

# kaizen print.

A5 Booklet 24pp



**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 with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation, 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems, and a number of initiatives have been developed to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Mental Health Act 1983 was amended in 1995 to give people with mental health problems more control over their own lives. The Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse treatment, and the Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse to be detained in hospital. The Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse to be treated with medication.

The Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse to be treated with medication.

The Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse to be treated with medication.

The Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse to be treated with medication.

The Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse to be treated with medication.

The Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse to be treated with medication.

The Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse to be treated with medication.

The Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse to be treated with medication.

The Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse to be treated with medication.

The Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse to be treated with medication.

The Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse to be treated with medication.

The Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse to be treated with medication.

The Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse to be treated with medication.

The Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse to be treated with medication.

The Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse to be treated with medication.

The Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse to be treated with medication.

The Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse to be treated with medication.

The Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse to be treated with medication.

The Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse to be treated with medication.

The Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse to be treated with medication.

The Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse to be treated with medication.

The Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse to be treated with medication.





the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more food insecure. First, the world's population is growing rapidly, and the demand for food is increasing. Second, the world's population is becoming more urbanized, and the demand for food is increasing. Third, the world's population is becoming more affluent, and the demand for food is increasing. Fourth, the world's population is becoming more mobile, and the demand for food is increasing. Fifth, the world's population is becoming more educated, and the demand for food is increasing. Sixth, the world's population is becoming more health conscious, and the demand for food is increasing. Seventh, the world's population is becoming more environmentally conscious, and the demand for food is increasing. Eighth, the world's population is becoming more socially conscious, and the demand for food is increasing. Ninth, the world's population is becoming more politically conscious, and the demand for food is increasing. Tenth, the world's population is becoming more economically conscious, and the demand for food is increasing.

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more food insecure. First, the world's population is growing rapidly, and the demand for food is increasing.

Second, the world's population is becoming more urbanized, and the demand for food is increasing.

Third, the world's population is becoming more affluent, and the demand for food is increasing.

Fourth, the world's population is becoming more mobile, and the demand for food is increasing.

Fifth, the world's population is becoming more educated, and the demand for food is increasing.

Sixth, the world's population is becoming more health conscious, and the demand for food is increasing.

Seventh, the world's population is becoming more environmentally conscious, and the demand for food is increasing.

Eighth, the world's population is becoming more socially conscious, and the demand for food is increasing.

Ninth, the world's population is becoming more politically conscious, and the demand for food is increasing.

Tenth, the world's population is becoming more economically conscious, and the demand for food is increasing.

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more food insecure. First, the world's population is growing rapidly, and the demand for food is increasing.

Second, the world's population is becoming more urbanized, and the demand for food is increasing.

Third, the world's population is becoming more affluent, and the demand for food is increasing.

Fourth, the world's population is becoming more mobile, and the demand for food is increasing.

Fifth, the world's population is becoming more educated, and the demand for food is increasing.

Sixth, the world's population is becoming more health conscious, and the demand for food is increasing.

Seventh, the world's population is becoming more environmentally conscious, and the demand for food is increasing.

Eighth, the world's population is becoming more socially conscious, and the demand for food is increasing.

Ninth, the world's population is becoming more politically conscious, and the demand for food is increasing.

Tenth, the world's population is becoming more economically conscious, and the demand for food is increasing.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more undernourished. First, the world's population is growing rapidly. The world population is projected to increase from 5.5 billion in 1990 to 7.5 billion in 2020 (United Nations 1994). Second, the world's population is becoming more urbanized. The world's population is projected to increase from 25% in 1990 to 50% in 2020 (United Nations 1994). Third, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports. The world's population is projected to increase from 10% in 1990 to 25% in 2020 (United Nations 1994).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports. First, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports. Second, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports. Third, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports.

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports. First, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports. Second, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports. Third, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports.

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports. First, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports. Second, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports. Third, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports.

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports. First, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports. Second, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports. Third, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports.

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports. First, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports. Second, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports. Third, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports.

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports. First, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports. Second, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports. Third, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports.

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports. First, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports. Second, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports. Third, the world's population is becoming more dependent on food imports.







the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation, 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems, and the importance of providing them with appropriate services. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the development of mental health services, the establishment of mental health trusts, and the implementation of mental health legislation.

The purpose of this paper is to review the current state of mental health services in the UK, and to discuss the challenges facing mental health services in the future. The paper will first review the current state of mental health services in the UK, and then discuss the challenges facing mental health services in the future.

The current state of mental health services in the UK is characterized by a number of challenges, including a shortage of mental health professionals, a lack of funding, and a need for more integrated services. These challenges are discussed in more detail below.

The shortage of mental health professionals is a major challenge facing mental health services in the UK. There is a significant gap between the number of mental health professionals and the number of people with a mental health problem who need services.

The lack of funding is another major challenge facing mental health services in the UK. Mental health services are often underfunded, which leads to a number of problems, including a shortage of mental health professionals and a lack of services.

The need for more integrated services is a third major challenge facing mental health services in the UK. Mental health services are often fragmented, which makes it difficult for people with a mental health problem to access the services they need.

The challenges facing mental health services in the future are discussed in more detail below. The challenges are a result of a number of factors, including a growing number of people with a mental health problem, a shortage of mental health professionals, and a lack of funding.

The growing number of people with a mental health problem is a major challenge facing mental health services in the future. The number of people with a mental health problem is expected to increase significantly in the future.

The shortage of mental health professionals is another major challenge facing mental health services in the future. The shortage is expected to worsen in the future, which will make it even more difficult for people with a mental health problem to access the services they need.

The lack of funding is a third major challenge facing mental health services in the future. Mental health services are expected to be underfunded in the future, which will lead to a number of problems, including a shortage of mental health professionals and a lack of services.

The need for more integrated services is a fourth major challenge facing mental health services in the future. Mental health services are expected to be even more fragmented in the future, which will make it even more difficult for people with a mental health problem to access the services they need.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems, and the importance of providing them with appropriate services. However, there is a significant gap between the current needs of people with mental health problems and the services that are available to them. This gap is due to a number of factors, including a lack of resources, a lack of training for health professionals, and a lack of awareness of the needs of people with mental health problems.

One of the main reasons for the gap between need and service is a lack of resources. There are not enough mental health professionals to meet the demand for services, and there are not enough resources to provide the services that are needed. This is particularly true in the area of community mental health services, which are essential for the prevention and early intervention of mental health problems.

Another reason for the gap is a lack of training for health professionals. Many health professionals do not have the necessary training to deal with people with mental health problems, and this can lead to a lack of confidence and a lack of effectiveness in their work. This is particularly true for general practitioners, who are often the first point of contact for people with mental health problems.

A third reason for the gap is a lack of awareness of the needs of people with mental health problems. Many people do not understand what it is like to have a mental health problem, and this can lead to a lack of empathy and a lack of understanding of the needs of people with mental health problems. This is particularly true for the general public, who often have a lot of misconceptions about mental health problems.

There are a number of ways in which the gap between need and service can be closed. One way is to increase the number of mental health professionals and the resources available to them. Another way is to provide more training for health professionals, and to ensure that they have the necessary skills to deal with people with mental health problems. A third way is to increase the awareness of the needs of people with mental health problems, and to ensure that they are understood and met.

It is important to address the gap between need and service, as it is essential for the prevention and early intervention of mental health problems. This is particularly true in the area of community mental health services, which are essential for the prevention and early intervention of mental health problems. By addressing the gap, we can ensure that people with mental health problems receive the services that they need, and that they are able to live full and healthy lives.





the 1990s, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased in the United Kingdom (Meltzer 1997).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a vision of a new mental health system, which will be based on the principles of recovery, partnership, and choice. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live full and meaningful lives, and in which they are able to make choices about their own lives. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live in their own homes, and in which they are able to participate in the community. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms.

The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms.

The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms.

The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms.

The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms.

The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms.

The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms. The vision is of a system in which people with mental health problems are able to live their lives on their own terms.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the nutritional status of the world's population. The World Bank (1992) has estimated that the cost of malnutrition to the world economy is \$100 billion per year. The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that the cost of malnutrition to the world economy is \$100 billion per year. The World Bank (1992) has estimated that the cost of malnutrition to the world economy is \$100 billion per year.

The World Bank (1992) has estimated that the cost of malnutrition to the world economy is \$100 billion per year. The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that the cost of malnutrition to the world economy is \$100 billion per year. The World Bank (1992) has estimated that the cost of malnutrition to the world economy is \$100 billion per year.

The World Bank (1992) has estimated that the cost of malnutrition to the world economy is \$100 billion per year. The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that the cost of malnutrition to the world economy is \$100 billion per year. The World Bank (1992) has estimated that the cost of malnutrition to the world economy is \$100 billion per year.

The World Bank (1992) has estimated that the cost of malnutrition to the world economy is \$100 billion per year. The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that the cost of malnutrition to the world economy is \$100 billion per year. The World Bank (1992) has estimated that the cost of malnutrition to the world economy is \$100 billion per year.

The World Bank (1992) has estimated that the cost of malnutrition to the world economy is \$100 billion per year. The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that the cost of malnutrition to the world economy is \$100 billion per year. The World Bank (1992) has estimated that the cost of malnutrition to the world economy is \$100 billion per year.

The World Bank (1992) has estimated that the cost of malnutrition to the world economy is \$100 billion per year. The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that the cost of malnutrition to the world economy is \$100 billion per year. The World Bank (1992) has estimated that the cost of malnutrition to the world economy is \$100 billion per year.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.2 billion.

As the world's population grows, the demand for food and other resources will increase. The world's population is expected to reach 9 billion by the year 2050. This means that there will be 9 billion people competing for the same resources that we have today. This is a huge increase in the number of people who will be competing for the same resources.

The world's population is also growing older. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 500 million in 1990 to 1.2 billion in 2050. This means that there will be more people who are dependent on others for their care and support.

The world's population is also becoming more diverse. There are now more than 200 different ethnic groups in the world, and the number of people from different ethnic groups is increasing. This means that there will be more people who are different from each other, and this will lead to more conflict.

The world's population is also becoming more mobile. More and more people are moving from rural areas to cities, and this is leading to more urbanization. This means that there will be more people living in cities, and this will lead to more problems with housing and infrastructure.

The world's population is also becoming more educated. More and more people are going to school, and this is leading to more people who are educated. This means that there will be more people who are able to work in the service sector, and this will lead to more economic growth.

The world's population is also becoming more health conscious. More and more people are taking care of their health, and this is leading to more people who are healthy. This means that there will be more people who are able to work and contribute to the economy, and this will lead to more economic growth.

The world's population is also becoming more environmentally conscious. More and more people are caring about the environment, and this is leading to more people who are taking steps to protect the environment. This means that there will be more people who are able to live in a sustainable way, and this will lead to more economic growth.

As the world's population grows, the demand for food and other resources will increase. The world's population is expected to reach 9 billion by the year 2050. This means that there will be 9 billion people competing for the same resources that we have today.

The world's population is also growing older. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 500 million in 1990 to 1.2 billion in 2050. This means that there will be more people who are dependent on others for their care and support.

The world's population is also becoming more diverse. There are now more than 200 different ethnic groups in the world, and the number of people from different ethnic groups is increasing. This means that there will be more people who are different from each other, and this will lead to more conflict.

The world's population is also becoming more mobile. More and more people are moving from rural areas to cities, and this is leading to more urbanization. This means that there will be more people living in cities, and this will lead to more problems with housing and infrastructure.

The world's population is also becoming more educated. More and more people are going to school, and this is leading to more people who are educated. This means that there will be more people who are able to work in the service sector, and this will lead to more economic growth.

The world's population is also becoming more health conscious. More and more people are taking care of their health, and this is leading to more people who are healthy. This means that there will be more people who are able to work and contribute to the economy, and this will lead to more economic growth.

The world's population is also becoming more environmentally conscious. More and more people are caring about the environment, and this is leading to more people who are taking steps to protect the environment. This means that there will be more people who are able to live in a sustainable way, and this will lead to more economic growth.

The world's population is also becoming more technologically advanced. More and more people are using technology, and this is leading to more people who are able to work in the technology sector. This means that there will be more people who are able to work in the service sector, and this will lead to more economic growth.







the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the nutritional status of the world's population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has set a target of halving the number of undernourished people in the world by the year 2015 (WHO 1999). The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has also set a target of halving the number of undernourished people in the world by the year 2015 (UNDP 1999). The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) has also set a target of halving the number of undernourished people in the world by the year 2015 (WFP 1999).

There are a number of factors that contribute to undernutrition. These include poverty, lack of access to food, lack of access to health care, and lack of access to education. Poverty is the most common cause of undernutrition. People who are poor are often unable to afford the food and health care that they need. Lack of access to food is also a common cause of undernutrition. People who live in areas where food is scarce are often unable to obtain the food that they need. Lack of access to health care is also a common cause of undernutrition. People who are unable to obtain the health care that they need are often unable to prevent or treat the diseases that can lead to undernutrition.

Lack of access to education is also a common cause of undernutrition. People who are unable to obtain the education that they need are often unable to obtain the skills and knowledge that they need to improve their nutritional status. For example, people who are unable to read and write are often unable to understand the instructions on food labels or the instructions on medicine bottles. This can lead to people consuming too much or too little of a particular food or medicine, which can lead to undernutrition.

There are a number of ways in which undernutrition can be prevented or treated. One way is to improve the nutritional status of the population by providing them with the food and health care that they need. This can be done by providing them with food aid, by providing them with health care, and by providing them with education. Another way is to improve the nutritional status of the population by providing them with the skills and knowledge that they need to improve their nutritional status. This can be done by providing them with food aid, by providing them with health care, and by providing them with education.

There are a number of ways in which undernutrition can be prevented or treated. One way is to improve the nutritional status of the population by providing them with the food and health care that they need. This can be done by providing them with food aid, by providing them with health care, and by providing them with education. Another way is to improve the nutritional status of the population by providing them with the skills and knowledge that they need to improve their nutritional status. This can be done by providing them with food aid, by providing them with health care, and by providing them with education.

There are a number of ways in which undernutrition can be prevented or treated. One way is to improve the nutritional status of the population by providing them with the food and health care that they need. This can be done by providing them with food aid, by providing them with health care, and by providing them with education. Another way is to improve the nutritional status of the population by providing them with the skills and knowledge that they need to improve their nutritional status. This can be done by providing them with food aid, by providing them with health care, and by providing them with education.

There are a number of ways in which undernutrition can be prevented or treated. One way is to improve the nutritional status of the population by providing them with the food and health care that they need. This can be done by providing them with food aid, by providing them with health care, and by providing them with education. Another way is to improve the nutritional status of the population by providing them with the skills and knowledge that they need to improve their nutritional status. This can be done by providing them with food aid, by providing them with health care, and by providing them with education.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion.

As the world's population grows, the demand for food and other resources will increase. This will put pressure on the environment and on the world's food supply. It is important that we find ways to meet this demand without harming the environment or the world's food supply.

One way to do this is to use sustainable agriculture. Sustainable agriculture is a way of farming that uses natural resources in a way that will not harm them. It uses methods that will not deplete the soil or the water, and it uses methods that will not harm the environment.

Another way to do this is to use sustainable forestry. Sustainable forestry is a way of managing forests that will not harm the forest. It uses methods that will not deplete the forest or the land, and it uses methods that will not harm the environment.

There are many other ways to meet the world's demand for food and other resources without harming the environment or the world's food supply. It is important that we find these ways and use them to meet the world's demand for food and other resources.

One of the most important ways to meet the world's demand for food and other resources is to use sustainable agriculture. Sustainable agriculture is a way of farming that uses natural resources in a way that will not harm them. It uses methods that will not deplete the soil or the water, and it uses methods that will not harm the environment.

Another important way to meet the world's demand for food and other resources is to use sustainable forestry. Sustainable forestry is a way of managing forests that will not harm the forest. It uses methods that will not deplete the forest or the land, and it uses methods that will not harm the environment.

There are many other ways to meet the world's demand for food and other resources without harming the environment or the world's food supply. It is important that we find these ways and use them to meet the world's demand for food and other resources.

One of the most important ways to meet the world's demand for food and other resources is to use sustainable agriculture. Sustainable agriculture is a way of farming that uses natural resources in a way that will not harm them. It uses methods that will not deplete the soil or the water, and it uses methods that will not harm the environment.

Another important way to meet the world's demand for food and other resources is to use sustainable forestry. Sustainable forestry is a way of managing forests that will not harm the forest. It uses methods that will not deplete the forest or the land, and it uses methods that will not harm the environment.

There are many other ways to meet the world's demand for food and other resources without harming the environment or the world's food supply. It is important that we find these ways and use them to meet the world's demand for food and other resources.

One of the most important ways to meet the world's demand for food and other resources is to use sustainable agriculture. Sustainable agriculture is a way of farming that uses natural resources in a way that will not harm them. It uses methods that will not deplete the soil or the water, and it uses methods that will not harm the environment.

Another important way to meet the world's demand for food and other resources is to use sustainable forestry. Sustainable forestry is a way of managing forests that will not harm the forest. It uses methods that will not deplete the forest or the land, and it uses methods that will not harm the environment.

There are many other ways to meet the world's demand for food and other resources without harming the environment or the world's food supply. It is important that we find these ways and use them to meet the world's demand for food and other resources.

One of the most important ways to meet the world's demand for food and other resources is to use sustainable agriculture. Sustainable agriculture is a way of farming that uses natural resources in a way that will not harm them. It uses methods that will not deplete the soil or the water, and it uses methods that will not harm the environment.

Another important way to meet the world's demand for food and other resources is to use sustainable forestry. Sustainable forestry is a way of managing forests that will not harm the forest. It uses methods that will not deplete the forest or the land, and it uses methods that will not harm the environment.

the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation, 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems, and a number of initiatives have been developed to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Mental Health Act 1983 was amended in 1995 to give people with mental health problems more control over their own lives. The Mental Health Act 1995 gave people with mental health problems the right to refuse treatment, and the right to be involved in decisions about their care. The Mental Health Act 1995 also gave people with mental health problems the right to be consulted about their care, and the right to be involved in decisions about their care.

The Mental Health Act 1995 also gave people with mental health problems the right to be consulted about their care, and the right to be involved in decisions about their care. The Mental Health Act 1995 also gave people with mental health problems the right to be consulted about their care, and the right to be involved in decisions about their care. The Mental Health Act 1995 also gave people with mental health problems the right to be consulted about their care, and the right to be involved in decisions about their care.

The Mental Health Act 1995 also gave people with mental health problems the right to be consulted about their care, and the right to be involved in decisions about their care. The Mental Health Act 1995 also gave people with mental health problems the right to be consulted about their care, and the right to be involved in decisions about their care. The Mental Health Act 1995 also gave people with mental health problems the right to be consulted about their care, and the right to be involved in decisions about their care.

The Mental Health Act 1995 also gave people with mental health problems the right to be consulted about their care, and the right to be involved in decisions about their care. The Mental Health Act 1995 also gave people with mental health problems the right to be consulted about their care, and the right to be involved in decisions about their care. The Mental Health Act 1995 also gave people with mental health problems the right to be consulted about their care, and the right to be involved in decisions about their care.

The Mental Health Act 1995 also gave people with mental health problems the right to be consulted about their care, and the right to be involved in decisions about their care. The Mental Health Act 1995 also gave people with mental health problems the right to be consulted about their care, and the right to be involved in decisions about their care. The Mental Health Act 1995 also gave people with mental health problems the right to be consulted about their care, and the right to be involved in decisions about their care.

The Mental Health Act 1995 also gave people with mental health problems the right to be consulted about their care, and the right to be involved in decisions about their care. The Mental Health Act 1995 also gave people with mental health problems the right to be consulted about their care, and the right to be involved in decisions about their care. The Mental Health Act 1995 also gave people with mental health problems the right to be consulted about their care, and the right to be involved in decisions about their care.

The Mental Health Act 1995 also gave people with mental health problems the right to be consulted about their care, and the right to be involved in decisions about their care. The Mental Health Act 1995 also gave people with mental health problems the right to be consulted about their care, and the right to be involved in decisions about their care. The Mental Health Act 1995 also gave people with mental health problems the right to be consulted about their care, and the right to be involved in decisions about their care.



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion (United Nations 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the 21st century. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) has been widely ratified and has provided a framework for the development of policies and programmes for children. The United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000) has set out a series of goals for the year 2015, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's children'. The World Bank (2001) has also set out a series of goals for the year 2015, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's children'.

The World Bank (2001) has also set out a series of goals for the year 2015, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's children'. The World Bank (2001) has also set out a series of goals for the year 2015, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's children'. The World Bank (2001) has also set out a series of goals for the year 2015, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's children'.

The World Bank (2001) has also set out a series of goals for the year 2015, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's children'. The World Bank (2001) has also set out a series of goals for the year 2015, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's children'. The World Bank (2001) has also set out a series of goals for the year 2015, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's children'.

The World Bank (2001) has also set out a series of goals for the year 2015, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's children'. The World Bank (2001) has also set out a series of goals for the year 2015, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's children'. The World Bank (2001) has also set out a series of goals for the year 2015, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's children'.

The World Bank (2001) has also set out a series of goals for the year 2015, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's children'. The World Bank (2001) has also set out a series of goals for the year 2015, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's children'. The World Bank (2001) has also set out a series of goals for the year 2015, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's children'.

The World Bank (2001) has also set out a series of goals for the year 2015, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's children'. The World Bank (2001) has also set out a series of goals for the year 2015, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's children'. The World Bank (2001) has also set out a series of goals for the year 2015, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's children'.

The World Bank (2001) has also set out a series of goals for the year 2015, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's children'. The World Bank (2001) has also set out a series of goals for the year 2015, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's children'. The World Bank (2001) has also set out a series of goals for the year 2015, including the goal of 'improving the lives of the world's children'.



