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Sub-national mapping and determinants of inadequate minimum dietary diversity (MDD) among children aged 6-23 months in 33 Sub-Saharan Africa countries**Bayuh Asmamaw Hailu**
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Background Understanding subnational variation and geographical clustering of inadequate MDD and its determinants in SSA children with some consequence and identified more effective intervention areas with the maximum possibility of improvement is becoming increasingly important for geographical targeting and policy prioritization. The purpose of this study is to investigate the geographic variation/pattern, factors, and consequences of inadequate MDD, as well as prospective intervention areas.

Methods Data subnational analyses were extrapolated from Demographic and Health Surveys. The study comprised 57,291 children from 33 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Geographical clustering, geographical prediction, geographical cluster identification, key selected determinants, potential intervention region, and the impacts of inadequate MDD were all studied. The descriptive analysis found subnational consumption by food group, trend, and maximum feasible innervation for selected food group, and proportion of children consumed by a number of food groups in each country. The soft wear used to for analysis were QGIS, Geoda, SaSCan, SAGA, R and STATA

Findings In SSA, the prevalence of inadequate MDD was 79.9%, with only a few countries showing progress. A high of 95.2% of children in Burkina Faso and a minimum of 63.7% of children in Kenya couldn't obtain adequate MDD. Any country cannot provide adequate MDD to two out of every five of its children. Most part of western and northern part of both Eastern and Center La SSA children were safer for inadequate MDD. Children suffer from anemia, wasting, and stunting as a result of inadequate MDD. Any country has good experience with breast milk (except South Africa and Gabon) and grains, roots, and tubers. The maximum achievable adequate MDD increase about twofold (37%) by improving egg accessibility and affordability, and when eggs, other fruits and vegetables, legumes, and nuts are more easily accessible, adequate MDD increases fourfold (84%). Children whose aged 6 to 11 months, from not media-exposed mothers, and from living a long distance of health facility were 2 times, 38%, and 16%, respectively more likely to suffer inadequate MDD compared to their counterparts.

Biography

Bayuh Asemamaw Hailu is an Epidemiologist and Biostatistician at Wollo University. Bayuh Asemamaw has his expertise in evaluation and passion in improving the health and wellbeing. His open and contextual evaluation of geographic and non-geographic models based on responsive constructivists creates new pathways for improving health care.

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