

This Way

ConTEXt magazine #0
Januari 2003

Introduction
Hans Hagen
PRAGMA ADE

This is the zero issue of a semi periodical. The associated style can be used by ConTEXt users to typeset and publish their own issues.

welcome

This is the zero issue of a range of ConT_EXt related publications, in most cases short introductions to new functionality. The style may be used by users for providing similar documents, but preferably not for other purposes, since it may confuse readers in their expectations.

We've chosen a layout which is more functional than beautiful. This layout provides several text areas: headers and footers, margins and edges as well as a main text area. The surrounding (gray) makes the main page (which is slightly smaller than A4) stand out and is suitable for viewing in spread mode.

The documents produced at Pragma ADE are called **This Way**, user documents gets the title **My Way**. The Pragma ADE issues are numbered. We strongly advise you not to use the mag- prefix for your issues, since this may lead to clashes with files distributed by Pragma ADE.

source code of this document

```
\usemodule[mag-01]
```

```
\setvariables
```

```
[magazine]
[title={Introduction},
author=Hans Hagen,
affiliation=PRAGMA ADE,
date=Januari 2003,
number=0]
```

```
\startbuffer[abstract]
```

This is the zero issue of a semi periodical. The associated style can be used by `\CONTEXT\` users to typeset and publish their own issues.

```
\stopbuffer
```

```
\starttext \setups [titlepage] \setups [title]
```

```
\setupheadertexts[welcome]
```

This is the zero issue of a range of `\CONTEXT\` related publications, in most cases short introductions to new functionality. The style may be used by users for providing similar documents, but preferably not for other purposes, since it may confuse readers in their expectations.

We've chosen a layout which is more functional than beautiful. This layout provides several text areas: headers and footers, margins and edges as well as a main text area. The surrounding (gray) makes the main page (which is slightly smaller than A4) stand out and is suitable for viewing in spread mode.

The documents produced at `\PRAGMA\` are called `{\bf This Way}`, user documents gets the title `{\bf My Way}`. The `\PRAGMA\` issues are numbered. We strongly advise you not to use the `\type {mag-}` prefix for your issues, since this may lead to clashes with files distributed by `\PRAGMA`.

```
\setups [listing] \setups [lastpage] \stoptext
```

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 number of people in the world. The world population is expected to increase from 6 billion in 1999 to 9 billion in 2050 (UN 2000). This increase in population is expected to be most pronounced in the developing countries, where the population is expected to increase from 4 billion in 1999 to 7 billion in 2050 (UN 2000).

Another reason for the increase in the number of undernourished people 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 in 2050 (UN 2000). This increase in poverty is expected to be most pronounced 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 in 2050 (UN 2000).

A third reason for the increase in the number of undernourished people 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 4 billion in 1999 to 5 billion in 2050 (UN 2000). This increase in rural population is expected to be most pronounced in the developing countries, where the number of people living in rural areas is expected to increase from 3 billion in 1999 to 4 billion in 2050 (UN 2000).

A fourth reason for the increase in the number of undernourished people 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 2 billion in 1999 to 4 billion in 2050 (UN 2000). This increase in urban population is expected to be most pronounced 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 in 2050 (UN 2000).

A fifth reason for the increase in the number of undernourished people is the increase in the number of people who are living in coastal areas. The number of people living in coastal areas is expected to increase from 1 billion in 1999 to 2 billion in 2050 (UN 2000). This increase in coastal population is expected to be most pronounced in the developing countries, where the number of people living in coastal areas is expected to increase from 500 million in 1999 to 1 billion in 2050 (UN 2000).

A sixth reason for the increase in the number of undernourished people is the increase in the number of people who are living in mountainous areas. The number of people living in mountainous areas is expected to increase from 500 million in 1999 to 1 billion in 2050 (UN 2000). This increase in mountainous population is expected to be most pronounced in the developing countries, where the number of people living in mountainous areas is expected to increase from 250 million in 1999 to 500 million in 2050 (UN 2000).

A seventh reason for the increase in the number of undernourished people is the increase in the number of people who are living in highland areas. The number of people living in highland areas is expected to increase from 500 million in 1999 to 1 billion in 2050 (UN 2000). This increase in highland population is expected to be most pronounced in the developing countries, where the number of people living in highland areas is expected to increase from 250 million in 1999 to 500 million in 2050 (UN 2000).

A eighth reason for the increase in the number of undernourished people is the increase in the number of people who are living in lowland areas. The number of people living in lowland areas is expected to increase from 1 billion in 1999 to 2 billion in 2050 (UN 2000). This increase in lowland population is expected to be most pronounced in the developing countries, where the number of people living in lowland areas is expected to increase from 500 million in 1999 to 1 billion in 2050 (UN 2000).

A ninth reason for the increase in the number of undernourished people is the increase in the number of people who are living in island areas. The number of people living in island areas is expected to increase from 500 million in 1999 to 1 billion in 2050 (UN 2000). This increase in island population is expected to be most pronounced in the developing countries, where the number of people living in island areas is expected to increase from 250 million in 1999 to 500 million in 2050 (UN 2000).