

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the problem of malnutrition. The World Health Organization (WHO) has launched a global strategy to reduce malnutrition. The strategy is based on three pillars: (1) improving the quality of food, (2) increasing the availability of food, and (3) improving the access to food. The WHO is working with governments and other organizations to implement this strategy. The WHO is also working to improve the monitoring and evaluation of malnutrition.

The WHO is also working to improve the understanding of malnutrition. The WHO is conducting research on the causes of malnutrition and the effects of malnutrition on health. The WHO is also working to develop new methods for measuring malnutrition.

The WHO is also working to improve the management of malnutrition. The WHO is developing guidelines for the management of malnutrition. The WHO is also working to improve the training of health care workers in the management of malnutrition.

The WHO is also working to improve the prevention of malnutrition. The WHO is developing strategies for the prevention of malnutrition. The WHO is also working to improve the education of the public about malnutrition.

The WHO is also working to improve the response to malnutrition. The WHO is developing strategies for the response to malnutrition. The WHO is also working to improve the coordination of the response to malnutrition.

The WHO is also working to improve the financing of malnutrition. The WHO is developing strategies for the financing of malnutrition. The WHO is also working to improve the transparency of the financing of malnutrition.

The WHO is also working to improve the accountability of malnutrition. The WHO is developing strategies for the accountability of malnutrition. The WHO is also working to improve the reporting of malnutrition.

The WHO is also working to improve the sustainability of malnutrition. The WHO is developing strategies for the sustainability of malnutrition. The WHO is also working to improve the resilience of malnutrition.

The WHO is also working to improve the equity of malnutrition. The WHO is developing strategies for the equity of malnutrition. The WHO is also working to improve the inclusion of malnutrition.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1 million (Office for National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 300,000 in the same period.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are able to participate in the life of their communities. The strategy is being implemented through a range of measures, including: (1) improving the quality of care in residential care homes; (2) increasing the number of care workers; (3) improving the training of care workers; (4) increasing the number of care workers who are trained in dementia care; (5) increasing the number of care workers who are trained in mental health care; and (6) increasing the number of care workers who are trained in physical health care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for mental health, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that people with mental health problems are able to participate in the life of their communities. The strategy is being implemented through a range of measures, including: (1) improving the quality of care in mental health services; (2) increasing the number of mental health workers; (3) improving the training of mental health workers; (4) increasing the number of mental health workers who are trained in dementia care; (5) increasing the number of mental health workers who are trained in mental health care; and (6) increasing the number of mental health workers who are trained in physical health care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for physical health, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of people with physical health problems. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that people with physical health problems are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that people with physical health problems are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that people with physical health problems are able to participate in the life of their communities. The strategy is being implemented through a range of measures, including: (1) improving the quality of care in physical health services; (2) increasing the number of physical health workers; (3) improving the training of physical health workers; (4) increasing the number of physical health workers who are trained in dementia care; (5) increasing the number of physical health workers who are trained in physical health care; and (6) increasing the number of physical health workers who are trained in mental health care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for social care, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of people with social care needs. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that people with social care needs are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that people with social care needs are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that people with social care needs are able to participate in the life of their communities. The strategy is being implemented through a range of measures, including: (1) improving the quality of care in social care services; (2) increasing the number of social care workers; (3) improving the training of social care workers; (4) increasing the number of social care workers who are trained in dementia care; (5) increasing the number of social care workers who are trained in social care care; and (6) increasing the number of social care workers who are trained in physical health care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for housing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of people with housing needs. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that people with housing needs are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that people with housing needs are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that people with housing needs are able to participate in the life of their communities. The strategy is being implemented through a range of measures, including: (1) improving the quality of care in housing services; (2) increasing the number of housing workers; (3) improving the training of housing workers; (4) increasing the number of housing workers who are trained in dementia care; (5) increasing the number of housing workers who are trained in housing care; and (6) increasing the number of housing workers who are trained in physical health care.

The Department of Health (2000) has also published a strategy for transport, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of people with transport needs. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that people with transport needs are able to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that people with transport needs are able to access the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that people with transport needs are able to participate in the life of their communities. The strategy is being implemented through a range of measures, including: (1) improving the quality of care in transport services; (2) increasing the number of transport workers; (3) improving the training of transport workers; (4) increasing the number of transport workers who are trained in dementia care; (5) increasing the number of transport workers who are trained in transport care; and (6) increasing the number of transport workers who are trained in physical health care.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity. The strategy is being implemented through a number of measures, including: (1) increasing the number of people who are employed or volunteering; (2) improving the quality of care in residential care homes; and (3) increasing the number of people who are receiving home care services.

The Department of Health (2000) also states that the government is committed to ensuring that older people have access to the services and support they need. This includes: (1) ensuring that older people have access to health care services; (2) ensuring that older people have access to social care services; and (3) ensuring that older people have access to housing services. The government is also committed to ensuring that older people are treated with respect and dignity. This includes: (1) ensuring that older people are not discriminated against on the basis of their age; and (2) ensuring that older people are treated as individuals.

The Department of Health (2000) also states that the government is committed to ensuring that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively. This includes: (1) ensuring that older people have the opportunity to live in their own homes; (2) ensuring that older people have the opportunity to participate in community activities; and (3) ensuring that older people have the opportunity to work or volunteer. The government is also committed to ensuring that older people have access to the services and support they need. This includes: (1) ensuring that older people have access to health care services; (2) ensuring that older people have access to social care services; and (3) ensuring that older people have access to housing services.

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