**ABSTRACT**

The study identified determinants of complementary feeding practices in Uganda in 2006 and 2011. Age, immunization and stunting determined minimum acceptable diet but anaemia determined minimum meal frequency and bottle feeding in 2011. Fever and vitamin A supplementation determined minimum dietary diversity in 2011. None of the factors determined minimum acceptable diet recorded in 2006. Promoting age-specific complementary feeding practices while immunizing and deworming children might protect complementary feeding in Uganda. There is need to study why bottle-feeding is on the increase in country.