

SRP Performance Indicators



Measuring Outcomes with SRP Performance Indicators

*Practical tools for measuring farmer outcomes
and meeting emerging buyer requirements*

What are SRP Performance Indicators (PIs)?



Complementary to the SRP Standard

The SRP Standard tells producers how to implement sustainable practices for rice cultivation using SRP standard

The Performance Indicators tells whether implementing the SRP standard are **delivering results**



12 Indicators

Covering economic, environmental, and social dimensions of rice farming



3 Measurement Levels

Basic → Intermediate → Advanced
Flexible for all contexts and resources

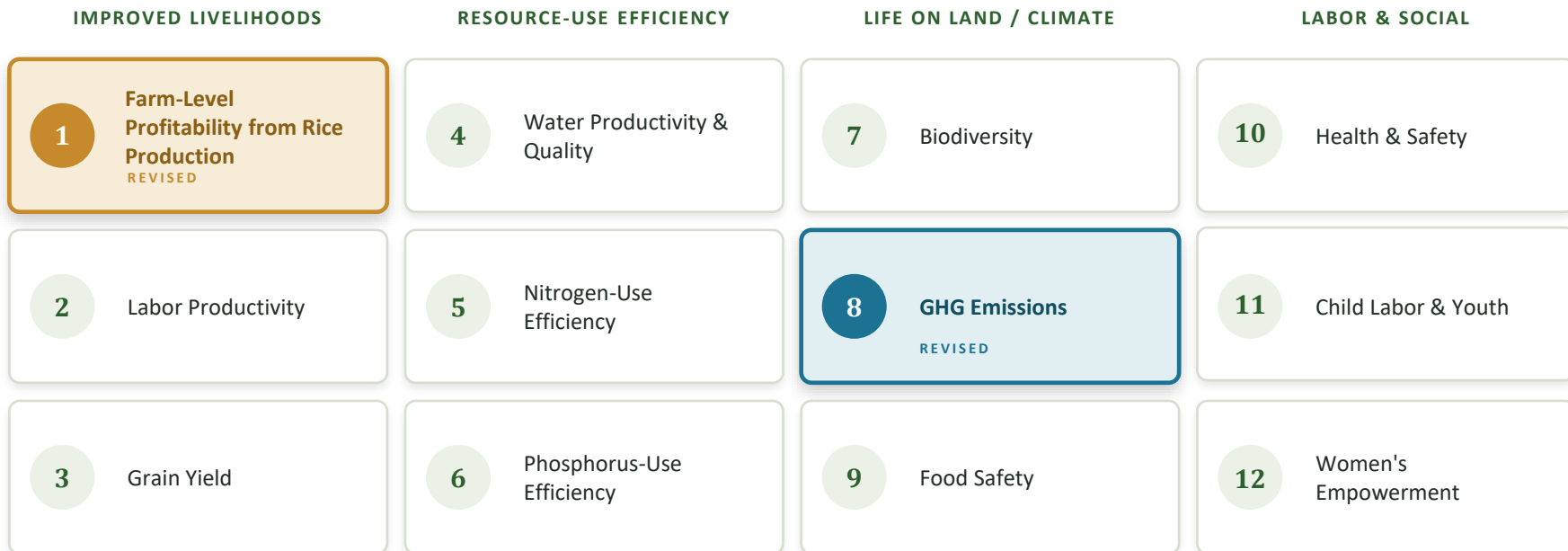


Farmer-Level Data

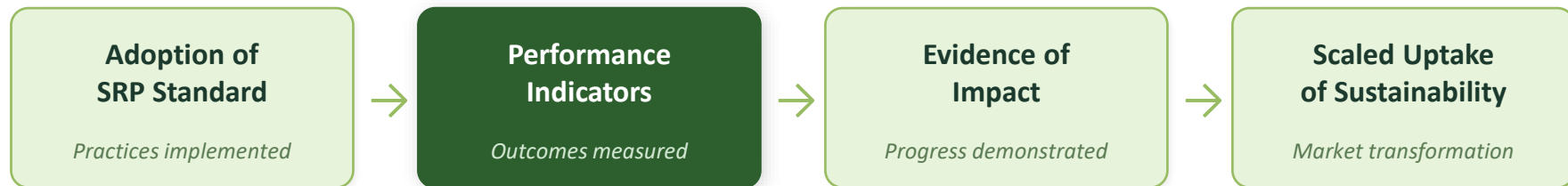
Collected at farm level; aggregated to support program and supply chain reporting

WHERE THEY SIT

Two revised indicators within the 12-indicators framework



Why Performance Indicators — and Why Now



Three reasons SRP is accelerating PI adoption now:



Beyond Compliance

SRP's reach now extends well beyond third-party certified programs. Many members implement SRP standard without pursue third-party assurance. PIs give these programs a credible way to measure and communicate outcomes.



From Niche to Mainstream

SRP is growing into non-verified supply chains, development programs, and government schemes. PIs are the common language that works across all these contexts, with or without an audit.



Outcomes Over Outputs

Stakeholders increasingly ask not just 'are practices adopted?' but 'what changed for farmers and the environment?' PIs answer that question — turning field data into evidence of real-world impact.

Three Measurement Levels

1 BASIC

Purpose

Farmer learning & self-improvement

Responsible collector

Farmer / Farmer Group

Collection scale

One field · One household · One season

Indicator examples

- PI 1: Gross profit from rice
- PI 3: Amount of grain harvested (local unit)
- PI 7: Biodiversity checklist & pesticide counts
- PI 8: Drainage events & field size (awareness)
- PI 9–12: Self-evaluation scorecards

2 INTERMEDIATE

Purpose

Group management · Internal verification ·
Minimum for verification

Responsible collector

Farmer / Internal Management System/
Service Provider

Collection scale

Group of fields · Group of farmers · One
season

Indicator examples

- PI 1: Net profit from rice
- PI 3: Kg paddy/ha (standardized moisture content)
- PI 5–6: Nutrient use efficiency (kg/kg ratios)
- PI 8: tCO₂e/ha (IPCC)
- PI 9–12: External assessment scorecards

3 ADVANCED

Purpose

Improving the standard · External reporting
· Climate & livelihoods analysis

Responsible collector

Farmer Group / Internal Management
System/ Service Provider / Scientist

Collection scale

Two+ seasons · Landscape or larger scale

Indicator examples

- PI 1: Rice income record with more advance bookkeeping ready to provide data for living income assessment
- PI 3: Crop cuts for higher-accuracy yield measurement
- PI 5–6: Lab analysis for nutrient removal rates
- PI 7: Landscape biodiversity & species abundance
- PI 8: Emissions reduction (tCO₂e) vs. baseline; tCO₂e/kg

Getting Started with SRP Performance Indicators

1

Identify your purpose

Are you measuring farmer income? Tracking emissions for Scope 3 reporting? Piloting L-CAM? Your purpose determines which indicators and levels to use.

2

Choose your starting level

Start at Basic if you are new to data collection. Move to Intermediate or Advanced when you have a baseline and ongoing data systems in place.

3

Integrate with existing systems

PIs are designed to complement your Internal Management System (IMS). Much of the required data is likely already being collected.

4

Connect to buyer requirements

Share PI results to support supply chain reporting, sustainability certifications, living income programs, and climate finance applications.

What actually changed

VERSION 2.1

VERSION 3.0



INDICATOR 1

Farm-Level Profitability from Rice Production

Basic: Net income from rice in local currency per season, based on production, sale price and cash costs.

Intermediate: Net income from rice in USD/ha/season, considered within the context of total farm income, including estimated family labour and field size.

Advanced: Returns to family labour, expressed as a ratio comparing returns from rice production with the opportunity cost of family labour.



Basic: Gross profit from rice, calculated as gross revenue less direct cash costs.

Intermediate: Net profit from rice, adding non-cash labour, finance costs, overheads and fixed costs.

Advanced: Full profitability based on bookkeeping or accounting records, including items such as depreciation where relevant.

Living income is clarified as a possible **further use of the data**, NOT an outcome directly measured by the PI.



INDICATOR 8

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Basic: GHG awareness, measured through growth duration, dry-down events and field size.

Intermediate: Estimates methane and nitrous oxide emissions using farm activity data and IPCC global default emission values.

Advanced: Uses water-level monitoring, measurements on reference fields and emission values more specific than global defaults. It reports emissions per hectare and per kilogram of rice, but does not explicitly quantify reductions against a baseline.



Basic: Strengthens the practice-based level around AWD awareness, drainage events, crop establishment and basic water-management records.

Intermediate: Estimates methane and nitrous oxide emissions within a defined cultivation boundary using IPCC Tier 1 or Tier 2 approaches.

Advanced: Moves from estimating emissions to quantifying reductions over time against a defined baseline or reference period, with methodological consistency, data-quality checks, validation and documentation. L-CAM is identified as one pathway for meeting the Advanced requirements.



INDICATOR 1

Farm-Level Profitability from Rice Production

Measures the economic performance of rice production at farm level — the farmer's profit per crop cycle and per year — so change can be tracked over time.

Why it matters Higher profitability builds economic capacity for household needs and farm reinvestment — and keeps rice cultivation viable.

From gross profit to full profitability accounting



BASIC

Level 1

Gross profit from rice

UNIT Local currency / season or year

Revenue from rice (incl. subsistence at market price) minus direct cash costs — land, seed, labor, agrochemicals.

Who Farmer · farmer group · IMS



INTERMEDIATE

Level 2

Net profit from rice

UNIT Local currency / year (or USD)

Adds non-cash (family) labor, finance costs, overheads and other fixed costs — a fuller picture of a season or year.

Who Farmer group · IMS · service provider



ADVANCED

Level 3

Profitability of rice production

UNIT USD / year (absolute values)

Full profitability from a structured accounting system — including equipment depreciation. Most relevant for commercial farms.

Who IMS · finance accounts · service provider

The maths behind the profit measure

BASIC

Gross profit

Revenue includes rice sold and rice kept for subsistence, valued at local market prices. Cash costs: land rent, seed, labor, agrochemicals.

Gross revenue from rice – Direct cash costs

INTERMEDIATE

Net profit

Total costs add non-cash (family) labor, interest on credit, overheads and fixed costs.

Gross revenue from rice – Total production costs include non-cash

ADVANCED

Full profitability

Drawn from a structured bookkeeping / accounting system; suited to commercial operations.

Accounting-based profit (incl. depreciation)

Data to collect

-  Amount of rice produced & sale price
-  Cash costs: land, seed, labor, agrochemicals
-  Fees, taxes, non-cash labor, finance costs
-  Overheads, fixed costs & (advanced) bookkeeping

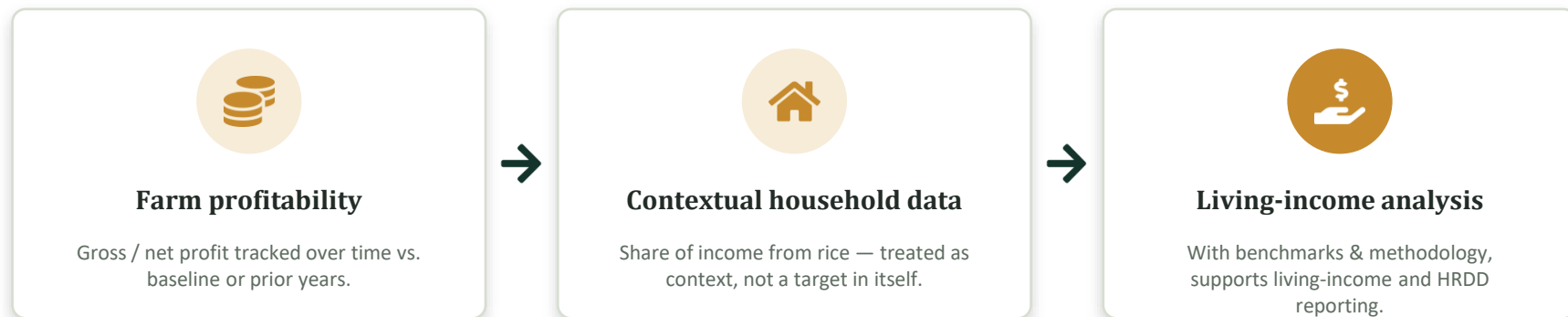


Method Farmer-diary records & recall surveys at Basic; IMS records and structured farm accounts at higher levels.

 **Interpret with care.** External factors — weather, market prices — outside the farmer's control can move profitability in any single season.

A profitability tool that can feed living-income analysis

PI 1 measures farm profitability — not living income directly. But where household data and appropriate benchmarks exist, its outputs become a credible input for buyer reporting and living-income work.



What it unlocks for stakeholders

Buyers & retailers

Evidence for supply-chain income & HRDD reporting

Living-income programs

Farm-level baseline for gap analysis

Farmer groups & IMS

Track economic gains from better practice



INDICATOR 8

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Assesses GHG emissions from rice cultivation in CO₂e (CH₄ + N₂O, 100-year GWP) — a progression from practice awareness to quantified emission reductions.

Why it matters

Better water, residue and nutrient management can cut emissions while maintaining yield — helping value-chain actors understand and reduce the climate impact of rice.

From AWD awareness to quantified emission reductions



BASIC

Level 1

AWD awareness

UNIT Number of drainage events

Awareness that flooded fields emit methane, and that water management (AWD / shorter varieties) reduces it. Farmer logs field days & drainage events.

Practice, not quantification



INTERMEDIATE

Level 2

CH₄ + N₂O estimate

UNIT tCO₂e / hectare (and /kg rice)

Farm-level emissions from water, residue and nutrient data — via IPCC-approved equations with Tier 1 (global) or Tier 2 (local) factors, or the SRP L-CAM.

IPCC Tier 1 / Tier 2



ADVANCED

Level 3

Emission reductions

UNIT tCO₂e reduced · % vs. baseline

Quantifies reductions vs. a defined baseline, with methodological consistency, data-quality checks and third-party validation where used for claims.

Baseline comparison · MRV –
L-CAM is identified as one pathway

Activity data in, verified emissions out

THREE ACTIVITY-DATA INPUTS



Water management

Irrigation method, drainage events, AWD timing



Crop & residue

Crop type, planting/harvest dates, yield, residue handling



Nutrient management

Fertilizer type, nitrogen %, rate, timing & method



Quantification methods

IPCC Tier 1

Global default emission factors

IPCC Tier 2

Localized emission factors where available

SRP L-CAM

Low Carbon Assurance Module methodology

Reported as

tCO₂e / hectare

Emissions intensity per area

tCO₂e / kg rice

Emissions intensity per output

tCO₂e reduced

Absolute reduction vs. baseline

% reduction

Relative to reference period



Advanced adds a baseline. Baseline + current-period data, documented factors and methods, consistency checks and validation enable credible reduction claims.

From farm data to climate & Scope 3 reporting

At Advanced level, verified reductions become reporting-grade evidence — supporting monitoring, sustainability disclosure and broader climate-mitigation initiatives.



Retailers & brands

Scope 3 / FLAG evidence for rice supply-chain emissions and reduction claims.



Climate finance programs

MRV-ready reductions vs. baseline aligned to recognized carbon methodologies.



Assurance & L-CAM

Third-party validation and QA underpin credible, transparent outcomes.



Farmer groups & IMS

Demonstrate the climate benefit of AWD and improved practices over time.

One indicator, two audiences. The same measure grows from a farmer's water-management habit into audited, disclosure-ready climate data.

IN SUMMARY



Clearer progression

Both PIs now move cleanly from Basic learning to Advanced, reporting-grade rigour.



Profitability first

PI 1 anchors on farm profit, with household data as context for living-income analysis.



Reductions, quantified

PI 8 enables emission-reduction tracking vs. a baseline, aligned with the SRP L-CAM.



Wider adoption

Designed to serve smallholders and stakeholder reporting alike — the same data, more reach.