Benchmarking Guide



Regenerating Together Programme
BY SAI PLATFORM

A GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE

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1 Purpose and scope of the Regenerating Together Benchmarking Guide

SAI Platform's Regenerating Together (RT) framework is a flexible and adaptable toolset that supports individual farms and Implementation Groups to transition towards regenerative agriculture. The Regenerating Together Benchmarking Guide is a key reference for businesses opting to implement an alternative regenerative agriculture or sustainability scheme but wanting to communicate about its equivalent with the RT framework.

The RT Benchmarking Guide describes:

- The aims and scope of the Regenerating Together benchmarking process,
- How the Regenerating Together benchmarking process is governed and operates,
- In which situations the Regenerating Together benchmarking process is applicable and preferable,
- The methodology for benchmarking different sustainability schemes against the Regenerating Together framework,
- How Regenerating Together benchmarking results are determined.

> NOTE
>
> For simplicity, the term "scheme" is used to generically refer to a wider variety of approaches: company regenerative agriculture programmes, company sourcing requirements, voluntary sustainability standards, or national schemes.

The audience for this document is any stakeholder interested in knowing more about the Regenerating Together benchmarking process and focuses on the needs of scheme owners and Regenerating Together users.

The Regenerating Together Benchmarking Guide has been designed with reference to ISEAL's Benchmarking Good Practice Guide.

2 Understanding the Regenerating Together framework

SAI Platform's RT framework enables farms and companies in agricultural value chains to provide business-to-business assurance about on-farm implementation and monitoring of their regenerative agriculture journey.

2.1 Purpose of the Regenerating Together framework

The RT framework provides users with an industry-aligned definition, set of outcomes, indicators, and practices for regenerative agriculture. It thereby offers a practical approach for transitioning supply chains towards regenerative agriculture. Globally applicable and inclusive of crop and livestock production systems, the RT framework guides users through a context analysis across four environmental impact areas providing the foundation for the implementation of context specific on-farm actions.

2.2 Scope of the Regenerating Together framework

The RT framework can be used for all cultivated crops, dairy, and beef production systems anywhere in the world. It is applicable to all types of farming systems, all sizes of farms, and all levels of professional sophistication and sustainability performance. The RT framework can be applied at the level of a single farm or a group of farms, also referred to as Implementation Groups (IGs). Implementation typically requires various actors, each with specific, defined roles, to work together to ensure that the RT framework is applied consistently and effectively.

Currently, the RT framework focuses on the impact areas of soil health, water, biodiversity, and climate. Impact areas are broad environmental domains where regenerative agriculture seeks to create positive change. These areas represent key aspects of ecosystem health and sustainability that are directly affected by agricultural practices.

Consequently, SAI Platform defines regenerative agriculture as, *"An outcome-based farming approach that protects and improves soil health, biodiversity, climate, and water resources, while supporting farmer livelihoods."*

While inherently linked with all on-farm actions, the impact area farmer livelihoods will be further built out in a future version of the RT framework.

2.3 Regenerating Together normative and supporting documents

Core implementation resources are normative documents containing requirements for RT framework implementation and third-party verification enabling RT performance level claims. Supporting resources are voluntary and provide users with practical guidance for RT framework implementation.

2.3.1 Core implementation resources:

The core implementation resources include all normative resources that underly and govern the implementation of the RT framework. They include:

- RT Framework Implementation Guide
- RT Technical Components

2.3.2 Supporting resources for implementation:

The supporting resources for implementation include all optional resources that can be used to support the implementation of the RT framework. They include:

- RT Context Analysis Guide
- RT Outcome Quantification Guide
- RT Continuous Improvement Guide
- RT Assessment Tool

2.3.3 Resources for assurance:

The RT Assurance Protocol includes all normative resources that underly and govern the verification process and the representation of results. These are mostly relevant to Verification Bodies that audit RT framework implementation. The Assurance Protocol includes:

- RT Audit Guide for Implementation Groups
- RT Audit Guide for Stand-Alone Farms
- RT Verification Body and Auditor Requirements
- RT Audit Control Points

2.3.4 Resources for benchmarking:

The RT Benchmarking Protocol includes all normative resources that underly and governs the benchmarking process and the representation of results:

- RT Benchmarking Guide (this Guide)
- RT Benchmarking Template

2.3.5 Resources for making Regenerating Together claims:

This resource provides guidance on how to make public claims pertaining to the RT framework.

- RT Claims Guide

3 Why benchmark

SAI Platform's Regenerating Together (RT) framework aims to drive relevant and demonstrable continuous improvement of on-farm environmental performance through supply chain engagement based on a common understanding of regenerative agriculture. Part of this involves fostering industry equivalency. In this context the RT framework provides a common reference point for farm schemes focused on regenerative agriculture as well as a consistent approach to benchmarking against it.

An increasing number of businesses across the globe are using the RT framework as their internal reference for regenerative farming and sourcing. The RT framework provides value by harmonising the definition and farm-level operationalisation of regenerative agriculture, bringing schemes together under the same framework to identify the preferred approach for each company and supply chain.

Through benchmarking, SAI Platform aims to:

- Reduce the need for farmers and businesses to use multiple regenerative agriculture schemes.
- Promote credible benchmarked schemes to the companies using the RT framework. Create a level playing field making benchmarking results fair and consistent by standardising the approach.
- Reduce the number of company specific benchmarking exercises taking place that are duplicating efforts and required resources.
- Reduce the proliferation of overlapping regenerative agriculture schemes.
- Avoid the necessity of direct RT framework implementation where it competes with other schemes that are already being used.

Benchmarking involves a detailed analysis process, in which one of SAI Platform's approved benchmarking consultants looks closely at the content, assurance, and governance of a scheme, and compares it to that of the RT framework. The outcome of the benchmark should tell RT users and alternative scheme owners:

- The equivalent of the scheme's content with the RT framework.
- The equivalent with the RT framework's performance levels.
- Any potential content gap, allowing the scheme to focus on addressing those outstanding.
- Whether the governance of the scheme meets RT framework minimum requirements.
- Whether the assurance of the scheme meets RT framework assurance minimum requirements.

For businesses, there are several reasons why it may be preferable to use an alternative scheme than opt for direct RT framework implementation and assurance. This will depend on individual circumstances and the needs of the supply chain. For example:

- There already is an alternative scheme in place that famers support and are engaged in.
- The company may wish to make consumer-facing claims and would prefer to use a scheme that supports this.
- There is a more tailored scheme available for a specific agricultural raw material, region, or sustainability priority.
- Users require higher levels of assurance of either farm performance or traceability than that which the RT framework provides.
- For scheme owners or users of those schemes, there are several potential benefits to benchmarking against the RT framework. For example, it:
    - Conveys a global level of industry recognition.
    - Prevents the need for multiple unilateral benchmarking exercises with every stakeholder or scheme owner.
    - Increases market access for users of your scheme.
    - Provides insights for the further development of your scheme for continuous improvement, e.g. during standards setting or revision.
    - Advertises your scheme to the SAI Platform membership and the RT framework user base.
    - Reduces the risk of competing or overlapping programmes being developed.

4 Benchmarking applicability

The Regenerating Together Benchmarking Guide is applicable to all farm level schemes including:

- Company schemes: A code of practice or set of requirements which form part of a farm level procurement strategy.
- Voluntary standards: Set of criteria defining social, environmental and/or economic practices in an industry or product supply chain.
- National schemes: Run by country level farmer association often supported by government.

5 Benchmarking scope

The benchmark covers three key aspects of each regenerative agriculture scheme:

1. Scheme content as compared to the Regenerating Together (RT) Framework Implementation Guide and the RT Technical Components, in terms of what the scheme covers and how it is operationalised:
    a. Foundations:
        i. Human rights and environmental impact
        ii. Contextualisation of a scheme
    b. Scheme content:
        i. Impact areas
        ii. Outcome and outcome indicators
        iii. Practice categories
    c. Outcome Quantification Approach and Continuous Improvement
    d. Performance Level

2. Governance, as compared to Regenerating Together benchmarking governance criteria (see Appendix 1): How the scheme is structured, managed and implemented. The legitimacy of a sustainability scheme derives in part from its operating structure. It also encompasses the existence of checks and balances.

3. Assurance system, as compared to the Regenerating Together Assurance Protocol i.e., the means of assessing the compliance of the scheme content requirements of a farm or farm groups attainment within the scheme. This will establish whether the scheme's level of assurance meets Regenerating Together minimum assurance requirements (see Appendix 1).

A single benchmarking exercise may include a combination of multiple schemes. In such cases, each scheme will be evaluated independently, with respect to its content, assurance, and governance. However, the content of multiple schemes can be evaluated together to create a combined Regenerating Together equivalency result.

NOTE

To be eligible for benchmarking against the RT framework, a scheme must have a public-facing document, ideally supported by a webpage. To keep benchmarking consistent and transparent, this document must include:

- A clear description of the scheme's scope and objectives, including relevant background on how it was developed and how it is governed.
- The regenerative agriculture elements that form the basis for benchmarking against the RT framework, including impact areas, outcomes, outcome indicators and the related regenerative agriculture practices.
- The scheme's approach to driving continuous improvement.

This information is the starting point for the benchmarking process. The process may identify other elements needed for a successful benchmark, such as evidence of how the scheme is contextualised and how farmers are engaged.

The public-facing document does not need to contain all the requirements and information used in the benchmark. Additional sources, such as a digital platform or company-specific protocols, can also be used. However, the information listed above must be publicly available, as it demonstrates the scheme's intent and credibility.

6 Benchmarking process

The benchmarking process is summarised in the diagram below (Figure 1). Before deciding to pursue RT benchmarking, it is advisable to contact SAI Platform via regenag@saiplatform.org to learn about the benefits and answer any questions you may have. The time taken to complete the benchmarking process is variable, however typically benchmarks can be completed within 8-12 weeks.

RT benchmarking is carried out using supporting documentation describing the scheme. One starting point for a successful benchmarking effort includes a document that clearly describes the scheme objectives and provides background on how the scheme was developed.

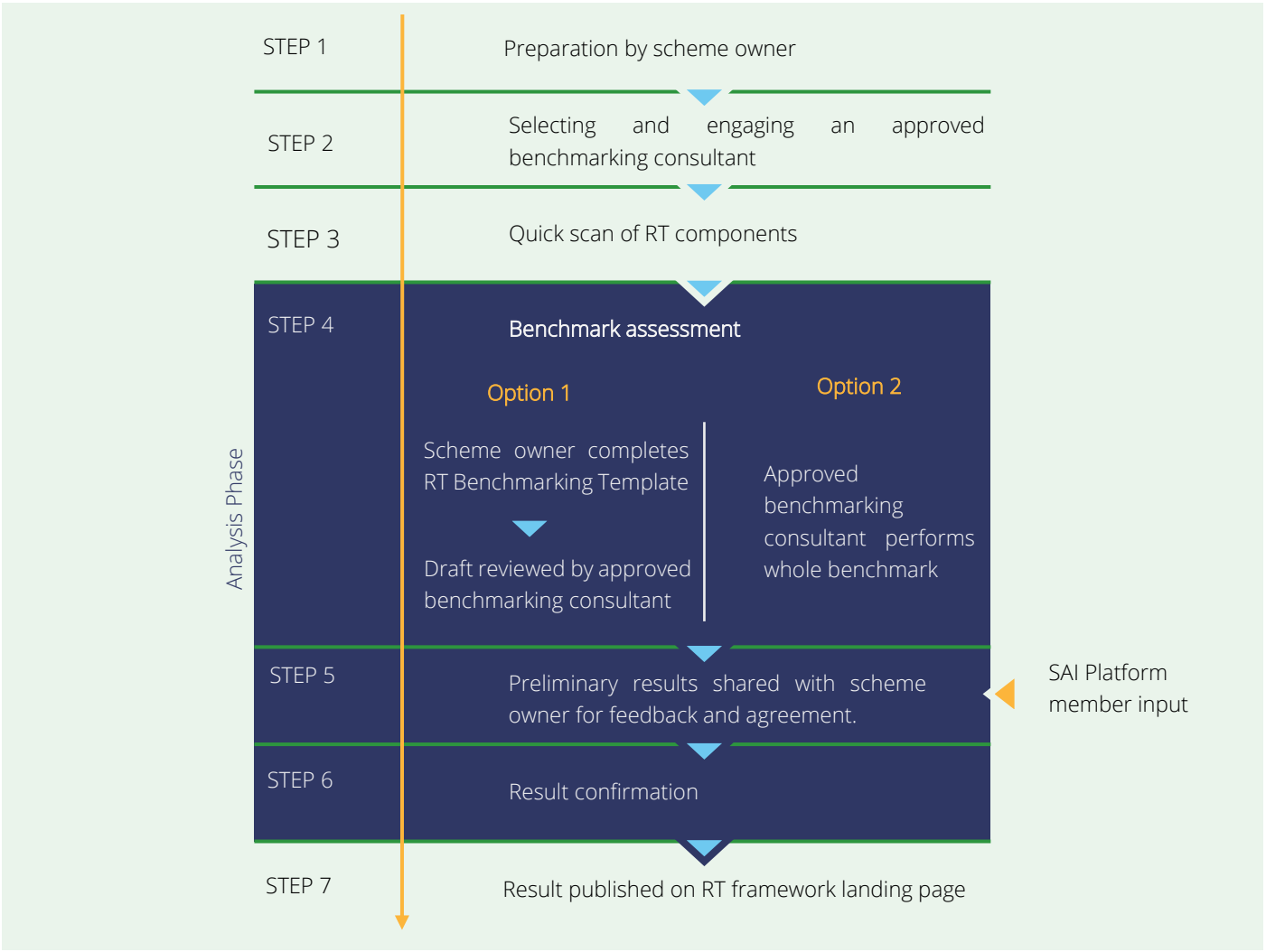


Figure 1: Overview of the Regenerating Together benchmarking process

6.1 Preparation

Be informed: This document covers many of the frequently asked questions and is a good starting point. A member of the SAI Platform Secretariat can inform you about the benefits, fees, and timelines for benchmarking.

Secure resources: Benchmarks can be funded by various stakeholders, but most typically are requested by either scheme owners or RT users. It is important at this stage to secure funding.

Secure commitment: Ensure the backing of your stakeholders, including the scheme owner who will be required to feedback on the benchmarking result before it can be published.

Prepare materials for benchmarking: Cross-reference the list of the minimum materials/documentation needed to support the process. Scheme owners will be requested to include references to relevant sections of their scheme materials when completing the RT Benchmarking Template. This includes:

- Documentation summarising impact areas, outcomes, outcome indicators, practice categories required for participation the scheme.
- Documentation that describes how the scheme addresses the human rights and environmental impact and system that allows the scheme to be contextualised.
- Overview of Outcome Quantification Approaches and Continuous Improvement approaches and systems.
- Overview of any performance level or implementation requirement (e.g., number of outcomes required to be monitored, practices required to be implemented).
- Documentation on the scheme's assurance system.
- Additional materials identified during the RT benchmarking process.

Ensure the scheme has a public-facing document, as stated in section 5.

6.2 Selecting and engaging an approved benchmarking consultant

The next formal step is to select and engage an approved benchmarking consultant who will provide a quote to oversee and, depending on the selected option as laid out in section 6.4, also conduct the benchmarking exercise. The list of approved consultants can be found on the Regenerating Together Benchmarking Consultants webpage on SAI Platform's website.

The benchmarking consultant will share:

i. Benchmarking Application Form, which, after completing and signing, will be shared with SAI Platform via the selected benchmarking consultant.
ii. Benchmark License Agreement between the scheme owner and SAI Platform. This Agreement should be sent to SAI Platform (regenag@saiplatform.org) before the benchmark begins.

iii. A service agreement or contract between the scheme owner and the consultant once the benchmarking implementation option is agreed on. This is a bilateral contract and will not be shared with SAI Platform.

6.3 Quick scan of Regenerating Together components

Perform a rapid assessment of the scheme to ensure all core elements are included in a scheme. This can be built into the contract with the approved benchmarking consultant, or it can be conducted by the scheme or organisation itself. The quick scan should pay particular attention to the RT benchmarking components as stipulated in step 6.1 Preparation.

6.4 Benchmark assessment

There are two options to undertake the desk-based benchmarking exercise. Both involve close coordination with the selected benchmarking consultant. The benchmarking consultant will need to guide the overall benchmarking process regardless of the option selected by the scheme to ensure consistency and rigor is upheld.

Option 1: Following an initial benchmarking planning and scoping meetings between the organisation instigating the benchmarking exercise and one of the approved benchmarking consultants, a first draft of the benchmark can be developed by the scheme owner, scheme user, or any other third party instigating the benchmarking exercise, provided that they are working collaboratively with the benchmarking consultant. This draft is subsequently to be submitted to and reviewed by the benchmarking consultant. It is important to provide sufficient supporting evidence for each section of the RT Benchmarking Template, including references to the relevant documents and resources and their corresponding page numbers. This will enable the benchmarking consultant to assess and confirm the level of equivalency.

Option 2: The approved benchmarking consultant will conduct the whole benchmarking exercise. This still requires an initial benchmarking planning and scoping meeting as laid out under Option 1. The benchmarking consultant will manage the benchmarking process and ensure that the scheme owners and all other stakeholders are engaged as key reference points in the process to review and provide input.

If Option 1 is chosen, the approved benchmarking consultant will provide the RT Benchmarking Template as well as the RT Benchmarking Guide. They can support individuals of external organisations conducting a benchmarking exercise in case of any questions. For either option, all coordination and agreements should be made directly with the approved benchmarking consultant.

The full set of materials referred to in section 6.1 is required for both benchmarking implementation options.

6.5 Feedback and agreement on results

This will involve a dialogue and feedback phase between the scheme owner and the consultant, where the results are discussed to improve the accuracy of the benchmark. Additional information may be requested. When a benchmark is not commissioned by the scheme owner, it is the responsibility of the requesting organisation to engage the initiative of involving the scheme owner to solicit feedback.

Should a consensus not be reached between the approved benchmarking consultant and the scheme owner, SAI Platform will review the outcome in detail and make a recommendation. In the case of disagreement, an appeal can be made within 30 days of receiving the written benchmarking decision. SAI Platform will convene a panel that excludes anyone involved in the original benchmarking decision as well as including an independent third-party expert. After convening, the panel will give its final decision.

Before benchmarking results can be communicated, the scheme owner must agree with the result, and consent to its publication.

6.6 Result confirmation

Once agreement is reached between the scheme owner and the approved benchmarking consultant, the relevant documentation (completed benchmark spreadsheet, supporting documents and scheme description) is sent to SAI Platform Secretariat. The scheme owner will then receive a letter from SAI Platform which confirms the result. At this stage, SAI Platform will offer guidance and feedback regarding communication options and press release content, and consent is given to publish the result.

6.7 Result publication

The score will be published on SAI Platform's webpage 'RT Benchmarking Results'. This is the only official source of RT benchmarking results. It only includes schemes that meet the RT benchmarking requirements around:

i. Scheme content,
ii. Scheme governance,
iii. Scheme assurance.

If an external scheme does not yet fully meet the scheme assurance requirements, it may still undergo an RT benchmark and receive a provisional status. To obtain provisional status, the external scheme must demonstrate how it intends to address the identified assurance gaps through a clear implementation plan, including defined timelines. This plan and the required actions must be completed within one year of receiving provisional status.

If the external scheme does not meet these requirements within the one-year period, SAI Platform will revoke the RT Benchmarking Report, and no RT Benchmark Claim may be made.

6.8 RT Benchmarked Claims

Once the score is published on SAI Platform's webpage 'RT Benchmarking Results', RT Benchmarked Claims can be made publicly. The RT Benchmarking Report serves as the evidence of the successful third-party benchmark against the RT framework.

Any communication and claims made must follow the guidance set out in the **RT Claims Guide v2.1**, which can be found on the Regenerating Together framework landing page. Any claims are only valid as long as the RT Benchmarking Report is valid.

An external scheme that has received a provisional benchmark result **may not make an RT Benchmark Claim**. RT Benchmarked Claims are only permitted for schemes that have achieved full RT benchmark equivalence status.

Schemes with a provisional benchmark result may communicate their results in relation to scheme content and governance. They may also communicate that they are working towards achieving RT benchmark equivalence status. However, such communication must not imply that the scheme has achieved full RT benchmark equivalence or is eligible to make RT Benchmark Claims.

7 Length of validity of benchmarking results

The benchmark equivalence result is approved for the scheme version referenced at the time of benchmarking and based on the current version of the RT framework.

It remains valid until either the RT framework, or the benchmarked scheme is meaningfully updated in any way that alters the basis of the original determination of the equivalence result. Meaningful updates can include but are not limited to actions that fundamentally change:

The RT framework or scheme's content as it relates to:

- RT impact areas and associated requirements for implementation; for example, adding an additional impact areas, such as farmer livelihoods.
- RT context analysis; for example, adding or removing material criteria.
  RT practices category; for example, adding or removing practices category.
- RT outcomes; for example, adding or removing outcomes.
- RT outcome indicators; for example adding or removing indicators.
- RT Outcome Quantification Approaches related to the minimum requirements to the RT Outcome Quantification Principles.
- RT continuous improvement, for example, related to the minimum requirements for developing a Continuous Improvement approach or system.
- RT performance level or scoring; for example, either due to a change in the requirements to reach the performance levels.
- Applicability of questions e.g., due to crop or regional scope changes.
- RT minimum requirements for third-party assurance.
- Requirements for Scheme Governance.

If there is a meaningful update of the RT framework, or of the corresponding scheme, equivalence results will remain valid during an 18-month transition period after which the benchmark will need to be updated. It is recommended to engage in the update early in the transition period, to prevent any gap in equivalence status, and to secure that ample time to harmonise with RT framework content should it be desired.

It is the responsibility of the organisation that signed the Benchmark License Agreement, to:

- Inform SAI Platform of any meaningful update to the scheme.
- Seek confirmation of the updated benchmark result with approved benchmarking consultant i.e., re-benchmarking.
- Ensure the benchmark report is still using the most UpToDate version of the RT framework available on Regenerating Together framework Landing Page on the SAI Platform website.

8 Benchmarking fee

There are three types of costs associated with RT benchmarking:

1. One-off benchmarking fee paid directly to the approved benchmarking consultant to oversee and validate the benchmarking exercise, depending on the benchmarking implementation option chosen as described in section 6.4. This fee may vary and is independently set by the approved benchmarking consultants.
2. One-off application fee (€2,000) payable to SAI Platform before commencing the benchmarking process. The application fee is due before the benchmark begins.

   Annual benchmarking license fee (€2,000) payable to SAI Platform to operate and maintain a credible RT benchmark. The annual license fee is due once the benchmarking result has been published on SAI Platform's webpage under 'RT Benchmarking Results'.

Both the application and annual license fee do not apply where SAI Platform members are the commissioners of the benchmark.

9 Governance

9.1 Publication rights

SAI Platforms RT benchmark is desk-based only and does not monitor or review the quality of the implementation or impacts of equivalent schemes. Provided that the information on the scheme is accurate and operational, the governance requirements for scheme owners should safeguard against poorly functioning schemes being awarded RT benchmarked equivalent status. However, should SAI Platform become aware that an RT benchmarked scheme is not operating in accordance with its documented procedures, SAI Platform maintains the right to remove the achieved benchmarked status of that scheme.

If at any time, the scheme owner wishes to be removed from the RT benchmarking results, it retains that right and should notify SAI Platform in writing.

9.2 Benchmarked consultant's competence programme

The legitimacy and value of the benchmarking process depend on the competence of the approved consultants to implement the process professionally and consistently.

SAI Platform approved benchmarking consultants all meet specific requirements around skills, experience, and impartiality.

For consistency of interpretation and calibration, SAI Platform facilitates a regular forum for benchmarking consultants to discuss benchmarking interpretation as well as to build a body of knowledge for continuous improvement.

Appendix 1: Benchmarking requirements and scoring methodology

To be eligible to make RT Benchmarked Claims, schemes must successfully meet several content, governance and assurance requirements. This is important to safeguard the credibility of the RT benchmarking process and the RT framework as a system more broadly.

Mandatory requirements include content criteria that are evaluated during the benchmarking process. While it is possible to undertake the RT benchmarking process without these being in place, they will need to be confirmed to be incorporated in the scheme before the benchmarking result can be published.

Monitored requirements are those criteria which are recommended but not required. SAI Platform will continue to evaluate the performance of benchmarked schemes in these areas, but no immediate action is required by the scheme owner to address them. They may be considered for mandatory inclusion in the RT eligibility requirements for scheme governance at a later stage.

Scoring overview

The RT framework benchmarking scoring methodology provides benchmarking consultants and scheme owners with methods to evaluate to what extent a regenerative agriculture scheme compares to the RT framework. The evaluation methods used in the RT Benchmarking Template also provide a consistent basis to evaluate different types of schemes regardless of their scope. The RT benchmarking scoring focuses on the equivalency of the impact areas, outcomes, outcome indicators and practice categories addressed by the scheme. There are specified thresholds that need to be met for each of these elements. Aspects pertaining to cropping and livestock (including mixed) farming systems have different thresholds, given the relevance of the different RT outcomes, outcome indicators and practice categories. These are shown in the below Tables 1 and 2.

For the purposes of benchmarking against the RT framework, the scheme may use different terminology to describe the same concepts or may use RT terminology (such as 'impact areas', 'outcome indicators', 'practice categories') to refer to different concepts. In all cases, scoring will be based on the underlying concepts rather than the terminology used as long as this does not create direct conflicts with the RT framework.

Decision of Equivalency determined by an RT approved benchmarking consultant

- Equivalent - The external scheme meets the relevant RT framework requirement, objective or description provided in the RT Benchmarking Template or external resources where indicated (e.g., RT Technical Components).
- Not Equivalent - The external scheme does not meet the relevant RT framework requirement, objective or description.
- Need More Information - The benchmarking consultant cannot decide whether the scheme is Equivalent or Not Equivalent without more information from the scheme owner, such as an explanation, evidence or documentation. In such cases, the external scheme owner will need to provide additional information to the benchmarking consultant.
- N/A - The requirement does not apply to the external scheme, or the cell in the RT Benchmarking Template does not need to be completed. For example, only one of the three options under "Human rights and environmental impact" needs to be met, and some outcome indicators apply only to livestock or mixed farming systems, or are not within an external scheme, who have met the minimum threshold (e.g., 3 out of 6 outcome indicators for Soil health and fertility are already covered, meaning any additional outcome indicators that are not within the external scheme can be counted as N/A).

Scoring model for copping systems

The RT framework and benchmarking system qualifies an external scheme as being applicable to 'cropping system' if the scope is strictly limited to cropping systems (and crop related raw materials) or where livestock appear only as a regenerative practice on cropping farms, for example temporarily grazing cover crops.

Foundations and Content Mandatory Requirements	Requirement Thresholds	Min %	Additional Notes
Foundations	*Full coverage*	*N/A*	*Not scored*
RT impact areas	4 out of 4 impact areas	100%	
RT outcome - Soil health and fertility	3 out of 6 outcome indicators	50%	
RT outcome - Increased nutrient use efficiency	1 out of 3 outcome indicators	33%	
RT outcome - Optimised crop protection	1 out of 2 outcome indicators	50%	
RT outcome - Enhanced water resource stewardship	1 out of 3 outcome indicators	33%	
RT outcome - Enhanced farmland ecological integrity	1 out of 2 outcome indicators	50%	
RT outcome - Increased cultivated crop and pasture diversity	1 out of 1 outcome indicator	100%	
RT outcome - Reduced greenhouse gas emissions	1 out of 1 outcome indicator	100%	
RT practice categories	8 out of 13 practice categories	60%	
Performance level		*N/A*	*Not scored*
Outcome quantification approach and continuous improvement	*Full coverage*	*N/A*	*Not scored*
Governance	*Confirm Mandatory vs. Monitored items*	*N/A*	*Not scored*
Assurance	*Confirm Mandatory vs. Monitored items*	*N/A*	*Not scored*

Table 1: RT benchmarking scoring model for schemes applicable to cropping systems

Scoring model for livestock and mixed farming system

The RT framework and benchmarking system qualifies an external scheme as being applicable to 'livestock or mixed farming system system' if livestock products are in scope of the scheme, for example dairy or beef production, or mixed crop-livestock systems where both crop and livestock raw materials are covered (and sold, e.g., as verified raw material).

Foundations and Content Mandatory Requirements	Requirement Thresholds	Min %	Additional Notes
Foundations	*Full coverage*	*N/A*	*Not scored*
RT impact areas	4 out of 4 RT impact areas	100%	
RT outcome - Soil health and fertility	3 out of 6 RT outcome indicators	50%	
RT outcome - Increased nutrient use efficiency	1 out of 3 RT outcome indicators	33%	
RT outcome - Optimised crop protection	1 out of 2 RT outcome indicators	50%	
RT outcome - Enhanced water resource stewardship	1 out of 3 RT outcome indicators	33%	
RT outcome - Enhanced farmland ecological integrity	1 out of 2 RT outcome indicators	50%	
RT outcome - Increased cultivated crop and pasture diversity	1 out of 1 RT outcome indicator	100%	
RT outcome - Improved on-farm nutrient cycling from livestock production	1 out of 2 RT outcome indicators	50%	
RT outcome - Reduced greenhouse gas emissions	1 out of 2 RT outcome indicator	50%	
RT practice categories	8 out of 13 RT practice categories	60%	
RT practice category (livestock specific)	1 out of 3 RT practice categories	33%	
Performance level		*N/A*	*Not scored*
Outcome quantification approach and continuous improvement	*Full coverage*	*N/A*	*Not scored*
Governance	*Confirm Mandatory vs. Monitored items*	*N/A*	*Not scored*
Assurance	*Confirm Mandatory vs. Monitored items*	*N/A*	*Not scored*

Table 2: RT benchmarking scoring model for schemes applicable to livestock and mixed farming systems

1. Scheme content mandatory requirements

1.1 **Foundations:** Human rights and environmental impact

A precaution mechanism for human rights and environmental harms compatible with the RT must be in place at the scheme level. This can be one of the three options below (it can also be a combination of the three options):

- Option A: External scheme requires the participation of all farms in a recognised third-party verified sustainable agriculture or production scheme such as the FSA Bronze Level or higher, or a benchmarked equivalent scheme, or Stages 3 and above of SAI Platform's SDP Framework for the dairy industry, and undergo verification.
- Option B: There is a human rights, animal welfare (where relevant) and environment due diligence process covering the farms within a group of farms in scope or a stand-alone farm that reflects OECD guidelines. This should include at minimum:
  - Identification of key country, crop, farm type, and governance risks relevant to the group of farms in scope,
  - Assessment and monitoring of the salience of those risks based on severity and likelihood criteria,
  - Actions to support mitigation, prevention and correction of the impacts of risks.
- Option C: In a very low or low risk country (according to SAI Platform's Country Risk Categorisation – see Appendix 2). Existing contractual clause formally agreed with the farmers on human rights and environmental expectations (e.g., supplier Code of Conduct, supplier agreement, supplier contract and/or grant funding contract).

1.2 **Foundations:** Contextualisation of a scheme

The external scheme must have a system in place to assess and address the local context in which it is implemented, including the most significant environmental and production-related risks and opportunities. The system used to understand and adapt to the local context must inform the prioritisation of relevant regenerative agriculture outcomes, ensuring that the outcomes addressed by the scheme are appropriate and meaningful for the specific context in which they are implemented. This system may be the RT Context Analysis approach or a similar context assessment methodology.

The contextualisation system used to address and adapt to the local context must address all four RT environmental impact areas:

- Soil health - factors to consider: soil erosion, soil fertility loss, soil salinity, soil compaction, pesticide leaching, nutrient leaching
- Biodiversity above and below ground - factors to consider: soil compaction, crop diversity loss, pesticide leaching, nutrient leaching

- Water quality and quantity - factors to consider: groundwater depletion, surface water depletion, soil compaction, pesticide leaching, nutrient leaching
- Climate and GHG emissions - factors to consider: soil erosion, habitat loss, pesticide leaching, nutrient leaching, agricultural air pollution

The contextualisation system used to address and adapt to the local context must be informed by a minimum of two types of written evidence:

i. Engagement with farmers to understand their priorities and concerns.
ii. Farm-level data, such as soil and water samples, energy sources, and farm input.
iii. External expert sources of information on key material issues (e.g. global or national database).

Scoring – *Applicability: Cropping and livestock systems*
The Foundations (Human rights and environmental impact and contextualisation of the scheme) are core elements of regenerative agriculture schemes benchmarked against the RT framework. They are mandatory but not scored.

Foundations and Content Mandatory Requirements	Requirement Thresholds	Min %	Additional Notes
Foundations	*Full coverage*	*N/A*	*Not scored*

Table 3: RT benchmarking scoring for RT foundations

1.3 Scheme content: impact area

The scheme must cover all four RT environmental impact areas. It is possible for a scheme to address more impact areas not covered by the RT framework (e.g. farmer livelihoods, animal welfare). These are considered out of scope of the RT benchmarking process. Each RT impact area is worth 1 point for a total possible 4 points. Impact areas are evaluated as part of the overall quantitative evaluation process carried out by the benchmarking consultant. This aspect of the benchmarking process will confirm the scheme has sufficient equivalency across all of its outcomes, outcome indicators, and practice categories with regards to the RT impact areas.

Scoring - *Applicability: Cropping and livestock systems*
The scheme must address all four RT impact areas and can achieve a maximum of 4 points.

Foundations and Content Mandatory Requirements	Requirement Thresholds	Min %
RT impact areas	**4 out of 4 RT impact areas** i. Soil health ii. Water iii. Biodiversity iv. Climate	100%

Table 4: RT benchmarking scoring for RT impact areas

1.4 **Scheme content:** outcome and outcome indicator

The scheme must have outcome indicators that span across the eight outcomes (where applicable) and four impact areas of RT. The scheme's outcome indicators will be evaluated to ensure equivalence with RT outcome indicators. It is important to, note that not all outcome indicators need to be measured across farms implementing the scheme. These are seen as the menu of outcome indicators that farms can select and track progress against.

Inclusion of outcome indicators not covered by RT are allowed but must be reviewed and approved by SAI Platform using a documented process with an explanation for the variance (see Appendix 3).

Scoring - *Applicability: Cropping systems*

The scheme must address outcome indicators spanning across the different RT outcomes.

Foundations and Content Mandatory Requirements	Requirement Thresholds	Min %
RT outcome - Soil health and fertility	**3 out of 6 RT outcome indicators** i. Water infiltration ii. Soil organic carbon content or soil organic matter iii. Soil structure and biology iv. Soil cover v. Water holding capacity vi. Soil chemical composition	50%
RT outcome - Increased nutrient use efficiency	**1 out of 3 RT outcome indicators** i. N use efficiency ii. P use efficiency iii. K use efficiency	33%
RT outcome - Optimised crop protection	**1 out of 2 RT outcome indicators** i. Integrated pest management adoption levels ii. Environmental impact quotient	50%
RT outcome - Enhanced water resource stewardship	**1 out of 3 RT outcome indicators** i. Crop production water use ii. Water quality iii. Total water use by source	33%
RT outcome - Enhanced farmland ecological integrity	**1 out of 2 RT outcome indicators** i. Supported on-farm habitat and biodiversity ii. Landscape connectivity	50%
RT outcome - Increased cultivated crop and pasture diversity	**1 out of 1 RT outcome indicator** i. Cultivated crop species and pasture diversity	100%
RT outcome - Reduced greenhouse gas emissions	**1 out of 1 RT outcome indicator** i. CO_2 equivalent footprint	100%

Table 5: RT benchmarking scoring for RT outcome indicators applicable to schemes addressing cropping systems

Scoring - *Applicability: Livestock and mixed farming systems* The scheme must address outcome indicators spanning across the different RT outcomes.		
Foundations and Content Mandatory Requirements	**Requirement thresholds**	**Min %**
RT outcome - Soil health and fertility	**3 out of 6 RT outcome indicators** i. Water infiltration ii. Soil organic carbon content or soil organic matter iii. Soil structure and biology iv. Soil cover (applicable for grazed systems) v. Water holding capacity vi. Soil chemical composition	50%
RT outcome - Increased nutrient use efficiency	**1 out of 3 RT outcome indicators** i. N use efficiency ii. P use efficiency iii. K use efficiency	33%
RT outcome - Optimised crop protection	**1 out of 2 RT outcome indicators** i. Integrated pest management adoption levels ii. Environmental impact quotient	50%
RT outcome - Enhanced water resource stewardship	**1 out of 3 RT outcome indicators** i. Crop production water use ii. Water quality iii. Total water use by source	33%
RT outcome - Enhanced farmland ecological integrity	**1 out of 2 RT outcome indicators** i. Supported on-farm habitat and biodiversity ii. Landscape connectivity	50%
RT outcome - Increased cultivated crop and pasture diversity	**1 out of 1 RT outcome indicator** i. Cultivated crop species and pasture diversity	100%
RT outcome - Improved On-Farm Nutrient Cycling from Livestock Production	**1 out of 2 RT outcome indicators** i. Ammonia Emissions ii. N and P management from manure	50%
RT outcome - Reduced greenhouse gas emissions	**1 out of 2 RT outcome indicators** i. CO_2 equivalent footprint ii. Footprint from feed production	50%

Table 6: RT benchmarking scoring for RT outcome indicators applicable to schemes addressing livestock and mixed farming systems

The quantitative scoring result expressed as a percentage reflects how closely a scheme's content aligns with the RT framework based on the RT outcome indicator coverage. See Table 7 for an example mapping exercise.

RT outcome indicator	Scheme equivalent	Documentation
Soil organic carbon content	"Organic matter % increase"	Example: Scheme, Section 3.1 (page 12)

Table 7: Example of scheme to RT outcome indicator mapping

1.5 Scheme Content: Practice Category

The scheme must have practice categories that span across the RT practice categories. The scheme's practice categories will be evaluated to ensure equivalence with RT practice categories. Note, not all practice categories need to be measured across farms implementing the scheme. These are seen as the menu of practice categories that farms can select and implement, depending on their suitability to different geographical and farming system contexts where the scheme is applied.

The definitions, objectives and examples of on-farm actions for each RT practice category can be found in the RT Technical Components resource. It is possible that a scheme includes a specific action within a practice category but does not specifically refer to the practice category. This is permitted.

Scoring - *Applicability: Cropping systems*

The scheme must address practice categories spanning across the different RT practice categories.

Foundations and Content Mandatory Requirements	Requirement Thresholds	Min %
RT practice categories	**8 out of 13 RT practice categories** i. Tillage and cultivation management ii. Soil compaction management iii. Cover and catch cropping iv. Mulch and living mulch v. Diversified crop rotation vi. On-farm habitat protection and enhancement vii. Agroforestry and silvopasture viii. Hedgerows and green buffers ix. Riparian buffer zones x. Integrated nutrient management xi. Integrated pest management xii. Irrigation management xiii. Integrated grazing management	60%

Table 8: RT benchmarking scoring for RT practice categories applicable to schemes addressing cropping systems

Scoring - *Applicability: Livestock and mixed farming systems* The scheme must address practice categories spanning across the different RT practice categories. For livestock and mixed systems, there are additional practice categories that need to be addressed.		
Foundations and Content Mandatory Requirements	**Requirement thresholds**	**Min %**
RT practice categories	**8 out of 13 RT practice categories** i. Tillage and cultivation management ii. Soil compaction management iii. Cover and catch cropping iv. Mulch and living mulch v. Diversified crop rotation vi. On-farm habitat protection and enhancement vii. Agroforestry and silvopasture viii. Hedgerows and green buffers ix. Riparian buffer zones x. Integrated nutrient management xi. Integrated pest management xii. Irrigation management xiii. Integrated grazing management	60%
RT practice category (livestock specific)	**1 out of 3 RT practice categories** i. On-farm manure management ii. Livestock feed from sustainable sources iii. Herd/flock management	33%

Table 9: RT benchmarking scoring for RT practice categories applicable to schemes addressing livestock and mixed farming systems

The quantitative scoring result expressed as a percentage reflects how closely a scheme's content aligns with the RT framework based on the RT practice category coverage. See Table 10 for an example mapping exercise.

RT practice category	Scheme equivalent	Documentation
Tillage and cultivation management	"No till"	Example: Scheme, Section 4.1 (page 15)

Table 10: Example of scheme to RT practice category mapping

1.6 Outcome Quantification Approach and Continuous Improvement

The benchmarking consultant will conduct a qualitative evaluation of each scheme's continuous improvement and Outcome Quantification Approach requirements. This evaluation will assess whether the scheme has credible, documented, and consistently applied processes to define baselines, quantify and monitor progress against relevant outcome indicators, and requires an element of continues improvement as is part of the RT framework. This requirement is unscored but mandatory: it does not contribute to the overall benchmarking score, but it must be met for a scheme to be considered aligned with the RT framework.

Outcome Quantification Approach

The Outcome Quantification Approach (OQA) is made up of the indicators, metrics, methodologies, and tools needed to collect, check and calculate data. The scheme must have an RT-compatible OQA to set baselines and monitor progress. Baselines and progress should be quantified and monitored.

The benchmarking consultant will support the process of mapping the scheme's OQA to the RT outcomes.

Continuous Improvement

Continuous improvement approach or system should be in place to stipulate a roadmap and monitor progress across outcomes, outcome indicators, and practices, and include a regular review of systems/plans in response to lessons learned. Elements to include in the continuous improvement approach should be similar to the requirements in the RT framework. Continuous improvement looks at monitoring performance on two levels, against the outcome targets and practice milestones:

- Quantifying current performance against the original outcome baseline, using the outcome indicators and defining the specific metrics to measure and quantify progress.
- Demonstrating improvement implementing practices and associated activities.

Scoring – *Applicability: Cropping and livestock systems*
Outcome quantification and continuous improvement are core elements of regenerative agriculture schemes benchmarked against the RT framework. They are mandatory but not scored.

Foundations and Content Mandatory Requirements	Requirement Thresholds	Min %	Additional Notes
Outcome quantification approach and continuous improvement	*Full coverage*	*N/A*	*Not scored*

Table 11: RT benchmarking scoring for RT outcome quantification and continuous improvement

1.7 Performance levels

To assess the performance level of a scheme in comparison to the RT framework, the benchmarking consultant will evaluate whether:

a) The scheme has defined performance levels or not,
b) Regardless of whether the scheme has performance levels, what the minimum requirement of the scheme is regarding the number of outcome indicators and practice categories that must be monitored and/or implemented on farm for each farm in scope of implementing the scheme (Table 12).

	RT Advancing	**RT Leading**
Outcome and outcome indicator	2 outcomes and their corresponding indicators	4 outcomes and their corresponding indicators
Practice category	2 practice categories	4 practice categories

Table 12: RT Performance level requirements

This evaluation is not scored; however, the result will be shown on the RT benchmarking report.

Scoring – *Applicability: Cropping and livestock systems*
The Performance level will be included in the RT Benchmarking Report. They are mandatory but not scored

Foundations and Content Mandatory Requirements	**Requirement Thresholds**	**Min %**	**Additional Notes**
Performance level		*N/A*	*Not scored*

Table 13: RT benchmarking scoring for RT Performance levels

2. Governance requirements

The benchmarking consultant will evaluate the mandatory and monitored governance requirements.

2.1Governance mandatory requirements

A. Scheme management

- Publicly stated sustainability-orientated goals or objectives.
- A documented governance or management structure.
- The scheme is able to declare income sources or a funding model.

B. Standard setting

- Does the scheme have a public-facing document, with the following elements:
  - Clear description of the scheme's scope and objectives, including any relevant background on how the scheme was developed and how it's governed,
  - Outcome and practices included in the scheme,
  - Continuous improvement model.
- A revision frequency not exceeding 5 years.

2.2Governance monitored requirements

A. Standard setting

- Public-consultation process that records and responds to input.

Scoring – *Applicability: Cropping and livestock systems*
The governance of a scheme must be assessed against the mandatory and monitored items listed in the RT Benchmarking Template. They are mandatory but not scored.

Foundations and Content Mandatory Requirements	Requirement Thresholds	Min %	Additional Notes
Governance	*Confirm Mandatory vs. Monitored items*	*N/A*	*Not scored*

Table 14: RT benchmarking scoring for RT governance mandatory and monitored items

3. Assurance requirements

The benchmarking consultant will evaluate the mandatory and monitored assurance requirements.

3.1 Assurance mandatory requirements

- Documented assurance methodology for farm performance that meets RT assurance minimum requirements:
  - Third party assurance of management of regenerative farming requirements, including all the elements listed under 'content mandatory requirements'.
  - Third party auditing of on-farm implementation of regenerative practices.
  - Farm self-assessment and verification sample sizes in a given farm group are met or exceeded over a 3-year period.
- Documented methodology for how compliance with the standard is determined (e.g. scoring methodology).
- Documented minimum qualifications and competencies for auditors.
- Documented means to deliver auditor training to ensure consistency and accuracy.
- Defined duration for the validity of claims.
- Documented process to address any non-compliance or revoke status of scheme operators.
- Traceability:
  - Where volume claims are supported, the scheme requires at minimum a mass-balance Volume Accounting System (VAS) as covered by the RT framework assurance system.
  - There are written definitions and procedures for managing and verifying the VAS.

3.2 Assurance monitored requirements

- Documented transparent complaints or appeals process.
- Availability of an open register of audited entities.
- There is an oversight mechanism to review the performance of Verification Bodies or auditors.

Scoring – *Applicability: Cropping and livestock systems*
The assurance system of a scheme must be assessed against the mandatory and monitored items listed in the RT Benchmarking Template. They are mandatory but not scored.

Foundations and Content Mandatory Requirements	Requirement Thresholds	Min %	Additional Notes
Assurance	*Confirm Mandatory vs. Monitored items*	*N/A*	*Not scored*

Table 15: RT benchmarking scoring for RT assurance mandatory and monitored items

Appendix 2 – SAI Platform country risk classification

This lists the current SAI Platform country risk classification results based on the September 2024 update.

www.countryrisk.io

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Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High	Not assessed due to poor data
Åland Islands	Chile	Antigua and Barbuda	Albania	Afghanistan	American Samoa
Australia	Costa Rica	Bahamas	Argentina	Algeria	Andorra
Austria	Czechia	Barbados	Armenia	Angola	Anguilla
Belgium	Hong Kong	Bhutan	Azerbaijan	Bangladesh	Aruba
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	Israel	Botswana	Bahrain	Belarus	Bermuda
Bouvet Island	Italy	Brunei Darussalam	Belize	Benin	Cayman Islands
British Indian Ocean Territory	Korea, Republic of	Bulgaria	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Cook Islands
Canada	Latvia	Cabo Verde	Brazil	Burkina Faso	Curaçao
Christmas Island	Lithuania	Croatia	China	Burundi	French Guiana
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Malta	Cyprus	Colombia	Cambodia	Gibraltar
Denmark	Northern Mariana Islands	Dominica	Cuba	Cameroon	Greenland
Estonia	Palau	Fiji	Dominican Republic	Central African Republic	Guam
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	Poland	Georgia	Ecuador	Chad	Guernsey
Faroe Islands	Portugal	Greece	Ghana	Comoros	Holy See
Finland	Seychelles	Grenada	Guyana	Congo	Isle of Man
France	Singapore	Hungary	India	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Jersey
French Polynesia	Slovakia	Jamaica	Indonesia	Côte d'Ivoire	Kosovo
French Southern Territories	Slovenia	Kiribati	Jordan	Djibouti	Macao
Germany	Spain	Malaysia	Kazakhstan	Egypt	Martinique
Guadeloupe	Taiwan, Province of China	Mauritius	Kuwait	El Salvador	Monaco
Heard Island and McDonald Islands	United States of America	Namibia	Maldives	Equatorial Guinea	Montserrat
Iceland	United States Minor Outlying Islands	Qatar	Marshall Islands	Eritrea	Réunion
Ireland	Uruguay	Romania	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Eswatini	Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
Japan		Saint Kitts and Nevis	Moldova, Republic of	Ethiopia	Turks and Caicos Islands
Liechtenstein		Saint Lucia	Montenegro	Gabon	Virgin Islands (British)
Luxembourg		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Morocco	Gambia	Virgin Islands (U.S.)

Mayotte		Samoa	Nauru	Guatemala	Western Sahara
Netherlands		United Arab Emirates	North Macedonia	Guinea	
New Caledonia			Oman	Guinea-Bissau	
New Zealand			Palestine, State of	Haiti	
Niue			Panama	Honduras	
Norfolk Island			Peru	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	
Norway			Philippines	Iraq	
Pitcairn			Puerto Rico	Kenya	
Saint Barthélemy			Rwanda	Korea (Democratic People's Republic of)	
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha			Sao Tome and Principe	Kyrgyzstan	
Saint Martin (French part)			Saudi Arabia	Lao People's Democratic Republic	
Saint Pierre and Miquelon			Senegal	Lebanon	
San Marino			Serbia	Lesotho	
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands			South Africa	Liberia	
Svalbard and Jan Mayen			Sri Lanka	Libya	
Sweden			Suriname	Madagascar	
Switzerland			Thailand	Malawi	
Tokelau			Timor-Leste	Mali	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland			Trinidad and Tobago	Mauritania	
Wallis and Futuna			Tunisia	Mexico	
			Tuvalu	Mongolia	
			Vanuatu	Mozambique	
				Myanmar	
				Nepal	
				Nicaragua	
				Niger	
				Nigeria	
				Pakistan	
				Papua New Guinea	
				Paraguay	
				Russian Federation	
				Sierra Leone	
				Solomon Islands	
				Somalia	
				South Sudan	
				Sudan	
				Syrian Arab Republic	
				Tajikistan	
				Tanzania, United Republic of	
				Togo	
				Tonga	
				Turkey	
				Turkmenistan	

				Uganda	
				Ukraine	
				Uzbekistan	
				Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	
				Viet Nam	
				Yemen	
				Zambia	
				Zimbabwe	

Risk categories: very low, low, medium, high very high

Risk score: 0 - 100 where higher values indicate higher risk

Data quality categories: very good, good, medium, poor, very poor

* The data quality metric for jurisdictions that are related to a different jurisdiction (e.g. Aland Island is related to Finland) refers to the jurisdiction itself and not to the related jurisdiction.

Disclaimer

The Country Risk Index is based on a transparent methodology for measuring a country's risk of money laundering activities. It takes a broad country macro view. The risks associated with a particular project or counterpart can deviate from the overall country view. The index does not measure the risk attached to specific legal entities or individuals. In addition, regulatory changes can take place any time and, given the reporting lags, might not be covered in the underlying indicators of the Country Risk Index.

Appendix 3 – Regenerating Together Standard Operating Procedure for Approving Non-Regenerating Together Outcome Indicators

SAI Platform has developed a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the approval of outcome indicators that are not already included in the Regenerating Together (RT) framework. External schemes may propose additional outcome indicators; however, these indicators must be reviewed and approved by SAI Platform through the documented SOP. The request must include a clear justification for the proposed variance from the RT Framework.

The external scheme must complete the SOP Outcome Indicator Approval Checklist and submit the completed checklist to SAI Platform at regenag@saiplatform.org for review. SAI Platform will review the information provided and make a determination within 20 business days.

Once approved, the external scheme may share the approved outcome indicator and supporting results with the Benchmarking Consultant. The approved outcome indicator may then be included in the Benchmarking Template.

SOP Outcome Indicator Approval Checklist: LINK



Regenerating Together Programme

BY SAI PLATFORM

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saiplatform.org/regenerative-agriculture-programme/