

Evaluations Management Response, Summary & Lessons Worksheet:

Management Response

Evaluation name: Evaluation of Restorative Justice experiences

Evaluation Type: progress evaluation (mid-term) of three restorative justice experiences

Responsible Unit for Key action: Social Policies, Public Security and Justice Unit/UNDP Brazil

Key action Time frame. From : January 2006 To: December 2006

Status of Key action: Initiated

Issues and recommendations: (see examples bellow)

Issue: From evaluation report or management discussion	Recommendation: From evaluation report or management discussion	Management Response Agree/Disagree/Pending (if need explain and detail steps and strategy)
Support to victims	Create a service to support victims of conflicts resolved through restorative justice mechanisms	Pending. The coordinators of the three restorative justice experiences evaluated agree on the importance of this measure, but enough resources (human, financial, material) are not available at the moment to install it.
Preparation to restorative meetings	To enlarge the time dedicated to preparation for restorative meetings	Agree. The coordinators of the three restorative justice experiences evaluated agree with this measures and the preparation for restorative justice meetings will be enhanced during 2006.
Data collection and analysis	To establish a continuous routine of data collection and analysis in relation to the restorative justice sessions	Agree. Two of the three experiences have already implemented a data collection and analysis routine.

Summary & Lessons learned

Summary: (can write information down or attach document to be uploaded to system)

The Brazilian criminal and prison systems are facing a crisis. It can be realized through the perception that the state answers to crime are becoming harder, but this is not reflecting on the reduction of violence and on the social pacification.

The “Restorative Justice” - that can be understood as the application of mediation and negotiation methods in resolving criminal conflicts, through the inclusion of the victim and the community in the penal process – is a new criminal paradigm that converges with what the doctrine used to call “integration model”. This model of state reaction to crimes puts its focus not only in the society or in the criminal, but it intends to conciliate the interests and expectations of all the parts involved in the criminal problem, by through the pacification of the social relation that has caused it. This process aims at

creating a transformative perspective, by the restoration of all the broken relations, with positive results for all the parts involved.

This evaluation has analyzed the implementation process of three experiences experienced of restorative justice developed in the country since March 2005, making recommendations for the improvement of its performance.

Lessons learned: (please write information down to be copied to the ERC system – do not attach document)

The restorative justice principles are an innovative method to administer interpersonal controversies. In Brazil, three pilot experiences were implemented in 2005. This evaluation report aimed at analyzing the progress of this experiences, identifying good measures already adopted and gaps to be overcome.

Concerning the evaluation process, due to the pilot character of the experiences evaluated, it was an interesting opportunity to collect elements to improve its design and implementation methods. However, the coordinators of the three experiences evaluated did not fully agree on the institution selected to conduct the evaluation. UNDP decided to keep the institution initially selected, understanding that it would offer more transparency to the process (the institution selected was external to the process of implementation and, in this sense, could develop its analysis more impartially).

For this reason, the coordinators of the three experiences evaluated have, initially, created a barrier to the implementation of the results and recommendations of the evaluation report. However, after some discussion sessions, they have agreed with most of the recommendations. Another reason for this difficulty in developing an evaluation can also be associated to the closeness of the judiciary power in the country, which is not used to external evaluations.

A new evaluation of these three experiences is planned for the beginning of 2007. And, at this time, the institution/person which will conduct the evaluation will be chosen collectively.