



National Council of Churches Assembly Roundtable:

Performance Appraisal Frameworks for clergy and church workers





Overview - Recommendations

Recommendations in Volume 16 (Religious Institutions) of the Final Report:

- Anglican Church 5 recommendations*
- Catholic Church 21 recommendations*
- Jehovah's Witness organisation 3 recommendations
- Jewish institutions 1 recommendation
- All religious institutions in Australia 28 recommendations

* some recommendations overlap with the recommendations to all religious institutions in Australia and specify a national mandatory policy





Overview - Recommendations

Subject matter of recommendations applicable to all religious institutions in Australia:

- Child Safe Standards 4 recommendations*
- Screening and Related Training 4 recommendations
- Training and Professional Development 4 recommendations
- Advice and Accountability 11 recommendations
- Regulatory Engagement 3 recommendations
- Handling Complaints 6 recommendations
- Discipline 4 recommendations
- * excluding repeated recommendations





Key recommendation for Theological Education

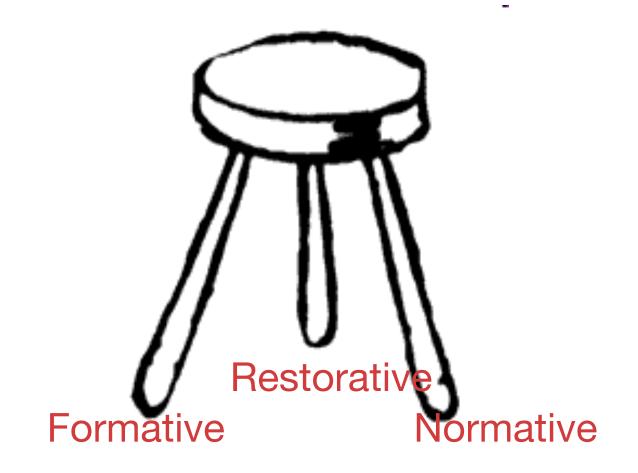
Recommendation 16.45

Consistent with Child Safe Standard 5, each religious institution should ensure that all people in religious or pastoral ministry, including religious leaders, *have professional supervision with a trained professional or pastoral supervisor* who has a *degree of independence from the institution within which the person is in ministry*.





Three tasks of Supervision







What's the difference?

- Supervision
- mentoring
- C coaching
- spiritual direction
- **C** counselling
- pastoral care





A distinct task of Supervision: normative

Normative = dealing with administrative, managerial, boundary and ethical issues.

- Dealing with matters of the supervisee being safe to work.
- Are there issues of competency to address?
- What policies and procedures need to be introduced?
- Consideration of codes of ethics are they being breached?
- Are the boundaries of the supervisee's and supervisor's roles clear?
- Can the supervisor challenge the supervisee regarding boundary violations?

Leach, J. and Patterson, M. Pastoral Supervision – A Handbook. SCM Press: London, 2009.





Educative task of Supervision: formative

Formative: an educative process

- guidance on handling difficult situation
- teaching about various aspects of the work
- skill development
- developing self awareness
- introducing new areas of knowledge
- suggesting different perspectives
- encouraging growth and change
- rehearsing new strategies or roles

Leach, J. and Patterson, M. *Pastoral Supervision – A Handbook*. SCM Press: London, 2009.





Supportive task of Supervision: restorative

Restorative = a supportive role

- Active listening and encouragement
- Feedback
- Opportunity for discharging feelings
- Helping to connect with their vision or vocation
- Assisting with recovering "aspects of self" that have got lost in the work i.e. being able to be themselves in their work role.
- Recharging energy
- Sharing ideas and creative play.

Leach, J. and Patterson, M. *Pastoral Supervision – A Handbook*. SCM Press: London, 2009.





Key recommendations for Theological Roundtable

Recommendation 16.44

Consistent with Child Safe Standard 5, each religious institution should ensure that all people in religious or pastoral ministry, including religious leaders, are *subject to effective management and oversight and undertake annual performance appraisals*.





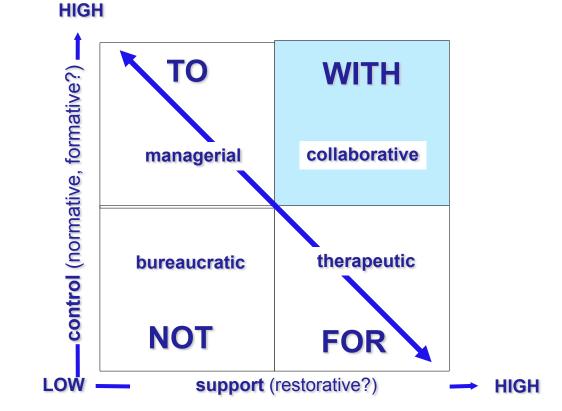
A restorative framework for appraisals







Which Supervision Framework for Staff Appraisals?



Adapted by Paul McCold and Ted Wachtel from Glaser, 1969.





Canberra Restorative Community





Restorative framework: organisational perspectives

David B Moore's vision for *effective* restorative conversations:

Demonstrate:

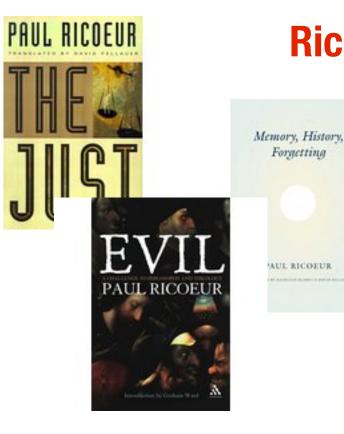
- the importance of fair process
- the incorporation of genuine dialogue



Moore, David B. And John M. Mcdonald. *Transforming Conflict in Workplaces and Other Communities*. Bondi: Transformative Justice Australia, 2000.







Ricoeur's challenge

abandoning the kind of **discernment** and **judgment** necessary for enacting justice

Ricoeur, Paul. *The Just*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000. *Evil: A Challenge to Philosophy and Theology*. Translated by John Bowden. London: Continuum, 2004. *Memory, History, Forgetting*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2004.





Restorative framework: therapeutic perspectives Everett Worthington III's vision for *healing* (restorative) conversations:

Five steps contained in the acronym R-E-A-C-H:

Recall the hurt Empathise, Altruistic gift of forgiveness, Commit publicly to forgive Hold on to forgiveness.

Worthington, Everett L.

Forgiving and Reconciling: Bridges to Wholeness and Hope. Downers Grove: IVP, 2003

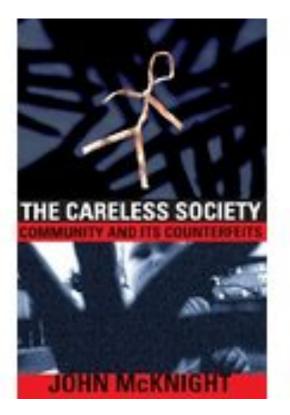
The Power of Forgiving. Philadelphia: Templeton Foundation Press, 2005.

A Just Forgiveness: Responsible Healing without Excusing Injustice. Downers Grove: IVP, 2009.





McKnight's challenge



the ideology of 'allopathic' therapies that effectively:

- i. disperse community,
- ii. isolate the afflicted
- iii. *call on the spirit of expert intervention*

McKnight, John. The Careless Society : Community and Its Counterfeits. New York: BasicBooks, 1995.

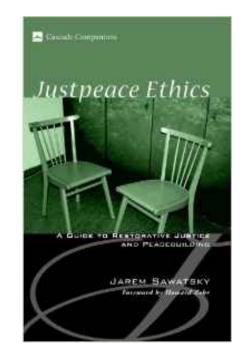




Restorative framework: ethical perspectives

Jarem Sawatsky's vision for *justpeace* (restorative) conversation:

- 1. honest about the tensions and complexity required to build harmonious relationships.
- 2. correctly notes that restorative frameworks involve a credible way of life and not just a program to be implemented

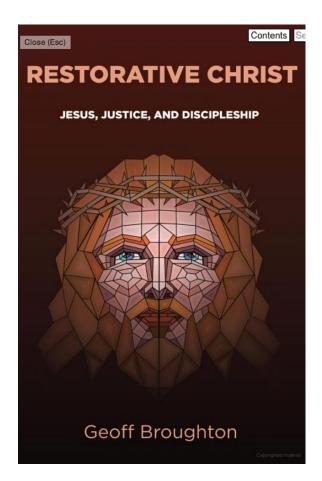


Sawatsky, Jarem T. Justpeace Ethics: A Guide to Restorative Justice and Peacebuilding. Cascade Books, 2008.





Broughton's challenge



hesitancy in drawing on theological reflection or centuries of faithful Christian practice for the deep roots of restorative frameworks only serves to undermine ethical / principle-based approaches

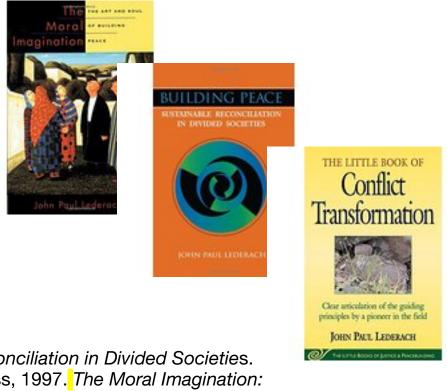




Restorative frameworks: conflict-resolution perspectives

John Paul Lederach's vision for *reconciled (restorative)* conversation:

- 1. Restorative (reconciliatory) frameworks require concrete, social (public) places (i.e they don't happen in a vacuum).
- 2. The critical role of 'middlerange' leaders and actors



Lederach, John Paul. *Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies*. Washington, D.C.: United States Institute of Peace Press, 1997. *The Moral Imagination: The Art and Soul of Building Peace*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010.



Encountering the risen Jesus: a restorative framework (from the Emmaus Road to the road to Damascus)

The risen Jesus, 2 disciples and prophetic dialogue

- 1. Disappointment (24:13-14)
- 2. A pastoral conversation (24:14-19a)
- 3. A prophetic conversation (24:19b-27)
- 4. Revelation
- 5. Community (24:28-34)

The risen Jesus, Paul and restorative justice

- 1. Wrongdoing (8:1-3; 9:1-2)
- 2. The Offender (9:3-4)
- 3. The Victim (9:4)
- 4. Reconciliation
- 5. Restitution (9:5-30)



Encountering the risen Jesus: a restorative framework The risen Jesus and Peter on the beach

- 1. Remembering poor performance and failure, *rightly* (21:4)
- 2. Interrogating poor performance and failure, *rigorously* (21:15-17)
- 3. Reconciling poor performance and failure, *restoratively* (21:18-19)





Restorative framework for Performance Appraisal

Both aspects of 'affirming' and 'challenging' are vital.

Appraisals which merely *affirm the performance of the clergyperson/worker* will further erode the witness of the Church - diminishing its salt and light

Appraisals which merely *challenge the performance of the clergyperson/worker can* discourage the mission and ministry of the Church - quenching its life and spirit.

Restorative frameworks discern how best to

to remember, interrogate and restore!