

# Regen10 Outcomes Framework

Outcomes for regenerative farms  
and the landscapes that sustain them

2026



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# Section 1

# Introduction

# What is the Regen10 Outcomes Framework?

The Regen10 Outcomes Framework offers a holistic view of regenerative agrifood systems, defining the full scope of regenerative outcomes across ecological, social, economic, and governance dimensions, and across farm and landscape scales. Rather than being a certification, assessment methodology, or compliance tool, it serves two core use cases:

- **Creating a shared vision and understanding:** It provides a common reference point for what regenerative agriculture and regenerative agrifood systems means across diverse actors, enabling alignment without prescribing uniform approaches.
- **Supporting legitimacy in tools and claims:** It acts as a shared credibility reference for standards, assessments, and claims, enabling actors to evaluate alignment and completeness over time against a common outcome structure.

Image: Richard Nyoni

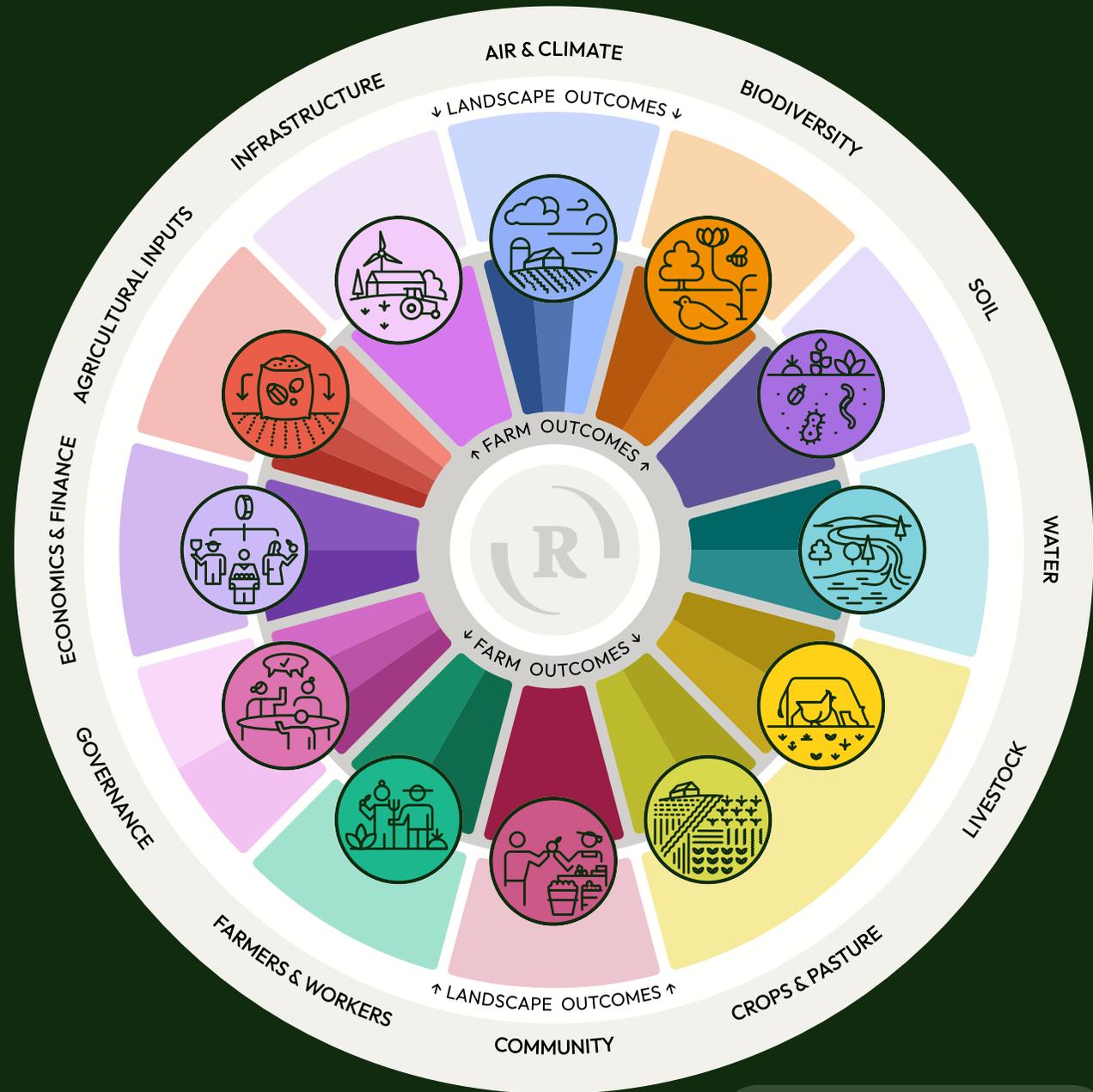


12 interconnected dimensions

At its heart, the Outcomes Framework recognizes farmers, farm workers, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and other land stewards as rights-holders and essential stewards of biocultural landscapes. Their traditional knowledge systems and governance practices are critical for interpreting, prioritizing, and contextualizing outcomes. The Framework also acknowledges the essential role of farm workers, whose labor, skills, and working conditions are integral to social sustainability and equitable value creation.

The Outcomes Framework reflects several distinct attributes:

**First, it is centered on an outcome-based approach.** It does not dictate ‘how to farm’ and instead, describes what success looks like when regenerative agriculture is working (e.g., healthy soils, improved ecosystem integrity, food security, and resilient livelihoods). By focusing on outcomes rather than practices, the Framework recognizes that the context in which farmers produce food, fuel and fiber differs across the world, and enables them to apply context-appropriate strategies while remaining accountable to shared expectations of what regeneration should achieve. This approach complements and can be paired with practice-based frameworks. It is designed to support alignment and interoperability across actors and tools, without imposing a single pathway.



25 farm-level outcomes

12 landscape-level outcomes

Secondly, the Outcomes Framework takes a systems perspective, recognizing the two-way dependency between farm and landscape levels. Regenerative landscape-level outcomes provide the necessary enabling conditions for regenerative farm-level outcomes, while cumulative farm-level outcomes shape the health and resilience of landscapes. This reflects ecological reality: soil functions, hydrological flows, biodiversity dynamics, and climate processes operate across farm boundaries and require coordination at landscape scale.

- Farm-level outcomes describe what regenerative farms look like as well as connecting them to the broader systems in which they operate.
- Landscape-level outcomes describe what regenerative landscapes look like, and bridge interactions at sub-national, national, and global scales.
- Across both levels, twelve interconnected dimensions span air and climate, biodiversity, soil, water, livestock, crops and pasture, community, farmers and workers, governance, economics and finance, agricultural inputs, and infrastructure.

While agriculture operates within wider agrifood systems, the Framework focuses on agricultural production landscapes and the ecological, social, economic, and governance conditions that enable regeneration within them.

Finally, the Framework also includes outcome-based and result-based illustrative indicators to support its implementation. These indicative and non-exhaustive indicators can be used to provide a snapshot of the system at a point in time, and, most importantly, used repeatedly to assess long-term progress. Indicator selection and measurement methodologies should be tailored to the setting, governed by stakeholders, and proportionate to available data, data collection systems, and resources.



Image: Curated Lifestyle

**AIR & CLIMATE****FARM OUTCOMES:**

- GHG emissions are minimized
- Carbon is sequestered and stored
- Air pollution from agricultural operations is minimized

**LANDSCAPE OUTCOME:**

- Atmospheric systems regulate climate and local air quality

**BIODIVERSITY****FARM OUTCOMES:**

- Habitats are healthy, diverse, and connected, with rich genetic diversity across terrestrial and aquatic species, wild and cultivated
- Ecological integrity, processes, and functions are supported

**LANDSCAPE OUTCOME:**

- Ecosystems sustain rich, diverse, and resilient life and ecological integrity

**SOIL****FARM OUTCOMES:**

- Soils are healthy with minimal erosion and degradation indicators

**LANDSCAPE OUTCOME:**

- Soil systems sustain soil health, fertility, and productivity, and build resilience against erosion and drought

**WATER****FARM OUTCOMES:**

- Water use is efficient and within local water availability limits
- Water pollution is minimized

**LANDSCAPE OUTCOME:**

- Hydrological systems regulate flow and sustainably deliver clean, reliable water for diverse needs

**LIVESTOCK****FARM OUTCOMES:**

- Livestock are healthy with welfare ensured
- Livestock products are high-quality, nutritious, and with minimal losses

**LANDSCAPE OUTCOME (SHARED):**

- Agrifood systems enable resilient production and deliver secure, accessible, nutritious, diverse, and culturally appropriate food, with good animal welfare and minimal food loss and waste

**CROPS & PASTURES****FARM OUTCOMES:**

- Crops and pastures are healthy and resilient to abiotic and biotic stresses
- Crop and pasture products are high-quality, nutritious, diverse, and with minimal losses

**LANDSCAPE OUTCOME (SHARED):**

- Agrifood systems enable resilient production and deliver secure, accessible, nutritious, diverse, and culturally appropriate food, with good animal welfare and minimal food loss and waste

**COMMUNITY****FARM OUTCOMES:**

- Relationships between farmers and local communities are strong and mutually supportive

**LANDSCAPE OUTCOME:**

- Landscape actors build and sustain equitable, inclusive, and reciprocal relationships

**FARMERS & WORKERS****FARM OUTCOMES:**

- Farmers and workers are economically secure and work in safe, fair, and decent conditions
- Farmers and workers are skilled and thrive through lifelong learning

**LANDSCAPE OUTCOME:**

- Landscape agrifood systems enable secure local work opportunities, safe working conditions, and dignified livelihoods and profitability, provide knowledge and services, and support health and wellbeing

**GOVERNANCE****FARM OUTCOMES:**

- Decisions are guided by long-term, adaptive planning for resilience and food security
- Decision-making is inclusive, respects rights, local knowledge, and traditions
- Farmers are the primary decision-makers for their land

**LANDSCAPE OUTCOMES:**

- Landscape governance safeguards food security, land access, secure and equitable tenure, and respect for rights, and ensures meaningful, inclusive participation and equitable representation of all stakeholders in decision making
- Territorial systems sustain ecological, cultural, governance, and economic relationships that remain interdependent, mutually reinforcing, and intact

**ECONOMICS & FINANCE****FARM OUTCOMES:**

- Farms are profitable and economically resilient
- Appropriate, adequate, and reliable finance is accessible and affordable

**LANDSCAPE OUTCOME:**

- Landscape economic systems deliver equitable value, fair and stable contracts, ensure equitable access to market and appropriate, reliable finance, enable risk-sharing, and strengthen economic resilience

**AGRICULTURAL INPUTS****FARM OUTCOMES:**

- Reliance on synthetic fertilizers, antibiotics, agrochemicals, plastic, and fossil fuels is reduced, highly hazardous pesticides are phased out, and accessible, affordable and effective regenerative alternatives are prioritized
- Risks to human and ecosystem health from agricultural inputs are minimized
- Agricultural inputs are integrated into circular systems, where feasible
- Cultivars and breeds are diverse, locally-appropriate, and farmer-selected

**LANDSCAPE OUTCOME:**

- Input supply networks provide accessible, affordable, and effective regenerative alternatives to synthetic fertilizers, agrochemicals, and plastic, and eliminate highly hazardous pesticides

**INFRASTRUCTURE****FARM OUTCOMES:**

- Infrastructure and equipment are safe, low-impact, efficient, and appropriate

**LANDSCAPE OUTCOME:**

- Landscape infrastructure systems provide equitable access to affordable, appropriate, and socially and environmentally responsible infrastructure, equipment, facilities and services



# Regen10 Outcomes Snapshot

An overview of all 25 farm-level outcomes and 12 landscape-level outcomes



## Section 2

# Dimensions, outcomes, illustrative indicators



# Air & Climate

3 Farm outcomes

1 Landscape outcomes



Air and climate encompass greenhouse gas emissions, carbon stocks and fluxes, and air pollutants associated with agricultural land use and management across farm and landscape scales that influence atmospheric composition and climate regulation.

In regenerative systems, the goal extends beyond reducing emissions to actively restoring climate-regulating functions by drawing carbon back into soils, vegetation, and agroecosystems. A stable climate and clean air underpin the resilience and adaptive capacity of farms and landscapes under increasing variability.

Air and climate outcomes are directly linked to soil condition, vegetation cover, water regulation, and biodiversity through carbon cycling and the buffering of climatic extremes. Economic incentives, governance, and input systems influence the management decisions that shape emissions, carbon stocks, and air quality.

Image: Al Khaff



## FARM LEVEL

OUTCOME	INDICATOR	Illustrative & non-exhaustive
→ GHG emissions are minimized	Greenhouse gas emissions from crop, livestock and land-use activities	
→ Carbon is sequestered and stored	Carbon sequestration across farm carbon pools	
	Carbon storage across farm carbon pools	
→ Air pollution from agricultural operations is minimized	Air pollutants	

## LANDSCAPE LEVEL

OUTCOME	INDICATOR	Illustrative & non-exhaustive
→ Atmospheric systems regulate climate and local air quality	Net greenhouse gas balance across agricultural landscape	
	Carbon sequestration across landscape carbon pools	
	Carbon stocks across landscape carbon pools	
	Air pollutant concentrations from agricultural sources	



# Biodiversity

2 Farm outcomes

1 Landscape outcomes

Biodiversity encompasses the diversity of species, genetic variation, and ecological functions across soils, crops, livestock and freshwater systems, together with the integrity and connectivity of habitats and ecosystems that sustain them.

In regenerative systems, the goal extends beyond halting biodiversity loss to actively rebuilding ecological complexity and restoring the functional relationships between species, habitats, and agricultural systems. Higher levels of species and genetic diversity, together with interconnected habitats and ecosystems, strengthen the adaptive capacity of farms and landscapes under environmental and economic variability.

Biodiversity interacts directly with soil, water, and crop and livestock systems through processes such as pollination, biological regulation, and below-ground interactions. In turn, land governance, market incentives, and farm management decisions influence habitat protection, connectivity, and recovery over time across farm and landscape scales.



Image: Tatiiana Zivkova

## FARM LEVEL

OUTCOME	INDICATOR	Illustrative & non-exhaustive
→ <b>Habitats are healthy, diverse, and connected, with rich genetic diversity across terrestrial and aquatic species, wild and cultivated</b>	Wildlife biodiversity abundance and richness (above-ground flora and fauna)	
	Soil biodiversity abundance and richness (microbial and soil-fauna functional groups)	
	Aquatic biodiversity in farm water bodies (abundance and richness)	
	Crop diversity abundance and richness (species and genetic)	
	Livestock diversity abundance and richness (species and genetic)	
	Spatial distribution of natural/restored habitats	
	Structural and functional habitat connectivity	
→ <b>Ecological integrity, processes, and functions are supported</b>	Abundance of selected indicator species sensitive to ecosystem functioning	

## LANDSCAPE LEVEL

OUTCOME	INDICATOR	Illustrative & non-exhaustive
→ <b>Ecosystems sustain rich, diverse, and resilient life and ecological integrity</b>	Abundance and richness of wild species in the landscape	
	Trends in threatened species or extinction risk (Red List-aligned)	
	Abundance and distribution of crop wild relatives and locally adapted genetic resources	
	Ecological integrity of natural, semi-natural, and farmed ecosystems across the landscape	
	Area of natural/restored habitats	
	Spatial distribution of natural/restored habitats	
	Structural and functional ecological connectivity across the landscape	
	Farming system diversity	
	Extent of conversion of natural ecosystems to agricultural land use	
	Extent or pressure of invasive alien species	



# Soil

- 1 Farm outcomes
- 1 Landscape outcomes

Soil is a living, dynamic system of minerals, organic matter, roots, fungi, microbes, and fauna that together underpin physical structure, nutrient cycling, water regulation, and ecological function at farm and landscape scales.

In regenerative contexts, soil condition is characterized by improving biological activity, structural integrity, and functional capacity over time rather than static maintenance. By rebuilding organic matter, microbial diversity, and structural integrity, soils can self-organize to cycle nutrients, retain water, sequester carbon, and support productive and resilient agricultural systems, including crop quality and pasture function.

Soil health improves water infiltration and reduces erosion, supports biodiversity above and below ground, enhances crop and pasture productivity and nutritional quality, and sequesters carbon. Soil condition is influenced by economic pressures, governance and finance arrangements that shape land-use decisions, livestock management, and input use.

Image: Rockefeller Image Library



## FARM LEVEL

OUTCOME	INDICATOR	Illustrative & non-exhaustive
<p>→ Soils are healthy with minimal erosion and degradation:</p>	Soil structure	
	Water-holding capacity	
	Water infiltration capacity	
	Soil organic carbon/matter	
	Soil erosion	
	Soil nutrient balance	
	Soil pollutants	

## LANDSCAPE LEVEL

OUTCOME	INDICATOR	Illustrative & non-exhaustive
<p>→ Soil systems sustain soil health, fertility, and productivity, and build resilience against erosion and drought</p>	Soil health and functional condition across the landscape	
	Area of natural/restored habitats	
	Spatial distribution of soil erosion rate and soil erosion risk across the landscape	
	Landscape-scale nutrient balance	
	Area of land with declining productivity attributable to land degradation across the landscape	



# Water

2 Farm outcomes

1 Landscape outcomes



Water encompasses the availability, quality, flow, and storage of surface and groundwater within agrifood systems, including the biophysical and ecological processes that regulate hydrological cycles.

A regenerative approach treats water as a cycle to be regenerated, not a resource to be extracted or diverted. As infiltration, ground cover, and soil structure improve, landscapes regain their capacity to hold and slowly release clean water — reducing floods, buffering drought, and supporting resilient ecosystems and human health.

Soil condition and vegetation structure influence infiltration, runoff, and water quality, linking water outcomes closely to soil and biodiversity dimensions. At the same time, infrastructure (green and gray), input use, agri-industrial activity, and governance systems shape how water resources are allocated, conserved, or degraded across landscapes.

Image: Paws & Prints



## FARM LEVEL

OUTCOME	INDICATOR <span style="float: right; font-size: small;">Illustrative &amp; non-exhaustive</span>
<p>→ <b>Water use is efficient and within local water availability limits</b></p>	Water sources used (e.g. surface water, groundwater, rainwater, municipal water) in relation to water demand
	Blue water withdrawn relative to local water availability
	Water use efficiency
	Water storage
<p>→ <b>Water pollution is minimized</b></p>	Water pollutants (nutrients, sediment, agrochemicals) in farm water bodies
	Total suspended solids

## LANDSCAPE LEVEL

OUTCOME	INDICATOR <span style="float: right; font-size: small;">Illustrative &amp; non-exhaustive</span>
<p>→ <b>Hydrological systems regulate flow and sustainably deliver clean, reliable water for diverse needs</b></p>	Seasonal water availability relative to ecological flow requirements, human demand, and basin sustainability limits
	Landscape hydrological resilience to extremes (floods and droughts)
	Water quality in landscape water bodies, including nutrients, sediment and chemicals
	Proportion of landscape community with access to safe drinking water



# Livestock

2 Farm outcomes

1 Landscape outcomes  
Shared with Crops & Pasture

Livestock encompasses the health, welfare, diversity, and management of domesticated animals within agrifood systems.

Regeneration recognizes livestock as sentient beings whose welfare is intrinsically valuable, not just instrumental to production. Well-managed livestock also contributes to nutrient cycling, soil health, and resilient pastures, while producing nutrient-rich, ethically raised food, fiber, and other products that support livelihoods and human health.

Livestock management influences soil structure, carbon storage, pasture diversity, and water regulation. Livestock outcomes are shaped by feed systems, input choices, labor conditions, and the enabling conditions fostered by community, governance, and finance.



Image: Richard Nyoni

## FARM LEVEL

OUTCOME	INDICATOR	Illustrative & non-exhaustive
→ Livestock are healthy with welfare ensured	Health of livestock	
	Welfare of livestock	
→ Livestock products are high-quality, nutritious, and with minimal losses	Productivity of livestock	
	Quality and nutritional value of livestock products	
	Livestock losses	

## LANDSCAPE LEVEL

OUTCOME	INDICATOR	Illustrative & non-exhaustive
→ Agrifood systems enable resilient production and deliver secure, accessible, nutritious, diverse, and culturally appropriate food, with good animal welfare and minimal food loss and waste  Shared landscape outcome across Crops & Pasture and Livestock dimensions	Rate and spatial distribution of crop and pasture disease across the landscape	
	Total agricultural output from crops, livestock and pasture systems	
	Proportion of food and feed production lost pre- and post-harvest	
	Nutritional value and diversity of food obtained from the landscape	
	Grazing distribution across a landscape	
	Inter-annual and seasonal stability of total agricultural output across the landscape	



# Crops & Pasture

2 Farm outcomes

1 Landscape outcomes  
Shared with Livestock

Crops and pasture encompass the diversity, health, productivity, and nutritional quality of plants grown for food, feed, fiber, and grazing within agricultural landscapes.

Crops and pastures function as core components of a healthy farm ecosystem and landscape, where productive land supports ecological function, nutrient cycling, soil vitality and livelihoods. Diverse and well-managed plant systems provide nutritious food, support feed, fiber, and grazing outputs that sustain livelihoods while reinforcing the resilience of the farm and surrounding land uses.

Healthy crops and pastures enhance soil structure, water retention, and natural pest regulation, reducing reliance on synthetic inputs and fostering food security. Their success is shaped by effective governance, finance, and knowledge systems that enable integrated, regenerative management across the farm and landscape.

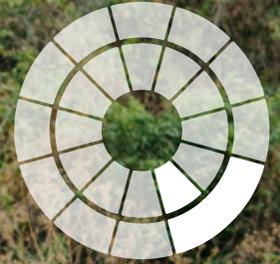


Image: Jordan Gonzalez

## FARM LEVEL

OUTCOME	INDICATOR	Illustrative & non-exhaustive
→ Crops and pastures are healthy and resilient to abiotic and biotic stresses	Health of crops and pasture	
	Pre-harvest losses attributable to stress events	
→ Crop and pasture products are high-quality, nutritious, diverse, and with minimal losses	Productivity of crops and pasture	
	Quality and nutritional value of crop and pasture products	
	Pre- and post-harvest losses	

## LANDSCAPE LEVEL

OUTCOME	INDICATOR	Illustrative & non-exhaustive
→ Agrifood systems enable resilient production and deliver secure, accessible, nutritious, diverse, and culturally appropriate food, with good animal welfare and minimal food loss and waste  Shared landscape outcome across Crops & Pasture and Livestock dimensions	Rate and spatial distribution of crop and pasture disease across the landscape	
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	Nutritional value and diversity of food obtained from the landscape	
	Grazing distribution across a landscape	
	Inter-annual and seasonal stability of total agricultural output across the landscape	



# Community

- 1 Farm outcomes
- 1 Landscape outcomes

Community encompasses the social, cultural, and relational fabric of people connected to an agrifood landscape, including Indigenous Peoples and/or local communities.

Social cohesion and cultural continuity influence how stewardship practices are maintained, trust is built, traditional knowledge is transmitted, and collective action is sustained over time. These social dynamics shape the capacity of landscapes to maintain ecological functions and adapt across generations. Resilient communities influence biodiversity, soil health, livelihoods, food security, and water management through collective action, knowledge sharing, and stewardship practices. Their strength shapes labor conditions, economic resilience, and governance systems, determining whether regenerative outcomes are sustained or eroded over time.



Image: Getty

## FARM LEVEL

OUTCOME	INDICATOR <small>Illustrative &amp; non-exhaustive</small>
<p>→ <b>Relationships between farmers and local communities are strong and mutually supportive</b></p>	Share of farm employment drawn from the local labor market, within an open and integrated labor system (including seasonal and permanent roles).
	Share of products sourced and sold locally
	Community resource sharing
	Stewardship of community assets
	Exchange of knowledge and skills, including traditional knowledge
	Mutual cultural and social integration between farming and the local community
	Mutual support during shocks
	Effectiveness of conflict resolution

## LANDSCAPE LEVEL

OUTCOME	INDICATOR <small>Illustrative &amp; non-exhaustive</small>
<p>→ <b>Landscape actors build and sustain equitable, inclusive, and reciprocal relationships</b></p>	Strength of community's connection to landscape
	Density and diversity of cross-actor collaboration networks across the landscape
	Extent of participation in collective landscape initiatives
	Capacity of landscape communities to anticipate, absorb and adapt to landscape shocks
	Perceived trust and reciprocity among landscape actors
	Extent of mutual exchange of knowledge, resources or support



# Farmers & Workers

- 2 Farm outcomes
- 1 Landscape outcomes

The farmers and workers dimension encompasses the health, dignity, profitability, livelihoods, skills, and rights of entrepreneurial actors and those who work within agrifood systems.

The capacity of farmers and workers to manage land and ecosystems is shaped by working conditions, income stability, skills development, and access to resources. These conditions determine whether regenerative practices can be adopted and sustained without transferring social, economic, or environmental risk onto those least able to absorb it.

When livelihoods flourish, farmers and workers are better positioned to nurture soils, support biodiversity, and sustain productive crops, livestock, and water systems. Economic instability and insecure and unstable labor conditions undermine both human resilience and ecological outcomes, linking this dimension directly to governance, finance, and community.

Image: Rocketeller / Image Library



## FARM LEVEL

OUTCOME	INDICATOR	Illustrative & non-exhaustive
→ <b>Farmers and workers are economically secure and work in safe, fair, and decent conditions</b>	Incidence of farm-related injuries and illness	
	Workforce satisfaction	
	Safety and decency of working conditions and work environment	
	Adequacy and stability of farm income	
	Labor intensity	
→ <b>Farmers and workers are skilled and thrive through lifelong learning</b>	Knowledge and skills of farmers and workers	

## LANDSCAPE LEVEL

OUTCOME	INDICATOR	Illustrative & non-exhaustive
→ <b>Landscape agrifood systems enable secure local work opportunities, safe working conditions, and dignified livelihoods and profitability, provide knowledge and services, and support health and wellbeing</b>	Number of secure and stable jobs in agriculture	
	Proportion of jobs meeting labor rights and decent work standards	
	Proportion of farmers and workers with access to social protection	
	Density of farmer and worker organizations	
	Functionality, inclusivity and influence of farmer and worker organizations	
	Availability of farmer and worker training programs	
	Participation rates of farmer and worker training programs	
	Equity of access to employment, training and services	
	Health and wellbeing of farming communities	
	Resilience of livelihoods	
	Adequacy and stability of farming-related income across the landscape	



# Governance

- 3 Farm outcomes
- 2 Landscape outcomes

Governance refers to the formal and informal institutions, rules, and decision-making processes that shapes land access, resource rights, participation, representation, and accountability within agrifood systems.

In a regenerative frame, inclusive participation, equitable representation, secure tenure, and fair distribution of rights, responsibilities, and benefits are outcomes in their own right, not just enabling conditions. Good governance determines whether ecological restoration, food security, and resource management are guided by collective responsibility and long-term stewardship rather than short-term extraction.

Governance shape how economic incentives, input use, finance, and infrastructure deployment support or undermine regeneration at farm and landscape scales. It influences whether soil health, biodiversity, and water systems are sustained or degraded, and whether the benefits of regenerative transitions are equitably shared.



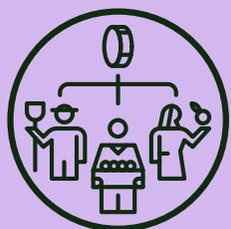
Image: Wanesaman Phommaun

## FARM LEVEL

OUTCOME	INDICATOR	Illustrative & non-exhaustive
→ Decisions are guided by long-term, adaptive planning for resilience and food security	Continuity and stability of ecosystem and production functions under variability and shocks	
	Stability of access to resources needed for long-term farm resilience	
	Farmer and worker livelihood stability	
→ Decision-making is inclusive, respects rights, local knowledge, and traditions	Farm management structure	
	Inclusivity and respect for rights-holders and local knowledge and traditions in decision making approach	
	Preservation and transmission of traditional and/or local knowledge	
→ Farmers are the primary decision-makers for their land	Land tenure security	
	Farmer participation and influence in landscape decision-making	

## LANDSCAPE LEVEL

OUTCOME	INDICATOR	Illustrative & non-exhaustive
→ Landscape governance safeguards food security, land access, secure and equitable tenure, and respect for rights, and ensures meaningful, inclusive participation and equitable representation of all stakeholders in decision-making	Landscape system resilience to shocks	
	Representation and influence of farmers and Indigenous Peoples in governance structures	
	Representation and influence of historically underserved groups in governance structures (including women, elderly, youth, people living with disabilities, etc.)	
	Equitable distribution of benefits from landscape initiatives	
	Extent to which free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) is applied and respected for landscape decisions	
	The extent to which ecological, cultural, and governance systems remain interdependent, resilient, and intact	
	Representation and influence of farmers in landscape decision-making	
	Proportion of land-stewards with clear, secure and enforceable rights to access and use land (legal or customary)	
	Food security of landscape populations	
	Proportion of household expenditure spent on food	
	Women's decision-making power over food decisions	
	Staple food price volatility	
	Availability and use of accessible grievance and redress mechanisms related to land, resource, and landscape-level decisions	
→ Territorial systems sustain ecological, cultural, governance, and economic relationships that remain interdependent, mutually reinforcing, and intact	Degree of Biocultural Integrity of Territorial Systems	



# Economics & Finance

- 2 Farm outcomes
- 1 Landscape outcome

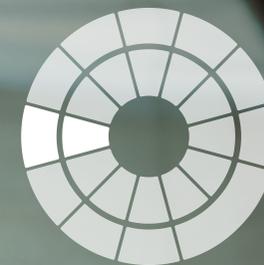
Economics and finance encompasses farm profitability, value distribution, market structures, investment flows, and financial mechanisms that shape incentives, risks, and resource allocation within agrifood systems.

Economic and financial systems determine whether farms and communities can invest in long-term land stewardship or are constrained by short-term financial pressures that work against it. Regenerative transitions require finance that operates on ecological timescales, value chains that return fair value, and risk-sharing arrangements that do not transfer the cost of transition onto farmers.

Economic resilience and equitable value distribution influence land stewardship, labor conditions, input choices, with direct consequences for soil health, biodiversity, water quality, food security, and climate outcomes. Access to appropriate finance determines whether regenerative practices can be adopted and sustained, and whether it ensures the benefits of transition are shared across landscapes.



Image: Yunus Tug

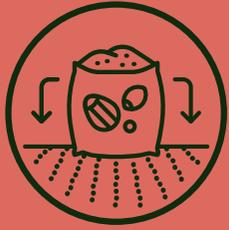


## FARM LEVEL

OUTCOME	INDICATOR	Illustrative & non-exhaustive
→ Farms are profitable and economically resilient	Finances (profit, revenue, expenses, debt and assets)	
	Vulnerabilities to changes in production costs	
	Stability and continuity of market relationships	
	Diversity of income streams	
	Ability to invest	
→ Appropriate, adequate, and reliable finance is accessible and affordable	Access to adequate and reliable finance	
	Affordability of finance	

## LANDSCAPE LEVEL

OUTCOME	INDICATOR	Illustrative & non-exhaustive
→ Landscape economic systems deliver equitable value, fair and stable contracts, ensure equitable access to market and appropriate, reliable finance, enable risk-sharing, and strengthen economic resilience	Revenue generated from regenerative land-use practices	
	Share of ecosystem service or nature-based solution revenue captured by farmers and other local landscape actors	
	Proportion of agricultural transactions meeting fair and transparent pricing standards for farmers	
	Proportion of landscape actors with long-term or stable contracts for regenerative produce	
	Proportion of landscape actors with access to relevant markets or trade networks	
	Strength of markets for regenerative products	
	Level and distribution of public investment and incentives supporting regenerative agriculture	
	Level and distribution of investment in regenerative agricultural business development	
	Share of regenerative finance that is long-term and reliable for landscape actors	
	Investment in micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSME) involved in regenerative agriculture	
	Revenue from nature-based solutions	
	Proportion of landscape actors participating in risk-sharing mechanisms	
	Adaptive capacity to economic shocks	



# Agricultural Inputs

4 Farm outcomes

1 Landscape outcomes

Agricultural inputs encompass fertilizers, agrochemicals, antibiotics, energy sources, plastics, and other materials used in agrifood production systems.

In regenerative systems, the type, intensity, and sourcing of inputs influence soil function, water quality, ecosystem health, and risks to human wellbeing. The trajectory is toward reduced reliance on synthetic and fossil-based inputs while promoting biologically based, locally appropriate, and effective alternatives - ultimately integrating inputs into circular systems where nutrients, organic matter, and resources are cycled rather than lost through linear use. This approach protects living soils, safeguards water quality and food security, and reduces risks to human and ecosystem health.

Input choices directly affect soil health, biodiversity, water quality, emissions, and the health of farmers and workers. Governance structures, finance, economic incentives, and supply chain structures collectively shape the availability, affordability, and adoption of regenerative input alternatives.



Image: Curated Lifestyle

## FARM LEVEL

OUTCOME	INDICATOR	Illustrative & non-exhaustive
→ <b>Reliance on synthetic fertilizers, antibiotics, agrochemicals, plastic, and fossil fuels is reduced, highly hazardous pesticides are phased out, and accessible, affordable and effective regenerative alternatives are prioritized</b>	Intensity of synthetic agricultural input use (including fertilizers, agrochemicals, antibiotics, plastics, and fossil fuels)	
	Intensity of highly hazardous pesticides (HHPs) use	
	Proportion of inputs that are non-synthetic or regenerative (including fertilizers, agrochemicals, antibiotics, plastics, and fossil fuels)	
→ <b>Risks to human and ecosystem health from agricultural inputs are minimized</b>	Pesticide hazard load (index based)	
	Pesticide-related risk	
	Pollinator diversity and abundance	
	Soil biodiversity abundance and richness (microbial and soil-fauna functional groups)	
	Aquatic invertebrate diversity and abundance (downstream)	
	Nutrient losses to water	
	Nitrous oxide and ammonia emissions	
	Antimicrobial residues in soil, slurry or water	
	Plastic contamination of soil, water or habitats	
	Deforestation-free and conversion-free sourcing of farm inputs	
	Incidence of farm input-related illness among farmers and workers	

OUTCOME	INDICATOR	Illustrative & non-exhaustive
→ <b>Agricultural inputs are integrated into circular systems, where feasible</b>	NPK balance	
	Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE)	
	Nutrient losses to water	
	Nitrous oxide and ammonia emissions	
	Antimicrobial residues in soil, slurry or water	
	Re-use or recycling of plastic inputs	
	Closed-loop water reuse on farm	
	Proportion of farm organic waste returned to soil or composted	
	Input self-sufficiency or local sourcing	
	→ <b>Cultivars and breeds are diverse, locally-appropriate, and farmer-selected</b>	Proportion of locally adapted cultivars planted and/or breeds raised
Cultivar diversity		
Breed diversity		
Proportion of crop cultivars and livestock breeds selected by farmers		

## LANDSCAPE LEVEL

OUTCOME	INDICATOR <span style="float: right; font-size: small;">Illustrative &amp; non-exhaustive</span>
<p>→ <b>Input supply networks provide accessible, affordable, and effective regenerative alternatives to synthetic fertilizers, agrochemicals, and plastic, and eliminate highly hazardous pesticides</b></p>	Proportion of landscape community with access to affordable and effective regenerative input alternatives
	Market share of synthetic inputs vs. regenerative alternatives (including fertilizers, agrochemicals, antibiotics, plastics, and fossil fuels)
	Reduction in synthetic input sales volumes
	Average price of regenerative input alternatives relative to conventional inputs, adjusted for comparable agronomic performance
	Proportion of users reporting effective regenerative input alternative performance
	Average NPK balance across farms in the landscape
	Mean Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE) or other nutrient use efficiency metrics
	Aggregate pesticide hazard load across farms
	Proportion of farms reusing or recycling plastics or other circular inputs
	Proportion of farms planting and/or raising cultivars and breeds that are locally adapted and diverse



# Infrastructure

- 1 Farm outcomes
- 1 Landscape outcomes

Infrastructure encompasses the physical (gray and green), technical, and service systems that enable production, processing, storage, transport, and market access within agrifood landscapes.

Infrastructure shapes what agricultural systems are possible. Whether it supports regenerative or conventional production depends on its design, accessibility, and who it serves – from on-farm equipment and energy systems to shared processing, storage, aggregation, and services across landscapes. Regenerative systems rely on infrastructure that is safe, appropriate, resource-efficient, and equitably accessible, reducing waste, enabling circular resource flows, and supporting long-term ecological stewardship.

Infrastructure influences how inputs are sourced and distributed, how products reach markets, and whether farmers and workers operate in safe and decent conditions. Its design and accessibility – including where it integrates nature-based approaches – shape soil and water management options, post-harvest losses, energy use, and whether the benefits of regenerative transitions are shared.



Image: Aydin

## FARM LEVEL

OUTCOME	INDICATOR <span style="float: right; font-size: small;">Illustrative &amp; non-exhaustive</span>
<p>→ <b>Infrastructure and equipment are safe, low-impact, efficient, and appropriate</b></p>	Level of renewable energy use
	Infrastructure and equipment lifecycle
	Infrastructure and equipment resource efficiency (energy, water)
	Suitability of infrastructure and equipment to support regenerative system

## LANDSCAPE LEVEL

OUTCOME	INDICATOR <span style="float: right; font-size: small;">Illustrative &amp; non-exhaustive</span>
<p>→ <b>Landscape infrastructure systems provide equitable access to affordable, appropriate, and socially and environmentally responsible infrastructure, equipment, facilities and services</b></p>	Proportion of landscape community with access to safe, reliable and affordable infrastructure
	Proportion of landscape community with access to safe, reliable and affordable equipment
	Proportion of landscape community with access to safe, reliable and affordable services
	Proportion of landscape community with access to safe, reliable and affordable training

## Section 3

# Understanding and using the Framework

## How was the Framework developed?

The Regen10 Outcomes Framework is the product of a long-term, collaborative process, involving many committed organizations and partners.

Its development was led by Regen10 partners, beginning with a review of over 150 existing frameworks that identified the Global Farm Metric, developed by Sustainable Food Trust, as the most holistic and outcome-based farm-level starting point. From there, the Framework was built outward through farm trials, expert review, landscape partners, and multiple cross-sectoral consultation cycles across regions.

This was not a process where consensus was pre-existing – it was deliberately built. The Framework reflects what emerged: a negotiated, multi-perspective articulation of what regenerative agrifood systems should deliver, grounded in the priorities of diverse actors, rather than a single sector's.

## Who is the Regen10 Outcomes Framework for?

The Regen10 Outcomes Framework serves a diverse range of actors involved in accelerating regenerative agriculture and regenerative agrifood systems, each with distinct roles, responsibilities, and levels of influence in enabling farm- and landscape-level regeneration.

**Farmers and land stewards** are invited to use the Regen10 Outcomes Framework to identify what regenerative outcomes look like, informing on-farm decisions, and engage more confidently

with value chain partners, buyers, investors, and programs. In practice, most farmers will engage with the Framework through intermediaries – extension workers, farmer organizations, buyers, and programs – who translate outcomes into actionable, context-specific guidance and assessments. The Outcomes Framework can also help farmers make the added value of regenerative agriculture visible across the value chain, supporting recognition of their efforts and more effective price negotiation. In doing so, it helps them articulate what they need from the systems around them – fair markets, secure tenure, and accessible finance – to make farm-level regeneration viable and doable.

**Landscape partnerships and coalitions** are invited to use the Regen10 Outcomes Framework to align diverse stakeholders around shared outcomes, prioritize actions, navigate trade-offs across ecological, social, and economic objectives, and design transition strategies that address both farm-level practices and system-level conditions. In 2026, Regen10 is testing this directly in Kenya and Brazil – applying the Framework to ground regenerative landscape transition planning in locally defined priorities before measurement approaches are defined.

**Companies and supply chain actors** are invited to use the Regen10 Outcomes Framework to ground sourcing strategies and supplier engagement in clearly defined outcomes, communicate consistent expectations, and assess whether their programs, sourcing models, incentives across value creation and distribution, pricing and contracting, risk-sharing arrangements, and long-term commitments are meaningfully contributing to credible and resilient regenerative transformation, rather than externalizing costs or risks elsewhere in the system.

**Funders and investors** are invited to use the Regen10 Outcomes Framework to design programs and instruments that target meaningful outcomes

and mitigate risk, evaluate alignment across their portfolios, and support coherence rather than fragmentation in the initiatives they fund. By aligning capital with shared outcomes, funders and investors can reduce fragmentation, discourage short-term or single-issue interventions, and support more durable system change.

**Policymakers and public agencies** are invited to use the Regen10 Outcomes Framework to inform national strategies, align public programs with regenerative outcomes, and create enabling conditions for farm and landscape-level transformation. Public agencies can also use it to manage and mitigate public risk (e.g., land degradation, biodiversity loss, and food security) by aligning incentives and safeguards with regenerative outcomes. Many regenerative outcomes, such as biodiversity conservation, climate stability, and water security generate widespread societal benefits that markets alone tend to underprovide, therefore requiring public leadership alongside private action.

**Standards developers and assessment tools** are invited to use the Regen10 Outcomes Framework as a reference structure, mapping their indicators to shared outcomes, improving interoperability, and strengthening the credibility of their approaches.

**Intermediaries and technical partners**, including farmer organizations, extension services, agronomists, consultants, and researchers, are invited to play a critical role in applying outcomes to context-specific practices through assessments and guidance. Farmers make daily decisions, so a trusted facilitator may support farmers to bridge that gap from systems theory to locally relevant practice. Regen10 provides the shared reference point, while intermediaries translate outcomes into context-specific guidance that supports, rather than replaces, local decision-making.

## How Actors Are Already Using It

The Regen10 Outcomes Framework supports multiple pathways. There is no one-size-fits-all model of regeneration. Actors engaging with the Outcomes Framework will be at different starting points, and that is expected. A smallholder cooperative in Kenya, a multinational sourcing company, a landscape coalition in Brazil, and a government designing national policy all face different constraints, capacities, and entry points. The Framework does not require everyone to start in the same place, and it is already shaping how organizations approach regenerative transitions. This flexibility allows diverse actors to engage from their own contexts while still aligning with a shared definition of what regenerative outcomes should deliver over time.

**One Acre Fund** has used the Regen10 Outcomes Framework to build an indicator package for the millions of smallholder farmers they work with across sub-Saharan Africa. It has helped guide organizational strategy and align internal country teams around shared outcomes while allowing context-specific measurement, with annual reporting against selected indicators.

**LandScale** has developed a regenerative agriculture assessment lens for their landscape-level assessment tool, directly referencing the Regen10 Outcomes Framework. This enables landscape initiatives using LandScale to assess progress against outcomes that connect farm and landscape levels.

**Rare** has drawn on the Regen10 Outcomes Framework to develop an indicator package for their regenerative agriculture work in Colombia, grounding their program design in outcomes that reflect both ecological and social dimensions.

These examples illustrate the Regen10 Outcomes Framework's core function: providing a shared reference that diverse actors can adapt to their contexts without starting from scratch.

## Connection to Other Initiatives

The Regen10 Outcomes Framework does not exist in isolation. Today's regenerative ecosystem includes business implementation frameworks, landscape and farm assessments, certifications, and standards, each designed to serve different actors and purposes. What many actors have called for is a shared upstream reference for what regenerative agrifood systems can achieve across environmental, social, and governance dimensions. The Outcomes Framework fills this gap by offering a multi-stakeholder-validated, outcomes-based reference that clarifies regenerative agrifood systems' long-term aspirations, while allowing initiatives to retain their own methodologies, tools, and scope.

Alignment in this context does not mean uniform metrics or approaches, but coherence around shared outcomes and long-term ambition. Not to be misread as standardization, Regen10 is collaborating with partner initiatives like SAI Platform, WBCSD, LandScale, 1000 Landscapes for 1 Billion People, and others to formalize how their work connects to shared outcomes. Regen10 does not assess, rank, or endorse individual tools or initiatives, but provides a common reference that supports transparency and comparability across the ecosystem.

Regen10 is developing "Regenerative Journey" practical guidance to support engagement of actors at different stages in varying contexts. The purpose of this guidance is to help different actors engage with the Framework in a credible and context-appropriate way over time, clarifying

what deeper regenerative engagement looks like without prescribing implementation methods or creating compliance thresholds.

Together, the Regen10 Outcomes Framework and Regenerative Journey guidance strengthen coherence, integrity, and credibility across the regenerative agriculture ecosystem while preserving flexibility for diverse contexts.



Image: Ayudia Fatima

## SAI Platform's Regenerating Together Framework and Regen10's Outcomes Framework

The Regen10 Outcomes Framework operates within an ecosystem of initiatives advancing regenerative agrifood systems. The Outcomes Framework is designed as an upstream outcomes architecture – a shared reference for what regenerative agrifood systems should deliver, enabling initiatives with different scopes and methodologies to connect their work to common outcomes. It is not an assessment tool or certification. It provides the outcome structure that implementation tools, landscape assessments, standards, and strategies can align with.

SAI Platform's Regenerating Together Framework (RTF) is a leading, global implementation system for operationalizing regenerative agriculture at the farm, landscape and value chain level. Being

outcome-based, the RTF is commodity-agnostic and focuses on establishing and rolling out locally specific continuous improvement plans. Set up as a monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system, the RTF comprises different technical components, including implementation guidance, as well as protocols for third-party assurance and benchmarking.

The Regen10 Framework complements this by providing cross-dimensional perspective of what it means to be regenerative across farm and landscape scales and beyond: the landscape-level, social, economic, and governance dimensions that sit beyond individual farm boundaries. Together, these represent different functional layers of the regenerative ecosystem – farm-level implementation connected to a shared outcomes reference that spans the full scope of what regeneration requires.

WBCSD provides a further corporate connection point, driving convergence on core environmental and socio-economic outcomes and indicators together with partners representing more than 1,100 leading businesses. These efforts build on standards including ISSB and TNFD, connecting them with farm- and landscape level platforms for consistency across the value chain. This gives business leaders, investors and policymakers common language to measure, report, and reward positive outcomes.

Alignment across these layers should reinforce farmer agency and data sovereignty, ensuring that primary value from farm-level data supports producers and local actors, rather than creating extractive reporting structures.

A guide of how initiatives across the regenerative ecosystem connect – from implementation tools and landscape assessments to certifications, MRV providers, and disclosure frameworks – will be published separately in 2026.

## An Invitation

The Regen10 Outcomes Framework reflects years of collaborative development – listening, debating, refining, and testing across diverse contexts and perspectives. It is designed for farmers and landscape stewards, landscape partners and coalitions, companies and supply chain actors, funders and investors, policymakers and public agencies, standards and tools developers, intermediaries and technical partners. The Outcomes Framework is meant to evolve, guided by a reflective approach to monitoring, evaluation, and learning, so that it grows alongside our collective insights and innovations. It enables accountability through transparency and alignment around shared outcomes, providing a credible reference point that supports ambition, comparability, and integrity across regenerative efforts.

Now, the Framework is ready to be used, shared, and put into action. Its potential is real, offering a common foundation to align the growing energy around regenerative agrifood systems toward outcomes that matter – for farmers, communities, ecosystems, and the food systems we all rely on.

The Regen10 Outcomes Framework provides that foundation. Engagement can take many forms, from aligning strategies and tools with shared outcomes to using the Framework to guide dialogue, design, and decision-making across scales. We invite you to use, test, and share learning back to evolve this Framework together so that regenerative ambition translates into durable, real-world change.



# Section 4

# Glossary

# Glossary

Terminology	Definition	Source
<b>Adaptive planning</b>	A structured, iterative approach to decision-making under uncertainty, in which plans are designed to be monitored, reviewed, and adjusted over time as conditions change and new information becomes available.	Haasnoot, M., Kwakkel, J. H., Walker, W. E., & ter Maat, J. (2013). Dynamic adaptive policy pathways: A method for crafting robust decisions for a deeply uncertain world. <i>Global Environmental Change</i> , 23(2), 485–498. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2012.12.006">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2012.12.006</a>
<b>Agricultural inputs</b>	Resources used in crop and livestock production, including seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, water, animal feed, energy, and labor.	Adapted from: FAO. (n.d.). Ecosystem approach. Plant Production and Protection Division. <a href="https://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/spi/scpi-home/framework/ecosystem-approach/en/">https://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/spi/scpi-home/framework/ecosystem-approach/en/</a>
<b>Agrochemical</b>	An agrochemical or agrichemical, a contraction of agricultural chemical, is a chemical product used in agriculture. In most cases, agrichemical refers to pesticides including insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and nematicides.	IPBES. (n.d.). Agrochemical. IPBES glossary. <a href="https://www.ipbes.net/glossary-tag/agrochemical">https://www.ipbes.net/glossary-tag/agrochemical</a>
<b>Agrifood systems</b>	All the interconnected activities and actors involved in getting food from field to fork. This broad definition encompasses everything from agricultural production and processing to distribution, consumption, and waste management. It also highlights the critical role of economic, social, and environmental factors in shaping how food reaches our plates.	FAO. (n.d.). Agri-food systems. Evaluation at FAO. <a href="https://www.fao.org/evaluation/highlights/agri-food-systems/en">https://www.fao.org/evaluation/highlights/agri-food-systems/en</a> HLPE. (2017). Nutrition and food systems. Committee on World Food Security High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition. <a href="https://www.fao.org/3/i7846e/i7846e.pdf">https://www.fao.org/3/i7846e/i7846e.pdf</a>
<b>Animal welfare</b>	The physical and mental state of an animal in relation to the conditions in which it lives and dies. Positive animal welfare describes conditions that enable animals not only to avoid suffering, but to experience comfort, agency, good health, and the expression of natural behaviors.	WOAH. (2024). Chapter 7.1: Introduction to the recommendations for animal welfare. <i>Terrestrial Animal Health Code</i> . <a href="https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/standards/codes-and-manuals/terrestrial-code-online-access/">https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/standards/codes-and-manuals/terrestrial-code-online-access/</a> Mellor, D. J. (2016). Updating animal welfare thinking: Moving beyond the “Five Freedoms” towards “A Life Worth Living.” <i>Animals</i> , 6(3), 21. <a href="https://doi.org/10.3390/ani6030021">https://doi.org/10.3390/ani6030021</a>

Terminology	Definition	Source
<b>Atmospheric systems</b>	The climate and air quality regulating functions operating at farm and landscape scale and beyond, including weather patterns, carbon cycling, greenhouse gas dynamics, and air pollutant dispersion. Atmospheric systems are influenced by land use, vegetation cover, emissions, and broader climatic processes.  Note: This Framework recognizes that atmospheric systems extend well beyond farm and landscape boundaries. The farm and landscape are where effects are observed and where land management can contribute to atmospheric regulation.	IPCC. (2021). Annex VII: Glossary. In V. Masson-Delmotte, P. Zhai, A. Pirani, S. L. Connors, C. Péan, S. Berger, N. Caud, Y. Chen, L. Goldfarb, M. I. Gomis, M. Huang, K. Leitzell, E. Lonnoy, J. B. R. Matthews, T. K. Maycock, T. Waterfield, O. Yelekçi, R. Yu, & B. Zhou (Eds.), <i>Climate change 2021: The physical science basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change</i> (pp. 2215–2256). Cambridge University Press. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009157896.022">https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009157896.022</a> World Meteorological Organization. (2017). <i>WMO guidelines on the calculation of climate normals (WMO-No. 1203)</i> . WMO. <a href="https://library.wmo.int/idurl/4/55797">https://library.wmo.int/idurl/4/55797</a>
<b>Biocultural integrity</b>	The degree to which the coupled relationships between biodiversity, land management practices, Indigenous and territorial knowledge and traditions, and cultural values within a landscape remain functional and mutually reinforcing.	Regen10 definition, informed by IPBES. (2024). Glossary: Biocultural diversity. <a href="https://www.ipbes.net/glossary-tag/biocultural-diversity">https://www.ipbes.net/glossary-tag/biocultural-diversity</a> ; and UNU-IAS & Convention on Biological Diversity. (2014). Indicators of resilience in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS). UNU-IAS, which conceptualise biodiversity, cultural practices, customary governance and knowledge as interdependent dimensions of integrity, particularly in the territories and landscapes of Indigenous Peoples.
<b>Biotic and abiotic stresses</b>	Factors that negatively affect crops or pastures. Biotic stresses arise from living organisms such as pests, diseases, or invasive species. Abiotic stresses come from non-living environmental factors, such as drought, extreme temperatures, salinity, or nutrient deficiencies.	Regen10 definition, informed by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2017). <i>The future of food and agriculture: Trends and challenges</i> . FAO. <a href="https://www.fao.org/3/i6583e/i6583e.pdf">https://www.fao.org/3/i6583e/i6583e.pdf</a>
<b>Breed</b>	Either a sub-specific group of domestic livestock with definable and identifiable external characteristics that enable it to be separated by visual appraisal from other similarly defined groups within the same species, or a group for which geographical and/or cultural separation from phenotypically similar groups has led to acceptance of its separate identity.	FAO. (2012). Phenotypic characterization of animal genetic resources. <i>FAO Animal Production and Health Guidelines No. 11</i> . <a href="https://www.fao.org/4/i2686e/i2686e00.pdf">https://www.fao.org/4/i2686e/i2686e00.pdf</a>

Terminology	Definition	Source
<b>Circular</b>	A system approach in which resource inputs and waste, emissions, and energy leakage are minimized by slowing, closing, and narrowing material and energy loops.	Bocken, N. M. P., de Pauw, I., Bakker, C., & van der Grinten, B. (2016). Product design and business model strategies for a circular economy. <i>Journal of Industrial and Production Engineering</i> , 33(5), 308–320. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1080/21681015.2016.1172124">https://doi.org/10.1080/21681015.2016.1172124</a> Ellen MacArthur Foundation. (2013). Towards the circular economy: Economic and business rationale for an accelerated transition. <a href="https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/towards-the-circular-economy-vol-1-an-economic-and-business-rationale-for-an-accelerated-transition">https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/towards-the-circular-economy-vol-1-an-economic-and-business-rationale-for-an-accelerated-transition</a>
<b>Cultivar</b>	An assemblage of plants that has been selected for a particular purpose, is clearly distinguishable from others of the same species or origin by significant characters, and retains those distinguishing characteristics through propagation under human control to ensure uniformity and stability	Brickell, C.D. et al. (Eds.). (2016). <i>International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants</i> (9th ed.). International Society for Horticultural Science.
<b>Degradation</b>	Persistent negative changes in the condition of land and ecosystems – whether natural, modified, or managed – that reduce their biological productivity, ecological integrity, or capacity to provide ecosystem functions and services, including food production, biodiversity support, carbon storage, water regulation, and livelihoods.	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. (2019). <i>Climate change and land: An IPCC special report (Annex I: Glossary)</i> . IPCC. <a href="https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/sites/4/2022/11/SRCLL_Annex-I-Glossary.pdf">https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/sites/4/2022/11/SRCLL_Annex-I-Glossary.pdf</a> United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. (1994). Article 1: Use of terms. <a href="https://www.unccd.int/convention/about-convention/text">https://www.unccd.int/convention/about-convention/text</a> IPBES. (2019). <i>Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services: Glossary</i> . <a href="https://www.ipbes.net/glossary-tag/ecosystem-degradation">https://www.ipbes.net/glossary-tag/ecosystem-degradation</a> Accountability Framework Initiative. (2020). <i>Definitions: Degradation</i> . <a href="https://accountability-framework.org/the-accountability-framework/definitions/article/degradation/">https://accountability-framework.org/the-accountability-framework/definitions/article/degradation/</a>
<b>Dimension</b>	A thematic area of agrifood systems – spanning social, environmental, and economic aspects – within which regenerative outcomes are defined, tracked, and pursued. Dimensions are interconnected and interdependent; progress in one may enable or constrain progress in others.	Regen10 definition

Terminology	Definition	Source
<b>Ecological connectivity</b>	The unimpeded movement of species and the flow of natural processes that sustain life on Earth.	Hilty, J., Worboys, G. L., Keeley, A., Woodley, S., Lausche, B. J., Locke, H., ... Tabor, G. M. (2020). Guidelines for conserving connectivity through ecological networks and corridors. IUCN. <a href="https://doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.CH.2020.PAG.30.en">https://doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.CH.2020.PAG.30.en</a> Convention on Migratory Species. (2020). Decisions 13.113 and 13.114: Ecological connectivity. UNEP/CMS. <a href="https://www.cms.int/en/page/decisions-13113-13114-ecological-connectivity">https://www.cms.int/en/page/decisions-13113-13114-ecological-connectivity</a>
<b>Ecological integrity</b>	The ability of an ecosystem to support and maintain ecological processes and a diverse community of organisms. Integrity is understood as a gradient, reflecting the degree to which an ecosystem's current composition, structure, and function resemble its natural range of variation.	IPBES. (2018). <i>The IPBES regional assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services for Europe and Central Asia</i> . <a href="https://www.ipbes.net/glossary-tag/ecological-integrity">https://www.ipbes.net/glossary-tag/ecological-integrity</a> Nicholson, E. et al. (2021). Scientific foundations for an ecosystem goal, milestones and indicators for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. <i>Nature Ecology &amp; Evolution</i> , 5, 1338–1349.
<b>Ecological processes and functions</b>	The interactions and flows of energy and materials that maintain ecosystem structure, productivity, and resilience – including nutrient cycling, energy flow, pollination, and decomposition. These underpin biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services.	IPBES. (n.d.). <i>Ecosystem function</i> . IPBES glossary. <a href="https://www.ipbes.net/glossary/ecosystem-function">https://www.ipbes.net/glossary/ecosystem-function</a> Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. (2005). <i>Ecosystems and human well-being: Synthesis</i> . Island Press.
<b>Ecosystems</b>	Dynamic complexes of plant, animal, and microorganism communities and their non-living environment interacting as functional units.  <b>Note:</b> In this Framework, ecosystems encompass both natural and managed systems – forests, wetlands, grasslands, agricultural landscapes – and the ecological processes that sustain biodiversity, nutrient cycling, pollination, pest regulation, and other functions.	Convention on Biological Diversity. (1992). Article 2: Use of terms. <a href="https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/?a=cbd-02">https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/?a=cbd-02</a>

Terminology	Definition	Source
<b>Economic security</b>	Economic security is generally defined as the assurance of an adequate income. Economic security depends on three things: financial security, financial stability, and financial continuity. Adequacy is achieved through both financial security and financial stability, while assurance is achieved through financial continuity. Financial security is the ability of a person/household to secure a basic quality of life. Financial stability is the ability of households to weather unexpected income shocks, such as unexpected expenses or declines in income. Financial continuity is a reasonable expectation that a base level of income will continue in both the near term and the future.	International Labour Office. (2004). Economic security for a better world. ILO Socio-Economic Security Programme. Geneva. Rejda, G. E. (2012). Social insurance and economic security (7th ed.). Routledge.
<b>Farm</b>	An economic unit of agricultural production under single management and comprises all the livestock kept and all the land used, wholly or partly, for agricultural production purposes, without regard to title, legal form or size. Management may be exercised in the following ways: singly, by an individual or household; jointly, by two or more individuals or households; by a clan or tribe; or by a juridical person such as a corporation, cooperative or government agency.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (1995). Programme for the World Census of Agriculture 2000 (FAO Statistical Development Series No. 5). FAO. <a href="https://www.fao.org/4/x2919e/x2919e05.htm">https://www.fao.org/4/x2919e/x2919e05.htm</a>
<b>Food loss</b>	The decrease in the quantity or quality of food resulting from decisions and actions by food suppliers in the chain, excluding retail, food service providers and consumers.	FAO. (2019). The state of food and agriculture 2019: Moving forward on food loss and waste reduction. <a href="https://www.fao.org/3/ca6030en/ca6030en.pdf">https://www.fao.org/3/ca6030en/ca6030en.pdf</a>
<b>Food waste</b>	The decrease in the quantity or quality of food resulting from decisions and actions by retailers, food services and consumers.	FAO. (2019). The state of food and agriculture 2019: Moving forward on food loss and waste reduction. <a href="https://www.fao.org/3/ca6030en/ca6030en.pdf">https://www.fao.org/3/ca6030en/ca6030en.pdf</a>
<b>Food security</b>	A situation in which all people at all times have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.	FAO. (1996). Rome Declaration on World Food Security and World Food Summit Plan of Action. World Food Summit, Rome.

Terminology	Definition	Source
<b>Function</b>	The roles, processes, or behaviors performed by a system that arise from interactions among its components. Functions are identified by observing what a system does - the patterns and outcomes it generates over time - rather than by stated intent alone.  Note: In this Framework, landscape-level outcomes are expressed as system functions - describing what systems must deliver through coordinated multi-stakeholder action - in contrast to farm-level outcomes, which describe desired conditions where farmers have primary agency.	Meadows, D. H. (2008). Thinking in systems: A primer (D. Wright, Ed.). Chelsea Green Publishing.
<b>Genetic material</b>	Any material of plant, animal, microbial or other origin containing functional units of heredity.	Convention on Biological Diversity. (1992). Article 2: Use of terms. <a href="https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/?a=cbd-02">https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/?a=cbd-02</a>
<b>Genetic resources</b>	Genetic material of actual or potential value.	Convention on Biological Diversity. (1992). Article 2: Use of terms. <a href="https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/?a=cbd-02">https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/?a=cbd-02</a>
<b>Habitat</b>	The place or type of site where an organism or population naturally occurs	Convention on Biological Diversity. (1992). Article 2: Use of terms. <a href="https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/?a=cbd-02">https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/?a=cbd-02</a>
<b>Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs)</b>	Pesticides that are acknowledged to present particularly high levels of acute or chronic hazards to health or the environment according to internationally accepted classification systems such as WHO or GHS, or their listing in relevant binding international agreements or conventions. In addition, pesticides that appear to cause severe or irreversible harm to health or the environment under conditions of use in a country may be considered to be and treated as highly hazardous.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations & World Health Organization. (2014). International code of conduct on pesticide management. FAO/WHO. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations & World Health Organization. (2016). Guidelines on highly hazardous pesticides. FAO/WHO.
<b>Hydrological systems</b>	The interconnected components that govern water movement, storage, and quality within and across landscapes, including watersheds, groundwater systems, rivers, wetlands, irrigation infrastructure, and water management institutions. Hydrological systems regulate water availability, quality, and flow for agricultural, ecological, and human use.	Regen10 definition, informed by: Global Water Partnership. (2000). Integrated Water Resources Management (TAC Background Papers No. 4). GWP.   Cap-Net, UNDP, & SIWI. (2020). IWRM Training Manual 1: Principles and Practices of Integrated Water Resources Management. SIWI.

Terminology	Definition	Source
<b>Illustrative indicators</b>	A measure or observable signal that provides evidence of progress towards a regenerative outcome. In this Framework, indicators are illustrative rather than prescriptive - they signal the types of evidence relevant to each outcome without mandating specific metrics, allowing for contextual adaptation across geographies and measurement systems.	Regen10 definition
<b>Infrastructure, equipment, facilities, and services</b>	<p>The basic physical structures, equipment, facilities, and technical services needed for efficient agricultural production and marketing. In this Framework, infrastructure encompasses:</p> <p>Physical infrastructure: roads, bridges, irrigation systems, storage facilities, telecommunications, electrification, processing facilities</p> <p>Equipment: durable farm machinery and tools such as tractors, ploughs, sprayers, and cold chain technology</p> <p>Technical services: extension, advisory, veterinary, and technical assistance services</p> <p>Other infrastructure types identified in literature (Andersen and Shimokawa, 2007; Stilwell and Makhura, 2004; Ghosal, 2014) are addressed in related outcomes: financial infrastructure (Economics &amp; Finance), health and education (Farmers &amp; Workers), input distribution (Agricultural Inputs), institutional infrastructure such as cooperatives (Governance).</p>	Munyanyi, W. (2013). Agricultural infrastructure development imperative for sustainable food production: A Zimbabwean perspective. <i>Russian Journal of Agricultural and Socio-Economic Sciences</i> , 12(2), 13-21.
<b>Input supply networks</b>	<p>The interconnected actors, infrastructure, and logistics systems involved in providing agricultural inputs to farmers - including suppliers, manufacturers, distributors, retailers, and cooperatives. Input supply networks determine what products are available, accessible, and affordable to farmers, including both conventional and regenerative alternatives.</p> <p>Note: This is a Framework construction. It focuses on the upstream provision function - what networks make available to farmers - distinct from governance (which regulates) and economic systems (which finance).</p>	Mentzer, J. T., DeWitt, W., Keebler, J. S., Min, S., Nix, N. W., Smith, C. D., & Zacharia, Z. G. (2001). Defining supply chain management. <i>Journal of Business Logistics</i> , 22(2), 1-25. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1002/j.2158-1592.2001.tb00001.x">https://doi.org/10.1002/j.2158-1592.2001.tb00001.x</a>

Terminology	Definition	Source
<b>Intact</b>	The state in which the ecological, cultural, governance, and knowledge systems of a landscape or territory remain functionally interconnected and able to sustain the diversity, productivity, and identity they have co-produced over time.	Regen10 definition (framework-specific construct). Ecological lineage grounded in IUCN (2020) and IPBES (2019); biocultural extension informed by UNESCO-CBD Joint Programme of Work and FAO GIAHS, which recognize the inseparability of biodiversity, Indigenous knowledge, cultural practices and food-producing landscapes.
<b>Landscape</b>	A socio-ecological area including interconnected natural and human-altered lands and waters, shaped by distinct natural processes, historical events, economic activities, and social and cultural practices. A landscape includes rivers, forests, and mountains as well as farms, cities, settlements, and other land uses, all influenced by the way people and nature interact over time. There are many other terms with overlapping meanings, such as seascapes, territories, and bioregions. Landscape boundaries are defined by their stakeholders and are typically large enough to encompass key ecological, economic, or social features - commonly at least 100,000 hectares, but may be smaller or range to millions of hectares.	Scherr, S. J., Buck, L. E., & Granados, B. (2025). A strategy for transforming food systems through regenerative landscapes. EcoAgriculture Partners, on behalf of 1000 Landscapes for 1 Billion People, and Meridian Institute, on behalf of Regen10.
<b>Landscape agrifood systems</b>	<p>The interconnected activities, actors, and infrastructure involved in food production, processing, distribution, and consumption within a landscape. This includes agricultural production, supply chains, markets, and the ecological, social, and economic conditions that shape how food is produced and accessed in a given place.</p> <p>Note: This is a Framework construction combining the concepts of agrifood systems and landscape. It emphasizes that food systems are place-bound - shaped by local ecological conditions, land use patterns, governance, and cultural practices - and cannot be understood in isolation from the landscapes in which they operate.</p>	Regen10 definition, informed by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2021). <i>The State of Food and Agriculture 2021: Making agrifood systems more resilient to shocks and stresses</i> . FAO. <a href="https://www.fao.org/3/cb4476en/cb4476en.pdf">https://www.fao.org/3/cb4476en/cb4476en.pdf</a> ; and Sayer, J., Sunderland, T., Ghazoul, J., Pfund, J.-L., Sheil, D., Meijaard, E., Venter, M., Boedhihartono, A. K., Day, M., Garcia, C., van Oosten, C., & Buck, L. E. (2013). Ten principles for a landscape approach to reconciling agriculture, conservation, and other competing land uses. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences</i> , 110(21), 8349-8356. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1210595110">https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1210595110</a> .

Terminology	Definition	Source
<b>Landscape economic systems</b>	<p>The economic structures, markets, institutions, and relationships that shape how value is created, distributed, and captured within and connected to a landscape, including farmgate and local market prices, contract arrangements, cooperative structures, access to finance, risk-sharing mechanisms, and connections to broader regional and national markets.</p> <p>Note: This is a Framework construction. Landscape economic systems are influenced by national and global dynamics but manifest in specific ways at landscape level, shaping the economic reality farmers and communities experience.</p>	<p>Regen10 definition. García-Martín, M., Huntsinger, L., Ibarro-la-Rivas, M. J., Penker, M., D'Ambrosio, U., Dimopoulos, T., ... Plieninger, T. (2021). Linking food systems and landscape sustainability: Conceptual perspectives and empirical insights. <i>Landscape Ecology</i>, 36(1), 29–46. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s10980-020-01168-5">https://doi.org/10.1007/s10980-020-01168-5</a></p>
<b>Landscape governance</b>	<p>The formal and informal institutions, processes, policies, and norms through which decisions affecting land, resources, and people are made, implemented, and enforced at landscape scale – including government structures, customary authorities, multi-stakeholder platforms, and the rules governing access, use, and rights. Landscape governance mediates between local realities and national/international frameworks and policies.</p>	<p>Regen10 definition. IUCN. (2019). <i>Natural resource governance framework</i>. <a href="https://www.iucn.org/resources/issues-brief/natural-resource-governance-framework">https://www.iucn.org/resources/issues-brief/natural-resource-governance-framework</a></p> <p>FAO. (2012). <i>Voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security</i>. <a href="https://www.fao.org/tenure/voluntary-guidelines/en/">https://www.fao.org/tenure/voluntary-guidelines/en/</a></p>
<b>Landscape infrastructure systems</b>	<p>The physical structures, equipment, and technical services that enable agricultural production, processing, and market access at landscape scale. This encompasses physical infrastructure (such as roads, irrigation systems, storage facilities, processing plants, and electrification), durable equipment (such as farm machinery, tools, and cold chain technology), and technical services (such as extension, advisory, and veterinary services).</p> <p>Note: This is a Framework construction. Other infrastructure types identified in literature – financial (Economics &amp; Finance), health and education (Farmers &amp; Workers), institutional such as cooperatives (Governance) – are addressed in related outcomes.</p>	<p>Regen10 definition, informed by Andersen, J. J., &amp; Shimokawa, S. (2007). Infrastructure and economic development. <i>Journal of Development Studies</i>, 43(5), 807–828.</p> <p>Stilwell, F., &amp; Makhura, M. (2004). Infrastructure and rural development in South Africa. <i>Development Southern Africa</i>, 21(5), 835–851.</p> <p>Munyanyi, W. (2013). Rural infrastructure and agricultural productivity in developing countries. <i>African Journal of Agricultural Research</i>, 8(22), 2673–2682.</p>

Terminology	Definition	Source
<b>Land tenure</b>	<p>Relationship, whether legally or customarily defined, among people – as individuals or groups – with respect to land. It is an institution, with rules invented by society to regulate behavior. The rules cover from how access is granted to the right to use, control and transfer land, as well as associated responsibilities and restraints.</p>	<p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2002). <i>Land tenure and rural development</i> (FAO Land Tenure Studies No. 3). FAO. <a href="https://www.fao.org/4/y4307e/y4307e05.htm">https://www.fao.org/4/y4307e/y4307e05.htm</a></p>
<b>Life cycle</b>	<p>A life cycle approach considers the environmental, social, and economic impacts across all stages of a product or service – from raw material extraction and production (before reaching farm/landscape) through use to end-of-life disposal. The goal is to reduce resource use and emissions while improving socio-economic performance, ensuring that improvements at one stage do not create trade-offs at another.</p>	<p>Adapted from United Nations Environment Programme. (2011). <i>Towards a life cycle sustainability assessment: Making informed choices on products</i>. UNEP. <a href="https://www.lifecycleinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/2011%20-%20Towards%20LCSA.pdf">https://www.lifecycleinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/2011%20-%20Towards%20LCSA.pdf</a></p>
<b>Lifelong learning</b>	<p>Continuous acquisition of skills, knowledge, and experience throughout a person's life, enabling farmers and workers to adapt, innovate, and thrive in evolving agricultural systems.</p>	<p>Regen10 definition, informed by UNESCO Institute for Lifelong Learning. (2015). <i>Communities in action: Lifelong learning for sustainable development</i> (F. Noguchi, J. A. Guevara, &amp; R. Yorozu, Eds.). UIL/UNESCO. <a href="https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000234185">https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000234185</a></p>
<b>Livelihoods</b>	<p>A person's or a group's way of making a living, from the environment or in the economy – including provisions for basic needs and assurance of access to food, clean water, health, education, housing, and the materials needed for their life and comfort – either through their own direct use of natural resources or through exchange, barter, trade, or engagement in the market. It encompasses the capabilities, assets, and activities required to secure the necessities of life.</p>	<p>Adapted from Chambers, R., &amp; Conway, G. R. (1992). <i>Sustainable rural livelihoods: Practical concepts for the 21st century</i> (IDS Discussion Paper No. 296). Institute of Development Studies. <a href="https://www.ids.ac.uk/download.php?file=files/Dp296.pdf">https://www.ids.ac.uk/download.php?file=files/Dp296.pdf</a></p>
<b>Local communities</b>	<p>Communities with shared identity, connection to place, and collective systems of governance, land use, or resource management – whether formal or customary – who maintain their own social, cultural, and economic institutions.</p>	<p>Regen10 definition, informed by Accountability Framework Initiative. (2020). <i>Definitions: Local communities</i>. <a href="https://accountability-framework.org/the-accountability-framework/definitions/article/local-communities/">https://accountability-framework.org/the-accountability-framework/definitions/article/local-communities/</a></p>

Terminology	Definition	Source
<b>Local Knowledge and Traditions</b>	A cumulative body of knowledge, practice and belief, evolving by adaptive processes and handed down through generations by cultural transmission, about the relationship of living beings (including humans) with one another and with their environment. It is also referred to by other terms such as: indigenous, local or traditional knowledge; traditional ecological/environmental knowledge (TEK); farmers' or fishers' knowledge; ethnoscience; indigenous science; folk science.	Intergovernmental Science–Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. (2015). Preliminary guide regarding diverse conceptualization of multiple values of nature and its benefits, including biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services (IPBES/3/INF/4). IPBES. <a href="https://www.ipbes.net/sites/default/files/downloads/IPBES-4-INF-13_EN.pdf">https://www.ipbes.net/sites/default/files/downloads/IPBES-4-INF-13_EN.pdf</a>
<b>Nutritious food</b>	“Safe foods” that contribute essential nutrients, such as vitamins and minerals (micronutrients), fiber and other components, to healthy diets that are beneficial for growth, health and development and guard against malnutrition. In nutritious foods, the presence of nutrients of public health concern, such as saturated fats, free sugars and salt/sodium, is minimized, industrially produced trans fats are eliminated and salt is iodized.	Committee on World Food Security. (2021). Voluntary guidelines on food systems and nutrition. CFS/FAO. <a href="https://www.fao.org/3/cc3017en/cc3017en.pdf">https://www.fao.org/3/cc3017en/cc3017en.pdf</a>
<b>Outcome</b>	A sustained change in the state or condition of a system, its components, or their interactions. Outcomes reflect how social, ecological, economic, and institutional elements of the system evolve over time, indicating progress toward broader goals of sustainability, resilience, and equity. In this Framework, outcomes are distinguished from practices (what actors do) and outputs (what is directly produced), focusing instead on the changes in system conditions that matter.	Regen10 definition, informed by Meadows, D. H. (2008). Thinking in systems: A primer (D. Wright, Ed.). Chelsea Green Publishing.
<b>Outcome-based indicator</b>	Indicators that show whether interventions have delivered on their original goals in the end term, by quantifying the changes that have occurred, and are typically monitored over the long term.	Schreefel, L. et al. (2024). How to monitor the 'success' of agricultural sustainability: A perspective. Global Food Security, 43, 100810. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gfs.2024.100810">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gfs.2024.100810</a>
<b>Resilience</b>	The ability of a system, community, or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management.	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. (2017). Sendai Framework terminology on disaster risk reduction. UNDRR. <a href="https://www.undrr.org/terminology/resilience">https://www.undrr.org/terminology/resilience</a>

Terminology	Definition	Source
<b>Result-based indicator</b>	Indicators that show the mid-term consequences or quality of interventions, based on activity data, indicating whether the applied interventions had the desired effect.	Schreefel, L. et al. (2024). How to monitor the 'success' of agricultural sustainability: A perspective. Global Food Security, 43, 100810. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gfs.2024.100810">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gfs.2024.100810</a>
<b>Safe, fair, and decent conditions</b>	Working and living conditions that protect health and safety, ensure fair wages, social protections, and respect workers' rights, enabling economic security and dignity for farmers and farm workers.	Regen10 definition, informed by International Labour Organization. (1999). Decent work (Report of the Director-General, 87th Session of the International Labour Conference). ILO; and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Decent rural employment. FAO. <a href="https://www.fao.org/rural-employment/en/">https://www.fao.org/rural-employment/en/</a>
<b>Soil degradation</b>	A change in soil health status resulting in a diminished capacity of the ecosystem to provide goods and services for its beneficiaries.	FAO. (2020). Soil degradation. FAO Soils Portal. <a href="https://www.fao.org/soils-portal/soil-degradation-restoration/en/">https://www.fao.org/soils-portal/soil-degradation-restoration/en/</a>
<b>Soil health</b>	The ability of the soil to sustain the productivity, diversity, and environmental services of terrestrial ecosystems.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations & Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils. (2020). Towards a definition of soil health (Soil Letters No. 1). FAO. <a href="https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb1110en">https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb1110en</a>
<b>Soil erosion</b>	The accelerated removal of topsoil from the land surface through water, wind, and tillage.	FAO. (2019). Soil erosion. Global Soil Partnership. <a href="https://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/areas-of-work/soil-erosion/en/">https://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/areas-of-work/soil-erosion/en/</a>
<b>Soil systems</b>	The living and non-living components of soil - including minerals, organic matter, water, air, and biological communities - and the processes through which they interact to regulate key ecological and agricultural functions such as nutrient cycling, water storage and filtration, carbon sequestration, and the support of plant and soil life.	Regen10 definition, adapted from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations & Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils. (2020). Towards a definition of soil health (Soil Letters No. 1). FAO; and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2022). Global Soil Partnership Action Framework 2022–2030. FAO. <a href="https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/GSP/tenth_PA/GSP_Action_Framework_FINAL.pdf">https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/GSP/tenth_PA/GSP_Action_Framework_FINAL.pdf</a>
<b>Synthetic fertilizers</b>	Industrially manufactured fertilizers produced through chemical processes (e.g. the Haber-Bosch process for nitrogen) containing concentrated nutrients designed to enhance crop growth. Distinguished from organic fertilizers, which are derived from biological sources such as manure, compost, or crop residues.	Regen10 definition, informed by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2019). International code of conduct for the sustainable use and management of fertilizers. FAO. <a href="https://www.fao.org/3/ca5253en/ca5253en.pdf">https://www.fao.org/3/ca5253en/ca5253en.pdf</a>
<b>System</b>	A set of interacting components - actors, resources, and processes- whose relationships give rise to collective behavior and outcomes.	Meadows, D. H. (2008). Thinking in systems: A primer (D. Wright, Ed.). Chelsea Green Publishing.

Terminology	Definition	Source
<b>Territorial systems</b>	Indigenous Peoples' territories where land, ecosystems, governance institutions, cultural practices, knowledge systems, and economic relationships function as an integrated socio-ecological system, grounded in customary law, collective authority, and self-determination.	United Nations. (2007). United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (A/RES/61/295), Articles 25–27. <a href="https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/declaration-on-the-rights-of-indigenous-peoples.html">https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/declaration-on-the-rights-of-indigenous-peoples.html</a> IPBES. (2022). Assessment report on the diverse values and valuation of nature. <a href="https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6522522">https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6522522</a> IPBES. (2019). Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services. <a href="https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6417333">https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6417333</a>
<b>Water use efficiency</b>	The ratio between effective water use and actual water withdrawal. It characterizes, in a specific process, how effective the use of water is.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (n.d.). Water use efficiency. AQUASTAT Glossary. FAO. <a href="https://www.fao.org/aquastat/en/">https://www.fao.org/aquastat/en/</a>
<b>Water body</b>	A discrete and significant element of surface water, such as a stream, river, lake, canal, estuary or stretch of coastal water. Groundwater bodies are defined as distinct volumes of groundwater within aquifer.	European Parliament & Council of the European Union. (2000). Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (Water Framework Directive). Official Journal of the European Communities, L 327, 1–73. <a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2000/60/oj">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2000/60/oj</a>



# Regen10 Outcomes Framework

2026

Regen10 is a global multi-stakeholder initiative working to support an inclusive, regenerative, and equitable agrifood systems transition. We believe the path to regenerative agrifood systems at scale requires three things: clarity on what regenerative outcomes look like across contexts, evidence on what enables or blocks transitions, and alignment among the diverse actors whose decisions shape agrifood systems. This work is grounded in Regen10's ten core principles, which hold farmer-centricity, equity, and inclusion at the center of everything we do.

[Learn more at regen10.org](https://regen10.org)

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