

ภาคผนวก ข.28

แผนฟื้นฟูหลังระงับเหตุฉุกเฉิน



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Technical Safety and PSM

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การฟื้นฟู

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 address the problem of undernourishment. The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) has been instrumental in this regard, and has been successful in increasing the number of people who are receiving food aid from 100 million in 1980 to 200 million in 1995. However, the WFP's efforts have been largely limited to providing food aid to the most vulnerable populations, and have not addressed the underlying causes of undernourishment.

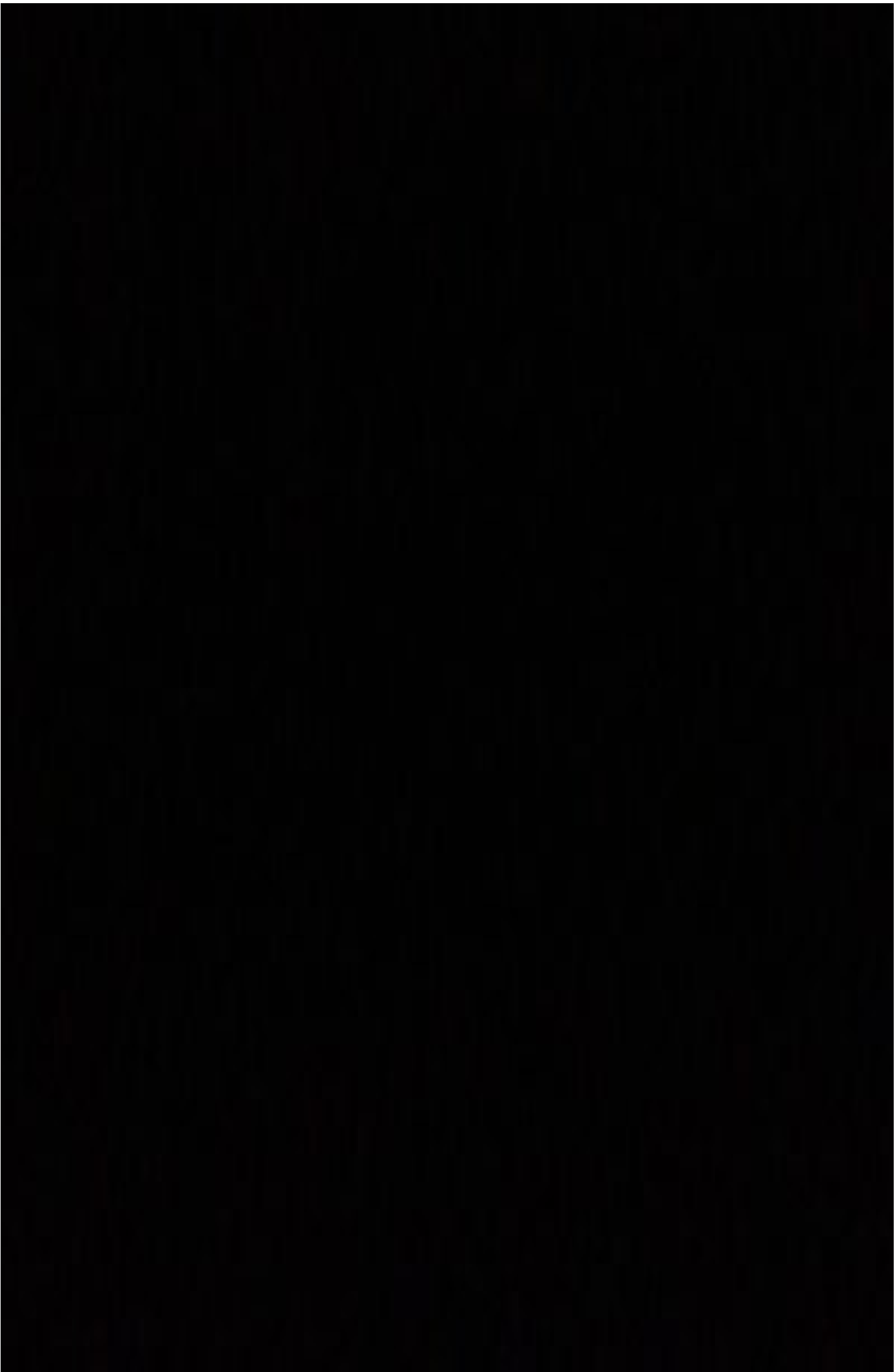
One of the main causes of undernourishment is poverty. People who are poor are often unable to afford the food and other resources that they need to live a healthy life. They are also often unable to access the services that are available to them, such as education and health care. This leads to a cycle of poverty and undernourishment, which is difficult to break.

Another cause of undernourishment is lack of access to land and other resources. In many developing countries, the land is owned by a small number of people, and the majority of the population is landless. This means that they are unable to grow their own food, and are forced to buy food from the market. This is often more expensive than growing their own food, and leads to undernourishment.

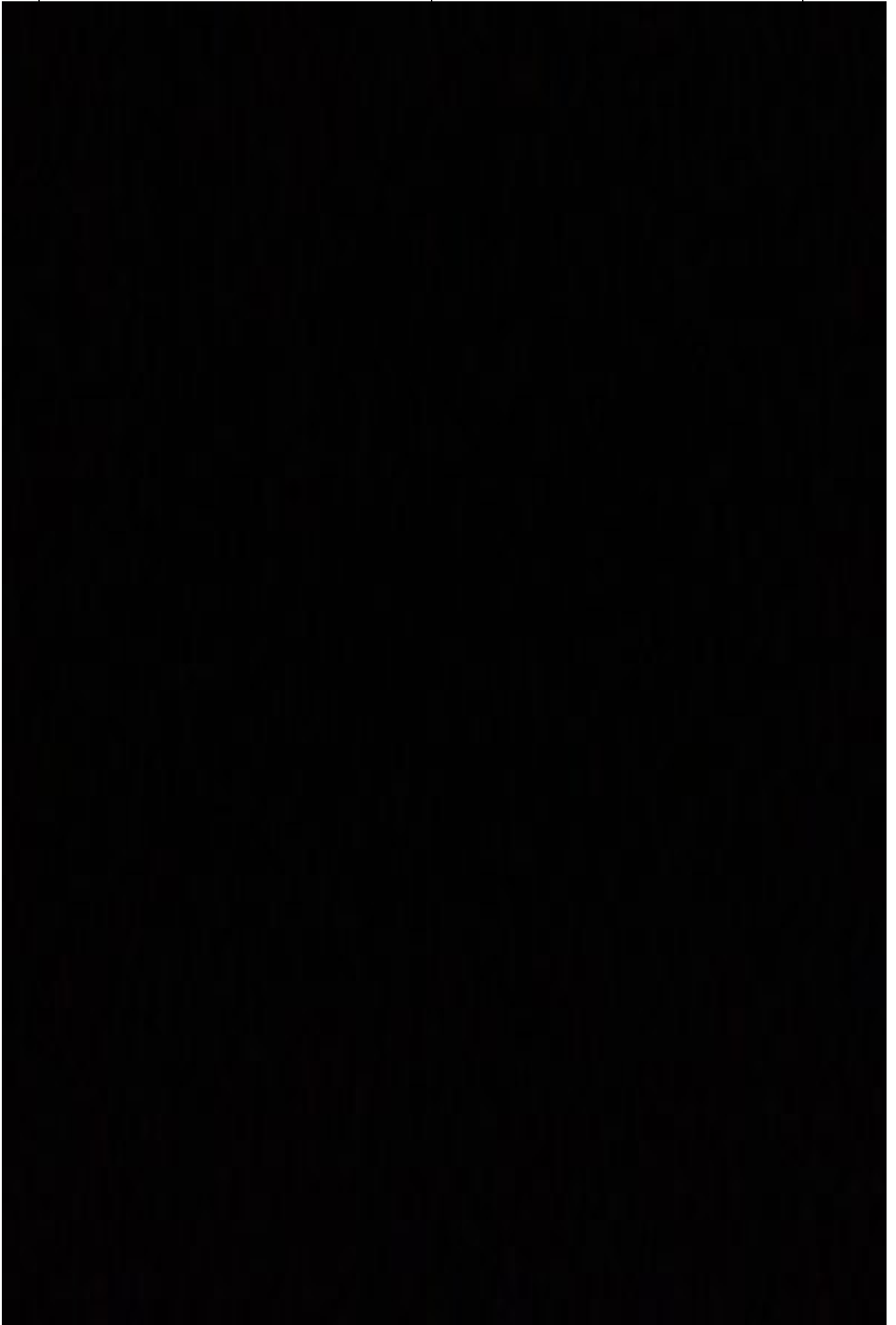
There are a number of ways in which the problem of undernourishment can be addressed. One way is to provide food aid to the most vulnerable populations. This can help to ensure that they have enough food to eat, and can prevent them from starving. Another way is to provide education and health care to the poor. This can help them to improve their lives, and to break the cycle of poverty and undernourishment.

It is also important to address the underlying causes of undernourishment. This means providing the poor with access to land and other resources, and helping them to improve their lives. This can be done through a number of different ways, such as providing them with loans to start their own businesses, or providing them with training in agriculture.

The problem of undernourishment is a complex one, and it will take a long time to solve. However, it is important that we continue to work on it, and that we do everything in our power to help the most vulnerable populations. Only then can we hope to achieve a world in which everyone has enough to eat.



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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995 (Department of Health 1996).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. The Department of Health (1996) has set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, to improve the efficiency of the system, and to improve the financial position of the public sector. The Department of Health (1996) has also set out a number of key principles for the public sector, including the need to be patient-centred, to be transparent, to be accountable, and to be efficient.

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