

Landscape collaboration for regenerative food systems: Towards an action agenda

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Overview

Section 1

To make food systems work for humanity we need new approaches: regenerative agriculture and agroecology production principles; dialogue to build shared understanding among actors; integrated frameworks for analysis, planning and action; and landscape partnerships to spearhead action.

Section 2

Collaborative landscape action can transform food systems by bundling these approaches: uniting for impact, achieving more ambitious goals through landscape-wide action; stewarding the ecosystems we rely on for food production, healthy lives and thriving nature; mobilizing strategic allies to accelerate action; and managing complexity, risks and costs through collaboration and innovation.

Section 3

Effective action is currently constrained by: cultural inertia (change can be hard); unfamiliar relationships (building trust takes effort); short-term and top-down mindsets and incentives (good things take time and need to be locally grounded); and knowledge gaps (we are all still learning).

Section 4

So what will it take to catalyze landscape action for regenerative food systems?

All actors can act to:

- Build strong landscape partnerships that include leadership from the food systems;
- Invest in landscape-wide ecological restoration and natural infrastructure that supports regenerative food systems;
- Mobilize policy, finance and business innovations that enable coordinated landscape-wide planning and investment;
- Participate in deeper reflection, dialogue and analysis for system learning and change; and
- Design metrics that reflect both diverse aspirations and common goals.

Section 5

Join the movement to embed regenerative food systems in thriving landscapes:

Your voice matters.

1 Making our food systems work for humanity and nature

The world's food systems must feed and nurture a projected 10+ billion people by 2100 – some 3 billion more than are alive today. The increasing climate instability is already wreaking havoc in food systems around the world, and a majority of today's production systems are not sustainable. Agriculture occupies half of the world's habitable land and uses 70% of the planet's freshwater resources. Thus, where agriculture is not managed with attention to environmental stewardship, there are significant repercussions for nature and for people, including habitat loss, deforestation, desertification, soil degradation, and eutrophication of water bodies. Agriculture contributes more than three-quarters of all ocean and freshwater pollution. Food systems overall are responsible for a staggering [one-third of global greenhouse gas emissions and account for at least 15% of global fossil fuel use](#). These agricultural environmental challenges, in turn, act as catalysts for pressing humanitarian crises, including widespread hunger, large-scale migrations, and conflicts. Our food systems involve high rates of loss and waste, and widely unhealthy diets.

These statistics paint a clear picture: food systems transformation is a matter of urgency and must be built to target food and water security, net zero emissions, clear paths to climate resilience, biodiversity conservation, nutrition, and a just transition that respects human rights.

In service of this goal, exciting new approaches – explored in this paper and defined in the glossary – have emerged or are receiving increased attention, including:

- Regenerative agriculture and agroecology;
- Dialogues to foster shared understanding among actors;
- Integrated planning and action frameworks; and
- Landscape partnerships that draw from all of these.



Regenerative agriculture and agroecology production principles

Regenerative agriculture, agroecology, and indigenous foodways, offer a [holistic approach to agricultural production and land management](#). They aim to improve farmer livelihoods and community wellbeing, together with the health and resilience of the ecosystems around them. They provide critical services for farmlands by restoring, protecting, and bolstering natural processes, helping to build soil organic matter, increase biodiversity, and improve water quality. Regenerative farming practices can include, for example, cover cropping, crop rotation and diversification, reduced tillage, composting to return natural fertilizers to soils, and reliance on integrated pest management rather than pesticides.

There is emerging evidence that shows that regenerative agriculture and agroecology can be profitable, achieve comparable crop and livestock yields to conventional agriculture, improve crop diversity and food security, be more resilient and nature- and climate-positive, and benefit farmers and their communities. Regenerative agriculture has the potential to become a powerful driver of climate change mitigation and resilience, biodiversity recovery, stable water supplies and inclusive green economies.¹

¹Khangura, R.; Ferris, D.; Wagg, C.; Bowyer, J. (2023). [Regenerative Agriculture—A Literature Review on the Practices and Mechanisms Used to Improve Soil Health](#). *Sustainability* 2023, 15, 2338. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su1503233>

- [Andhra Pradesh Community-Managed Natural Farming](#) in India is a state-wide initiative for agroecological transformation of the farming practices of its 6 million farmers over 6 million hectares, benefitting its 50 million consumers. Their redesigned agricultural systems promote synergies between ecosystem health and farm operations through new knowledge systems, collective action by farming communities, and support from key institutions. An in-depth study found yields were on average 11% higher and farmer incomes 49% higher than conventional farming, as well as benefits for human health, diet, social capital and from the reduced use of agrochemicals.

Dialogue to build shared understanding among actors

Skillfully facilitated dialogue is essential to capturing contributions from the multiple knowledge sources of different actors in the landscape and the food systems. Effective dialogue requires on-going, transparent interaction that aims to build trust, and stimulate shifts in mindsets. The focus and aim is to develop a shared understanding of the problem-situation as a foundation for collaborative problem-solving. Ensuring that everyone is heard and their contributions valued are key design elements in landscape dialogue.

- The powerful role of dialogue is illustrated by the [African Landscape Action Plan](#) process. The first in a series of three regional convenings occurred in Nairobi in 2014 when some 200 leaders and allies of integrated landscape partnerships deliberated for three days about elements such as landscape governance and capacity-building, required to catalyze landscape thinking and effective action across the African continent. A second convening in Addis Ababa in 2017 reflected on progress and new actions especially related to markets and policy. When they re-convened in Arusha, Tanzania in 2019, participants transformed the plan with further actions on landscape finance and national landscape coalitions.

Integrated frameworks for analysis, planning and action

To move beyond piecemeal solutions requires an integrated framework for analysis, planning and action. Current strategies for transforming food systems into regenerative models are faltering due to a lack of an enabling environment and conflicting top-down signals. Farm-level and ecosystem-level transitions into regenerative models are affected by their broader ecological, economic, and social interconnections. Actions and investments that reflect these interconnections are critical to achieve scalability and sustainability. By working together in an integrated framework, many actors in a landscape can find new ways to support farmers and other natural resource managers in their transition.

- The Sierra de Tapalpa of Mexico has rich biodiversity and great potential for tourism. It is an important agricultural producer of avocado, corn, agave, berries, potatoes, greenhouse crops, timber and cattle. But the region faces severe deforestation, fire risk, water scarcity and urban sprawl. In response, public, social and private sectors cooperated to develop the comprehensive Sierra de Tapalpa Regional Ecological and Territorial Management Program in 2021. A [landscape governance platform](#) was formed to promote the action and finance plan, supported by the Rainforest Alliance. The partnership aims to be

recognized officially as a Biocultural Landscape under the 2022 Jalisco State Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection.

Landscape partnerships to spearhead action

Landscape partnerships are structured to achieve this kind of integration. Landscapes – whether defined by geographic boundaries or administrative units – represent the scale where productive land use links with ecosystems, local communities interact, and place-based actors (the “horizontal”) meet supply chains (the “vertical”). Many formal and informal landscape partnerships and initiatives have emerged around the world involving interested parties, from farmers and agribusinesses to civil society and local governments. Actors in these partnerships pursue locally relevant goals jointly, with priorities such as mitigating food insecurity; tackling the threats from competitive use of critical land, water, and biodiversity resources; and addressing the many environmental and socio-economic risks associated with climate change. Frontrunner companies are joining these landscape partnerships to support sustainable sourcing, create markets for food products that help regenerate rather than degrade the land and resources, and benefit local communities.

- In the [AlVelAl territory of southern Spain](#), a conservation and farmer-led landscape partnership association that processes and markets produce from the Almendrehesa agroforestry system, stimulated the development of profitable enterprises in regenerative almonds, olive oil, herbs, honey and lamb. To help protect and grow their investments, the farmers engaged in an integrated landscape planning process, facilitated by Commonland. The process works with a 20+-year holistic landscape approach (4 Returns) and a vision for AlVelAl shared by stakeholders across the territory. More than 500 farmers and entrepreneurs already participate in and benefit from the landscape restoration plan across [1,000,000 hectares](#).

Despite numerous success stories like those briefly described above, landscape-level strategies for food systems transformation are still not a core element of most national agriculture and food security strategies and systems. With this brief, we aim to start a conversation, to build bridges between actors promoting regenerative food systems and those working in integrated landscape development to tackle the existential crises we have created in our food and social systems.



By strategically coordinating regenerative farm and non-farm practices and investments in natural habitats, a landscape partnership fosters diversified livelihoods, food security and year-round vegetative cover that protects soils, river flow, biodiversity and climate.

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2 Collaborative landscape action can accelerate regenerative food systems transformation

Why landscapes? There is rich experience of landscape partnerships around the world making food more sustainable and beneficial for people and nature. We have learned that there are four key ways that place-based collaboration can make this happen:

- Uniting for impact: achieving more ambitious goals through landscape-wide action;
- Stewarding the ecosystems we rely on for food production, healthy lives and thriving nature;
- Mobilizing strategic allies to accelerate regenerative food system transformation;
- Managing complexity, risks and costs through collaboration and innovation.

The section below explores each of these points in more detail to set out how landscape action can accelerate regenerative transformation in the way we produce, process, distribute and consume food for the better.



Uniting for Impact: Achieving more ambitious goals through landscape-wide action

Agricultural landscapes are mosaics of different land uses: food and fiber production; natural areas; and human settlements with attendant governmental, commercial, cultural, and recreational activities and its enabling infrastructure.

Farms do not stand as isolated units within that landscape, nor do value chains. The interactions between the different elements of the landscape influence ecological flows and processes, as well as market linkages, and social impacts. Climate change has impacts on entire landscapes - drought has consequences for communities and nature, floods affect multiple farms as well as natural and built infrastructure; new vector-borne diseases affect community health.

Many of the key constraints for farmers and others that hinder the successful transformation of agriculture and food systems cannot be addressed effectively or efficiently at farm or supply chain levels. These constraints include land tenure and access, community conflicts, threats to key natural resources including fresh water, perverse policies, inadequate infrastructure, weak institutions and

re-shaped urban-rural linkages. Resolving these challenges commonly requires deeper understanding of their root causes, and solutions at a larger landscape scale, that are negotiated amongst the relevant stakeholder groups. This means involving everyone – from the smallest farms to processors and brokers, fishing communities, natural resource managers, foresters, and nearby urban centers to managers of vast natural areas. Transition may require actions to empower farmers, and vulnerable groups like women, youth, and indigenous peoples, including the use of rights-based approaches.

Landscape partnerships mobilize allies from inside and outside the food sector such as those working in environmental management, urban planning and development, health services, and even the arts. Evidence shows that these unusual partner groupings can enable farmers and agricultural value chain actors to find long-term, regenerative solutions that stick and that amplify impact.

- In Kenya's Lari-Kijabe landscape, the [Kijabe Environmental Volunteers](#) (KENVO)'s landscape labeling initiative expands technical assistance services for regenerative farmers by improving their cost-effectiveness applied across multiple enterprise types. In its convening and facilitation roles for some 20 years, KENVO has been supporting and

providing benefits to farmers by partnering with a wide range of organizations such as other NGOs (non-government organizations), banks, water and ecotourism companies, the Kenya Forest Service, the Kenya Wildlife Service and other government agencies. The aim has been to ensure they benefit from their forest and watershed conservation activities.

- In the state of Ohio, USA – a major agricultural commodity producer – complex markets, low commodity prices, and more volatile weather have exacerbated crop losses and degraded the environment, including the creation of harmful algal blooms from farm runoff. At the same time, household food insecurity has ranked well above the national average. The [Ohio Smart Agriculture](#) partnership used a collaborative landscape approach, with strong representation from farmers, to devise a multi-pronged strategy for action. Key priorities now being pursued by the initiative are: to make the Ohio food system a state policy priority; to diversify and sustainably intensify food, feed, fiber and fuel production; to use institutional buying power to ramp up demand for “Ohio Smart Food”; and to implement landscape-scale climate-smart agriculture strategies to abate agricultural runoff.

Stewarding the ecosystems we rely on for food production, healthy lives and thriving nature

Healthy ecosystems are integral to food systems regeneration. Farmers rely on watersheds to maintain sufficient ground- and surface-water levels for irrigation. Nearby natural areas help regulate the local climate and provide habitat for the wild pollinators that visit their fields. Our food systems depend on biodiversity – the variety of wild plants, animals and microorganisms – to keep soils fertile, prevent erosion, pollinate plants, retain and purify water, and fight pests and diseases. Natural areas in many rural communities also provide critical wild sources of human food, livestock feed, and other agricultural inputs in times of famine or crop loss. Many nature-based climate solutions directly or indirectly support food production and quality living environments, while contributing to climate mitigation and adaptation, and to building ecosystem connectivity that benefits biodiversity.

In addition to this, the threats to agricultural production, food security, and market stability are mounting as a result of climate change and accelerating degradation of land and natural resources. Agricultural innovations, such as adapted crop varieties and regenerative farm-level practices, cannot alone protect farmers and communities from the disastrous

crop failures and livestock losses increasingly caused by climate extremes worldwide. In 2023 alone, communities have suffered droughts, extreme weather, salinization of irrigation water and soils from sea-level rise, landslides, wildfires, and aquifer depletion.

An increasing number of communities require investment in landscape-level natural infrastructure to mitigate risks from environmental changes and climate shocks. This means investments in protected natural areas, water flow management, and vegetation cover that are spatially interconnected and coordinated with regenerative agriculture and land use, as well as well-designed built infrastructure.

- The [Community Markets for Conservation \(COMACO\) initiative](#) in Zambia is a social enterprise that supports local communities in practicing agroforestry and profitably marketing their products. Their innovative business model has put an end to wildlife poaching and deforestation in the adjacent protected areas of Luangwa Valley, while securing nutritious food supplies for some 226,000 COMOCO-trained small scale farmers and their communities.

2 Collaborative landscape action can accelerate regenerative food systems transformation

- French cocoa supplier [Touton Group partners in Ghana](#) with traditional authorities, farmers, and communities to foster responsible stewardship of cocoa landscapes. Their joint efforts are reducing deforestation and improving farmers' land tenure and livelihood security. Touton's development of participatory three-dimensional model maps was integral to aligning farmers and local authorities with common objectives.



Image credit: EcoAgriculture Partners

Mobilizing strategic allies to accelerate regenerative food systems transformation

Advocates of regenerative food systems must mobilize the influence and political power needed for broad policy, market and government support. Proactive and coordinated support from actors outside food and agriculture sectors is instrumental in driving transformative change. Partners from environment, health, business and other fields can join forces to promote policies and regulations in diverse sectors that support a shared landscape transformation strategy. A number of landscape initiatives have experienced how multi-sector strategies can reap a wide range of benefits:

- In [Rwanda, a secondary cities development strategy](#) fostered policies and planning that linked city centers along transportation corridors for the development of agricultural and other economic activity. The coordinated, co-designed investments by multiple government sectors, external investors and local communities helped farmers secure access to markets and increase profitability for regeneratively produced products.
- In Kenya, where intense pressure on land for farming and charcoal production confronts existential water, biodiversity, and climate crises,

a dozen partnerships in drylands, highlands, coastal, and peri-urban landscapes, and allied national organizations, are working together in the Kenya Landscape Actors Platform (KenLAP). The group works to support joint learning and to mobilize policy and financial support.

Managing complexity, risks and costs through collaboration and innovation

Embracing the landscape approach through multi-sector partnerships, though initially complex, is a strategic move that solves a variety of problems in the long run. Bringing together diverse stakeholders, from farmers to policymakers, allows for a more holistic view of agriculture and food systems. When different sectors collaborate, they pool resources, knowledge, and expertise, effectively reducing the complexity that any single entity might face. By addressing issues collectively, farmers, businesses, investors, land managers and governments can more efficiently navigate the intricacies of bringing regenerative agriculture to scale.

Partnerships can facilitate solutions to thorny problems like land tenure disputes, agreement on lands and waters designated for commercial development and for conservation, and design

priorities for new infrastructure. Investors can reduce risks and costs by funding projects that are included in locally endorsed landscape investment portfolios and which are supported by enabling activities or co-financed from other partners. This collaboration leads to more innovative solutions and ultimately results in both the short-term wins and long-term solutions that characterize a more resilient and sustainable food systems. For example:

- In the metropolitan region around Madagascar's capital city of [Antananarivo, an agroforestry initiative](#) to address poverty and preserve the natural environment is supported by the Local Governments for Sustainability Network. The initiative employed a participatory city-region food systems approach to engage farmers, fishers, livestock and forest managers together with officials from multiple jurisdictions in the region. Together, they carried out spatial planning and coordinated actions around their common aims. The initiative has improved market access and incomes for agriculture and wood energy producers, improved livelihoods and enhanced resilience to climate change.

3 Constraints to action

At this point, the very reasonable question might be posed: “If using landscape approaches to transform food systems is so beneficial, why isn’t everybody doing it already?”

A number of factors are responsible, particularly:

- Cultural inertia;
- Unfamiliar relationships;
- Short-term and top-down mindsets and incentives; and
- Gaps in awareness and knowledge.

Cultural inertia

The shift from conventional to regenerative practices, and from farm level to landscape framing, represents a significant change in mindset and operations for many stakeholders. Conventional agriculture, market arrangements and diets have been deeply ingrained, often supported by government policies and market structures that favor short-term yields and profits. Regenerative agriculture and landscape practices, on the other hand, require a long-term perspective and often involve initial costs and a learning curve that can be daunting. This transition demands not just changes in techniques, but also a shift in the economic, policy, and educational frameworks that currently underpin food systems. It calls for shared responsibilities: farmers embracing a leading role in environmental stewardship, consumers and resource users in turn recognizing the value and cost of products and ecosystem services from regenerative systems, companies including regeneration and collaboration

in their costs, governments respecting the action and investment plans of landscape partnerships.

Unfamiliar relationships

Multi-stakeholder collaboration requires a high degree of coordination, trust, and mutual understanding. Different stakeholders typically have varying objectives, priorities, and ways of working or even a history of conflict, constraining effective collaboration. Previous relationships may need to be recalibrated, and mechanisms developed to offset power imbalances. There is often a lack of platforms or organizations skilled and trusted to facilitate broad-based cooperation and co-learning. Building these collaborative networks takes time and effort.

Short-term and top-down mindsets and incentives

Some of the benefits of landscape approaches, such as improved biodiversity, soil health, ecosystem services, market and community development, are realized long-term, making it a less attractive option for those seeking quick results. Common financial incentives and subsidies reinforce the current food systems. The dominant focus on short-term projects, rather than place-based portfolio funding, also limits mindsets and incentives. The values embedded in aspirations for regenerative food systems

transformation, such as equity and inclusion, the rights of future generations, and the necessity for inspiration to fuel motivation, tend to go unrecognized by our dominant reward systems. Meanwhile most public and private sector planning processes and priority-setting, as well as financial flows, are set from the top-down. Regenerative landscape transformation will only be successful if grounded in locally negotiated priorities and strategies.

Awareness and knowledge gaps

There is a body of growing evidence detailing the economic, social and ecological advantages and transformative potential of regenerative agriculture and landscape initiatives. But this information is still not widely known or understood by the general public, policymakers, and even by agribusinesses, farmers and other actors within the food systems. Information is not always available or accessible to audiences in the format they require. Additional research and data often still need to adapt regenerative agricultural and landscape management practice to local contexts, investment programs and policies. Most research, extension and financing programs for food and agriculture still focus on conventional food systems. Those for the environment focus on managing or restoring natural habitats. Those for nutrition tend to ignore food sources from diversified farms and natural areas.

4 What will it take to catalyze landscape action for regenerative food systems?

We have seen that there is tremendous potential to accelerate the transition to regenerative food systems by linking farm- and market-level innovations to integrated landscape initiatives. But to overcome the above constraints will require five major changes from “business as usual” by leaders in business, government, farming and environment, in their own work and by working together:

- Build strong landscape partnerships;
- Invest in landscape-wide ecological restoration;
- Mobilize policy, finance and business innovations;
- Participate in deeper reflection and learning; and
- Design metrics that reflect both diverse aspirations and common goals.

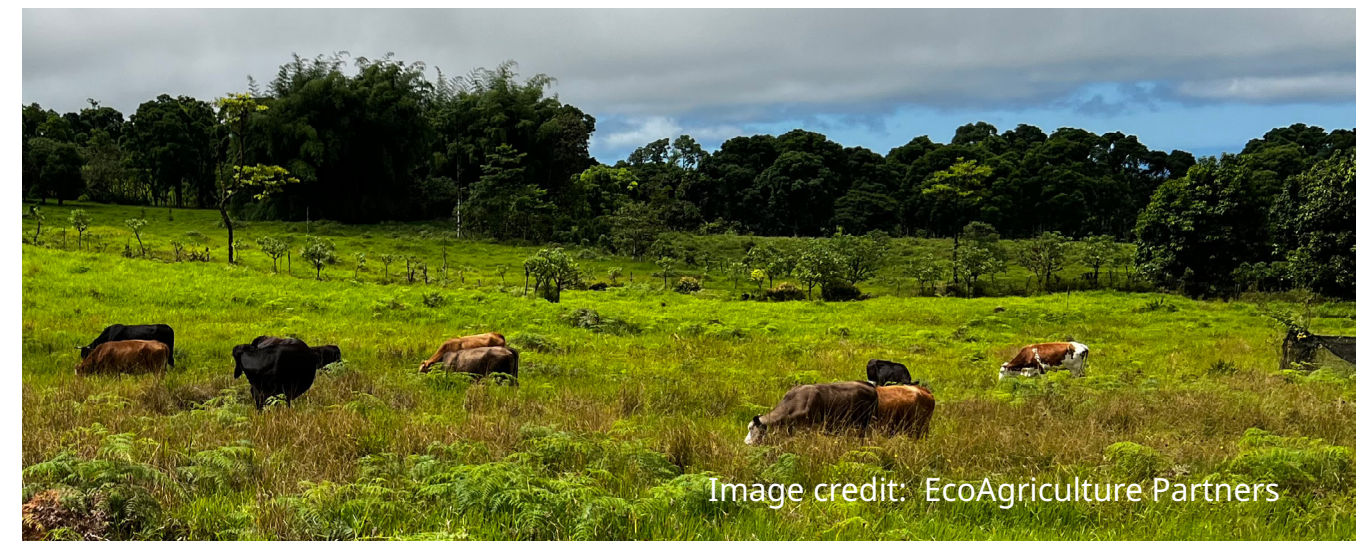
A brief overview of each of these actions is set out below.

(1) Build strong landscape partnerships that include leadership from the food systems

Strong landscape partnerships provide a platform for farmers and other food systems actors to collaborate. Together, they can co-design and implement regenerative agriculture and food systems interventions that help achieve all four returns across the landscape: regenerative economies, human wellbeing, healthy ecosystems and inspiration for collective action. Farmers transitioning to regenerative agriculture and collaborating in the development of natural infrastructure is central to success. [For landscape partnerships to be effective](#) in convening partners, assessing the landscape, action planning, mobilizing finance for landscape projects and tracking impacts, they need adequate long-term funding and support. This includes fit-for-purpose tools, capacity strengthening, user-friendly information technology (e.g., Terraso), and policy support. Central to this is adequate support and resources to farmers’ organizations so they can engage effectively in landscape dialogue, co-design and implementation.

(2) Invest in landscape-wide ecological restoration to establish natural infrastructure that supports regenerative food systems.

It will be critical to coordinate agriculture and food systems investments with landscape-wide natural infrastructure to manage climate and ecological risks. For example, environmental and agriculture experts need incentives to co-design riparian buffers, productive windbreaks and pollination corridors that protect the soil, water, and biodiversity assets sustaining food production as well as healthy people and nature. This will call for the incorporation of restoration into farming, business and public investment models.



(3) Mobilize policy, finance and business innovations that enable coordinated landscape-wide planning and investment.

The transition to regenerative food systems is costly and knowledge-intensive. It will be achieved farm by farm and landscape by landscape. It is critical that policy, finance and business actors give their economic and organizational support to the transition. Integrated policy innovations can align the otherwise siloed policies of agriculture, environment, health, nutrition, rural and urban development, reducing conflicts and costs. Integrated finance strategies and mechanisms can link projects across the landscape, creating synergies and amplifying funding for regenerative food systems. Businesses learning to operate effectively in landscape partnerships and renegotiating their relationships with farmer and environmental organizations can secure sourcing and deliver impact commitments. Recognizing, validating and promoting such innovations will accelerate their influence. Philanthropic donors and governments can catalyze system transformation through aligned and flexible funding.

(4) Participate in deeper reflection, dialogue and analysis for system learning and innovation.

Regenerative food systems transformation will require more than marginal change to our actions and thinking. To explore system synergies critically, including through integrated landscape action, calls for deeper reflection and structured dialogue as a prelude to serious co-design. Discussions of this nature need to explore underlying drivers of the current system, understand the perspectives of key stakeholders and test our own assumptions. They can also scan emerging trends and technology and identify key levers for change.

(5) Design metrics that reflect both diverse aspirations and common goals.

Metrics for guiding, monitoring and learning about food systems transformation will need to reflect the priorities of different stakeholders as well as their shared goals. Collecting metrics for a regenerative landscape can provide a holistic picture of impact and can help assess interactions between regenerative farming practices and other landscape

4 What will it take to catalyze landscape action for regenerative food systems?

elements. Diverse actors contributing their knowledge and perspectives, and a robust learning system, can help align different stakeholders' thinking and practice and guide change.

Aggregating farm, community-level and remote spatial data can make it possible to plan, invest and report on landscape-scale biodiversity and climate impacts. It is important for farmers, community organizations and landscape partnerships to own and control the use of their own data.

There is, fortunately, already deep experience, myriad practical tools, and successful institutional models for implementing all the actions above. Now is the time to begin to apply them at scale. To support a system-wide transition to a regenerative global food system, Regen10 is developing a farmer-centric, outcomes-based framework that focuses on all elements of the system - environmental, socio-cultural, and economic.

This framework aims to provide a holistic set of outcomes, indicators and metrics to better understand and measure change that happens over time on farms and across landscapes. Regen10 will consult and trial the framework during 2024.

5 Join the movement to embed regenerative food systems in thriving landscapes: Your voice matters

The period when food systems extract and deplete from lands and communities is ending. We are at a pivotal moment – right now – in our journey towards a world where food systems regenerate the soil and ecosystems that are their source, while nourishing both people and the planet. Many farmers, landscape stewards, indigenous peoples and other initiatives like Regen10 and 1000 Landscapes for 1 Billion People are at the forefront of this transformative movement. United in our mission, we are building a vibrant, global community dedicated to regenerative food systems and sustainable landscape transformations. Our goal? To catalyze change that delivers real impact across farms, forests, and cities.

We believe that every voice counts in this critical conversation. That is why we encourage you – thinkers, doers, dreamers, and changemakers – to join in this regenerative journey. We are committed to fostering dialogues and co-creating strategies that resonate across diverse landscapes and communities. Together, we will explore innovative solutions, share insights, and inspire actions that can reshape our world.



For more information, see regen10.org and www.landscapes.global, or contact: Sara Scherr at sscherr@ecoagriculture.org or Tara Shyam at secretariat@regen10.org

A glossary for transforming food systems

As of now, there are no universally accepted definitions for these terms. The working definitions below in the context of this report are the product of discussions among 1000L and Regen 10 partners:

Agroecology: A holistic and integrated approach that simultaneously applies ecological and social concepts and principles to the design and management of sustainable agriculture and food systems. It seeks to optimize the interactions between plants, animals, humans and the environment while also addressing the need for socially equitable food systems within which people can exercise choice over what they eat and how and where it is produced.

Food systems: The entire process and infrastructure involved in feeding people. It covers the journey of food from farms to tables, including cultivation, harvesting, processing, packaging, distribution, marketing, and consumption.

Natural (green) infrastructure: The networks of natural areas, working landscapes, and open spaces that preserve ecosystem values and functions while also providing benefits to human populations.

Landscape: A 'socio-ecological' area including natural and human-altered lands and waters all connected to each other. It is 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 similar meanings, such as seascapes, territories, bioregions and watersheds.

Landscape partnership: A coalition of people and organizations from across sectors and communities who work – over the long-term – toward resilient sustainable development and ecosystem regeneration through a shared landscape vision.

Regenerative agriculture: An agricultural approach aimed at restoring and enhancing farming ecosystem health. It prioritizes soil regeneration, biodiversity, water cycle improvement, and ecosystem services. Regenerative agriculture addresses the environmental impacts of conventional farming by focusing on practices that rejuvenate the land, nurture biodiversity, benefit farmers and communities, and support climate resilience.

Regenerative food systems: Food systems that embrace a holistic approach to food production, distribution and consumption that centers on bountiful nutrition for society while actively improving ecological health and climate resilience.

Regenerative mindsets: Attitudes that recognize that humans are an integral part of the natural world and its living systems, and seek to restore and enhance ecosystem vitality by ensuring one's actions are always in service of life.

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