IndiKit

PRODUCTION OF NUTRIENT-RICH CROPS

Outcome indicator, Output indicator

Indicator Phrasing

English: % of households which in the past 12 months grew at least X out of X [specify numbers] promoted nutrient-rich crops

French: % de ménages ayant cultivé au cours des 12 derniers mois au moins X des X cultures riches en nutriments promues

Spanish: % de hogares que en los últimos 12 meses cultivaron al menos X de X [especificar el número] cultivos ricos en nutrientes promovidos

Portuguese: % de agregados familiares que nos últimos 12 meses produziram pelo menos X de X [especifique os números] das culturas ricas em nutrientes promovidas

Czech: % cílových domácností, které během posledních 12ti měsíců pěstovaly alespoň X z X propagovaných, na živiny bohatých typů plodin

What is its purpose?

The indicator assesses the proportion of households growing a minimum number of promoted, nutrient-rich crops. It is an important indicator of households' access to nutrient-rich foods.

How to Collect and Analyse the Required Data

Collect the following data by conducting individual interviews with a representative sample of the target household representatives:

RECOMMENDED SURVEY QUESTIONS (Q) AND POSSIBLE ANSWERS (A)
Q1: *During the past 12 months, did your household members plant any* [specify the crop]*?*
A1: yes / no

(ask the following question only if the answer is YES)

Q2: *Was the crop also harvested?*

A2: yes / no

Repeat the questions for all the other nutrient-rich crops you are interested in.

To **calculate the indicator's value,** divide the number of households who planted (or who harvested) the minimum number of promoted, nutrient-rich crops (e.g. at least 3 out of 6 types of crops) by the total number of interviewed household representatives. Multiply the result by 100 to convert it to a percentage.

Disaggregate by

Disaggregate the data by wealth and other relevant criteria.

Important Comments

1) To assess whether more diverse production results in more diverse consumption, **correlate this "production data" with "consumption data"** gained by using IDDS or MDD-W or MDD indicators. In addition to this, you can also assess the **proportion of harvested crops that were used for household consumption** (you can do so, for example, by using ten stones representing the entire harvest and asking the respondent to divide them according to how the harvest was used - e.g. consumed, sold, donated …).

2) Farmers often **do not report the crops** that they planted but due to crop failure or other factors did not harvest. That is why it is important to include Q2. Depending on the purpose of your survey, decide whether such a crop variety should be included or not.

3) Keep in mind that many farmers practice **crop rotation**. Therefore, if you are interested in crops that are not grown every year, you might need to extend the reference period (e.g. from 12 to 24 months). Assess the required recall period by interviewing local agriculture extension workers and more advanced farmers.

4) Consider **including an additional question** assessing why the farmers who replied "no" to Q2 could not harvest the given crop (for example, due to floods, pests, other factors?).

5) If your survey also assesses the Farm Diversity Score (FDS), there is no need to ask separately about the nutrient-rich crops you promote – you can just **extract the information from the FDS data**.

6) If you are also interested in **how much of the given crop was produced** during the previous season, use the Reported Agricultural Output indicator.

E-Questionnaire

- XLS form for electronic data collection - indicator Production of Nutrient-Rich Crops