

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 2001). The number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 1.5 billion in 2000 (FAO 2001).

There are a number of reasons for the increase in malnutrition. The most important are:

1. The increase in the world population. The world population is expected to increase from 6 billion in 2000 to 9 billion in 2050 (FAO 2001).
2. The increase in the number of people who are living in poverty. The number of people who are living in poverty has increased from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 1.5 billion in 2000 (FAO 2001).
3. The increase in the number of people who are living in rural areas. The number of people who are living in rural areas has increased from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 1.5 billion in 2000 (FAO 2001).

The increase in malnutrition is a serious problem that needs to be addressed. There are a number of ways in which malnutrition can be reduced:

1. Improving the quality of food. This can be done by increasing the production of high-quality food crops and by improving the storage and distribution of food.
2. Improving the access to food. This can be done by improving the infrastructure and by providing subsidies to farmers.
3. Improving the health care system. This can be done by providing more health care services and by improving the quality of health care.

Malnutrition is a complex problem that requires a multi-sectoral approach. It is important to address the underlying causes of malnutrition in order to reduce its prevalence.

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