



Breastfeeding practice and associated factors among mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-23 months in Asella Town, South East Ethiopia, 2015

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ABSTRACT

Background

The global strategy for infant and young child feeding describes essential actions to protect, promote and support appropriate infant and young child feeding. Finding in the area of infant and young child feeding practice is low in Ethiopia. The aim of this study was to describe infant and young child feeding practices at Asella Town.

Methods

A community based cross-sectional study was conducted between October and November 2015 using both quantitative and qualitative methods. A questionnaire was administered to 421 mothers/caregivers of children aged 0-23 months. Focused group discussions were conducted in selected communities to assess parents practice to infant and young child feedings.

Results

Timely initiation and exclusive breast feed was 86.3 % and 70% respectively. Minimum meal frequency (MMF) and minimum dietary diversity (MMD) was 53.8% and 23.6% respectively. Sex of child (AOR =1.5(1.13, 3.2), place of delivery (AOR=1.77(1.02, 3.06)) and culturally acceptable time for initiation of complementary feeding (AOR=4(1.75, 9.47) was significantly associated with IYCF practice.

Conclusion

The IYCF practice of mothers/caregivers is good in the Town. However there is a need to develop health education intervention, targeting behavior change in the urban area regarding IYCF practices are essential.

Keywords: Infant, Young Child, Feeding Practice, Urban Community

INTRODUCTION

Infant and young child feeding the first two years of life is base for growth and development of children's.¹ The first 1000 days of life from conception through the first two years of life is a window of opportunity due to the profound positive effect optimal nutrition have on the developing child and a damage sustained during this period is often permanent.²

The global strategy for infant and young child feeding describes essential actions to protect, promote and support appropriate infant and young child feeding. It focuses on the importance of investing in this crucial area to ensure that children grow to their full potential free from the adverse consequences of compromised nutritional status and preventable illnesses.³ Under nutrition usually occurs at the age of 3-18 months making the child's first two years of life are considered a critical window of opportunity for

GJMEDPH 2017; Vol. 6, issue 4

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Conflict of Interest—none

Funding—none

the prevention of growth retardation and under nutrition.⁴ So at this age group appropriate interventions should be taken to ensure that children reach their full growth potential and to prevent irreversible stunting and acute under nutrition.⁵

6.3 million Children under age five died in 2013, nearly 17000 every day⁶ and worldwide about 10.9 million children less than five years die each year mostly due to preventable causes such as under-nutrition, diarrhea, pneumonia, measles, malaria and HIV/AIDS.⁷ The disease burden can be attributed to under-nutrition whereas malnutrition has been responsible, directly or indirectly, for 60% of the 10.9 million deaths annually amongst children under five year .Over 67% of these deaths are associated with inappropriate feeding practices and occur during the first year of life .Worldwide only 35% of infants are exclusively breastfed during the first four months, of life this sub-optimal breastfeeding especially non-exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months results in 1.4 million deaths and 10% of disease burden in children younger than five years. Poor feeding practices are, therefore, are a major threat to social and economic development as they are among most serious obstacles to attaining and maintaining health of this important age group.⁸

In 2013, the under five-mortality rate in low-income countries was 76 deaths per 1000live births while it was 6% in developed countries. Reducing these inequities across countries and saving more children's lives by ending preventable child deaths are important priorities.⁹ Malnutrition in sub-Saharan Africa contributes to high rates of childhood morbidity and mortality.¹⁰ Fortunately, the EBF rate in sub-Saharan Africa has increased from 22% to 30%.¹¹ However, these rates are still low a focus should be given to prevent the lives of children from danger that is from morbidity, mortality and irreversible damages. This was the result of poor adherence to IYCF raises threat to child causing high morbidity and mortality.¹²

In Ethiopia only half (52%) of infants under six months of age were exclusively breastfed and only 4% of breastfed children in Ethiopia are receiving four or more food groups daily and are receiving the

minimum number of feedings . Seventy five percent of children under six months are predominantly breastfed and 66% under the age of two receive age-appropriate breastfeeding.¹³ This low adherence to IYCF recommendation can lead to risk of food contamination due to exposure to ingestion of contaminated drinks when these are introduced too early. This was associated with milking hygiene, sources and treatment of water and lack of EBF arising from inappropriate optimal BF are the main sources of infection to children's.¹ This can increase the childhood mortality rates of the Country that 37 neonates, 57 infants and generally 88 under five years die per 1000 live births.¹³ Exclusively breastfed infants are less likely to become ill with diarrhea, and less likely to die from diarrhea or other infections. In addition, an EBF infant was less likely to develop pneumonia, meningitis, and ear infections than non-breastfeed infants.¹⁴

IYCF recommendations are given to promote child survival through interventions that are cost effective. Only child morbidity and mortality are reduced when mothers, families and caregivers comply and practice well with the national IYCF recommendations.¹⁵ However, the IYCF recommendations states that mothers should initiate breastfeeding within one hour of birth, EBF for six months, continue breastfeeding for two years and beyond meanwhile introduce solids, semi-solids and soft food at six months. Now a day most of mothers had started complementary feeding at sixth month of the child's age, as recommended though it is not the same in all parts of the country (Ethiopia). Different finding shows it was not the same in different areas. The findings from Delhi India complementary feeding prevalence was (17.5%).¹⁶ A study done in Ethiopia also shows that complementary feeding practice is not the same in different parts of the regions. A community based cross-sectional study, which is conducted in Mekelle in 2013, shows that complementary feeding prevalence was 62.8%,¹⁷ while in Harar in 2012 the prevalence was 54.4%.¹⁸ This relatively difference might be due to practices change with time, better postnatal care follow up and the effort of health extension worker (HEW) in the working area. However, these different studies did not clearly show how mothers, caregivers and

families were complying the IYCF recommendation and factors that affects their compliances with the recommended guidelines. Good practice with national IYCF recommendations helps the mother and their family to make decisions as to how their children will be fed in terms of when to start and stop breastfeeding and how to provide different complementary foods to their infant and children. Furthermore, As far as knowledge of investigator was concerned, no study was conducted in the area of mothers' practice with IYCF recommendations in Assela Town. Therefore, this study would fill the gap of current situation in mother's practices and related factors to national IYCF recommendations.

This study brings a change from the grassroots level in the way healthcare providers, Health extension workers and other responsible bodies do their jobs of dissemination of IYCF recommendations in Asella Town. It also improve role of the support group of mothers/caretakers in the effective implementation of infant and young child feeding practices. This all could improve the nutritional and health status of children's of aged less than two years of old. The information obtained would be also useful for the community and decision makers at the district, regional and Federal level in planning, implementing and evaluating various interventions related to IYCF.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study Design and Data Collection

The study design was a community based cross-sectional study using quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection. Qualitative data on infant and young child feeding practices was obtained through focus group discussions (FGD), For quantitative data the study was adopted a structured survey questionnaire on IYCF practices and associated factors was administered to the caregiver by 10 trained research assistant recruited from Asella Town. Demographic information such as age, level of education, occupation, religion and Adequacy of the complementary foods was compared with World Health Organization guidelines and definitions formulated by the WHO for indicators of the IYCF practices to estimate status of feeding practices.

The questionnaire administered to mothers/caregivers collected information on the general characteristics of the participants and feeding practices of the study children was recorded by interviewing mothers/caregivers at their home. All feeding practices for children were elicited using the 24-hour recall method, except for initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breast-feeding, for which, historic recall was used.

Research assistants were trained over a two day period and the quantitative study was conducted between October and November 2015.

Study Sample

The mothers/caretakers of children 0-23 months were the primary targets. For the qualitative parts of the data, six FGD was conducted between mothers, fathers and grand mothers of age less than 60 years of children's aged 0-23. Two FGD for each was conducted. Each group had 6-12 participants.

Sample Size and Sampling

The sample size was determined using complementary feeding prevalence rates of Harar Town, 54.4% [18], at 95% CI and considering a non-response rate of 10%, the minimum required sample size was calculated as 421.

Sampling

Simple Random sampling was used to select five kebeles among a total of eight and then households were selected by using cluster Random Sampling technique. Proportional to population size allocation technique was used in the determination of the number of study units included in each selected kebeles.

To select each household from the selected kebeles first sampling frame was done, that the house hold which had children aged 0-23 months, were identified with the help of community leaders and health extension workers. After that, listing down of the identified house was done. Then selection was conducted using simple random sampling methods by drawing lottery. For the qualitative parts of the data, an FGD was conducted between mothers, fathers and grand mothers of age less than 60 years

of children's aged 0-23. Each group had 6-12 participants. These participants were selected based on their interests.

Study Site

The study was conducted in the south east Ethiopia, in Asella Town, 2015.

Data Management and Analysis

Quantitative Data Analysis:

The data were entered in to EPI info version 3.5.4 software and then were exported and analyzed by SPSS version 20. The bivariate analysis was done to see the association between dependent and independent variable at p value <0.2 to build a multiple variable model. Finally multivariate logistic regression analysis was employed to control for possible confounding effects and to assess the separate effects of each variable at p-value of < 0.05 to declare statistical associations.

Qualitative Data Analysis:

Data from focus group discussions was transcribed from Afan Oromo to English, responses were arranged in general categories that were identified in the discussion guide then it was coded. Common themes were identified, inferences were made from each theme, the transcript and notes were cleaned and saved in plain text file, and conclusion was drawn

then triangulated with the data from the questionnaire.

Ethics

Ethical clearance was obtained from Institutional Health Research Ethics Review Committee (IHRERC) HU and permission was obtained from the Asella Town Health Bureau. Written consent to participate in the study was secured before conducting the interview and discussion. For this a consent letter was attached to cover page of each questionnaire stating about the general purpose of the study and issues of confidentiality to be discussed by interviewers before proceeding the interview. Additionally, participants were informed that they had a full right to refuse or discontinue participating.

RESULTS

Mothers'/care takers and husbands' Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics

Of four hundred and twenty one (421) sampled mothers, 410 were successfully included in the study making the response rate of 97.4%. Biological mothers accounted for 393 (95.8%) of caregivers, while 17 (4.2%) were other caregivers such as grandmothers and sisters. Mothers and caregivers representing the same number of households were interviewed during the study.

Table 1 Mothers', Child's and Child's Fathers' Background Characteristics of IYCF practice in Asella Town, 2015

Age of Mother	Number	Percent
Below 20	34	8.3
20-29	229	55.9
30-39	128	31.2
Above 40	19	4.6
Total	410	100
Marital status		
Single	36	8.8
Married	343	83.7
Divorced/Separated	18	4.4
Widowed	13	3.2
Total	410	100
Educational level		
No formal education	26	6.3
Primary education	127	31
Secondary education	134	32.7

College/ University	14	26.6
Total Mothers'	410	100
Occupation of mothers		
House wife	219	53.4
Government	108	26.3
Self employee	65	15.9
Student	16	3.9
Total	410	100
Religion		
Orthodox	203	49.5
Muslim	143	34.9
Catholic	34	8.3
Protestant	29	7.1
Total	410	100
Childs age		
0-6	124	30.2
7-23	286	69.8
Total	410	100
Sex of child		
Male	215	52.4
Female	195	47.8
Total	410	100
Occupation of father		
Government employee	144	40
Self employee	191	53.5
Others	22	6.2
Total	357	100
Education of fathers		
No education	8	2.2
Primary education	64	17.9
Secondary education	123	34.9
Diploma	100	28
Degree and above	62	17.4
Total	357	100

The child's birth order ranged from 1-6 and majority 245 (59.8%) of the children were subsequent born while only 165 (40.2%) were first born. Majority 376 (91.6%) of the children were born at health facility by health professionals.

Sources of Information and Support for IYCF

Majority 352(85%) of the mothers stated that they had a role model of a breast feeding mother during their teenage either through own mother, a close relative or neighbor. Almost all mothers had received

support for their IYCF practices and the findings are depicted as; key person supporting through words of praise, and opportunity to discuss IYCF. About a third 227 (55.4 %) received from HEW, Own mother 105 (26.3%), child's father 44 (10.5%) and as key persons who supported BF through praising the mothers for their efforts and 295(72%) of the mothers stated that popular culturally accepted time to introduce complementary food was at six months of age.

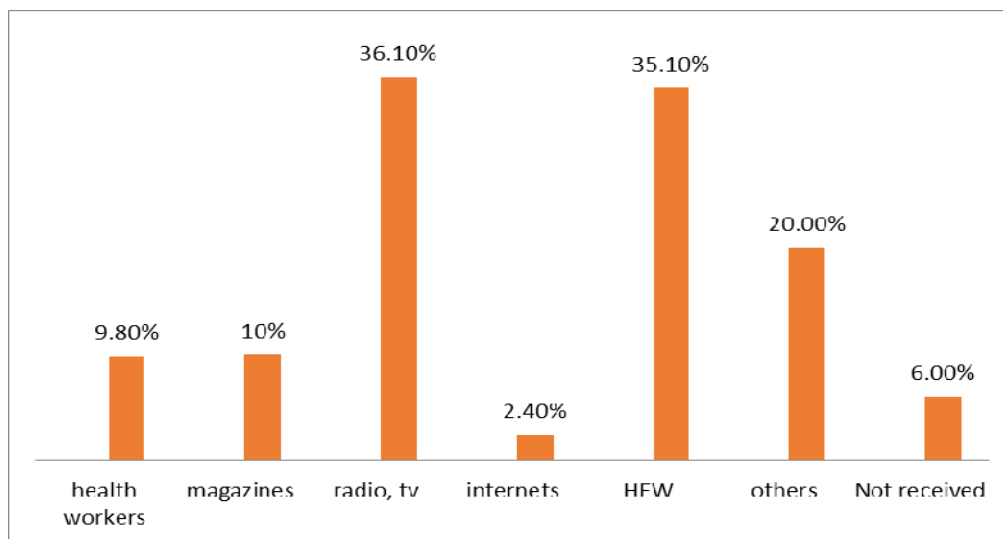


Fig 1 Source of Information for IYCF Practice in Asella Town, 2015

Mothers' IYCF Practices

As per the finding of this study initiation of breastfeeding within an hour of delivery was done by majority 354(86.3%) of the mothers, 70% of them

were exclusively breastfed and almost all 392(95.6%) of the respondents had continued breastfed their children.

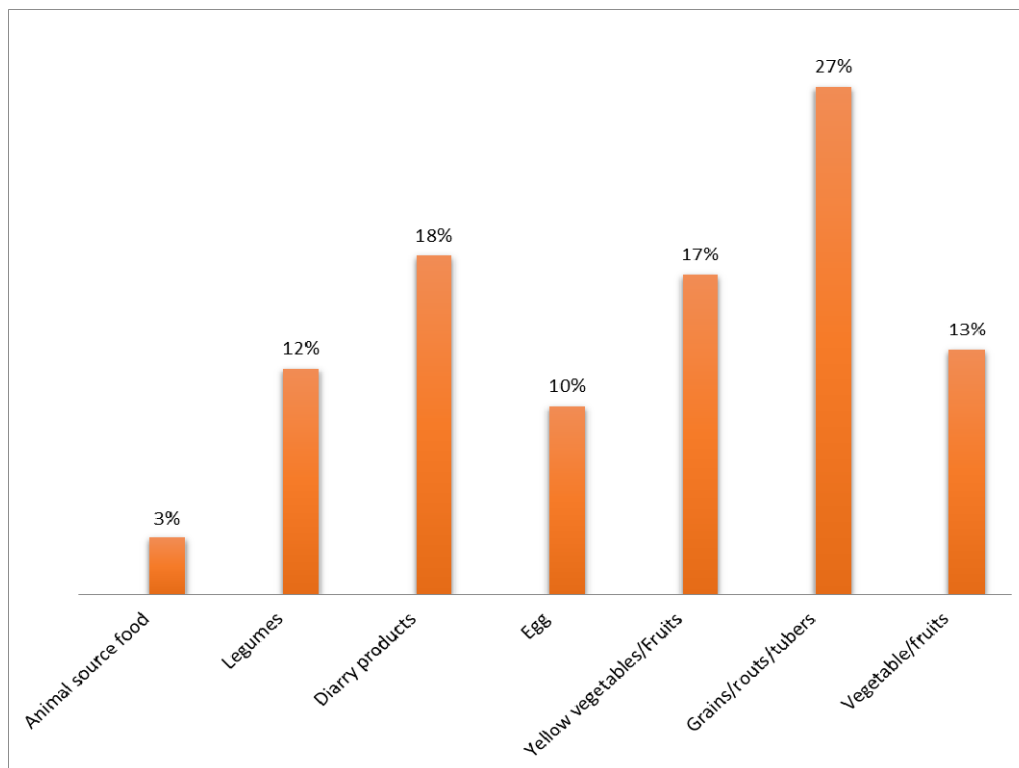


Fig 2 Food Diversity given to Children aged 7-24 months in Asella Town, 2015

Mothers' practice of complementary feeding that was assessed in this study included: the practice of timely initiation of liquids, semi-solids and soft foods, dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency and

consumption of iron rich foods. A proportion of 287 (91.1%) of the mothers initiated liquids, semi-solids and soft foods at six months of life. Minimum meal frequency was found to be adequate 53.8% of children aged 0-23 months. 108 (26.3%) of children

aged 7-24 months had received four or more of food groups as per the recommendations. Consumption of animal origin foods was low (3%), grain/tubers was 27% and children that consumed eggs was 10.0% while consumption of dairy products 18% as shown in figure 4 below. However, majority of the family were not aware of dietary diversity as it was indicated in FGD. A 23 years old mother discussant replied saying, *"...no one worried about the variation of food types, and the basic thing ability to feed the baby with any food we think is easy to find and preferred by the child, sometimes those who have ability to afford may keep variation with unknown frequency or irregular frequency of variation ..."*

All variables that have a p-value of less 0.2 (at significant level of 95% CI) with outcome variable in the bivariate logistic regression were included in the multivariate regression models.

Place of delivery (AOR=1.8(1.08, 3.25), sex of child (AOR=1.9(1.13, 3.2) and popular culture for timely initiation of complementary food (AOR= 4(1.75, 9.47) had independent association with practice of the national IYCF recommendations. A child who delivered at health facility had 1.8 more likely to have practice of IYCF than those delivered at home. Being female had 1.5 times more likely to have a better practice of IYCF recommendation than male child's did (AOR=1.5 (1.13, 3.2). Mothers/care takers who had culturally acceptable times of six month and above were 4 times more likely to practice the recommendation than below six months (AOR=4(1.75,9.47).The rest of the variables and background characteristics have no independent association to the national IYCF recommendations as shown in table below.

Table 2 Bivariate and Multivariate Analysis of Determinants of IYCF Recommendation in Asella Town, 2015

Characteristics	Yes (n)	No (n)	COR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)
Age of Mothers				
<20	2	32	0.1(0.02,0.6)	0.27(0.04, 2.07)
20-29	46	183	0.43(0.16,1.15)	0.54(0.15, 1.97)
30-39	41	87	0.8(0.29, 2.2)	0.49(0.21, 2.1)
>40	7	12	1.00	1.00
Place of Delivery				
Home	41	78	1.00	1.00
Health Facility	55	236	2.25(1.39, 3.64)	1.77(1.02, 3.06)
Sex of Childs				
Male	60	155	1.00	1.00
Female	36	159	1.7(1.07, 2.73)	1.5(1.13, 3.2)
Birth Order				
First	24	141	0.4(0.24, 0.68)	0.89(0.46, 1.7)
Subsequent	72	173	1.00	1.00
Age of Fathers				
<30	16	99	0.39(0.19, 0.78)	0.67(0.25, 2.07)
30-39	45	108	1.01(0.56, 1.79)	0.54(0.15, 1.97)
>40	26	63	1.00	1.00
Mother had role model during teenage				
Yes	61	150	1.8(1.17, 3.01)	1.6(0.9, 2.7)
No	35	162	1.00	1.00
Culturally Acceptable times of Complementary Food Initiation				
Six and above months	88	219	4.67(2.17, 10.02)	4(1.75,9.47)
Less than six months	8	93	1.00	1.00

DISCUSSION

As per the finding of this study, the high percentage 343 (83.7%) of married respondents is an indication that the children are raised in a family units. Family level intervention would be a good area to bring out the full potential of fathers support and involvement in IYCF. The findings of this study suggest that marital status as well as age of mothers had no significant association with IYCF practice, but other study shows that married women AOR=2.490; 95% CI: (1.170, 5.301)] were positively associated with timely initiation of complementary feeding¹⁹ this may be due to the study area was urban.

Being female were 1.5 more likely and positively associated with the recommendation than being male child (AOR=1.5(1.13, 3.2). Similarly, a study conducted in India shows that females were breastfed frequently during nights than males, although set in a different cultural circumstance, has found that male infants are weaned earlier than the female infants.²⁰

Mother who gave birth at health facility were 1.7 more likely practice IYCF and positively associated (AOR=1.7 (1.02, 3.06) which is similar with the finding of a study done in Mekele that mothers who delivered at home (AOR=0.338 (0.12, 0.99) were negatively associated with timely initiation of complementary feeding²¹ and the findings of that was done by mothers²² who delivered at health facility were 2.3 times more practice breast-feeding than delivered at home (AOR=2.30 (0.69, 0.71). Qualitatively an FGD of father strongly supports the mother to deliver her baby at health facility A 45 years old discussant assertively replied, "...during pregnancy husbands provide especial care to their wives, we have one proverb '...the wife is queen and the husband is servant...' that is to mean husbands serve their wife on house hold activities, they take the role of female and purchase honey, butter, milk and other important food for her, fetch water, keep her hygiene, take her to health facility to protect the life of their beloved wife and baby by health professional --- continue saying-this can helps my baby to be well fed, healthy and grow faster ..."

As per the findings of this study, majority of the mothers had the opportunity to make choices of how to feed their infants from the position of having received information about IYCF.

148(36.1%) of mothers had received IYCF information from radio and TV stations, 144 (35.1%) from extension health workers and others from health care providers, magazines, and internet. This finding was similar with the finding of Ethiopia²³ as majority of mothers receive IYCF information from health workers, mass media and HEW. another study conducted in Kenya shows similar findings as the IYCF information was received from mass media (all Radio and television stations (3%)), Community Health Nurse (CHN) (28.9%), magazines (5%), books (4%) and internet (1.9%) while 15.4% of the mother had never received IYCF information.¹⁸

An FGD result also supports this idea as: A 40 year's old discussant replied, "*I think the main source of information in our area is health extension workers and health care providers.*" The other discussants also show their agreement by nodding their head. This would mean improving the health facilities interventions in place to address the gap is essential for effective implementations of IYCF recommendation. Similarly, a 23years old breastfeeding mother said: "*Yes the HEWs informed or teach our community about the time to initiate or start additional food. They teach the community on different community gatherings events that the children have to start additional food such as milk and easily digestible food after six months of age.*" The other discussants show their agreement by nodding their head.

This study identified Health Extension workers (HEW), health care provider, child's father and own mother as key persons in; giving word of praise on mothers efforts of breast feeding and complementary feedings, providing opportunity to discussion, responding satisfactorily to mothers concerns and motivating the mothers on IYCF practices. However, with the present known situation of shortages and lack of well-trained HEW in the community, they may not be in a position to provide the much-needed support of hands-on in solving

IYCF problems as was cited as a source of lack of compliance with IYCF recommendations.

Majority of mothers 295(72%) of the mothers stated that popular culturally accepted time to introduce complementary food was at six months of age and it was positively and significantly associated(AOR= 4 (1.75,9.47) with IYCF practices. Mothers culture that start complementary food at six month and above were 4 times more likely to practice well the recommendation than those start below six months. similarly the study conducted in Ethiopia in 2010 shows the ways a community nourished their young children are the result of generations of tradition, and many traditional feeding practices are linked to cultural and even spiritual beliefs.² An FGD result also shows that: A 28years old discussant replied saying, *"...previously our culture hurt us due to lack of knowledge, breast feeding were initiated at least one to two days after delivery, believing that the mother cannot produce breast milk immediately after delivery, but currently we do not have this kind of tradition in our locality mothers start breast feeding right after delivery and continued for successive six months..."*

As a global public health recommendation, the strategy for infant and young child feeding describes essential actions to protect, promote and support appropriate infant and young child feeding. Exclusive breast-feeding for the first 6 months of life followed by complementary feeding along with breast-feeding as per demand of the child is the recommendation for optimal growth and development of children under 2 years of life. Thereafter, to meet their evolving nutritional needs, infants should receive safe and nutritionally adequate complementary foods while breastfeeding continues for up to two years of age or beyond.⁶

The Present study revealed those mothers who practice the IYCF accordance to the recommendation was 23.4%, which was relatively higher than the national level of 4%. This can be due to the active engagements of the HEW in Asella Town that can transmit the IYCF information and due to the fact that the national level was conducted only from 6-23 months of age. Timely initiation of breast milk within one hour of delivery was 354 (86.3 %) which was

better than the national level result of Ethiopia 66.9%.² This may be attributed to the fact that majority 376 (91.7%) of the mothers had given birth in health facilities and better performance of health extension workers. The health facility had the mandate to ensure the implementation of National IYCF recommendations (FMOH IYCF recommendations).

To ensure practice, the infant had put on the breast within the first hour after delivery ensured by the health care provider in attendance of the delivery. The breast-feeding practice prevalence rates revealed in this study was 392(95.6%) showing that it was universal as also seen in other studies findings done in Ethiopia by Amanuel²³ and Berhane.¹⁷ About 287 (70%) of mothers had started complementary feeding at sixth month of the child's age, as recommended. It was higher than the findings from Delhi India 17.5%,¹⁶ Mekelle 62.8%,¹⁷ Ethiopia with national level 51 % and Harar 54.4%¹⁸ but less than Abiyi Ayidi North west of Mekele 80%.²²

Complementary feeding was done with a wide initiation of solid, semi-solid and soft foods at six months of life, minimum meal frequency and Minimum dietary diversity. Introduction of solids, semi-solid and soft foods may not be the same due to a varied source of information given to mother/care givers.

Minimum meal frequency was found to be adequate 53.8% of children, which was higher than a study done in Gojam 50.4%²⁴ and 49% at national level of Ethiopia.²³ Similar study conducted in Delhi India shows that it was (48.6%)²⁵ and 48.6% in Kolkata which is in west Bengal of India²⁷ Repetitive counseling and education may easily help to increase the adequacy.

Minimum dietary diversity was found to be adequate in only26.3%of children which was higher than the national level result 7.1% (Dinsha AD, 2012) and 12.6% Gojam²⁴ and Abiyi Ayidi North West of Mekele²² was 11.9% . It was less than the finding of study in Delhi 32.6%²⁶ and less than West Bengal 43.4%.²⁷ The following FGD result demonstrates the family practice of providing complementary foods: A

36years old discussant strongly replied, "...yes, though all community members do not have equal economic capacity, each house hold have at least hen and they can provide egg for the baby. Food types such as milk, honey, butter, banana and orange may need to be purchased from the market."

Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive an iron-rich food or iron-fortified food. For infants and young children, or that is fortified in the home was 47.3% that is especially designed better than the national study of Ethiopia 8.9% while in Kenya children of aged 0-23 who had received Iron was 13.6%.²⁷ However, it was less than that of Zambia 59.5%.² This was the result of the active engagement of health care providers and HEW on their routine activity.

CONCLUSION

The findings of this study have clearly indicated that there is a gap between optimal infant and young child feeding practices and national recommendation. There are external and systematic challenges to improving behaviors, but with well trained and motivated health workers, as well as coordinated and targeted messaging in communities to caregivers especially mothers/caretakers a great deal of progress can be made towards optimal infant feeding practices for improved health of children under two years of age.

Based on the finding of the study; it has been concluded that:

- 1) IYCF practice status of mothers in Asella Town was higher relative to national recommendation.
- 2) IYCF practice was influenced by place of delivery, sex of children's and culturally acceptable times of initiations of foods.
- 3) Mother who had received IYCF information and support by health extension worker had better practices of IYCF as it was mentioned on FGD.

IYCF information delivered by health extension worker and health service providers should be strengthened; the health bureau has to improve the capacity of the health extension workers effort of

supporting IYCF and the policy makers need to come up with IYCF policies that would reach the mothers in the community with practical IYCF intervention especially during initiation of complementary feeding and breast-feeding.

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My gratitude goes to Amanuel Mental Specialized Hospital and Federal Ministry of Health for awarding me to pursue my study and Haramaya University for allowing me to participate in this area.

I would like also express my heartfelt thanks to my brother Yohanis Mulugeta for his unforgettable support.

Finally, my gratitude goes to my wife Yeshe Taye, you are the moon that gives light for the successful accomplishment of this course, and I would like to thank you once again.

I would also thank to the study participants for the cooperation.

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