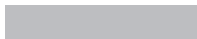


# kaizen print.

A5 Booklet 16pp



**Bleed:** This bleed area extends beyond the edge of your finished artwork. We require bleed to allow for the tolerance of our guillotines (the machine used for cutting your job after printing). If any of your design finishes exactly at the edge of your required finished size, without bleed, when the job is trimmed it can cause unsightly white edges to your finished print. By extending your background colour or image beyond the edge of your finished job the effects of the same deviations are not noticeable. We recommend that elements intended to go to the very edge of your finished job should extend at least 3mm beyond the edge.



**Safe Area:** We recommend you avoid placing any text within the designated safe area. Text placed in this will run too close to the trim line and may be cut off during the cutting of the artwork.



**Trim line:** This dashed line shows the finished size of your artwork. Any elements placed outside this area will be trimmed off.

#### **How to create a print ready PDF:**

File > Save As >  
Format > Adobe PDF (pdf) >  
Adobe PDF Present > PDF/X-1a:2001 >  
Marks and Bleed >  
Select "trim marks" >  
Set all "Bleeds" to 3mm

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 2001).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the increase in the world population. The world population is expected to increase from 6 billion in 1999 to 9 billion by 2050 (United Nations 2000). This increase in population is expected to be due to an increase in the number of people living in developing countries.

Another reason for the increase in undernourishment is the increase in the number of people who are living in poverty. The number of people living in poverty has increased from 1 billion in 1990 to 1.2 billion in 2000 (World Bank 2001). This increase in poverty is expected to be due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of people who are living in developing countries.

There are a number of other factors that contribute to the increase in undernourishment. These include the increase in the number of people who are living in rural areas, the increase in the number of people who are living in arid and semi-arid regions, and the increase in the number of people who are living in conflict zones.

The increase in undernourishment is a serious problem that needs to be addressed. There are a number of ways in which this problem can be addressed, including increasing the number of people who are living in poverty, increasing the number of people who are living in rural areas, and increasing the number of people who are living in arid and semi-arid regions.

One of the most important ways in which this problem can be addressed is by increasing the number of people who are living in poverty. This can be done by increasing the number of people who are employed, by increasing the number of people who are receiving social security benefits, and by increasing the number of people who are receiving food aid.

Another important way in which this problem can be addressed is by increasing the number of people who are living in rural areas. This can be done by increasing the number of people who are employed in agriculture, by increasing the number of people who are receiving agricultural extension services, and by increasing the number of people who are receiving rural extension services.

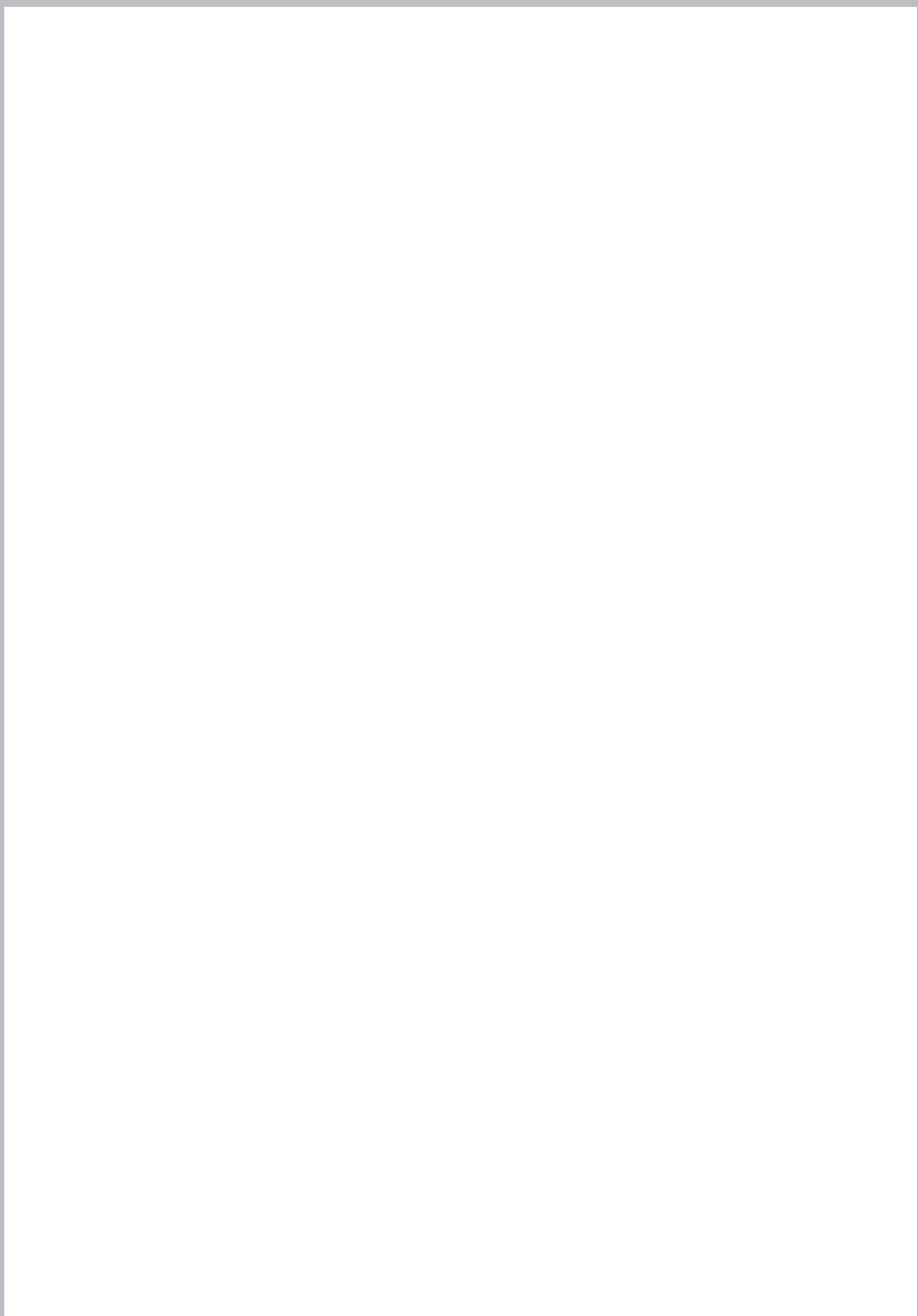
Finally, another important way in which this problem can be addressed is by increasing the number of people who are living in arid and semi-arid regions. This can be done by increasing the number of people who are employed in agriculture, by increasing the number of people who are receiving agricultural extension services, and by increasing the number of people who are receiving rural extension services.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (15.5% of the population).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the Government has set out a strategy for the 21st century in the White Paper on *Ageing Better: The Government's Strategy for Older People* (Department of Health 2000). This strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- Older people should be able to live in their own communities.
- Older people should be able to live in their own homes and communities for as long as possible.
- Older people should be able to live in their own homes and communities with dignity and respect.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key objectives for the Government's strategy for older people:

- To ensure that older people are able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- To ensure that older people are able to live in their own communities.
- To ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes and communities for as long as possible.
- To ensure that older people are able to live in their own homes and communities with dignity and respect.

The White Paper also sets out a number of key actions for the Government's strategy for older people:

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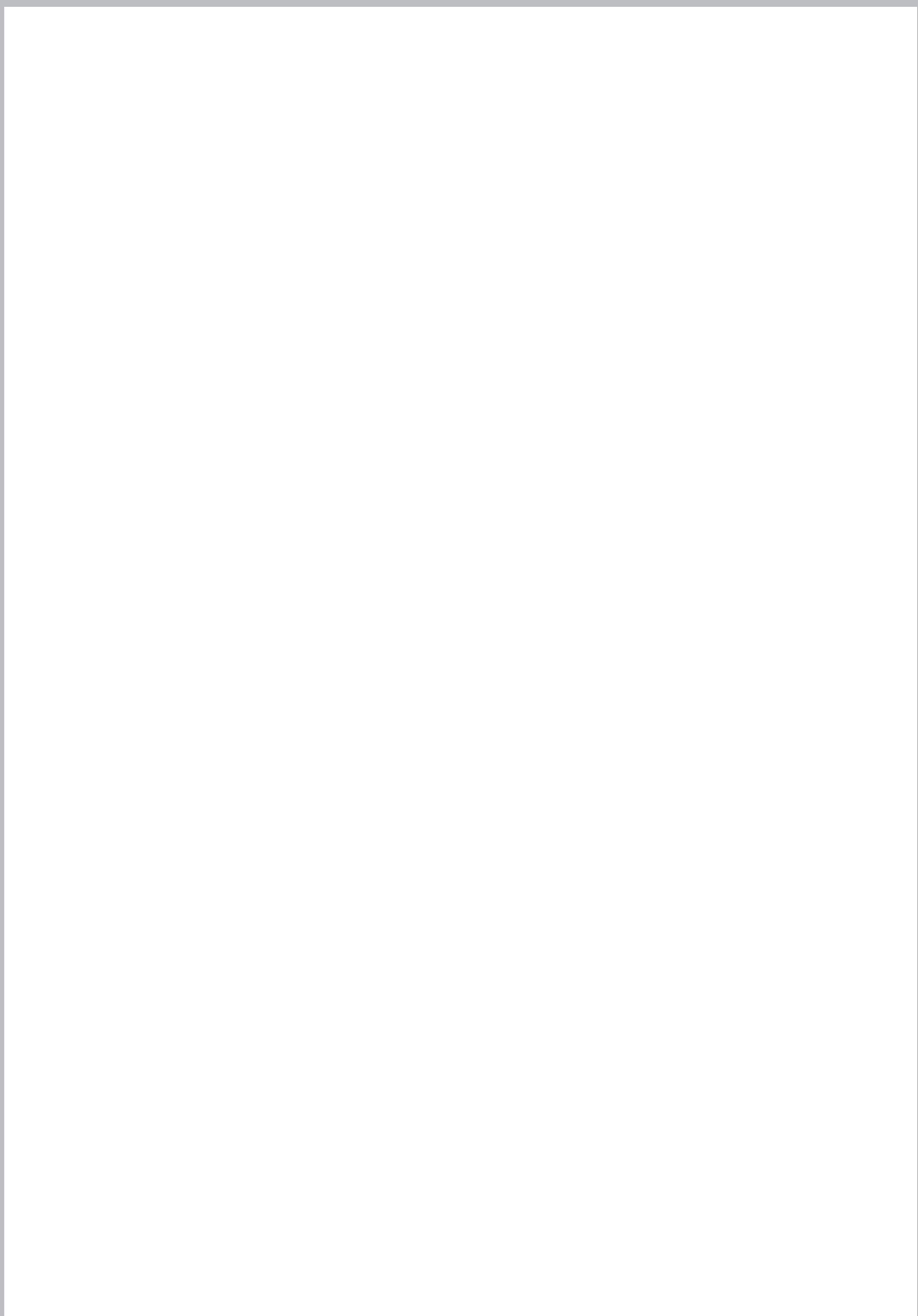
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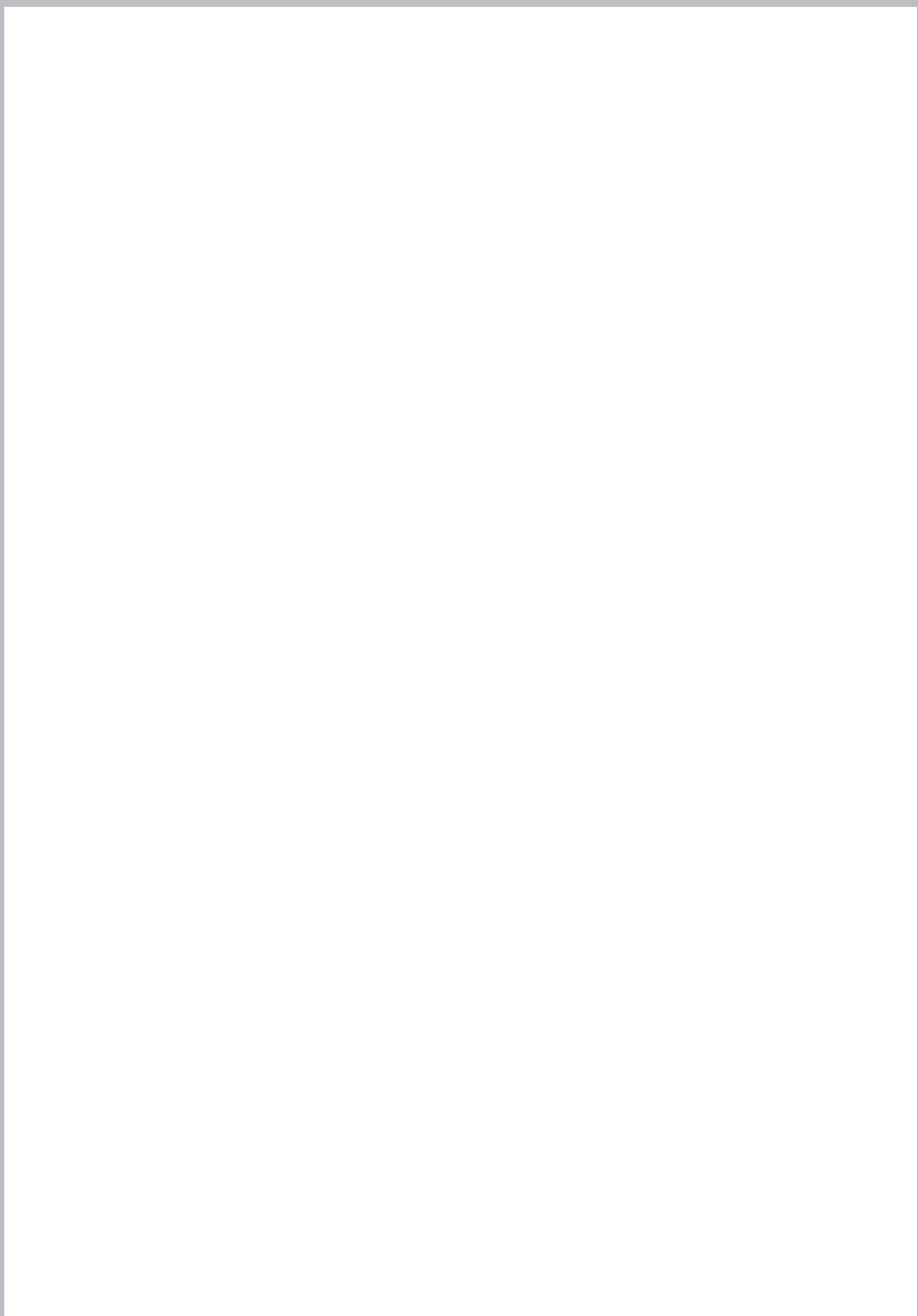




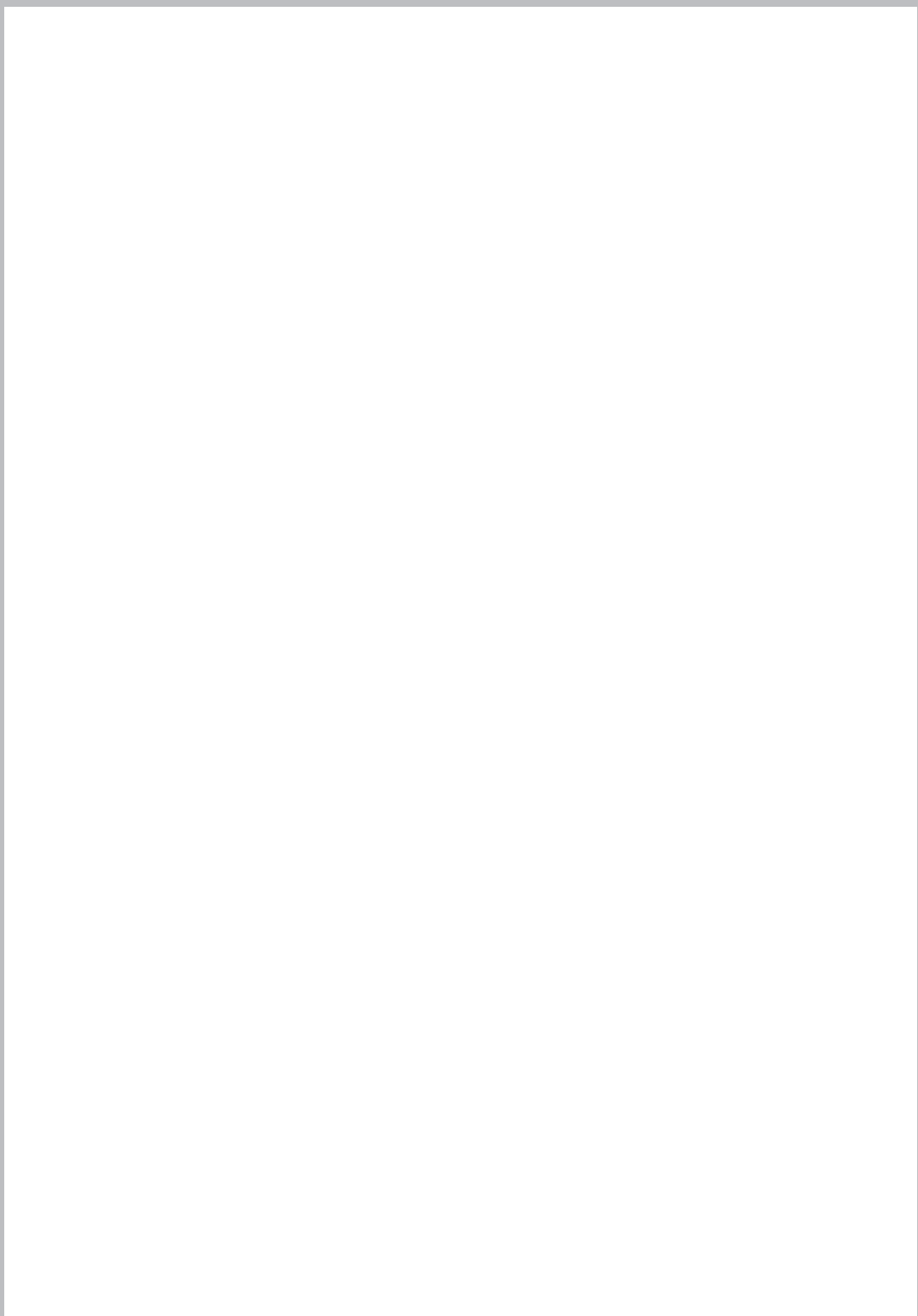




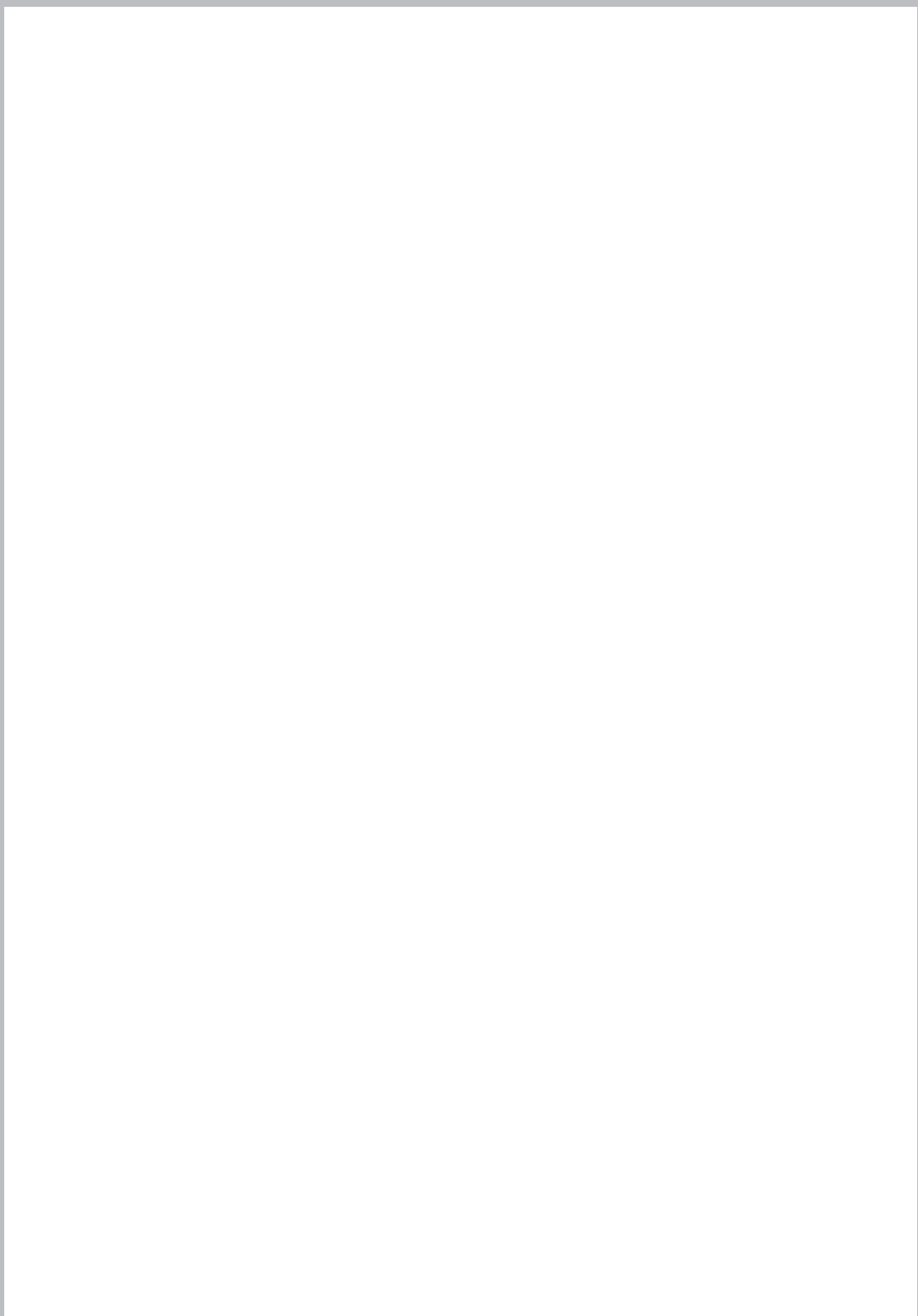












the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (1990-2000) (ONS 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of the elderly population. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the NHS to meet the needs of the elderly population. This strategy is based on the following principles:

- To ensure that the NHS is able to meet the needs of the elderly population.
- To ensure that the NHS is able to provide a high quality of care for the elderly population.
- To ensure that the NHS is able to provide a range of services to meet the needs of the elderly population.

The NHS is committed to providing a high quality of care for the elderly population. This commitment is reflected in the following objectives:

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