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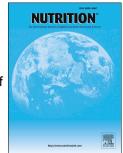
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Energy and nutrient intake of infants and young children in pastoralist communities of Ethiopia

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8 Abstract

9 Background: Nutrient intakes from complementary foods are often suboptimal in
10 subsistent farming households of developing countries, but little is known about this in
11 pastoralist communities.

12 Objective: The objective of the present study was to estimate the energy and nutrient
13 intake of children aged 6-23 months living in pastoralist communities of Ethiopia.

Method: As part of the Ethiopian National Food Consumption Survey, 24h dietary recall data was collected, through in-home interviews, from a nationally representative sample. In this study, we report on the feeding characteristics, energy and nutrient intakes of infants and young children (aged 6-23 months) living in pastoralist communities (n= 896) of Ethiopia. Energy and nutrient intakes were estimated and compared with estimated needs from complementary foods. The nutrient density of the complementary diets was compared with desired densities.

Results: About one-third of the children were stunted. The diet was predominantly dairy and cereal-based. Dietary diversity score was low (2.0 ±1.2); Consumption of nutrientdense foods such as animal source foods (other than milk), vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables was very low. Energy intakes from complementary foods were inadequate. Multiple-micronutrient deficiencies including thiamin, niacin, iron, zinc, and calcium and in some instances vitamin-A and C were observed among young children. The number of micronutrients for which intakes were found deficient increased with child's age.

Conclusion: Energy and nutrient intakes from complementary foods are inadequate in
pastoralist communities of Ethiopia. Interventions that improve knowledge and practice
of complementary feeding are needed in this setting.

- Keywords: Complementary feeding, anthropometry, nutrient intake, stunting,
 micronutrients, breastfeeding
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