Regen10

Regenerative agriculture: an overview of frameworks, standards, and tools

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What each does, how they connect, and where the Regen10 Outcomes Framework fits



About this overview

What it covers

This overview outlines the tools used to define, implement, measure, verify, report, and finance regenerative agriculture, the functions they each perform, and how they relate to one another, rather than regenerative agriculture practices themselves.

Scope and limitations

This overview does not rank, benchmark, endorse, or evaluate tools. Nor does it propose a new standard or build a crosswalk between frameworks. It treats verification as part of measurement and certification rather than as a separate function. Where relationships between initiatives are described, they reflect current collaboration and publicly stated positions.

Related approaches

The overview focuses on tools that use the term regenerative agriculture, which is Regen10's area of work. Agroecology (the FAO 10 Elements[1] and the HLPE 13 Principles[2]), Indigenous Peoples' food systems, and nature-based solutions (with the IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions guiding their design and assessment)[3] have their own principles, approaches, standards, and governance. There can be meaningful connections with them on certain outcomes, while each keeps its own identity and scope.

Corrections

To suggest a correction or an addition, contact secretariat@regen10.org. Last reviewed: November 2026.

In brief

- **Frameworks, standards, and other tools in regenerative agriculture** play different roles, and most of them complement each other.
- **Most also set out their own version of what regenerative agriculture should achieve.** These tend to cover environmental outcomes more fully than social, economic, and governance ones.
- **Until now, there has been no shared reference** setting out the full scope of outcomes that regenerative agriculture should deliver at farm and landscape level. This has made it difficult to identify which outcomes are not covered by any existing tool.
- **The Regen10 Outcomes Framework was co-developed to be that reference.** Its development took more than two years and involved more than 460 organizations and individuals, from farmers and other land stewards to business, conservation, and civil society. The Outcomes Framework allows each tool to retain its own role and methods while showing how the tools relate to one another. Regen10 has developed guidance to help users apply the Outcomes Framework to their own work.

Many tools, different roles

A growing number of frameworks, standards, methodologies, protocols, and platforms shape how regenerative agriculture is defined, practiced, measured, certified, reported, and financed. This overview refers to all of them as "tools". In developing the Regen10 Outcomes Framework, Regen10 partners analyzed more than 150 tools.[4] Many serve different but complementary purposes, and some overlap. Most also set out their own version of what regenerative agriculture should achieve, reflecting their individual mandates and, in some cases, a specific sector. Most of these versions cover only part of the picture, often the environmental outcomes. As a result, the same terminology can refer to different outcomes, making it difficult to identify what each tool leaves out.

Frameworks set out outcomes, principles, or processes. Standards set requirements that can be certified or verified, while methodologies, protocols, and platforms measure, account for, or report results. Each tool performs one or more functions.

This overview sets out the seven functions these tools perform, with a selection of well-known tools as examples. It also explores what these tools mean for farmers and other land stewards. It then explains why these tools need a shared reference that covers the full scope of outcomes, and how the Outcomes Framework was co-developed to provide that reference. The overview is intended for organizations and people who work across several of these tools or are new to them, including those in businesses, financial institutions, public agencies, standards bodies, producer organizations, and landscape initiatives.

What these tools do: seven functions

Each of these tools performs at least one of seven functions: setting outcomes, implementation, measurement, standards and certification, target-setting, disclosure, and funding and investment criteria. Each function answers a different question about regenerative agriculture, from what it should deliver to who and what gets funded.

Identifying which functions a tool performs helps clarify what it can be used for and how, where its limits lie, and which other tools complement it. Most tools perform more than one function, with no tool performing all seven. They work best in combination, as Section 3 illustrates through a selection of well-known tools. Governments perform several of the same functions through national policy, from subsidy rules to mandated reporting. The descriptions below give public examples where available. The section ends with what these tools mean for farmers and other land stewards.

1. Setting outcomes	2. Implementation	3. Measurement	4.Standards and certification	5. Target-setting	6. Disclosure	7. Funding and investment criteria
What should regenerative agriculture deliver?	How do we put it into practice?	How do we measure it?	What counts?	What do we commit to?	How do we report it?	Who and what gets funded?

Figure 1. The seven functions and the question each answers.

1. Setting outcomes: What should regenerative agriculture deliver?

Outcomes references set out what regenerative agriculture should deliver clearly enough that other tools can align with them, without prescribing practices, indicators, or metrics. The Regen10 Outcomes Framework does this across all sectors at farm and landscape level, and Textile Exchange's Regenerative Agriculture Outcome Framework does it for fashion and textiles.[5]

2. Implementation: How do we put it into practice?

Implementation frameworks, used by companies and their suppliers, producer organizations, and public programs, translate outcomes into a process for choosing priorities, adopting practices, and monitoring progress. Examples include SAI Platform's Regenerating Together Programme and its associated framework, developed with its member companies, farmers, academia, and other stakeholders,[6] and the regenerative agriculture frameworks that companies such as Nestlé and Unilever apply across their supply chains. Farmer-led organizations are also advancing regenerative agriculture, such as the European Alliance for Regenerative Agriculture (EARA) in Europe and Brazil's Grupo Associado de Agricultura Sustentável (GAAS), an association of around 700 farmers.

Whichever tool is used, farmers and their organizations should co-define priorities, implementation processes, and the support required. Farmers decide how to adapt these to their own farms, often with support from farmer organizations and cooperatives. Public extension services and development organizations such as One Acre Fund, TechnoServe, SNV, Solidaridad, and IDH may also contribute.

3. Measurement: How do we measure it?

Assessment and monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) tools collect and assess information on practices, environmental conditions, or changes in outcomes, depending on their purpose. LandScale enables assessment of whole landscapes, Land to Market's Ecological Outcome Verification measures at farm level, Field to Market's Fieldprint Platform at field level, and Cool Farm Platform at product level on farms. The Sustainable Food Trust's Global Farm Metric is an outcomes-based framework for measuring sustainability across the whole farm, giving farmers and others a common language that aligns existing metrics.[7] Programs that include MRV, such as those run by Agreena, Soil Capital, and Climate Farmers, measure results on enrolled farms, in some cases to generate carbon credits or payments. Companies such as Danone use their own scorecards to assess how far suppliers have

adopted regenerative practices.[8] Many standards incorporate assessment into certification, providing a consistent route from measurement to a verified claim. However, this can also blur the distinction between the two functions. Governments also measure outcomes through programs such as India's Soil Health Card Scheme, which tests farm soils and provides recommendations to farmers,[9] and the EU's Soil Monitoring Law, which requires member states to monitor soil health.[10]

4. Standards and certification: What counts?

Standards set requirements or criteria, and certification assesses conformity against them and may grant market-recognized claims. Consumer-facing certifications specific to regenerative agriculture, such as Regenerative Organic Certified (ROC), Land to Market, Regenified, and Certified Regenerative by AGW, give buyers assurance that a product meets the label's definition of regenerative.

Commodity standards such as the Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS) and ProTerra work at supply chain level, and many are moving into regenerative agriculture. ProTerra added a regenerative module in 2025,[11] Rainforest Alliance launched its Regenerative Agriculture Standard for coffee in September 2025 and is extending it to cocoa and other crops,[12] and the Better Cotton Initiative has operated as a regenerative standard system since October 2026.[13] Programs such as Regenagri, CottonConnect's REEL Regenerative Standard, and FoodChain ID's Regenerative Farming Standard certify regenerative production across supply chains, and the Regeneration International Standard, launched in 2025, aims to be "as farmer-friendly as possible".[14]

Carbon crediting programs such as Verra's Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) use methodologies including VM0042 to quantify greenhouse gas emission reductions and soil organic carbon removals from improved agricultural land management, with independently verified results eligible for issuance as carbon credits.[15] Governments authorize standards through national schemes such as USDA Organic and India's Participatory Guarantee System, build them into public procurement and trade rules, and help producers, especially smallholders, meet their requirements.

Assurance, through certification or verification, confirms whether a tool's requirements are being met or its reported results are accurate, and credible claims depend on it. ISEAL's Code of Good Practice sets out how sustainability systems should assess compliance. Depending on the system, assurance is carried out by independent certification or verification bodies, by a program's own auditors or verifiers, or through participatory peer review. Some schemes verify without certifying, such as SAI Platform's Regenerating Together Framework, which uses third-party audits of farms and farm groups. Many standards and programs verify practices, often alongside some measured results. Others are built around verifying results, such as carbon crediting programs and Ecological Outcome Verification, which underpins Land to Market and monitors soil health, biodiversity, and ecosystem function.

5. Target-setting: What do we commit to?

Target-setting turns outcomes and practices into time-bound commitments for companies, public agencies, financial institutions, and others. The Science Based Targets initiative's Forest, Land and Agriculture guidance (SBTi FLAG) is the most established method for land-sector climate targets, used by hundreds of companies.[16] SBTN Land, developed by the Science Based Targets Network, provides the parallel approach for nature. Its next version turns its land footprint target into a broader Working Land Regeneration and Restoration Target.[17]

The Accountability Framework initiative (AFi) provides guidance for companies and financial institutions to set, implement, monitor, and report on commitments to protect forests, other natural ecosystems, and human rights in agricultural and forest commodity supply chains. Governments set national targets in their climate plans under the Paris Agreement. None of these tools is specific to regenerative agriculture, although many companies turn to regenerative practices to help meet their land-sector targets.

6. Disclosure: How do we report it?

Disclosure frameworks set requirements or guidance for what companies and, in some cases, public bodies, report. These requirements come mainly from regimes that are not specific to agriculture, such as the EU's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) standards, alongside voluntary frameworks such as the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). Some governments mandate reporting directly, as India does through its Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report.

For agriculture specifically, GRI 13 sets out what organizations in agriculture, aquaculture, and fishing should report on, while the GHG Protocol's Land Sector and Removals Standard sets out how companies account for land emissions and carbon removals. The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) provides a connection point for companies, driving convergence on core environmental and socio-economic indicators and metrics for regenerative agriculture.[18]

7. Funding and investment criteria: Who and what gets funded?

Funding and investment criteria define which activities or investments qualify for finance and on what terms. The International Finance Corporation's Approach and Framework for Regenerative Agriculture, published in March 2026, sets criteria across three Core Impact Areas and 13 Targeted Outcomes.[19] IFC is the largest development finance institution focused on the private sector, supporting agribusinesses and financial institutions in emerging markets and developing economies with investment, advisory services, and knowledge sharing to implement and scale regenerative agriculture. Blended finance facilities such as AGRI3 and Climate Asset Management, as well as dedicated regenerative agriculture funds, apply their own criteria.

The Climate Bonds Initiative's Agriculture Criteria set what qualifies for certified green bonds and loans. Landscape schemes such as 3Keel's Landscape Enterprise Networks (LENs) pool payments from several sources to support farmers in a shared landscape. Public funding is also subject to eligibility rules, from the EU's Common Agricultural Policy—whose guidance for 2028 to 2034 favors results-based approaches that reward measurable outcomes[20]—to Brazil's ABC+ plan for low-carbon agriculture and the US Department of Agriculture's Regenerative Pilot Program, launched in December 2025.[21]

What these tools mean for farmers and other land stewards

Farmers and other land stewards decide how land is managed within the constraints of markets, policies, and local conditions. They also provide much of the data these tools rely on, yet they often have little say in how the tools are designed. Tools can help farmers by providing data that informs decisions on the farm and recognition that opens access to markets and finance. However, each brings its own definitions, data requests, and audits, and EARA's farmer members describe the result as "a confusing, costly, and fragmented landscape" that can lock farm data into proprietary systems.[8]

Implementation programs and targets set requirements for farms. These work best when developed with farmers and farmer organizations, and when buyers, public agencies, and financial institutions take clear responsibility for the support needed to meet them. Measurement and disclosure depend on farm data, which should help farmers make their own decisions and track progress, under agreed rules on who can access and use data and who pays to collect it. Certification brings compliance and audit costs, so what matters is who bears them and whether certification delivers market access and financial benefits in return. Funding determines which transitions happen, yet too little of it reaches farmers on terms that cover the costs and risks of changing.

Who performs each function

Table 1 groups a selection of well-known tools by the primary function each performs (●) and shows the secondary functions they also perform (○). Functions are numbered as in Section 2, and tools are listed alphabetically beneath their relevant primary function. Placements reflect Regen10's review of each tool's publicly available documentation and, for MRV programs and company frameworks, of EARA's Regen Compass.[8] The table illustrates how functions are combined across tools.

How tools were selected

This is an illustrative selection. Tools were chosen because they explicitly address regenerative agriculture, or are the main tool used for their function in agriculture (as with land-sector target-setting, carbon accounting, and reporting), and because they are publicly documented and used in more than one country.

MRV programs and company frameworks are drawn from those assessed in EARA's Regen Compass, with company frameworks limited to those applied across many commodities. Table 1 covers voluntary and market tools. Governments perform several of the same functions through national policies, which vary too much between countries to be included in the table. The absence of a tool from the table does not reflect its quality, and its inclusion does not imply endorsement.

Not shown in Table 1:

- Landscape and jurisdictional approaches, which bring standards, corporate programs, producer organizations, public policy, and finance together around shared outcomes in one place.
- Verification bodies such as Preferred by Nature and Control Union, which audit against multiple schemes.
- Reporting regimes such as CSRD, the ISSB standards, TNFD, and CDP, which are used to report regenerative outcomes but are not specific to regenerative agriculture.
- The many other MRV providers, carbon programs, and company programs, which change quickly.
- Tools that assess the work of others, such as NewClimate Institute's Corporate Climate Responsibility Monitor, the FAIRR Initiative's Coller Index and investor stewardship work, and EARA's Regen Compass, which evaluates 29 MRV systems.[8]

Table 1

Tool	Scope	Outcomes What should regenerative agriculture deliver?	Implementation How do we put it into practice?	Measurement How do we measure it?	Standards What counts?	Targets What do we commit to?	Disclosure How do we report it?	Funding What gets funded?
1. Setting outcomes: What should regenerative agriculture deliver?								
Regen10 Outcomes Framework	All sectors Farm and landscape	●						
Textile Exchange Regenerative Agriculture Outcome Framework	Fashion and textiles Farm	●	○	○				
2. Implementation: How do we put it into practice?								
Nestlé Regenerative Agriculture Framework	Food & beverage Supply chain	○	●	○				
SAI Platform Regenerating Together Framework	Food & beverage Farm and farm group	○	●	○				
Unilever Regenerative Agriculture Program	Consumer goods Supply chain	○	●	○				
3. Measurement: How do we measure it?								
Agreena Carbon Program	Arable crops Farm, carbon credits			●				○
Climate Farmers MRV	Multiple sectors Farm	○		●	○			
Cool Farm Platform	Multiple sectors Product level on farms			●				
Danone Regenerative Agriculture Scorecard	Food & beverage Supply chain	○	○	●				
Field to Market (Fieldprint Platform)	US row crops Field	○	○	●				
Global Farm Metric	Multiple sectors Farm	○		●				
LandScale	Multiple sectors Landscape	○		●				
Soil Capital (Regen Ag Transition Program)	Arable crops Farm	○	○	●				○
4. Standards and certification: What counts?								
Better Cotton Initiative (BCI)	Cotton Farm, supply chain	○	○	○	●			
Certified Regenerative by AGW (A Greener World)	Multiple sectors Farm to finished product, consumer label	○	○	○	●			
FoodChain ID Regenerative Farming Standard	Multiple commodities Whole farm	○		○	●			
Land to Market (Ecological Outcome Verification, Savory Institute)	Mainly grazing land Farm, consumer label	○		○	●			
ProTerra Regenera	Soy & other commodities Farm, supply chain	○			●			
Rainforest Alliance Regenerative Agriculture Standard	Coffee first, then cocoa & other crops Farm	○	○	○	●			

Table 1 (cont.)

Tool	Scope	Outcomes What should regenerative agriculture deliver?	Implementation How do we put it into practice?	Measurement How do we measure it?	Standards What counts?	Targets What do we commit to?	Disclosure How do we report it?	Funding What gets funded?
REEL Regenerative Standard (CottonConnect)	Cotton Farm, supply chain	○		○	●			
Regenagri	Multiple commodities Farm to finished product	○	○	○	●			
Regeneration International Standard	Multiple sectors, whole farm	○			●			
Regenerative Organic Certified (ROC)	Multiple sectors Farm, consumer label	○			●			
Regenified (6-3-4 Verification Standard)	Multiple sectors Farm, consumer label	○		○	●			
RTRS (Round Table on Responsible Soy)	Soy Whole farm	○			●			
Textile Exchange Materials Matter Standard	Fashion and textiles Farm, supply chain	○			●			
Verra Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), VM0042 methodology	Agricultural land Carbon credits			○	●			○
5. Target-setting: What do we commit to?								
SBTi FLAG (Forest, Land and Agriculture)	Land-sector companies Corporate climate targets					●		
SBTN Land	Land-sector companies Corporate nature targets					●		
6. Disclosure: How do we report it?								
GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals Standard	Land-sector companies Greenhouse gas accounting			○			●	
GRI 13 (Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fishing Sectors)	Agriculture, aquaculture, fishing Corporate reporting						●	
WBCSD regenerative agriculture metrics	Cross-sector Corporate reporting	○		○			●	
7. Funding and investment criteria: Who and what gets funded?								
Climate Bonds Agriculture Criteria	Agriculture Green bonds and loans	○			○			●
IFC Approach and Framework for Regenerative Agriculture	Agriculture in emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs) Investment and advisory	○	○					●
LENs (Landscape Enterprise Networks, 3Keel)	Multiple sectors Landscape	○	○	○				●

Key: ● Primary function. ○ Secondary function.
Note: In the outcomes column, ○ means the tool sets out its own version of what regenerative agriculture should achieve, as outcomes, principles, or requirements

Illustrative, not exhaustive, and inclusion does not imply endorsement.

Why a shared reference for outcomes

Most tools in Table 1 cover environmental outcomes more fully than social, economic, and governance ones, partly because environmental outcomes have established measurement methods and feed directly into climate and nature targets and carbon markets. A shared reference that sets out the full scope of outcomes, at farm and landscape level, allows each tool to retain its own role and methods while showing how its work relates to other tools. It also makes visible which outcomes are not addressed by any tool.

The growing number of tools is largely a strength. Regenerative agriculture spans so many places, production systems, and users that it requires different tools designed for different roles. The open dots in the outcomes column show which tools set out outcomes of their own. Some tools explicitly define regenerative agriculture outcomes, such as Regenified's four ecosystem processes and Land to Market's ecological outcomes. ROC organizes its certification requirements around three pillars: soil health and land management, animal welfare, and farmer and worker fairness. Others address relevant outcomes through their own principles, requirements, or criteria, including commodity standards, company frameworks, and IFC's 13 Targeted Outcomes. With no shared reference to point to, nearly every tool developed specifically for regenerative agriculture has written its own version of what regenerative agriculture should achieve. For those working across several tools, in particular farmers, the result is overlapping requirements, repeated data requests, and separate audits.

Table 1 shows which tools have their own version of what regenerative agriculture should achieve, but not how holistic each version is. Read side by side, these versions cover soil, water, and biodiversity more fully than farmers' role as the main decision-makers for their land, relationships between farms and local communities, or fair and stable contracts. EARA's assessment of 29 MRV systems also found that many still struggle to integrate the ecological, social, and economic pillars of regeneration with equal vigor.[8] Each tool usually has good reasons for its scope, since an outcome may fall outside what it was built to do, be covered by a complementary tool, or be hard to measure at its scale.

Why this matters

When most tools leave out the same outcomes, each on its own terms, it becomes difficult to see which outcomes are not covered by any of them. These are often the outcomes that determine whether a farmer can afford to make changes and sustain them, such as having a say in decisions, fair and stable contracts, secure tenure, and access to finance. Many of these outcomes depend on decisions made beyond the farm gate, so achieving them requires explicit commitments from buyers, financial institutions, and public authorities. These commitments are difficult to secure while the gap remains invisible.

Farmers, businesses, investors, and policymakers are asking for alignment. The farmer members of the European Alliance for Regenerative Agriculture (EARA) have called for "a global consensus on a holistic-minimum MRV protocol"[8] and the European Economic and Social Committee has called for a common, results-based definition of regenerative agriculture rather than a fixed list of techniques.[22] A report on Africa and India from the Observer Research Foundation found that the lack of a uniform definition, and different interpretations of the term across supply chains, are "leading to confusion and lack of acceptability among national policymakers".[23] The FAIRR investor network found that only 4% of the food companies with regenerative agriculture commitments it reviewed have outcome-based targets.[24]

Meanwhile, businesses backing WBCSD's Policies for Regenerative Landscape Action call on governments to "reduce fragmentation and build coherence and stability across policy, regulation, finance and data systems".[25] The World Farmers' Organisation (WFO) stresses that farmers, through their organizations and cooperatives, must play a central role in shaping the direction of regenerative agriculture. The transition must be economically viable for farmers, preserve their ability to choose and adapt practices to local conditions, and be supported by shared responsibility across value chains, institutions, and governments.[26] Together, these perspectives point to the same need: a shared alignment on what regenerative agriculture should achieve, judged by results and shaped with farmers.

What a shared reference adds

When tools are compared against a shared set of outcomes, those using different indicators for the same outcome can be seen to agree, and differences and gaps become visible. A gap usually reflects a choice of scope that another tool, or policy and finance, can fill, but only if gaps are made explicit. A claim of alignment that does not specify which outcomes are covered and what is left out could suggest full coverage and hide the gaps the reference is meant to reveal.

Over time, tools that recognize the same outcomes could also accept each other's evidence, reducing repeated data requests. Aims also become comparable, since a certified or verified farm, a corporate target, and a financed project can each be called regenerative while aiming at different results. Comparing results also requires aligned indicators and data, which WBCSD and others are developing. A shared set of outcomes provides a common reference point for this work.

What the reference needs to do

A shared reference needs to cover the full scope of outcomes, because environmental, social, economic, and governance outcomes depend on each other. For example, a gain in soil health is hard to sustain on a farm that cannot make a living. A partial reference would reinforce the same gaps, and a full-scope reference that is not widely shared would be just one more version among many. A shared reference also needs to connect farm and landscape levels, since water, biodiversity, and climate processes cross farm boundaries. The conditions that shape what farms can do, from tenure and infrastructure to markets and finance, are set at the landscape scale, often by public policy.

Why the Regen10 Outcomes Framework?

A fair question is whether another outcomes framework adds to the confusion. The Outcomes Framework was developed to serve a different role from the versions within other tools: to provide a common reference other tools can compare themselves with. It therefore sets out outcomes only and leaves practices, indicators, and thresholds to each context.

Regen10 partners led its development over more than two years. The process started with the analysis of more than 150 tools, which, as the Outcomes Framework records, identified the Sustainable Food Trust's Global Farm Metric as the most holistic and outcome-based starting point at farm level.[4] The Framework was then developed through farm trials, expert review, and consultations across regions with more than 460 organizations and individuals. Farmers and other land stewards, businesses, conservation groups, and civil society organizations shaped it together, so it reflects the priorities of many groups rather than any single one. The result is a broad set of environmental, social, economic, and governance outcomes, comprising 25 at farm level and 12 at landscape level across 12 dimensions, including those that tend to fall between other tools. The Outcomes Framework remains open to further development through use and feedback.

Organizations are already using the Outcomes Framework. One Acre Fund used an early version to structure its 2030 Regenerative Agriculture Roadmap, setting context-specific targets and metrics across the Framework's outcome dimensions, and published its first annual progress update in 2026. LandScale's Regenerative Agriculture Assessment Lens operationalizes the Framework's landscape-level outcomes by providing a structured, practical approach to assessing conditions and outcomes at landscape scale and tracking change over time.[27] WBCSD is also testing the Outcomes Framework with member companies.

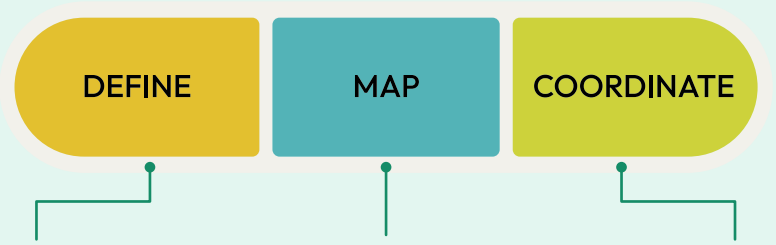
Regen10 performs the outcomes function only. Tools can use the Outcomes Framework while retaining their own outcomes, methods, and brand, by clearly stating which of its outcomes they cover and which they do not. Regen10's role is to keep the full scope visible while tools and others develop ways to address the harder dimensions, a process that will take time and involve many actors.

Where this points

An outcomes view treats practices as the means and outcomes as the measure, weighs the long-term health of the system alongside short-term results, and connects outcomes across dimensions, on the farm and across the landscape. For anyone navigating multiple tools, the question shifts from which tool is right to what each one covers and how the pieces fit together. Section 5 shows three ways to start.

Putting the Outcomes Framework to use

Regen10 has developed guidance documents illustrating how to use the Outcomes Framework as a shared reference. There are three main ways to engage with the Framework:



Define
helps you set out the outcomes that matter in your context

Map
helps you see how existing work relates to the Framework

Coordinate
helps you work with others around shared outcomes

Each can be used on its own or in any order.

Regen10 is working with a growing number of organizations to establish the Outcomes Framework as the shared reference for regenerative agriculture outcomes. This includes LandScale and One Acre Fund, as well as place-based engagements in Brazil, with Kenya and others to follow. We invite individuals and organizations to use the guidance to apply the Framework to their work, and share their experiences of doing so.

Funders, investors, and public programs can use the guidance and the Outcomes Framework to define the outcomes they screen for and reward, while companies can use it to define the outcomes they commit to and support in their supply chains. Standards bodies and tool providers can map their scope against it, while farmer organizations, landscape partnerships, and coalitions can use it to collectively decide which outcomes matter where they work.

We welcome feedback on where the Outcomes Framework works for you and where it does not yet fit your context, as this will help shape how it evolves. To work with us, contact secretariat@regen10.org.

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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

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