

Socioeconomic Indicators for Regenerative Agriculture

Final Project Report
SAI Platform



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Introduction

Background

The Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform (SAI Platform) is a non-profit organisation of more than 190 global food and beverage companies committed to driving the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices. SAI Platform serves as a pre-competitive avenue to drive collaborative action across institutional and farming landscapes, develop and deploy technical frameworks, industry solutions, and build and share relevant expertise and knowledge. Its latest farm-gate industry solution, the Regenerating Together (RT) framework, operationalises regenerative agriculture at the farm-level and across the value chain. Despite growing evidence of environmental, farm-level, and supply-chain benefits, a critical gap remains in understanding how farmers themselves perceive and adopt these practices—insights that are essential to driving wider uptake.

In 2025, supported by The Rockefeller Foundation, SAI Platform collaborated with 60 Decibels to develop socioeconomic indicators that capture farmer perspectives related to regenerative agriculture to complement SAI Platform's RT framework. These indicators aim to help ensure that the transition to regenerative agriculture delivers tangible benefits for farmers, with farmer voice embedded in a scalable system to monitor socio-economic outcomes and support farmer resilience.

Based on discussions with SAI Platform members—including PepsiCo, McCain Foods Limited (McCain), Arla, and Nestlé—60 Decibels developed indicators to understand the feasibility, impact, and drivers of the adoption and long-term sustainability of regenerative practices.

These indicators were subsequently piloted and validated with smallholder potato farmers in India. However, the approach was developed to be flexible and adaptable across geographies, production systems, commodities, and farm scales. In practice, the specific indicators and survey questions would be tailored to the local context, accounting for differences in farming systems, regulatory environments, and the regenerative practices most relevant to a given geography or sector.

The survey indicators focus on specific regenerative practices that farmers have adopted through their participation in programmes with their respective corporate collaborator. Find out more on [page 6](#).

About This Report

This report introduces a set of indicators designed to help companies implementing regenerative agriculture in their supply chains better understand farmer experiences and outcomes. These indicators were piloted in 2025 with 402 potato farmers in India linked to the McCain and PepsiCo supply chains. Drawing on this pilot, the report summarises key insights and illustrates the types of findings each indicator can generate in practice. By bringing forward farmers' voices on regenerative practices, it aims to support companies in selecting the indicators most relevant to their context and the maturity of their programme, while offering a clearer view of how regenerative approaches are experienced on the ground. Findings presented here are based on a pilot; they should not be interpreted as representative of any full company or programme's performance.

Interviews were conducted by 60 Decibels trained researchers. To learn more about our methodology, head to the [Appendix](#).

We have also outlined the methodological learnings from the pilot in a separate 'Technical Feasibility' report, which can be found on [the project webpage](#). That report goes into greater detail, reviewing each survey indicator and distilling technical learnings, key considerations for phone-based surveys, and priority indicators to consider in the future. It also offers practical recommendations for companies seeking to collect similar data from farmers in their supply chains and outlines potential next steps for refining and scaling this approach.

“

We are increasing cover cropping because it improves soil quality, boosts production, and reduces overall farming expenses, making it a more sustainable and profitable practice for us. - Male, 31

Executive Summary

Regenerative agriculture is becoming an increasingly important priority for companies seeking to build more resilient supply chains by protecting and improving soil health, biodiversity, climate outcomes, and water resources, while supporting farmer livelihoods. While frameworks such as SAI Platform’s Regenerating Together (RT) framework provide a strong foundation for driving environmental outcomes, there remains a critical need to understand how these transitions are experienced by farmers themselves. Capturing farmer voice is essential to assessing whether regenerative practices are not only adopted, but also feasible, beneficial, and likely to be sustained over time. In 2025, The Rockefeller Foundation, SAI Platform and 60 Decibels collaborated to develop and test a complementary set of farmer-centred indicators. This report has two primary objectives.

1. Provide a practical set of farmer-centred indicators

The first objective is to equip companies implementing regenerative agriculture programmes — including those using the Regenerating Together framework — with a set of socio-economic indicators that can be applied across production systems, commodities, and geographies. These indicators are designed to help answer a core set of questions: Are practices workable for farmers? Do they deliver meaningful benefits? And are they likely to be sustained over time?

The indicators are structured to be practical and adaptable, with guidance on when each is most useful depending on where farmers are in their transition. For example, some indicators are particularly relevant in early stages to assess feasibility and readiness, while others are better suited to understanding longer-term impact and likelihood of continued use.

Below is a summary of the indicators included in this report and how they can be used:

Survey Dimensions		How to Use	Indicators
	Household Wellbeing	> Before promoting regenerative practices > To monitor changes over time	• Perceived farm profitability • Ability to afford emergency expenses • Frequency of savings • Living standards
	Near-Term Viability	> During early stages of practice promotion > To monitor farmer experience over time	• Net Promoter Score • Challenge • Access to training • Access to financial resources
	Long-Term Outlook	> With early-to mid-stage adopters to predict sustained adoption	• Community perceptions • Next season planned use • Long-term use • Cost-benefit ratio perception
	Perceived Impact	> With sustained adopters > To compare farmer perception to agronomic impacts	• Perceived change in production • Perceived change in income • Perceived change in farm expenses • Perceived change in climate resilience

Together, these provide companies with a practical toolkit to complement existing environmental indicators, enabling a more complete understanding of programme performance through the lens of farmer experience.

Executive Summary

2. Showcase farmer voices on regenerative agriculture through pilot insights

The second objective of this report is to bring these indicators to life through insights from a 2025 pilot conducted with 402 smallholder potato farmers in India, linked to McCain and PepsiCo supply chains. Rather than presenting a comparative analysis across both companies, the report uses selected examples to illustrate the type of insights each indicator can generate in practice, highlighting one company per indicator. (For a snapshot of one company's full results, head to the [Appendix](#).)

The pilot findings paint a broadly encouraging but nuanced picture of regenerative agriculture from the farmer perspective.

What's Working:

Many farmers share positive views on regenerative agriculture: a majority indicate increases in production and income, and most perceive the benefits of regenerative practices to outweigh the costs. High willingness to recommend these practices to peers suggests strong perceived value — an important signal in farming communities where adoption is influenced by trust and social networks.

Challenges:

At the same time, the data surfaces important challenges. A significant share of farmers report rising expenses and increased labour requirements associated with adopting new practices. Ongoing risks — including weather variability, input quality, and income uncertainty — remain widespread. These factors can create friction in the adoption journey and, if unaddressed, may weaken sustained implementation over time.

Indicator Selection:

The findings also demonstrate that different indicators provide different types of insight depending on the stage of adoption. Early-stage indicators help identify barriers to uptake and areas where additional support is needed, while later-stage indicators shed light on whether practices are delivering meaningful impact and are likely to endure.

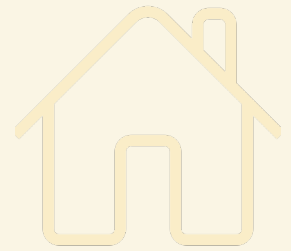
Together, these two components aim to bridge the gap between measurement frameworks and on-the-ground realities. By combining a clear, practical set of indicators with real-world farmer insights, this report supports companies in selecting the right indicators for their context and in designing regenerative agriculture programmes that are not only environmentally sound, but also viable, valuable, and sustainable for farmers.

Survey Dimensions

1 Household Wellbeing

How are farmers adopting regenerative practices generally faring?

- > Access to a decent standard of living
- > Financial resilience and savings
- > Perceived profitability of farming



2 Near-Term Viability

How have farmers experienced the regenerative practices they have adopted?

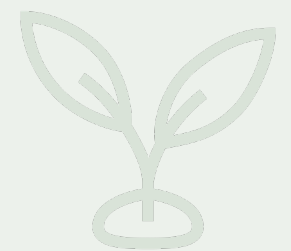
- > Net Promoter Score (for regenerative practices)
- > Challenges faced with practice
- > Access to training and finance to implement practice



3 Long-Term Outlook

Are regenerative practices durable and will farmers continue to adopt them over time?

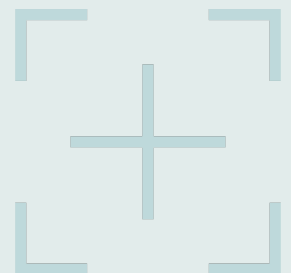
- > Long term use of practice and change in future seasons
- > Community perceptions of practice
- > Perceived cost-benefit ratio



4 Perceived Impact

Are the practices adopted by farmers delivering on intended outcomes?

- > Perceived change in crop production and income because of practice
- > Perceived change in farm expenses and labour since implementation
- > Perceived change in ability to withstand climate shocks



Who We Spoke To

Between October and November 2025, 60 Decibels’ trained researchers conducted phone interviews with 402 farmers– 201 each associated with McCain’s and PepsiCo’s supply chains in Gujarat and West Bengal, respectively. All interviewed farmers had received training on regenerative practices from the respective companies.

About the Farmer (PepsiCo = 201, McCain = 201)			
	% female	18%	2%
	Median age (in years)	43	42
	% with upper secondary or tertiary education	39%	69%
	Median engagement with company (in years)	6	5
	Median land size for potato (in acres)	1.3	10
	Median tenure using regenerative practice (in years)	5	5



Company Context

- McCain: farmers have been receiving training on regenerative practices (as set out in the company’s Regenerative Agriculture Framework*) since 2021. However, for the survey, farmers were specifically asked to reflect on **cover cropping**, as it was one of the most widely adopted practices.
- PepsiCo: PepsiCo’s farmers have received training for two or more years on a variety of topics, including **land preparation, seed selection, soil management, pest or disease treatment, and storage practices**. Because the programmes incorporate multiple regenerative techniques, farmers were asked to reflect on the practice that has resulted in the most significant change on their farm.

*Includes training on soil health, importance of crop diversity, ground coverage, reduced tillage, decision support systems and BMP for pesticide (use and handling), water and fertiliser.

Dimension #1: Household Wellbeing (1/2)



About the Dimension

Indicators in this section assess farmers' standard of living and economic stability. Living standards align with the basic criteria of a 'decent' standard of living (or a proxy for 'living income'), while perceived profitability and financial resilience offered more nuanced insights into farmers' financial stability and vulnerability to shocks.

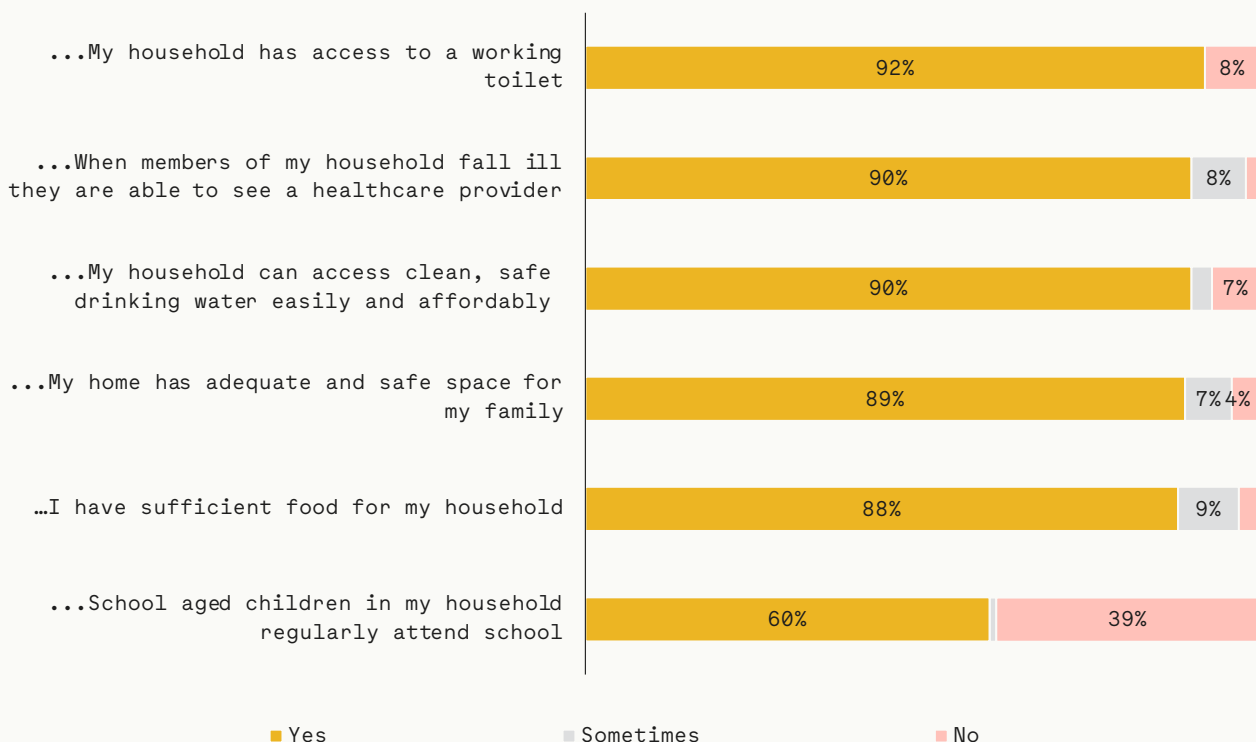
When to use these indicators?

> **Before promoting regenerative practices.** Farmers who are extremely vulnerable may not be best suited to adopt new practices with long-term benefits.

> **To monitor changes over time.** Companies can track wellbeing alongside the rollout of regenerative programmes to ensure maintenance or improvement over time.

Living Standards Results

Data sourced from PepsiCo's farmers; n = 201



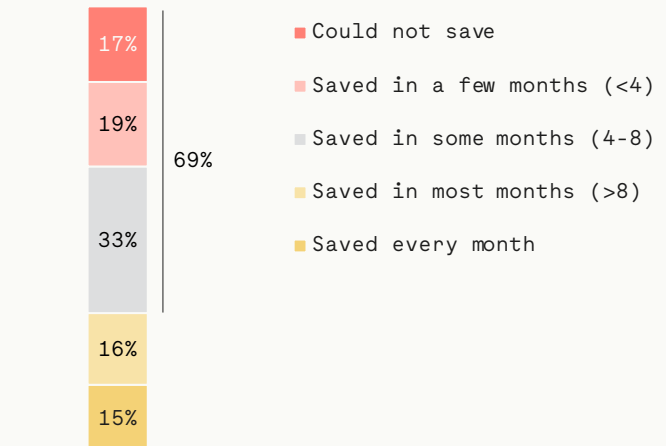
Dimension #1: Household Wellbeing (2/2)

Knowing whether a farmer has the financial resources and savings needed to implement a regenerative practice is an important indicator of their likely ability and willingness to invest in new practices.

Financial resilience indicators, such as levels of savings and the ability to cover emergency expenses, show how well farmers are coping and can serve as a useful barometer for companies as they design programmes to increase the adoption of regenerative practices. These indicators can be particularly valuable for highlighting differences across groups—for example, by gender or practice type—and for identifying farmers who may be more exposed to risk.

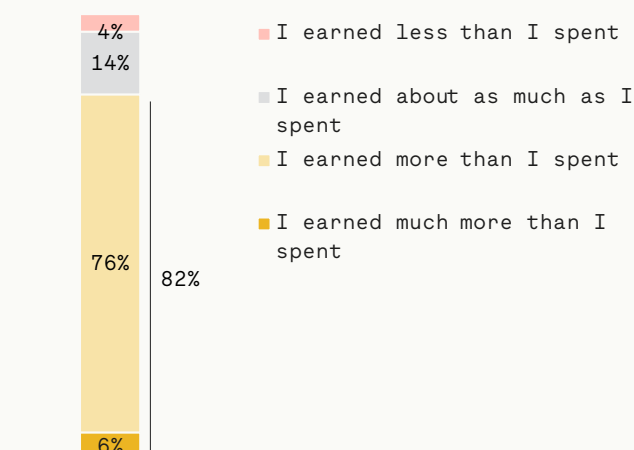
Savings

Q: In the past 12 months, how frequently were you able to save a portion of your household income? *Data sourced from PepsiCo's farmers (n = 201)*



Profitability

Q: Think about how much money you earned from your farm in the last 12 months, and how much you spent on farming. How did the amount you earned compare to the amount you spent? *Data sourced from PepsiCo's farmers (n = 201)*



Key Takeaway

Among PepsiCo's farmers, most report making some profit from farming, but at the same time, many are only able to save infrequently. This suggests that while farming may be generating positive returns, many households may still have limited financial resilience. For companies, this is an important distinction: farmers may see value in regenerative practices but still need support to sustain implementation where costs or risks remain high.

“The crop has turned out exceptionally well, especially because of the green manure.”

– Female, 46

Dimension #2: Near Term Viability (1/2)



About the Dimension

These indicators assess farmers' satisfaction with regenerative practices and identify risks of early disadoption.

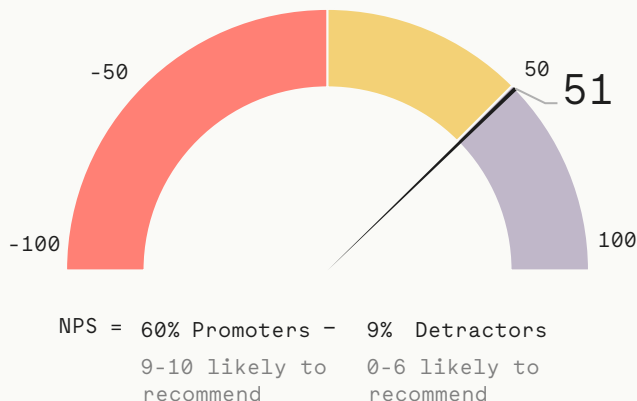
When to use these indicators?

> **During early stages of programme.** As you first rollout practices in a new context, capture farmer satisfaction alongside agronomic data. If the first farmers face challenges, resolve those before scaling up.

> **To monitor farmer experience over time.** Simple, standardised indicators are easy to capture and track over time. Dips in satisfaction can be early warning of bigger risk—tracking allows you to course correct early.

Net Promoter Score® (NPS)

Q: On a scale of 0-10, how likely is it that you would recommend the regenerative practice selected to a friend, where 0 is not at all likely and 10 is extremely likely? *Data sourced from McCain farmers (n = 201) and PepsiCo's farmers (n = 201) and averaged*



The Net Promoter Score® (NPS) is a gauge of respondent satisfaction and loyalty. The NPS is the percent of farmers rating 9 or 10 ('Promoters') minus the percent of farmers rating 0 to 6 ('Detractors'). Those rating 7 or 8 are 'Passives'.

The score can range from -100 to 100. The practices we asked about had an average NPS of 51 (across the two companies), which is good.

60 Decibels always follows up this question with an open-ended question, where farmers explain their answer. We recommend this for more actionable insights!

Promoters love:

- Increased yield
- Improved crop quality
- Improved soil fertility
- Reduced fertiliser use

Detractors want to see:

- Lower costs
- Consistent results
- Resilience to adverse weather events

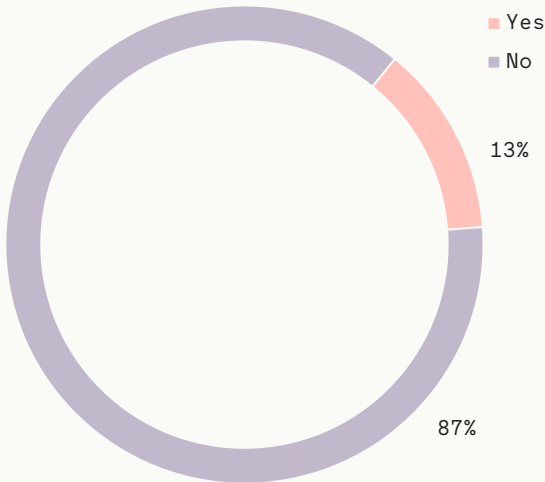
"My potato farming has improved with cover cropping. It has boosted soil fertility and increased my yields compared to previous years." - Male, 52

"[The practice] improves the crop, but excessive rain can still cause damage. So, while it has benefits, there can also be losses." - Male, 36

Dimension #2: Near Term Viability (2/2)

Challenge Rate

Q: Have you experienced any challenges with [regenerative practice]? *Data sourced from McCain farmers (n = 201)*



Top Challenges

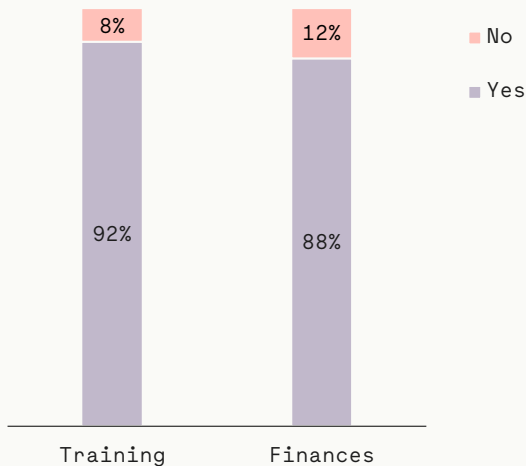
Open-ended, coded by 60 Decibels

	Adverse weather conditions
	Poor earnings
	Issues with seed quality

Find out more about farmers' perceptions of how regenerative practices affect their ability to withstand shocks on [page 14](#).

Access to Training / Finances

Q: Do you have access to sufficient information or training to successfully implement [regenerative practice]?
Q: Do you have access to sufficient financial services to successfully implement cover cropping? *Data sourced from McCain farmers (n = 201)*



Interpreting The Results

The Net Promoter Score, combined with the challenge rate and follow-up open-ended questions, can provide specific, actionable insights into what is and is not working for farmers as they adopt regenerative practices.

Asking farmers whether they would recommend a particular practice, or bundle of practices, to friends or family also offers a useful indication of how the wider community may perceive and respond to it. In this way, these data can serve as an early signal of a practice's viability within a given context.

Together, these questions can act as an early warning system for implementation challenges, helping companies course-correct before farmers disengage and address barriers that may affect long-term uptake and stickiness.

Additionally, indicators around access to training and financial readiness, are most useful when measured early to assess whether farmers are well positioned to take up regenerative practices. Unlike NPS and challenge rate, they do not need to be tracked repeatedly over time.

Dimension #3: Long-Term Outlook



About the Dimension

Questions in this section assess farmers' long-term outlook of regenerative agriculture. They explore farmers' expectations for future uptake of regenerative practices, their commitment to continuing these practices, and their perception within the community to understand the sustainability of these practices over time.

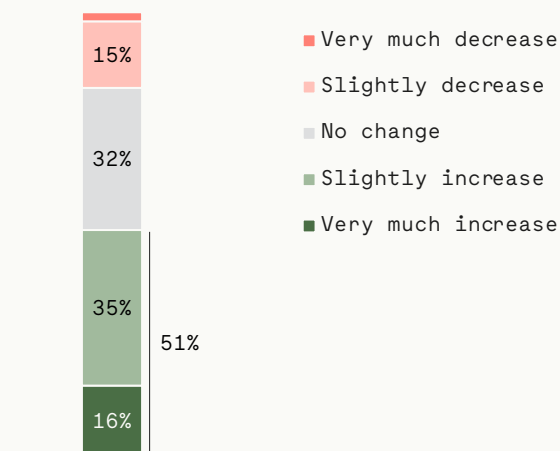
When to use these indicators?

> **With early- to mid-stage adopters.** Gauge how likely farmers are to sustain regenerative practices over time. Measures of intended future use and whether benefits outweigh costs are most informative before habits are fully formed.

> **To understand the role of company support.** Read farmer feedback on adoption broadly — willingness to continue often depends as much on the quality of company relationships and support as on the practices themselves.

Change in Future Use

Q: Next season, how do you expect your total use of cover cropping to change compared to this season? *Data sourced from McCain farmers (n = 122*)*



*79 farmers are unable to estimate future use of cover cropping.

Reason for Increased Cover Cropping Use

Q: Why do you expect it to increase? *Data sourced from McCain farmers (n = 62)*

47%

talk about **increased potato production**
(29 respondents)

23%

mention **improved soil fertility**
(14 respondents)

87% report that the **benefits of cover cropping outweigh the costs.**

91% say their **community views cover cropping positively.**

Interpreting The Results

Farmers' long-term use intentions and perceptions of community support are useful early indicators of whether a regenerative practice is likely to sustain and scale.

Among farmers engaging with McCain, around half expect to increase their use of cover cropping and a further third expect to maintain it, suggesting limited immediate risk of widespread dropout. This is supported by the fact that 87% say the benefits outweigh the costs and 91% report that their community views the practice positively. Together, these results indicate that cover cropping is seen as both practically valuable and socially accepted, creating stronger conditions for continued use and broader adoption.

Dimension #4: Perceived Impact (1/2)



About the Dimension

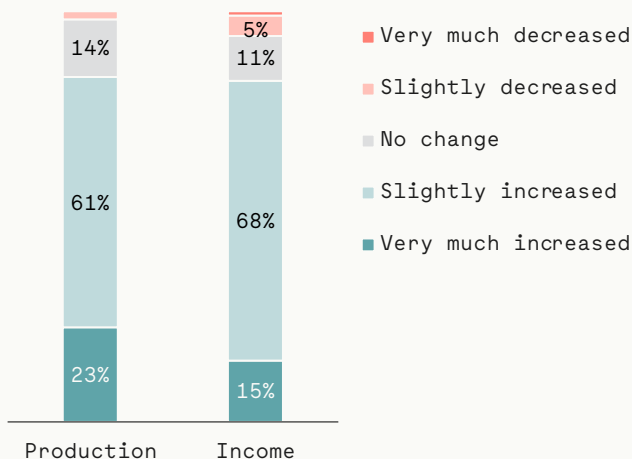
Questions in this section examine the impact of regenerative practices on farm outcomes, resource use, and resilience to extreme weather events. It explores how farmers perceive the relationship between these practices and productivity, as well as the farm's ability to withstand environmental shocks. Although impacts are often measured agronomically, a farmer's perception of these impacts is critical for sustained adoption.

When to use these indicators?

- > **With farmers further along the adoption curve.** Regenerative practice impacts on production and earnings take time to materialise — these indicators are most useful once farmers have had sufficient opportunity to observe real effects.
- > **To track the depth of impact over time.** Monitoring the shift from marginal to more substantial improvements shows not only whether impact is emerging, but how strongly it is being felt.

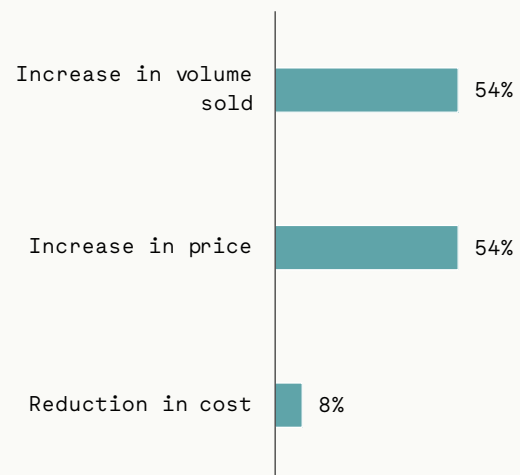
Change in Production & Earnings

Q: Has the money you earn from your farming changed since implementing the regenerative practice mentioned? *Data sourced from PepsiCo's farmers (n = 201)*



Reasons for Increase in Earnings

Q: What were the main reasons for the increase in money earned? *Data sourced from PepsiCo's farmers (n = 167)*



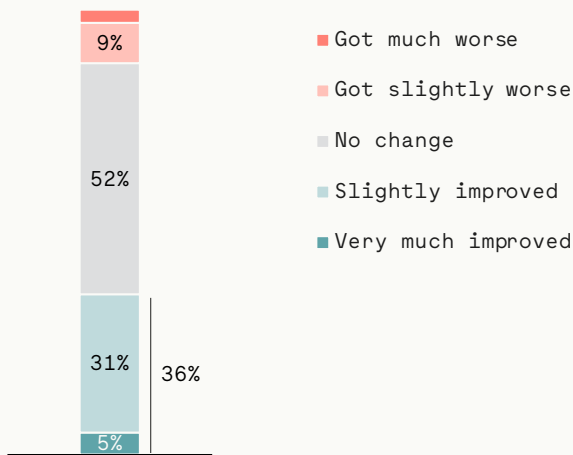
Interpreting The Results

Impact on production and income is rarely the result of a single practice, since farmers often make several on-farm changes at once. Further, these results are a farmer's own perception and do not prove causal impact. Understanding how farmers themselves connect these changes to regenerative agriculture is therefore important, as it highlights what they find most meaningful and motivating. Among PepsiCo's farmers, most report increases in both production and income, though these are more often slight than substantial, suggesting that positive effects are emerging but may still be building over time.

Dimension #4: Perceived Impact (2/2)

Ability To Withstand Climate Shock

Q: Has your farm’s ability to withstand extreme weather events like flooding, heat or irregular rain patterns changed since implementing the regenerative practice mentioned? *Data sourced from PepsiCo’s farmers (n = 201)*



Top Improvements in Resilience

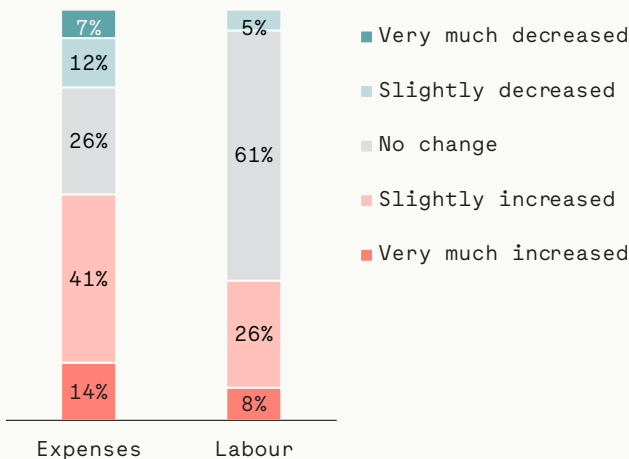
Open-ended, coded by 60 Decibels

	Reduced crop loss due to pest management
	Improved soil moisture retention
	Reduced chemical use

“My fields used to bake in the heatwave, but the constant cover crops and residue keep the soil several degrees cooler, protecting the critical root zones.” - Male, 31

Change in Farm Expenses / Paid Labour

Q: Have your farm expenses / number of paid labourers changed since implementing the regenerative practice mentioned? *Data sourced from PepsiCo’s farmers (n = 201)*



“Crop rotation takes a lot of effort and money because we need to grow two crops a year on the same land, which means ploughing the field twice.”
- Male, 60



Other Dimensions of Impact

Climate resilience is an important longer-term dimension of impact, particularly for farmers facing heat, erratic rainfall, and other environmental shocks. In PepsiCo’s case, 36% of farmers report improved ability to withstand climate shocks, with open-ended responses pointing to benefits such as better soil moisture retention and reduced crop loss. At the same time, reported increases in expenses and labour show that positive outcomes may come with additional costs or effort. Tracking these indicators together can help companies understand whether regenerative practices are strengthening resilience in ways that farmers can realistically sustain over time.

Implementation of Indicators

Integration Within the RT Framework

The previously presented indicators offer complementary value alongside implementation of the Regenerating Together (RT) framework, as they address relevant factors centred around farmer livelihoods and business viability. While the Regenerating Together (RT) framework provides strong technical guidance on environmental outcomes and practices, our farmer-centred indicators add a complementary layer that focuses on feasibility, perceived impact, and long-term sustainability of regenerative practices from the farmer's point of view. In practice, companies can integrate the two approaches through the following steps:

1 Risk Screening Assessment

Alongside environmental and production risks, companies can use these indicators to identify socio-economic risks that may affect whether farmers can realistically adopt and sustain regenerative practices. Indicators on financial resilience — such as savings frequency, ability to cover emergency expenses, and perceived profitability — help surface which farmer segments may lack the financial buffer to absorb the upfront costs of transitioning to new practices. By identifying and incorporating these socio-economic dimensions into supply-shed risk assessments, companies can build a more complete picture that reflects both biophysical and livelihood constraints and identify early on where the risk of drop-off is highest.

3 Support Practice Adoption

Insights from the farmer indicators can directly inform which practices companies promote and how they support farmers in implementing them. The survey is designed to surface tensions that internal monitoring data typically does not — for instance, situations where farmers perceive clear benefits from a practice but still find it difficult to sustain due to rising labour demands, increased input costs, or challenges with seed quality and weather. When this kind of gap between perceived impact and practical feasibility emerges, it points to specific, addressable barriers: companies can respond with tailored training on cost-efficient implementation, input support during the transition period, stronger extension services, or adjustments to the practice itself. This kind of farmer-led feedback allows companies to iterate on programme design with precision rather than assumption.

2 Outcome and Indicator Selection

In addition to outcomes associated with the environmental impact areas (soil health, water, biodiversity, and climate), companies should monitor a parallel set of producer-centred socio-economic outcomes linked with the impact area of farmer livelihoods and use the farmer survey as the primary measurement tool for tracking outcomes. Not all indicators will be relevant in every context — the priority indicator framework (see [page 4](#)) helps companies select the right indicators and outcomes based on where their farmers are in the adoption journey and what the company most needs to learn. These farmer-centred outcomes can provide companies with a holistic view of whether their regenerative programmes are working from both an environmental and a human perspective.

4 Monitor and Assess Progress

The farmer-voice survey can be repeated at regular intervals as part of the broader monitoring protocol, providing a consistent, longitudinal view of how farmer perceptions evolve over time and whether programme adjustments are having the intended effect. Tracking these over successive seasons creates a feedback loop — if a programme change such as improved training, adjusted incentives, or a shift in which practices are promoted is working, the next round of farmer data should reflect that. Over time, this builds an evidence base that connects programme design decisions to measurable shifts in farmer experience, strengthening the case for regenerative agriculture investment both internally and with external stakeholders.



Appendix

Methodology

Between October and November 2025, 60 Decibels’ trained researchers conducted phone interviews with farmers from both PepsiCo and McCain. In total, 201 PepsiCo farmers in West Bengal and 201 McCain farmers were randomly sampled from the respective company farmer databases. All farmers interviewed had received training on regenerative practices from the respective companies. Here is the breakdown of how we collected this data:

	PepsiCo	McCain Foods Ltd
Country	India	India
Client Population	557	428
Interviews Completed	201	201
Response Rate	37%	52%
Languages	Bengali, Hindi	Gujarati, Hindi
Average Survey Length	25 mins	24 mins
Confidence Level	90%	90%
Margin of Error	6%	4%

Calculations and Definitions

For those who like to geek out, here’s a summary of some of the calculations we used in this report.

Indicator

Net Promoter Score®

Calculation

The Net Promoter Score (NPS) is a common gauge of client satisfaction and loyalty. It is measured by asking clients to rate their likelihood to recommend a product/service to a friend or family member on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is least likely and 10 is most likely. The NPS is the % of clients rating 9 or 10 out of 10 (‘Promoters’) minus the % of clients rating 0 to 6 out of 10 (‘Detractors’). Those rating 7 or 8 are considered ‘Passives’.



Sample Company Snapshot

The table presents PepsiCo's results across all indicators in one place.

Indicator	Description	PepsiCo
 Household Wellbeing		
Living Standards	% households with access to healthcare providers	90%
Living Standards	% households with access to clean drinking water	90%
Living Standards	% households with access to safe and adequate space for family	89%
Living Standards	% households with access to sufficient food for household	88%
Living Standards	% households with access to working toilet	92%
Savings	% who save every month	15%
Financial Resilience	% who find it 'very easy' to come up with emergency expense	16%
Profitability	% who earn 'much more than they spent' from farming	6%
 Near-Term Viability		
Net Promoter Score	NPS Score, -100 to 100	43
Challenges	% facing challenges	7%
Access To Training	% with access to sufficient information and training on practice	83%
Access To Finances	% with access to sufficient financial resources to implement practice	80%
 Long-Term Outlook		
Long Term Use	% who 'strongly agree' that they will continue to use regenerative practice	49%
Change in Future Use	% reporting 'very much increase' in use of regenerative practice next season	8%
Community Outlook	% who 'strongly agree' others in community view use of the regenerative practice positively	45%
Benefit vs. Costs	% who 'strongly agree' the long-term benefits of the regenerative practice outweigh the costs	41%
 Impact		
Production	% reporting 'very much increase' in potato production	23%
Income	% reporting 'very much increase' in farm income	15%
Climate Resilience	% reporting ability to withstand extreme weather events has 'very much improved'	5%

About 60 Decibels

60 Decibels is the world's leading customer insights company for social impact. We bring speed and repeatability to social measurement, making it easy to listen directly to the people who matter most. Our network of 1600+ researchers in 100+ countries gives you global reach. Couple this with standardised questions across thousands of projects and you get the largest data set of social performance benchmarks worldwide — with a focus on Financial Inclusion, Off-Grid Energy, and Agriculture value chains. These data help investors, funders, Fortune 500 companies, and NGOs understand their impact performance relative to their peers. Get in touch to find out more about our award-winning approach to impact measurement.

Project Team: Ellie Turner, Malavika Rangarajan, Jacob Thamarappally.

For queries, please email:

ellie@60decibels.com

Thank You For Working With Us!

Let's do it again sometime.

Stay In Touch

Please sign up for The Volume, our monthly collection of things worth reading.

Acknowledgements

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