

Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARIs)	
<b>AFS_ARI_1 Incomes from Agricultural Production</b>	
<b>Number of smallholder farmers with increased incomes from agricultural production</b>	
Contribution to sub-objective of M21-24	<i>Sub-objective 2: Promoting innovative private sector initiatives to facilitate the creation of decent jobs</i>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 2.3</u> : By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p><b>Smallholder farmers:</b> Farm holders with a land area &lt; 5ha in Asia and Africa and &lt; 10 ha in Latin America</p> <p><b>Agricultural production</b> includes cereals, vegetable, fruits, pulses, dairy, eggs, meat, leather, fibre or biomass etc. as direct products and/or as inputs for a value chain.</p> <p><b>Farmers with increased income from agricultural production:</b> This indicator only accounts for the number of people that have an increased income (and not the average amount their income increased in monetary terms in one year, which is measured by IED_TRI_1 and is thus a complementary indicator to this ARI). Nevertheless, in order to determine if smallholder farmers' income really increased, it is necessary to try to measure it as defined in IED_TRI_1, it is important to measure changes in net income due to the intervention, i.e.</p> <p><b>income from sales of the agricultural products</b> and <b>avoided expenditures</b> (e.g. thanks to own consumption of farm products, thus less expenditures of the household for food)</p> <p><b>minus the production costs</b> (e.g. seeds and other inputs, e.g. fertilizer &amp; pest management, labour, leasing fee, and other related cost, e.g. taxes).</p> <p>To measure the net income, it is crucial to have a <b>baseline</b>, i.e. a baseline of the net income of the target group before the intervention/project started.</p>
Measuring unit	Number of smallholder farmers with increased incomes from agricultural production
Disaggregation dimension (sex, age group, ethnicity or other identity criteria of LNOB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Females in LNOB target group</li> <li>b. Females in non-LNOB target group</li> <li>c. Males in LNOB target group</li> <li>d. Males in non-LNOB target group</li> </ul>
Data source	At project level, implementing partners, ideally with audited DCED standard <sup>1</sup>
Rationale	<p><u>Theory of change</u></p> <p><b>If</b> smallholder farmers increase their incomes through agriculture,  <b>then</b> they have better chances of moving out of poverty  <b>because</b> they achieved higher agricultural productivity, new or increased market access, higher product quality or better prices.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	Thanks to the contribution of the SDC, xx men and yy women, out of which zz (youth, ethnicity or other disadvantaged group) have increased their income from agricultural production.

<sup>1</sup> For further information refer to the Donor Committee for Enterprise Development's (DCED) '[Methodological Guidance for 5 Private Sector Development Indicators](#)', which includes an indicator on 'change in income' and to the Donor Committee for Enterprise Development (DCED) standard: <https://www.enterprise-development.org/measuring-results-the-dced-standard/>

Thematic responsibility	Agriculture and Food Security Network
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