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## Progress For Children on Nutrition: Country Ratings

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### I. Highest proportion of underweight children under five:

Country	%	AARR <sup>1</sup> (% , 1990-2004)	Progress to MDG target
1. Bangladesh	48	2.8	On track
2. Nepal	48	-0.5	No progress
3. Ethiopia	47	-0.1	No progress
4. India	47	1.6	Insufficient progress
5. Timor-Leste	46	Insufficient data	-
6. Yemen	46	-3.6	No progress
7. Burundi	45	-1.0	No progress
8. Cambodia	45	-1.3	No progress
9. Madagascar	42	-0.4	No progress
10. Sudan	41	-2.4	No progress

### II. Most progress towards the MDG target:

Country	AARR (% , 1990-2004)	% underweight
1. Cuba	20.3	4
2. Kazakhstan	15.2	4
3. Uzbekistan	12.8	8
4. Gambia	10.8	17
5. Turkey	10.2	4
6. Syria	8.9	7
7. Tunisia	8.4	4
8. Botswana	7.8	13
9. Malaysia	7.1	11
10. China	6.7	8

### III. Least progress towards the MDG target:

Country	AARR (% , 1990-2004)	% underweight
1. South Africa	-5.6	12
2. Comoros	-3.7	25
3. Iraq	-3.6	16
4. Yemen	-3.6	46
5. Sudan	-2.4	41
6. Cameroon	-2.3	18
7. Zimbabwe	-1.6	13
8. Burkina Faso	-1.4	38
9. Cambodia	-1.3	45
10. Panama	-1.2	8

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<sup>1</sup> Progress towards the Millennium Development Goal target (halving the proportion of underweight children between 1990 & 2015) is calculated by comparing the average annual rate of reduction (AARR), based on available trend data for around the period 1990-2004, with the AARR needed to achieve a 50% reduction over a 25 year period (1990-2015). The AARR required to achieve the target is a standard 2.8% per year for all countries. "Underweight" refers to a child aged between 0-59 months who falls below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for age of the standard reference population.