

# AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

Impact indicator, Outcome indicator

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## Indicator Phrasing

**English:** % of supported farmers who increased the productivity of their [specify the crop or animal] production

**French:** % des agriculteurs appuyés qui ont augmenté la productivité de leur production de [spécifier la culture ou l'animal]

**Spanish:** % de agricultores subvencionados que aumentaron la productividad de su producción de [especificar el cultivo o el animal].

**Portuguese:** % de agricultores suportados que aumentaram a produtividade da sua produção de [especifique a cultura ou animal]

**Czech:** % podpořených farmářů, kteří zvýšili výnosnost své produkce [určete plodinu nebo druh zvířete]

## What is its purpose?

The indicator measures the ratio of agricultural outputs (e.g. tons of crops or number of animals) to the invested inputs (primarily money but also labor or water). Increasing agricultural productivity is essential for ensuring adequate nutrition of the ever-growing population; however, such changes should not be at the expense of environmental sustainability.

## How to Collect and Analyse the Required Data

Determine the indicator's value by using the following methodology:

1) **Select the crop type (or specific variety) or animal breed** productivity of which you want to assess.

2) **Decide on the type of input you will measure and how.** The main input is usually **money** (invested in improved seeds, fertilizers, pest protection measures, and other inputs specific to the given crop/animal – do not include general “operational” costs of the farm). Inputs such as invested **labor** or **water** for irrigation might be equally important; however, you need to decide what the measurement “units” will be (e.g. number of days spent working on the field). The investment can be measured either by using:

> **the recall approach** – conducting individual interviews with farmers, asking them about the amount of invested inputs

> **the diary approach** – providing farmers before the start of the season with simple Record Sheets and asking them to record the invested inputs

3) **Assess the agricultural outputs** of a [representative sample](#) of farmers by following the guidance in the [Reported Agricultural Output](#) indicator (pay attention to the Important Comments section).

4) **Assess the invested inputs** by using one of the two recommended approaches.

5) To **calculate the indicator's value** (i.e. the ratio of outputs vs. inputs) of each farmer's produce, divide the agricultural output by the invested inputs. Multiply the result by 100 to convert it to a percentage.

6) During the endline survey, replicate the entire process with **the exact same group of respondents**. Keep in mind that the baseline sample must be up to 20% bigger than required, so that even if some farmers are not available during the endline, the "endline sample" still remains representative of your target population.

## Important Comments

1) The two most **common inputs are money and labour**. While some crop production practices can decrease the financial investments, they can also consume more time. Therefore, always assess both of these inputs and consider them carefully when making conclusions about changes in farmers' agricultural productivity.