

## Regional Monitoring Reports 1993-1999

### ■ Regional Monitoring Report No. 1

#### **“Public Policy and Social Conditions”, 1993**

The human costs of transition in Eastern Europe have been far higher than anticipated, according to the first Regional Monitoring Report. The report warns that neglect of the social aspects of transition would jeopardise not only the futures of individual children and adults, but the entire reform process.

### ■ Regional Monitoring Report No. 2

#### **“Crisis in Mortality, Health and Nutrition”, 1994**

The mortality and health crisis experienced by most Eastern European countries after the fall of communism has not hit the traditionally most vulnerable groups such as children or the elderly. Instead, it has taken its toll on male adults. The report highlights three factors in this phenomenon: widespread poverty, social stress and the erosion of preventive health services.

### ■ Regional Monitoring Report No. 3

#### **“Poverty, Children and Policy: Responses for a Brighter Future”, 1995**

Despite economic progress by 1995, there was no sign that the welfare crisis was over. The third report confirms that children have suffered disproportionately in such areas as childcare, education, protection for adolescents, and poverty. It proposes a series of policy guidelines for a “transition with a human face”.

### ■ Regional Monitoring Report No. 4

#### **“Children at Risk in Central and Eastern Europe: Perils and Promises”, 1997**

The fourth report analyses eight types of risk threatening the 100 million children in the 18 countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Caucasus: poverty, war and dislocation, environmental degradation, deteriorating health services, family breakdown, reduced access to education, risky youth life styles, and juvenile crime. The report also includes an analysis of children in institutions, highlighting the rise in their numbers.

### ■ Regional Monitoring Report No. 5

#### **“Education for All?”, 1998**

This report, which saw the extension of the MONEE project to 27 countries, flags the links between the benefits of education to the individual child and the benefits of education to the development of society. It emphasizes the need for public policy to promote good education for all children and outlines a number of factors contributing to growing inequality in educational systems.

### ■ Regional Monitoring Report No. 6

#### **“Women in Transition”, 1999**

The first comprehensive assessment of the situation of women in Central and Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic States since 1989 finds women facing increasing inequality across the region. Two stark conclusions emerge from the data: conditions for women under communism were not as good as they appeared to be, and those genuine advances that were made under communism are now being undermined.

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