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EDITORIAL

**What if, despite all efforts, the adoption does not succeed? **

*A major fear, if not the greatest, of all those affected by an adoption and those involved in the process is that the adoption fails to create an attachment and that, despite the efforts provided by all, an assessment of the child's situation may conclude that his separation from the adoptive family is in his best interests. How could these situations be prevented and responded to?*

**D**espite the strong concerns felt by professionals and families in relation to potential adoption breakdowns, the issue has only been addressed and explored to a limited extent. Furthermore, it has become evident that countries of origin feel particularly concerned by these possibilities in the context of intercountry

adoptions, and question the roles, which may be played by the authorities in both countries. Thus, the ISS/IRC hereby wishes to raise some possible mechanisms of prevention and response to such situations.

## **Preparation and monitoring are prevention to disruption**

As stated repeatedly, the selection in accordance with set criteria as well as the preparation of prospective adoptive parents and that of adoptable children is a key factor in the success of an adoption. Indeed, where both parties are properly informed of the process and its implications, feel supported in addressing any potential difficulties of attachment or behaviour, and have been provided with a forum of reflection and discussion prior to the adoption, they will be able to deal much better with any challenges they may encounter and will know where to turn to, if and as soon as these arise.

The establishment of post-adoption support programmes and services play an important role in responding to these early concerns and in preparing the adoptive family for a positive development of the parent-child relationship. These are, of course, complementary to, and should be incorporated into, the administrative process of professional and quality monitoring of the adoption by the authorities (or accredited bodies) of the receiving country, which should identify any issues of concern in the adoptive relationship in its earliest stages and provide an adequate follow-up and response to these. Together, these should provide an environment of support to the adoptive family and prevent any serious difficulties from developing.

Throughout this process, close communication between the social services of the receiving country and the authorities of the country of origin, as well as indirectly with the former care providers, may result in positive outcomes, given that the latter may provide additional information which offers answers to questions arising from the child's particular behaviours, habits or values. For example, a child presenting a particular behaviour in specific situations may be explained by the fact that these situations were particularly traumatic in the child's past. If close communication enables the provision of such explanations, the problem may be addressed more easily and efficiently.

## **Mechanisms of response: the role of child protection services**

Where, despite the provision of support, advice, counselling and other services, the child protection authorities undertaking the follow-up of the adoption identify serious concerns for the child's well-being, these are responsible for responding to the situation. Indeed, once the child has been adopted in the receiving country, he falls under the jurisdiction of the authorities of

the receiving State, which therefore become responsible for his well-being.

Thus, child protection services ought to address and respond to the difficulties experienced by these families and children in accordance with the general principles of child protection : search for additional support and for subsequent alternatives which take account of the child's needs and best interests, and in particular of this new traumatic experience. Although it is usually strongly recommended to search for family-type and permanent solutions for children in need of alternative care – including a new adoption placement, the breakdown of an adoption may also call for a reconsideration of these principles in this particular situation, given that it raises issues as to the true appropriateness of a family and permanent environment for the child's well-being and needs.

In the case of children with special characteristics and an already very traumatic past which has resulted in a lack of trust or confusion of roles (abuse, multiple placements, etc), the adoption may have indeed not be able to truly respond to the child's needs, best interests and wishes. For example, an older child who has lived in an institution for a long period, and despite wishing to have a family, may not be able to adapt to such an environment, and would rather benefit from living in semi-independent living arrangements or under a rather temporary measure such as foster care. The individual situation of each child and the particular factors leading to the difficulties in maintaining a long-term placement and to the breakdown of the adoption will determine the form of alternative care best suited to respond to the child's needs and best interests.

## **The role of the country of origin in the provision of alternative care**

Although the authorities of the receiving country will be responsible for the care of the child who has experienced an adoption breakdown, these might consider consulting the authorities of the country of origin, depending on the factors and the potential solutions to this breakdown. Indeed, where the assessment of the child may raise the possibility of him benefiting from a return to his country or closer contacts with his relatives or friends – i.e. where the child expresses this wish – the authorities of the receiving country may consult the services of the country of origin on the opportunities for providing the child with such care or contacts.

However, these situations are very rare and such solutions could only be considered where the country of origin has the ability to provide the child with appropriate alternative care, which would adequately respond to his needs, best interests and wishes, or can play an active role in doing so.

In brief, decisions on the subsequent care of children who have suffered from an adoption breakdown must take particular account of this traumatic experience in order to ensure that these children's needs and wishes are adequately responded to. However, it is worth reiterating once more that the prevention of such instances remains a major challenge and that important efforts should be drawn to mechanisms of support to adopters and

adoptees during the pre-adoption and post-adoption process.

The ISS/IRC team

*Suggested readings:* Hedi Argent and Jeffrey Coleman *Dealing with disruption*, BAAF, 2006; Nina Biehal *Working with adolescents – Supporting families, preventing breakdown*, BAAF, 2005; Jolanda Galli and Francesco Viero *El fracaso en la adopción: Prevención y reparación*, Colección Acebo, 2007; *Adoption disruption and dissolution*, Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2004; *What's working for children: A policy study of adoption stability and termination*, Evan B. Donaldson Adoption Institute, 2004; Gail Valdez and J Regis McNamara 'Matching to prevent adoption disruption' in *Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal*, Vol. 11, N° 5, October 1994; *Periódico de la adopción*, N° 49 de septiembre de 2007 (Adoptantis).

#### IRC NEWS

- **Project on distance training and exchange of experiences – New Fact Sheets on the ISS/IRC website:** Two new training Fact Sheets (N° 45 and 46) have been issued. They address issues relating to the preparation of the child and the prospective adoptive parents in intercountry adoption and for the intercountry adoption order. These are available from the ISS/IRC website: [http://www.iss-ssi.org/Resource\\_Centre/Tronc\\_DI/tronc\\_di\\_fic.html](http://www.iss-ssi.org/Resource_Centre/Tronc_DI/tronc_di_fic.html).

#### ACTORS IN MATTERS OF ADOPTION

Source: Permanent Bureau of The Hague Conference: [http://hcch.e-vision.nl/index\\_en.php?act=conventions.authorities&cid=69](http://hcch.e-vision.nl/index_en.php?act=conventions.authorities&cid=69).

- **Andorra:** This country has updated the contact details of its Central Authority and has appointed its accredited bodies.
- **Georgia:** This country has updated the contact details of its Central Authority.
- **Portugal:** This country has amended the contact details of its Central and Competent Authorities.

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#### INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS ON THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN DEPRIVED OF A FAMILY

### REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA: This State has recently acceded to the 1980, 1993 and 1996 Hague Conventions

*This country has acceded to these important Conventions for the protection of children on 3 March of this year.*

**T**he Republic of Armenia has made a significant sign in the protection of the rights of its children. On 3 March of this year, it acceded to three Hague Conventions relating to this issue: the 1980 Convention on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, that of 1993 on the Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption, and that of 1996 on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in respect of Parental Responsibility and measures

for the Protection of Children. The latter will enter into force in Armenia on 1 May 2008, while the remaining two have already been in force since 1 June 2007. It is worth mentioning that the country must still name its Central Authorities. With this recent accession, the HC-1980 currently has 80 States parties, the HC-1993 has 74 of them, and the HC-1996 only 15.

Source: The Hague Conference on Private International Law, [http://hcch.e-vision.nl/index\\_en.php?act=conventions.listing](http://hcch.e-vision.nl/index_en.php?act=conventions.listing).

## DEINSTITUTIONALISATION: A guide to good practice for the transformation of children's services

*The purpose of this manual is to assist policy makers and practitioners in the transformation of the institutional care system.*

An important study carried out by Georgette Mulheir, from Hope and Homes for Children, and Kevin Browne from the University of Liverpool, in association with other professionals, reveals the harmful effects of institutionalisation upon children. The purpose of this document is to provide a guide, which could be useful to policy makers, practitioners and other individuals throughout, and which would help them to transform the system of institutional care into a system based on family and community support.

According to information provided by UNICEF, it is estimated that, in 2002, there were 1,120,800 children in public care in 27 of the Central and Eastern Europe, Community of Independent States and Baltic countries, with approximately 605,000 (54%) of them in residential facilities (UNICEF Social Monitor, 2004).

According to the study by Georgette Mulheir and Kevin Browne, deinstitutionalisation should be promoted, given that it is a poor form of care from a qualitative perspective, while also highly costly when compared to community-based prevention, family support systems and substitute families. Thus, this study suggests a change of mentality and the transformation of children's services through the use of a guide of good practice.

### Suggested initial steps

The first necessary step to begin the transformation is the development of a strategic plan. Its aim is to avoid possible disruption and the use of finances, time and resources in an efficient manner. The next step in changing the system is to assess the needs at regional and country level. This assessment is essential for the analysis of the areas of needs and for establishing priorities for the major problems in the country. An inventory of the existing services is also recommended, in order to avoid duplication. In this context, it is suggested to produce a resource map to demonstrate where services exist in the region and to indicate where the gaps may be. Another important phase, which is mentioned and should be part of the process, is the individual evaluation of the

children. This evaluation should be undertaken in order to decide upon the best placement for the child, and to avoid traumatic and multiple changes, which could cause negative effects on the child's development. This research presents a model for such an individual assessment. This tool is provided by the UK's Framework for the Assessment of Children in need and their families.

### The implementation of prevention services: A necessary tool for the improvement of the system

The implementation of effective prevention services is suggested by this study, and considered as an essential tool for the transformation process. According to the researchers, the implementation of prevention services is not costly and is in fact highly cost-effective. Some types of prevention services are also suggested, such as hospital-based social workers; day centres; family planning services; mother and baby units; primary health care; decentralised special needs education; crisis intervention services; material support; resource networks; emergency reception services; counselling services, and parent support groups.

### READING SUGGESTIONS



**L'adoption: Quelles sont les réalités de l'adoption ? Sa place en lien avec les évolutions de la parentalité ? Son devenir institutionnel ? Surtout : quels sont les enfants pour qui l'adoption peut être pensée ?** [Adoption : What are the realities of adoption ? Its place in relation to the evolution of parenthood ? Its institutional future ? Particularly, who are the children for whom adoption may be considered ?], Claire GORE, Paris, Armand Colin, 2007.

Born from the experience of Claire Gore, Clinician Psychologist and Doctor in Psychology with important experience in matters of adoption, this publication offers an overview of domestic and intercountry adoption and of its specific issues. In particular, a reflection on the concept of adoptability, and the criteria chosen by the various countries carrying out adoptions, has been suggested. The publication by Claire Gore focuses on the child and is aimed at childhood professionals, at adoptive parents, and at those who are considering becoming adopters, as well as at all those interested in the evolution of filiation, of parenthood and of the family.



These are examples of services, which could be made available and practiced by Governments.

### **Necessary arrangements to enable the deinstitutionalisation process**

The deinstitutionalisation process entails the necessary planning process for the transfer of resources. According to the study, deinstitutionalisation implies transferring resources from large centralised institutions to a wide range of specialised services. The study suggests ways to make this transformation, such as assessing the current available resources, undertaking a financial projection of future operational costs and of capital investment, planning the use of the building, which would remain empty after the transformation (re-using the building to offer day centres, community health and social services, state housing).

### **Importance of the preparation of the child and the staff for the change: A suggestion of planning programme**

In order for the transformation of the system to succeed, it is very important to prepare the child and the staff for the change. The guide provides a preparation programme plan for children and a model for the restructuring of staff. These tools may be very useful to social workers and to the team involved in the process of deinstitutionalisation. Finally, it may also be needed in order to implement monitoring and

evaluation services, aimed at ascertaining whether the children are safe and well taken care of in their new placement.

The model detailed in this manual could be summarised in the following ten key steps: awareness-raising (reasons for closing/transforming institutions); management of the process (ensuring appropriate implementation of the project); analysis at the country/regional level (assessment); analysis at the institution level; design of alternative services; planning of the transfer of financial, human and capital resources; preparation for the transfer of the children; preparation and move of staff; logistics; monitoring and evaluation of the process.

Children who are living in institutions will be the first beneficiaries of this change. The deinstitutionalisation process is not an easy mission, but this manual provides important tools for the practitioners to initiate this proceedings.

*Sources:* Georgette Mulheir and Kevin Browne. *De-institutionalising and transforming children's services. A guide to good practice*, United Kingdom, 2007, available at: [www.crin.org/bcn/details.asp?id=14095&themeID=1003&topicID=1023](http://www.crin.org/bcn/details.asp?id=14095&themeID=1003&topicID=1023); Department of Health (United Kingdom) *Framework for the Assessment of Children in Need and Their Families*, London, 2000: [www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH\\_4008144](http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4008144).

## **LESOTHO: Suspension of all domestic and intercountry adoptions**

*According to the U.S. Department of State, the suspension is effective since 4 June.*

**A**ccording to the U.S. Department of State, the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho suspended all domestic and intercountry adoptions since 4 June 2007, due to, as yet unsubstantiated, reports of trafficking or abuse of adopted Basotho children. As far as is known to the ISS/IRC, the country plans to convene a Commission of Inquiry to investigate alleged reports of trafficking as they relate to adoptions.

Currently, the ISS/IRC is not aware, whether or not the pending adoption files are affected by the suspension, and what will happen to them. It will provide updated information in a forthcoming Monthly Review, as further details become available.

*Source:* U.S. Department of State, [www.travel.state.gov/family/adoption/country/country\\_369.html#](http://www.travel.state.gov/family/adoption/country/country_369.html#).

## UNACCOMPANIED MINORS: On which basis should the most suitable permanent protection measure be decided? 🏠

*This decision must take account of the fundamental child protection principles and be adapted to the more specific needs of unaccompanied minors. It involves, among other issues, gathering information relating to the child and to the family and social conditions in his country of origin.*

**A** determination of what is in the best interests of the child requires a clear and comprehensive assessment of the child’s identity, including her or his nationality, upbringing, ethnic, cultural and linguistic background, particular vulnerabilities and protection needs.’ These suggestions of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, in its General Comment on the treatment of unaccompanied children, reflect the respect for the unaccompanied minor’s best interests in the determination of a permanent life project. This stage comes when the first protection measures have already been undertaken (see Monthly Review N° 8/2007). Similarly to any other child, it must take into account the fundamental and general child protection principles, and be adapted to the more specific needs of unaccompanied minors. Furthermore, it involves gathering information relating to the child and to the family and social conditions in his country of origin, enabling the choice of the most suitable solution amongst the range of available opportunities.

### Determination of the unaccompanied minor’s life project: Principles to respect

It is important that the total procedure be carried out as promptly as possible in order to privilege the continuity of the child’s

development and to spare him additional stress. Although practical difficulties – obtaining documents, locating the family – regularly slow down the process, adequate provisions should be considered and implemented, in order not to leave the child in a state of indecisiveness for too long.

Thus, it is fundamental that inter-State and inter-agency cooperation and coordination

THE INVOLVEMENT OF ISS-ITALY IN THE CASE OF ROSIE*
<p>Rosie arrived in Italy at the age of 12, within the framework of a sporting event organised by her country, Bangladesh. During her stay, she received a call from her mother, who recommended that she contact a fellow citizen, who could look after her in Italy. The latter, a little scared by this mission, took Rosie to the police, who then informed the judicial authorities. The latter placed the girl in a reception centre for minors. However, soon after, Rosie repeatedly expressed the wish to return to her country, despite her family’s difficult situation – the death of her father and a difficult relationship with her mother’s prospective husband.</p> <p>By then, the Comitato per i minori stranieri [Italian Committee for Foreign Minors] had requested ISS–Italy to carry out a family inquiry in Bangladesh, on the basis of which they would decide upon a life project for the child. The report was based on various contacts and talks with the extended family and Rosie’s school. It reflected that the family conditions met the requirements for a possible return of the child to her family and her socio-cultural environment, as well as a certain degree of disappointment and shame felt by the family and the school for having let Rosie escape from their protection.</p> <p>In the event of the girl’s return, ISS-Italy insisted on the implementation of an adequate follow-up. In the event of Rosie’s integration in the receiving country, the Bengali Correspondent should remain informed of developments in this case.</p> <p>*Fictive name</p>

mechanisms be established to locate the child’s family, to identify the competent authorities, to facilitate an exchange of information, etc. The 1996 Hague Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children could inspire the creation of such mechanisms. Its ratification by

involved States would favour the establishment of a global framework for the coordination of legislative, judicial and administrative systems for the various international protection cases of children who cross national borders. Nonetheless, for such a cooperation to be effective, it is important for Western countries to acknowledge that not all migrant children will return to their country of origin. This principle has, once again, been reiterated by the President of the European Committee on Migration of the Council of Europe, Michel Villan,

at the regional conference on unaccompanied minors, held in Malaga.

Another basic principle in determining the life project of the unaccompanied minor is his participation and involvement in all decisions concerning him. The child must, therefore, be able to freely express his wishes in relation to his permanent life project, and to trust that these will be taken into consideration by the professionals who surround him. With this aim in view, the latter must benefit from training, which allows them to approach the child in an adequate manner, and to establish a relationship of trust with him, which respects his cultural and linguistic origins.

### **Determination of the unaccompanied minor's life project: Information to be gathered**

The above-mentioned issues will also enable professionals to gather information about the child and his family situation; these are essential for the determination of his life project. Thus, as a matter of priority, it is important to obtain from the child information, which enables the tracing of his family, in order to carry out a social study and to re-establish contact. It is often at this stage that the International Social Service's (ISS) network's involvement is requested (see box above). As reported by ISS-USA, the drafted report must allow, in particular, for the assessment of the following issues: the situation of the family, as well as the latter's opinion about the child and his life project; the reasons for the separation; the child's level of safety in his country of origin (socio-economic conditions, risks of exploitation, conflicts, natural disasters); the opportunities for alternative care in the country of origin, etc.

At the same time, a similar inquiry must have been undertaken, by the child protection social services in the receiving country, in relation to the child. In this context, it is unfortunate that, in some countries, this task is allocated to the immigration services, or, exclusively, to the judicial authorities. The child's study should, in particular, take account of the length of the child's stay in the receiving country, the extent of his integration, his legal, medical and psychological situation and his wishes.

It is worth highlighting that the more detailed and professional these reports, the greater the chances for the decided solution to respect the best interests of the child.

### **Determination of the unaccompanied minor's life project: Available options**

The available options are varied: the child's return to the biological, extended or a substitute family in his country of origin; the child's integration in the receiving country with a member of his extended family, with his family of origin via family reunion measures, in a foster family or in a collective home. Besides these two social studies, criteria of continuity in the unaccompanied minor's education and ethnic, religious, cultural and linguistic environment must guide the selection of his protection measure. It is also advisable to take into account the degree of kinship between the child and the involved family members.

Only a solution taking account of the totality of the above-mentioned issues and principles enables to guarantee respect for the child's best interests. The implementation of this solution in the receiving country, or the country of origin, calls for other provisions, which will be detailed in our two forthcoming articles.

Sources : Committee on the Rights of the Child *General Comment N° 6 (2005): Treatment of unaccompanied and separated children outside their country of origin*, CRC/GC/2005/6, 1 September 2005 ([http://www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/532769d21fcd8302c1257020002b65d9/\\$FILE/G0543805.pdf](http://www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/532769d21fcd8302c1257020002b65d9/$FILE/G0543805.pdf)); Council of Europe *Recommendation CM/Rec(2007)9 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on life projects for unaccompanied migrant minors*, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 12 July 2007 at the 1002nd meeting of the Ministers' Deputies (<https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=1164769&Site=CM&BackColorInternet=9999CC&BackColorIntranet=FFBB55&BackColorLogged=FFAC75>); Howard Davidson and Julie Gilbert Rosicky *Overcoming governments' Obstacles to the Proper Care and Custody of Unaccompanied and Separated Alien Minors*, ISS-USA (<http://www.iss-usa.org>), ISS-Italy (<http://www.serviziosocialeinternazionale.org>); Michel Villan, President of the European Committee on Migration of the Council of Europe, *La nécessaire collaboration entre pays de destination et pays d'origine pour une meilleure gestion des migrations* [The necessary collaboration between receiving countries and countries of origin for the better management of migration] ([www.coe.int/t/f/coh%E9sion%20sociale/migrations/Source/MG-RCONF\\_2005\\_18\\_Intervention\\_Villan\\_fr.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/f/coh%E9sion%20sociale/migrations/Source/MG-RCONF_2005_18_Intervention_Villan_fr.pdf)), MG-RCONF (2005) 18, 28 November 2005, presented at the Regional Conference on «Migration of unaccompanied minors: Acting in the best interests of the child», Torremolinos, Málaga, Spain, 27-28 October 2005 ([http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/migration/Regional\\_Conferences/Malaga\\_Conf\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/migration/Regional_Conferences/Malaga_Conf_en.asp)); *Internal ISS Manual*, ISS General Secretariat, Casework Division, Geneva, 2000, 76 pp.

## FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, SYMPOSIA AND COURSES

- **France:** Journées internationales d'études d'Enfance et Partage: *Ethique et protection de l'enfance : un engagement collectif* [Enfance et Partage's International Days of Study: Ethics and child protection: A collective commitment], 20-21 November 2007, Paris. This event will bring together practitioners and experts from different countries and professional environments. They will share their opinions and their experiences about ethical issues regularly dealt with in their practice. In particular, they will address the following topics: media and childhood at risk, interdisciplinary communication and professional secrecy, children both as aggressors and victims, support to the minor in cases of parental failure. Information and contact: [www.colloque.enfance-et-partage.org](http://www.colloque.enfance-et-partage.org), Claudine Tanguy, [colloque@enfance-et-partage.org](mailto:colloque@enfance-et-partage.org), +33 1 55 25 65 65.
- **Portugal:** *XI<sup>th</sup> ISPCAN European Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect*, organised by the International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN) and the Association of Women Against Violence (AMCV), 18-21 November 2007, Lisbon. Three main questions are in the front line of this conference: 1. Can we stop child abuse and neglect? 2. What can we learn from survivors and their family members? 3. Are current models of intervention and prevention working? Registration is open to all professionals involved in the field of child abuse and neglect. Information and contacts: ISPCAN Secretariat: +1 630 876 6913, [ispcan@ispcan.org](mailto:ispcan@ispcan.org), [www.ispcan.org](http://www.ispcan.org); AMCV secretariat: +351 213 802 162, [euroconf2007@mail.telepac.pt](mailto:euroconf2007@mail.telepac.pt).
- **Spain:** *III Congreso Mundial sobre los derechos de las niñas, niños y adolescentes* [III World Congress on Children and Adolescents' Rights], 14-19 November 2007, Barcelona. This congress will give a voice to children and is aimed at analysing and offering solutions to the concerns and issues relating to children and adolescents' rights. Its ultimate goal is to set guidelines towards achieving a world fit for children. Information and contacts: [www.iiicongresomundialdeinfancia.org/](http://www.iiicongresomundialdeinfancia.org/)
- **United Kingdom:** *Family is best? The future of family and friends care: Research evidence and its implications for policy and practice*, organised by BAAF, 13 november 2007, London. The aims of this symposium is to hear the latest evidence from research on family and friends care, to identify the importance of the long term welfare of children and their carers in family and friends care, to explore the importance of sensitive assessments in making family and friends assessments, to identify the important contributions that family group conferences can make to family and friends placements, to identify the ongoing support needs of carers and the partnership that needs to exist with local children's services. Contact and information: Conference Team, [conference@baaf.org.uk](mailto:conference@baaf.org.uk), +44 20 7421 2637.

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[www.iss-ssi.org/Resource\\_Centre/Resource\\_Center\\_EN/About\\_ISS-IRC/about\\_iss-irc.html](http://www.iss-ssi.org/Resource_Centre/Resource_Center_EN/About_ISS-IRC/about_iss-irc.html). See Activities.

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