

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.5 billion to 0.7 billion (United Nations 2002).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of the world's ageing population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a 'Global Strategy on Ageing and Health' (WHO 2002) which aims to ensure that older people are able to live lives of dignity, autonomy and well-being. The strategy is based on the principle that older people should be able to live in their own homes and communities, and that they should be able to participate in social and cultural activities. The strategy also emphasizes the importance of ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources that they need to live well.

The WHO strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live in their own homes and communities; (2) older people should be able to participate in social and cultural activities; (3) older people should have access to the services and resources that they need to live well; (4) older people should be able to live lives of dignity, autonomy and well-being. The strategy also emphasizes the importance of ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources that they need to live well.

The WHO strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live in their own homes and communities; (2) older people should be able to participate in social and cultural activities; (3) older people should have access to the services and resources that they need to live well; (4) older people should be able to live lives of dignity, autonomy and well-being. The strategy also emphasizes the importance of ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources that they need to live well.

The WHO strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live in their own homes and communities; (2) older people should be able to participate in social and cultural activities; (3) older people should have access to the services and resources that they need to live well; (4) older people should be able to live lives of dignity, autonomy and well-being. The strategy also emphasizes the importance of ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources that they need to live well.

The WHO strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live in their own homes and communities; (2) older people should be able to participate in social and cultural activities; (3) older people should have access to the services and resources that they need to live well; (4) older people should be able to live lives of dignity, autonomy and well-being. The strategy also emphasizes the importance of ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources that they need to live well.

The WHO strategy is based on the following principles: (1) older people should be able to live in their own homes and communities; (2) older people should be able to participate in social and cultural activities; (3) older people should have access to the services and resources that they need to live well; (4) older people should be able to live lives of dignity, autonomy and well-being. The strategy also emphasizes the importance of ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources that they need to live well.