future interactions with a person who has caused harm
- A way for a community to prevent future harm by changing the conditions in which past harm was caused
- Social pressure that effectively motivates people to align their actions with a community's values & expectations
- Ways of supporting a survivor in identifying their needs and addressing them as a community
- A recognition that people who cause harm and complicated, human and capable of growing. A process of helping people who have caused harm learn how their actions impacted others and what they can do differently in the future.
- Taking responsibility

### ***Survivor Centered Restorative Justice Models***

Victim-Offender Mediation	Victim-offender mediation involves a face-to-face meeting between a victim and an offender in the presence of a trained mediator. The goals of victim-offender mediation are to empower victims, hold offenders accountable, and come to an agreement over reparation. The interactive process is seen as the most important element of victim offender mediation: This dialogue addresses emotional and informational needs of victims that are central to both the empowerment of the victims and the development of victim empathy in the offenders, which can help to prevent criminal behavior in the future.
Community Conferencing	a trained facilitator engages family members, friends, justice officials, and service providers in a dialogue. The goals of the conferences are to empower victims, hold offenders accountable, and come to an agreement over amends, but community members play important roles in this process. As one restorative justice trainer emphasizes, "The community is responsible for rallying around victims, facilitating responsible resolutions to harmful behavior, supporting offenders in making amends, establishing appropriate norms of behavior for all members and addressing underlying causes of harmful behavior"
Peacemaking Circle	This community-based process is drawn from indigenous cultures in Canada and the United States (Stuart, 1997). Peacemaking circles have goals that are similar to the first two practices, and as in conferencing, the role of community members in the dialogue is essential. The process, however, is more complex. A circle that involves a victim and an offender may be the outcome of separate circles previously held for the victim and for the offender. Another circle may be held to create an appropriate sentence.

### ***Core Principles of Restorative Justice***

Inclusion	Full participation of all parties - victims, offenders, community members
Encounter	High value on the victim/offender encounter (direct or indirect)
Amends	Repair the harm done by crime (apology, changed behavior, restitution, generosity)
Re-integration	High value on the re-integration of the victim and the offender within the community (decrease stigmatization)

**Restorative Justice** is a theory of justice that emphasizes repairing the harm caused by criminal behavior. It is best accomplished through cooperative processes that allow all willing stakeholders to meet, although other approaches are available when that is impossible. This can lead to transformation of people, relationships and communities.

The foundational principles of restorative justice have been summarized as follows:

- ~ Crime causes harm and justice should focus on repairing that harm.
- ~ The people most affected by the crime should be able to participate in its resolution.
- ~ The responsibility of the government is to maintain order and of the community to build peace.

Circles are found in the Native American cultures of the United States and Canada, and are used there for many purposes. Their adaptation to the criminal justice system developed in the 1980s as First Nations peoples of the Yukon and local justice officials attempted to build closer ties between the community and the formal justice system. In 1991, Judge Barry Stuart of the Yukon Territorial Court introduced the sentencing circle as a means of sharing the justice process with the community.

One of the best-known uses of the sentencing circle is the Hollow Water First Nations Community Holistic Healing Circle. Community members used circles to deal with the high level of alcoholism in Hollow Water. In the safety of those circles, many began to disclose experiences with sexual abuse. This led to development of healing circles as a way of dealing with the harm created by the offender, of healing the victim and of restoring the community. excerpted from The Centre for Justice & Reconciliation ([restorativejustice.org](http://restorativejustice.org))