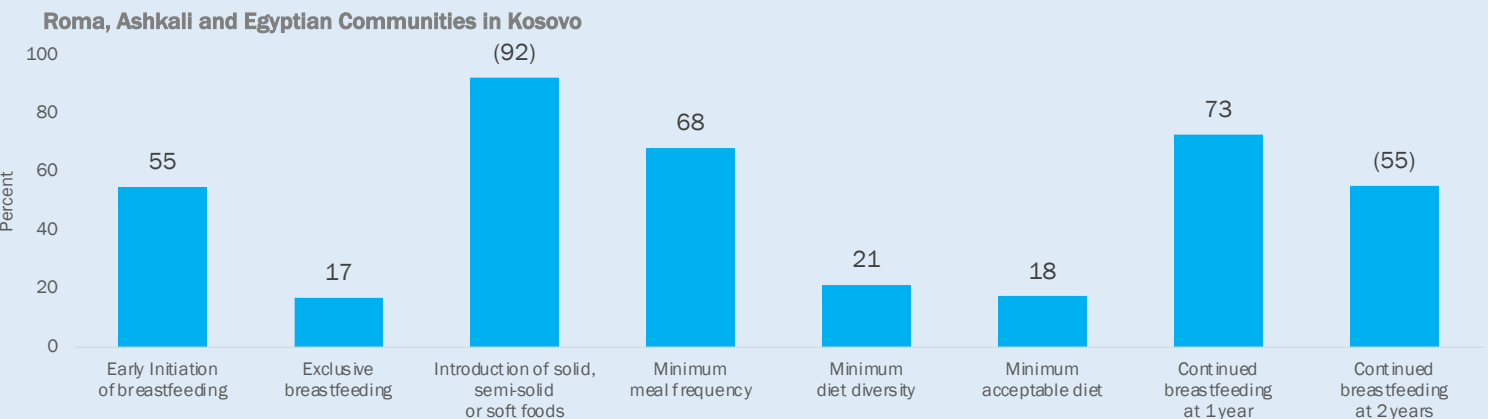
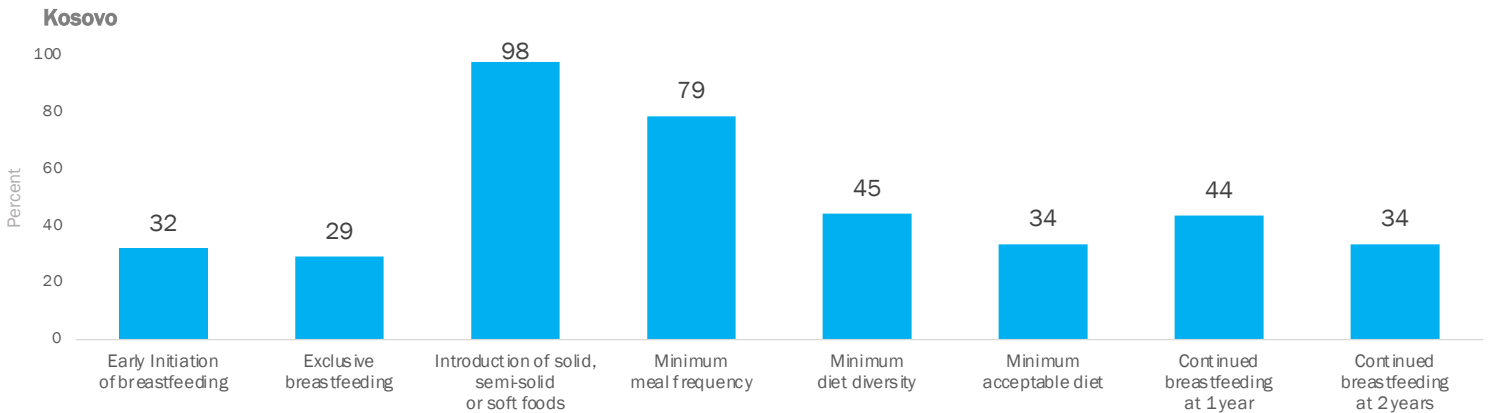
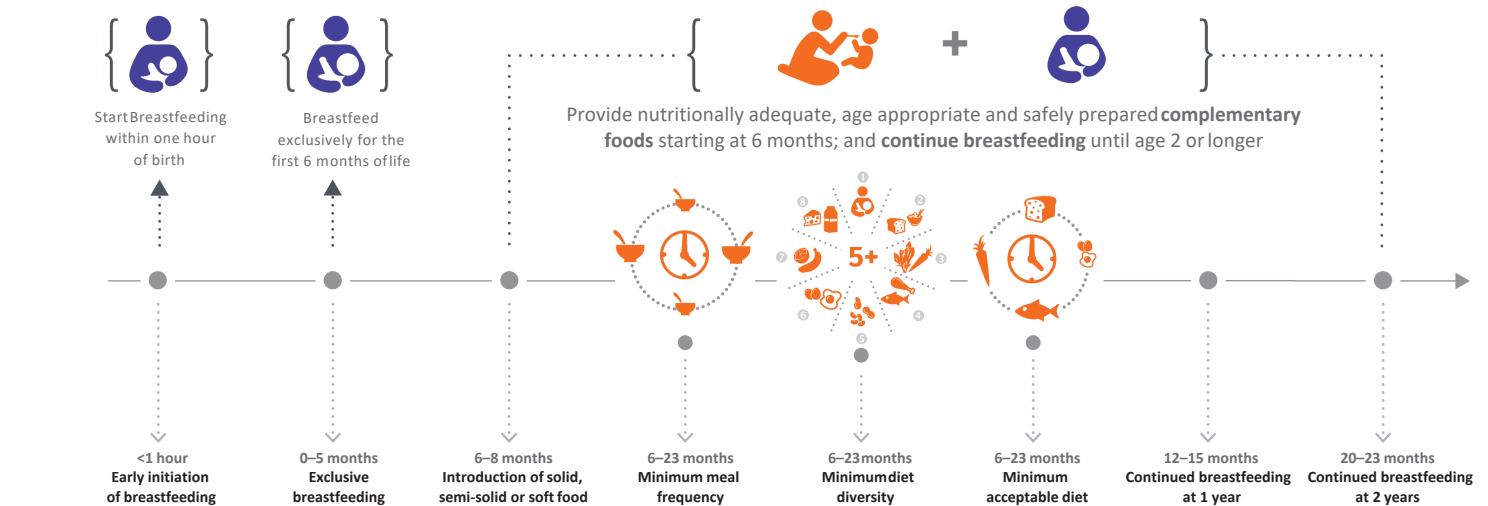


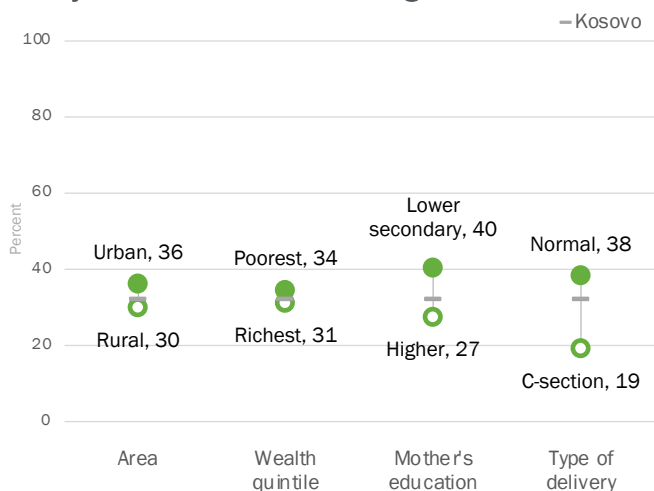
Infant & Young Child Feeding



( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

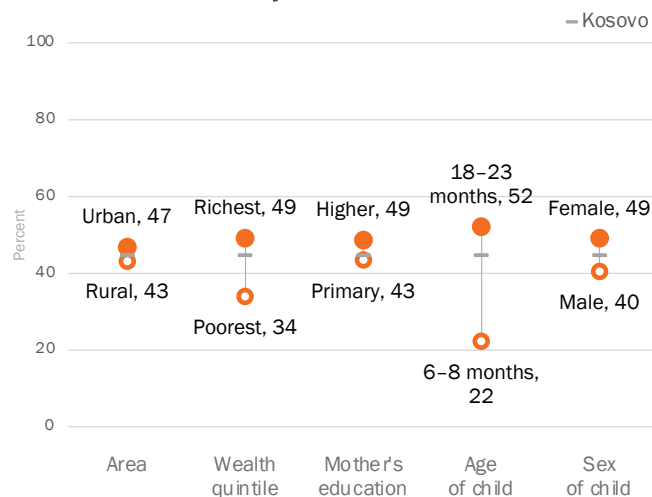
**Early initiation:** percentage of newborns put to breast within 1 hour of birth; **Exclusive breastfeeding:** percentage of infants aged 0–5 months receiving only breastmilk; **Introduction to solids:** percentage of infants aged 6–8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food; **Minimum diet diversity:** percentage of children aged 6–23 months receiving 5 of the 8 recommended food groups; **Minimum meal frequency:** percentage of children aged 6–23 months receiving the recommended minimum number of solid/liquid feeds as per the age of child; **Minimum acceptable diet:** percentage of children aged 6–23 months receiving the minimum diversity of foods and minimum number of feeds; **Continued breastfeeding at 1 year:** percentage of children aged 12–15 months who continue to receive breastmilk; **Continued breastfeeding at 2 years:** percentage of children aged 20–23 months who continue to receive breastmilk.

### Early Initiation of Breastfeeding



Percent of newborns put to the breast within one hour of birth, by background characteristics

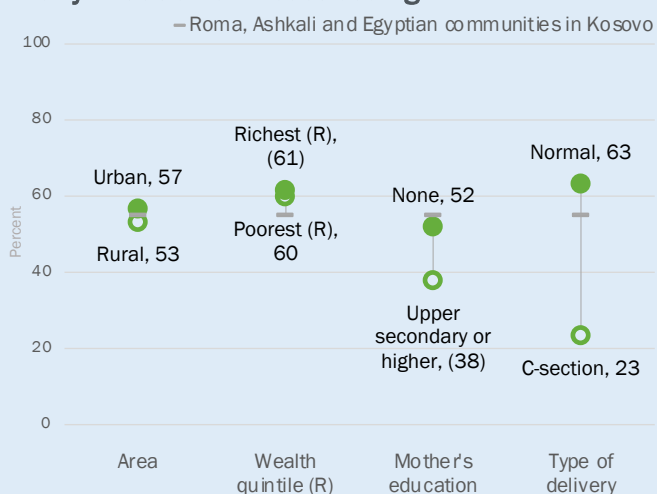
### Minimum Diet Diversity



Percent of children aged 6-23 months that were fed food from at least 5 out of 8 food groups, by background characteristics

(R) The wealth index has been constructed using information on household assets and is assumed to capture underlying long-term wealth, ranking households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The calculations have been conducted separately on the sample for the Kosovo MICS and the sample for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS, using characteristics for each respective sample. The wealth scores calculated are therefore applicable for only the particular dataset they are based on and differ for the two surveys. Findings by wealth scores calculated for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS are indicated with an '(R)' in the charts.

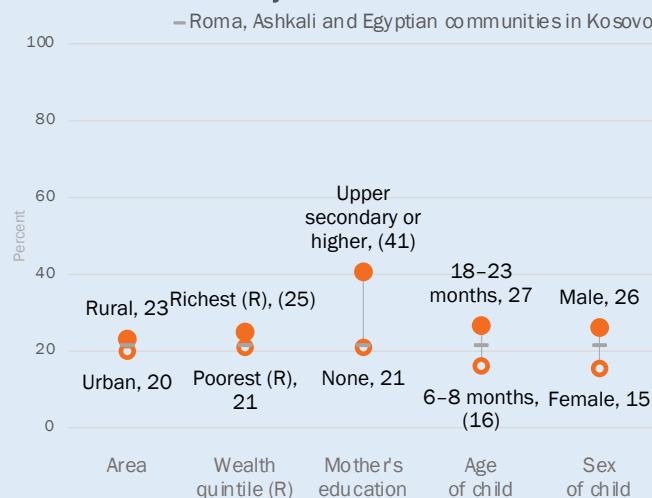
### Early Initiation of Breastfeeding



Percent of newborns put to the breast within one hour of birth, by background characteristics

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

### Minimum Diet Diversity



Percent of children aged 6-23 months that were fed food from at least 5 out of 8 food groups, by background characteristics

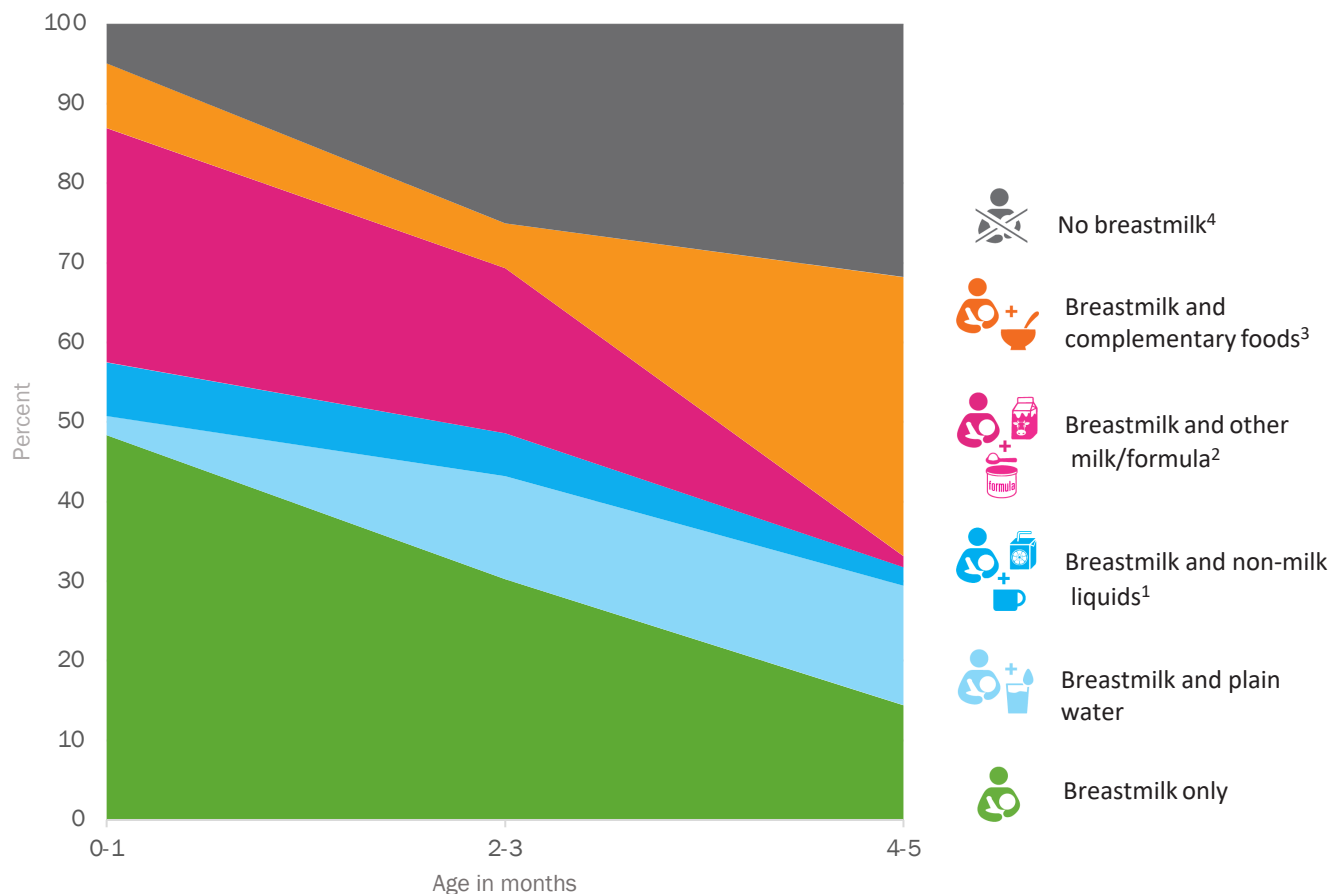
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

## Key Messages

- Only 1 in 3 newborns in Kosovo are put to the breast within 1 hour of birth. This proportion increases to 1 in 2 among newborns from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo.
- Early initiation of breastfeeding in the general population and in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities is more common among newborns whose mother's have lower levels of education and among newborns who were born through vaginal birth, compared to those who were born via C-section.
- The prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among infants age 0-5 months in Kosovo is low, at 29 percent and is even lower among infants age 0-5 months from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities (17 percent).
- 44 percent of children age 12-15 months in the general population continue to receive breastmilk, while this percentage among children in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities is much higher, at 73 percent.
- In Kosovo, children age 6-23 months from households in the richest wealth index quintile were more likely to receive minimum diet diversity than those living in poorest households (49 percent and 34 percent, respectively).
- While the majority of children age 6-8 months in Kosovo were introduced to solid or semi-solid foods at the recommended age, only 1 in 3 children age 6-23 months receive the minimum acceptable diet. This proportion declines to 1 in 6 among children age of 6-23 months in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.

## IYCF: What are the Youngest Infants Fed?

### Liquids or foods consumed by infants 0–5 months old: Kosovo



Figures for children age 0–1 months and 2–3 months are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Percentage of infants age 0–5 months receiving breastmilk only, breastmilk and plain water, breastmilk and non-milk liquids, breastmilk and other milk/formula, breastmilk and complementary foods and no breastmilk

Notes: 1) may also have been fed plain water; 2) may also have been fed plain water and/or non-milk liquids; 3) may also have been fed plain water, non-milk liquids and/or other milk/formula; 4) may have been fed plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk/infant formula and/or solid, semi-solid and soft foods.

Note: Data on liquids or foods consumed by infants 0–5 months from the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS are not shown because the denominators are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The Kosovo Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS were carried out in 2019–2020 by the Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS) as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), with funding provided by the Ministry of Finance (MoF), the Government of Luxembourg, the Millennium Foundation Kosovo (MFK), UNICEF, the United Nations Kosovo Team (UNKT), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UN Women.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS related to Infant & Young Child Feeding (IYCF). Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TC.7.1, TC.7.3, TC.7.5, TC.7.6 and TC.7.7 (indicated with the letter ‘R’ for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on [mics.unicef.org/surveys](https://mics.unicef.org/surveys).