



Zero Draft Regen10 Outcomes Framework, shared at COP28.
To be consulted on and refined through 2024.

FARM LEVEL	Farmers collect data to understand the interconnected state of their farm – identifying resilience, risks and potential trade-offs. The data reveals achievement of the socio-cultural, economic and environmental outcomes that the farm can deliver over time
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*Outcomes related to the enabling conditions that have an impact on the farm's ability to shift practices or deliver on farm level outcomes. The framework calls to measure both farm level outcomes as a result of practice changes, and outcomes that are a result of changes to enabling conditions that have an impact on the farmers ability to deliver farm level outcomes. The outcomes that are more focused on the enabling conditions are called out with an asterisks

Category	Category Description	Farm Level Regenerative Outcomes	Farm indicators (to refine through testing process)	Metrics (to refine through testing process)
Climate	Extreme and slow onset weather events compromise the ability of farmers to produce food. It can impact many outcomes from the farm, including yield and product quality. It is important to collect data related to climate so that the outcomes can be considered in the context of changing climatic conditions.	Increase resilience and adaptation to changing climate*	Stability in climatic conditions	Average rainfall (mm) Average temperature (degrees centigrade) Average sunlight hours (hrs)
		Minimise GHG (CO2 eq) emissions per unit of output	Climate risks to crop yields & quality & livestock health Limitations of growing season	Occurrence of drought Occurrence of heatwave Occurrence of extreme precipitation event Length of growing season (days)
Community	Strong, connected communities can share knowledge and services to drive the transition to regenerative food systems. Farming depends on local communities for services which are key to farming activities, such as vets and feed suppliers, and services which are key for the lives of those who work in the agricultural sector, such as doctors and schools.	Optimise carbon sequestration and storage	Amount of GHGs (CO2 eq) per unit of output	CO2 eq. emitted (tonnes) per unit of output
		Increase connection with, and support from, local communities	Access to key amenities that impact farm workers/ Access to key services for farming	Distance (km) to amenity e.g. healthcare, education, childcare, food.(Amenity list adapted to context) Distance (km) to farming service or accessed online e.g. vets, farm supplies, machinery service, bank, legal support, advisory services, contractor services. (amenity list adapted to context)
Nature	Farming contributes to the local community, for example through maintaining community assets, creating employment opportunities, and cherishing the land. Therefore, this category includes indicators which measure farming's contribution to the local community, especially to often marginalised groups such as youth and rural women.	Strengthen and recognise farmers' contributions to the community*	Maintenance of community assets Employment opportunities	Condition of buildings with community relevance / cultural significance Condition of infrastructure (e.g. footpaths) with community relevance/cultural significance Total number of temporary and permanent jobs created
		Optimise farm biodiversity (wild and domestic) and habitat functionality	Health of farm biodiversity Quality of land for farming	# of wild native species on the farm (bird count and pollinator count) # of crop species % of productive land in each grade of agricultural land classification system (classification system to be identified in each context)
Soil and Water	The production of food relies on the health of the farm ecosystem through the ecosystem services it provides. This category includes indicators which measure biodiversity, habitat health and the level of pollution in air, soil and water because these all underpin a farm's ability to produce good quality food and reduce the farm's reliance on inputs	Optimise soil health and fertility	Farm habitat health	# indicator species for habitat quality % Area of habitats (including natural, productive and restored habitats) (% per km2) % edge-of-field in native species Area of restored/created habitats (ha)
		Optimise water availability and efficiency	Level of air pollution Level of soil pollution Level of water pollution	# and type of air pollution indicator species (e.g. lichens) Amount of Copper, Cadmium, Zinc (requires an additional soil test therefore incurs extra cost. Further research to identify indicator species which are specific to soil toxins) Amount (mg/kg) of macro/micronutrient in soil sample (N,P,K, SOM) Amount of pesticide residue in soil sample # water pollution indicator species Total suspended solids in key water bodies (average mg/l)
Governance	Healthy soils* and plentiful water directly underpin farmers' ability to provide food, and impact its yield and quality. Regenerative agriculture has the potential to improve soil health, increase soil organic matter, and improve soil's water holding capacity. This category includes indicators which enable the measurement, monitoring and enhancement of soil health and water availability at farm level *Healthy soils have good structure, active biology and optimal nutrient content	Embed resilience into farm priorities and management decisions	Approach to managing decisions Management stability Prevalence of sustainability in farm priorities	# categories of framework considered when judging potential consequences of strategic management decisions Completion of succession plan (Y/N) # of certification/standards schemes enrolled in (including those that include: product quality, workers rights, animal welfare, ethical trade, environment)
		Improve inclusivity and respect local knowledge and traditions	Level of inclusivity Women/ Youth Empowerment	# groups (e.g. farm owners, farm family, farm workers, farm community) involved in making farm management decisions, disaggregated by gender & age & migrant/minority status Degree to which workers view diversity, culture and local traditions valued and supported (not at all/mostly/fully). Disaggregated by gender & age & migrant/minority status # of decent jobs created which are open to women, youth and indigenous peoples Degree to which women are involved in decision making and have access to resources (not at all/mostly/fully) Level of gender equity in the governance of land and natural resources
Agricultural Equipment and Infrastructure	External governance structures, such as government regulation, land tenure agreements and data ownership all effect the ability of the farm to deliver regenerative outcomes and therefore also need to be measured and considered.	Increase farmers' ability to influence decision making in their landscape*	Regulations/laws influencing actions on the farm Level of legal protection	Degree to which external factors (e.g. laws, regulations, traditions), if any, constrain management choices (seriously/moderately/not at all) Degree to which external factors (e.g. laws, regulations, traditions), if any, support management choices (seriously/moderately/not at all) Type of ownership that applies to majority of farmland (e.g. owner occupied/successional tenant/long-term tenancy/short-term tenancy/short term let)
		Increase availability and accessibility of adequate infrastructure and equipment for a farm to achieve other regenerative outcomes.	Data Ownership State of buildings State of infrastructure State of equipment Access to equipment Access to infrastructure	Type of data ownership of data collected on the farm % of buildings in a good state of repair % of infrastructure in good working condition % of equipment in good working condition <i>Yet to be defined - to be explored through testing phase</i> <i>Yet to be defined - to be explored through testing phase</i>
External Inputs	Many farms depend on access to functioning buildings, infrastructure and equipment for them to produce food safely and efficiently (provided that farmers are not responsible for infrastructure). The indicators in this category measure the access to and maintenance of agricultural equipment and infrastructure that will create an enabling environment for a farm to achieve other regenerative outcomes.	Recognise and manage the risks and opportunities of reliance on external inputs*	Reliance on external inputs Use of external infrastructure & equipment Use of contractors & service providers Subsidies received for purchasing external inputs	% inputs imported from external sources Degree of reliance of external infrastructure and equipment (very reliant/moderately reliant/not reliant) % of work on farm undertaken by contractors Degree to which financial support relies on purchasing external inputs
		Optimise well-being, health, salary equitability and worklife of farm	Health & safety of farmer Worker rights Rewards for farm work Workload	# working days lost to sickness due to farm work disaggregated by gender & age & migrant/minority status Presence of children working on the farm Presence of forced / illegal labour (according to ILO conventions and definitions) Adherence to human rights guidelines Degree to which farmers view diversity, culture and local traditions valued and supported (not at all/mostly/fully) (disaggregated by gender, age and minority/migrant status) Degree to which farmers view income as sufficient to meet their needs (not at all/mostly/fully) Degree to which farmers view workload as appropriate (not at all/mostly/fully)
Work Environment	A safe and supportive work environment is important for farmers and workers' ability to produce good quality food. This category includes indicators which measure the health, well-being, and salary equitability of farmers and workers, and the level of skills knowledge and experience in the workforce as these contribute to a safe and supportive work environment and can attract others to work in agriculture	Improve skills and knowledge of farmers	Level of skills, knowledge & experience in workforce Health & safety of workers	Average of years experience in farms' workforce (total years / number of workers) No. of training days provided to staff # working days lost to sickness due to farm work
		Optimise well-being, health, salary equitability and worklife of work	Worker rights Rewards for farm work Workload	Presence of child labour (disaggregated by gender, age & migrant/minority status) Presence of forced or illegal labour (disaggregated by gender, age and minority/migrant status) Adherence to human rights guidelines Degree to which workers view diversity, culture and local traditions valued and supported (not at all/mostly/fully) (disaggregated by gender, age and minority/migrant status) Degree to which farmers and workers view wages as sufficient to meet their needs (e.g. covering of costs, investment for future and covers family income needs for decent living) (not at all/mostly/fully) Degree to which workers view workload as appropriate (not at all/mostly/fully)
Crops and Pasture	Healthy crops, as well as grasslands managed to produce forage for grazing animals, are key to the efficiency of production and the quality of products. This category includes indicators which measure the health and lifecycle of crops and pasture as these underpin other regenerative outcomes.	Optimise crop and pasture health and lifecycle	Germination success level Level of pre-harvest losses Perennial crop productive lifespan Crop & pasture health level	% germination level for dominant sown crop % pre-harvest loss of standing crop Re-seeding/replanting interval (days) % of dominant crop affected by health problems (e.g. pests, diseases, nutrient imbalances, water or heat stress)
		Optimise health and well-being of livestock	Livestock losses Productive longevity Fertility level Health and welfare of livestock Quality of life	Mortality rate (% herd died on farm, been euthanised or required emergency slaughter per livestock group) Average lifespan of productive and working animals (years per livestock group) Conception rate (% per livestock group) % herd affected by health problems (e.g. parasites, disease, nutrient imbalances, heat stress) (per livestock group) Prophylactic use of antibiotics Y/N Severity of health problem (serious/moderately serious/not serious) <i>Yet to be defined - to be explored through testing phase</i>
Products	Good health and a good quality of life for farm animals are important for regenerative food systems for intrinsic reasons, and for increased production efficiency, improved product quality, reduced health or injury to the farmer and workers, and the maintenance of market demand among customers for whom animal well-being is a key concern. This category includes indicators which measure the health and wellbeing of livestock. *The impact of livestock on food security, the environment and the community are also critical to measure and are captured in other relevant categories (e.g. Products, soil and community)	Optimise yield, productivity and quality of nutritious crops and livestock products	Quantity of crops / products Quality of products Nutrition content of products	Yield (t/ha) per product produced % products classified as high quality % products classified as high nutrition
		Increase diversification of products to mitigate risk	Spread of production risk	Farming system diversity score (based on presence of livestock and crops and result from shannon diversity index for crops and livestock) EIQ for pesticide usage (EIQ Field Use Rating (EIQ FUR) = EIQ x % Active Ingredient x Rate)
Economics and Finances	Producing sufficient, good quality food is the core purpose of farming. It can affect what farmers are paid, which can have a knock-on effect on many other outcomes. Diversification of products (when financially feasible and relevant to the local context) spreads production risk which increases economic resilience of the farm and enhances biodiversity (see Nature category), while circularity improves efficiency and mitigates the harmful effects of over-use of inputs. Indicators in this category measure the quantity, quality and diversity of products, and the level of circularity on the farm.	Optimise circularity	Quantity of unutilised materials & substances on farm Quantity of locally produced manure and products in a closed cycle	Nutrient balance for N, P, K (as ratio) % non-organic farm waste (e.g. plastics, metals, etc.) recycled % pre-harvest loss of standing crop % organic farm waste used on the farm or landscape
		Finance and profitability supports livelihood of farmers and their families	Economic sustainability of farming Vulnerability to cost price changes Financial resources Spread of economic risk	Change in FBI (farm business income (net profit)) over past 5 years. (significant increase/no change/significant decrease) Degree to which farmers and workers view income as sufficient to meet their needs (e.g. covering of costs, investment for future and covers family income needs for decent living) (not at all/mostly/fully) Farmers' earning as a share of the final cost of farm product sold to consumers through value chain Inter-year variability of profits Degree to which farmer is able to deal with cost price changes without depleting their assets (e.g. has the farmer had to not pay wages, sell off assets, not make necessary investments, not send children to school) Degree to which farmer is able to invest in infrastructure, workers and training (none/half intended amount/all intended amount) # farmers accessing insurance Diversity of sales channels index (accounting for: 1) the number of market channels and farm enterprises that bring in revenue for your farm, and 2) the relative importance of each sales channel or enterprise. Spread of economic risk along the value chain (i.e. presence of contracts)