

**SPO**

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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 (UN 2000). This increase in population is expected to be concentrated in the developing countries, where the population is expected to increase from 4 billion in 1999 to 7 billion by 2050 (UN 2000).

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 on less than \$1 per day is expected to increase from 1 billion in 1999 to 2 billion by 2050 (UN 2000). This increase in poverty is expected to be concentrated in the developing countries, where the number of people living on less than \$1 per day is expected to increase from 700 million in 1999 to 1.5 billion by 2050 (UN 2000).

A third reason for the increase in undernourishment is the increase in the number of people who are living in rural areas. The number of people living in rural areas is expected to increase from 3 billion in 1999 to 4 billion by 2050 (UN 2000). This increase in rural population is expected to be concentrated in the developing countries, where the number of people living in rural areas is expected to increase from 2 billion in 1999 to 3 billion by 2050 (UN 2000).

A fourth reason for the increase in undernourishment is the increase in the number of people who are living in urban areas. The number of people living in urban areas is expected to increase from 3 billion in 1999 to 5 billion by 2050 (UN 2000). This increase in urban population is expected to be concentrated in the developing countries, where the number of people living in urban areas is expected to increase from 1 billion in 1999 to 2 billion by 2050 (UN 2000).

A fifth reason for the increase in undernourishment is the increase in the number of people who are living in slums. The number of people living in slums is expected to increase from 1 billion in 1999 to 2 billion by 2050 (UN 2000). This increase in slum population is expected to be concentrated in the developing countries, where the number of people living in slums is expected to increase from 700 million in 1999 to 1.5 billion by 2050 (UN 2000).

A sixth reason for the increase in undernourishment is the increase in the number of people who are living in informal settlements. The number of people living in informal settlements is expected to increase from 1 billion in 1999 to 2 billion by 2050 (UN 2000). This increase in informal settlement population is expected to be concentrated in the developing countries, where the number of people living in informal settlements is expected to increase from 700 million in 1999 to 1.5 billion by 2050 (UN 2000).

A seventh reason for the increase in undernourishment is the increase in the number of people who are living in informal housing. The number of people living in informal housing is expected to increase from 1 billion in 1999 to 2 billion by 2050 (UN 2000). This increase in informal housing population is expected to be concentrated in the developing countries, where the number of people living in informal housing is expected to increase from 700 million in 1999 to 1.5 billion by 2050 (UN 2000).

A eighth reason for the increase in undernourishment is the increase in the number of people who are living in informal employment. The number of people living in informal employment is expected to increase from 1 billion in 1999 to 2 billion by 2050 (UN 2000). This increase in informal employment population is expected to be concentrated in the developing countries, where the number of people living in informal employment is expected to increase from 700 million in 1999 to 1.5 billion by 2050 (UN 2000).

A ninth reason for the increase in undernourishment is the increase in the number of people who are living in informal education. The number of people living in informal education is expected to increase from 1 billion in 1999 to 2 billion by 2050 (UN 2000). This increase in informal education population is expected to be concentrated in the developing countries, where the number of people living in informal education is expected to increase from 700 million in 1999 to 1.5 billion by 2050 (UN 2000).

A tenth reason for the increase in undernourishment is the increase in the number of people who are living in informal health care. The number of people living in informal health care is expected to increase from 1 billion in 1999 to 2 billion by 2050 (UN 2000). This increase in informal health care population is expected to be concentrated in the developing countries, where the number of people living in informal health care is expected to increase from 700 million in 1999 to 1.5 billion by 2050 (UN 2000).