

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 1994).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the 1990s. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has been instrumental in this regard, and has produced a series of reports on the state of the world's children (UNICEF 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994). These reports have highlighted the need for a new approach to children's rights, one that is based on the principle of the best interests of the child.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) is a landmark document in this regard. It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1989, and is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. The UNCRC sets out the rights of children, and provides a framework for the development of national laws and policies to protect and promote these rights.

The UNCRC is a comprehensive document, covering a wide range of issues, from the right to life, to the right to education, to the right to participate in decisions that affect them. It is a document that is based on the principle of the best interests of the child, and is designed to ensure that children are treated as individuals, with their own rights and needs.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 250 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming increasingly undernourished. The most important are the rapid increase in the world's population, the increasing dependence on food imports, and the increasing incidence of drought and other natural disasters (FAO 1996).

The rapid increase in the world's population is the most important factor in the increasing incidence of undernutrition. The world's population is projected to increase from 5.5 billion in 1990 to 9 billion in 2050 (FAO 1996).

The increasing dependence on food imports is another important factor. The world's population is becoming increasingly dependent on food imports, particularly from the United States and the European Union (FAO 1996).

The increasing incidence of drought and other natural disasters is also a major factor. Drought and other natural disasters are becoming increasingly common, particularly in the developing world (FAO 1996).

The increasing incidence of undernutrition is a major public health problem. It is a leading cause of death and disability in the developing world (FAO 1996).

The increasing incidence of undernutrition is also a major economic problem. It is a leading cause of poverty and underdevelopment in the developing world (FAO 1996).

The increasing incidence of undernutrition is also a major social problem. It is a leading cause of social inequality and social instability in the developing world (FAO 1996).

The increasing incidence of undernutrition is also a major environmental problem. It is a leading cause of deforestation and soil erosion in the developing world (FAO 1996).

The increasing incidence of undernutrition is also a major political problem. It is a leading cause of political instability and conflict in the developing world (FAO 1996).

The increasing incidence of undernutrition is also a major cultural problem. It is a leading cause of cultural degradation and loss of identity in the developing world (FAO 1996).

The increasing incidence of undernutrition is also a major religious problem. It is a leading cause of religious persecution and violence in the developing world (FAO 1996).

The increasing incidence of undernutrition is also a major philosophical problem. It is a leading cause of philosophical confusion and despair in the developing world (FAO 1996).

The increasing incidence of undernutrition is also a major scientific problem. It is a leading cause of scientific ignorance and misunderstanding in the developing world (FAO 1996).

The increasing incidence of undernutrition is also a major artistic problem. It is a leading cause of artistic degradation and loss of creativity in the developing world (FAO 1996).

The increasing incidence of undernutrition is also a major literary problem. It is a leading cause of literary poverty and underdevelopment in the developing world (FAO 1996).

The increasing incidence of undernutrition is also a major historical problem. It is a leading cause of historical distortion and misrepresentation in the developing world (FAO 1996).

The increasing incidence of undernutrition is also a major geographical problem. It is a leading cause of geographical degradation and loss of identity in the developing world (FAO 1996).

The increasing incidence of undernutrition is also a major biological problem. It is a leading cause of biological degradation and loss of biodiversity in the developing world (FAO 1996).

The increasing incidence of undernutrition is also a major chemical problem. It is a leading cause of chemical degradation and loss of purity in the developing world (FAO 1996).

The increasing incidence of undernutrition is also a major physical problem. It is a leading cause of physical degradation and loss of strength in the developing world (FAO 1996).

The increasing incidence of undernutrition is also a major mental problem. It is a leading cause of mental degradation and loss of sanity in the developing world (FAO 1996).

The increasing incidence of undernutrition is also a major spiritual problem. It is a leading cause of spiritual degradation and loss of faith in the developing world (FAO 1996).

The increasing incidence of undernutrition is also a major moral problem. It is a leading cause of moral degradation and loss of integrity in the developing world (FAO 1996).

The increasing incidence of undernutrition is also a major ethical problem. It is a leading cause of ethical degradation and loss of principle in the developing world (FAO 1996).

The increasing incidence of undernutrition is also a major aesthetic problem. It is a leading cause of aesthetic degradation and loss of beauty in the developing world (FAO 1996).

As a result, the model is able to capture the temporal dependencies between the input and output sequences. The model is trained using a loss function that measures the difference between the predicted and actual output sequences. The model is trained using a dataset of input and output sequences, and the training process involves iteratively adjusting the model parameters to minimize the loss function. The trained model is then used to predict the output sequence for a given input sequence.

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 29% urban in 1990 to 55% urban 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% dependent on food imports in 1990 to 25% dependent on food imports 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 because of the increasing demand for food. The world's 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 dependent on food imports because of the increasing demand for food.

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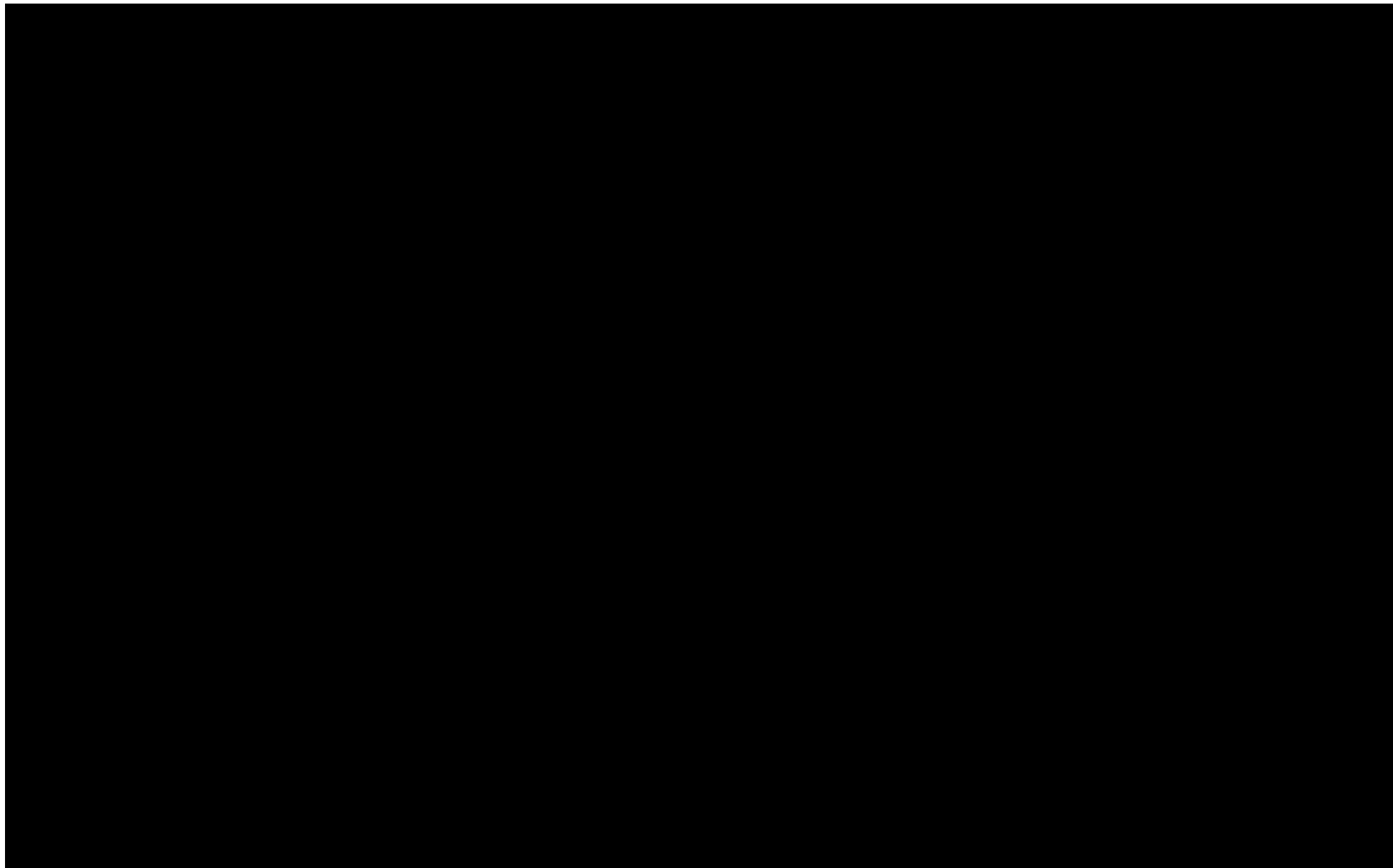
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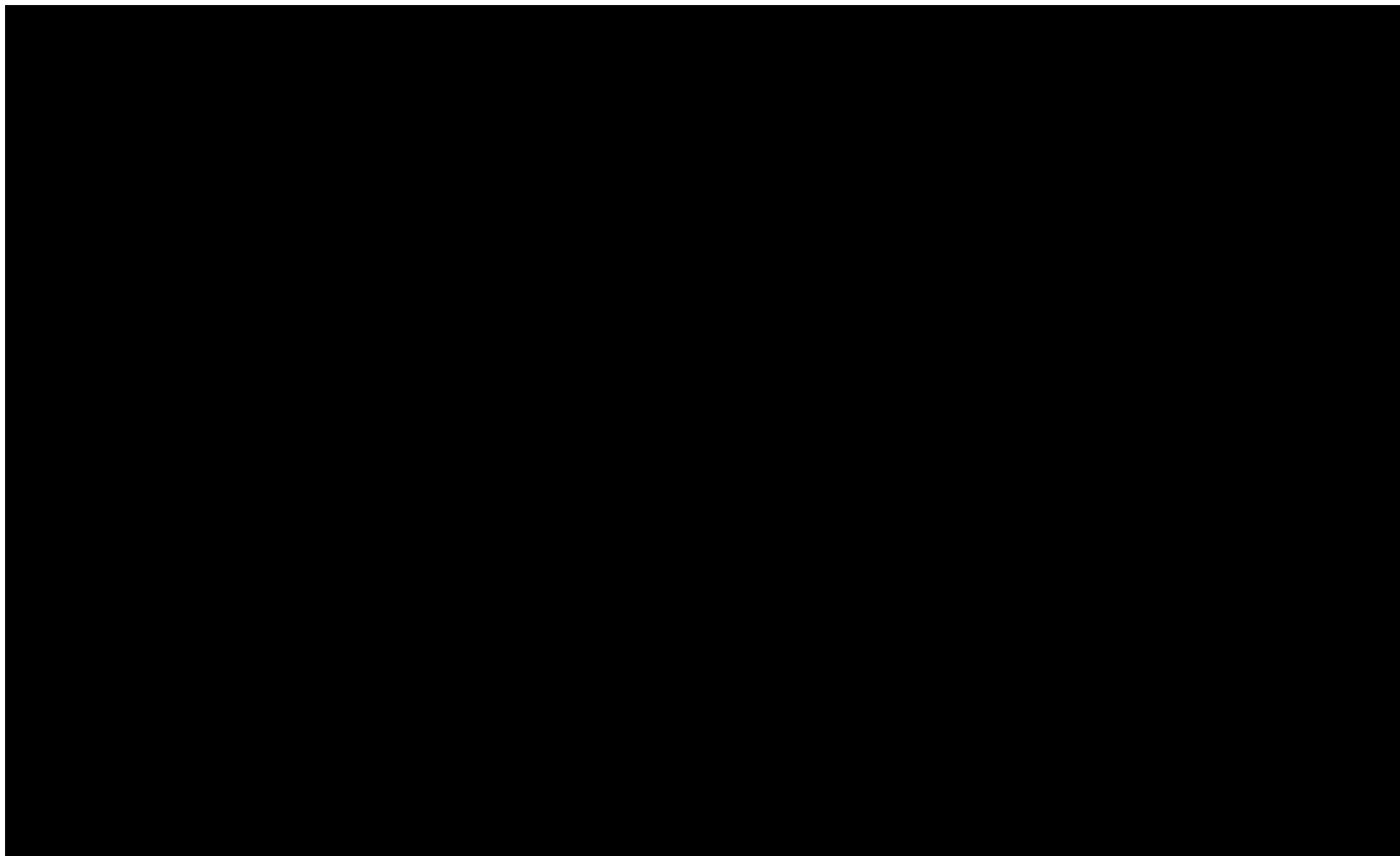
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