MRV systems overview

Landscape Enterprise Networks (LENs) brings organisations together to co-fund and support farmers to adopt regenerative farming practices and drive landscape resilience. We are currently active in seven regions - East of England, Yorkshire, Scotland, Wales, Western Hungary, Northern Italy and Western Poland - with more in development.

With high retention rates, farmers appreciate the flexible, farmer-centric approach and meaningful financial support of LENs. By cushioning the financial risks of transitioning to regenerative farming, LENs creates space for innovation and sharing knowledge.

Our unique Measurement, Reporting and Verification approach

LENs crowds in organisations that hold material dependencies on the landscape or compliance regulations - whether that's tied to crops supplying food manufacturing, reducing costs of water treatment, or managing physical risks (e.g. floods) to communities or key infrastructure.

This is why, from the outset, our MRV system was designed to go beyond single-issue metrics, aligning with science-based standards to report both ecological and socio-economic impacts. We report on soil health, water, biodiversity, climate mitigation and farmer's economic resilience and wellbeing. 2025 marks our **third year** of implementing our MRV approach.

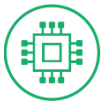
We believe carbon credits or certificates are not fit for purpose, costly to administer and force farms to relinquish their assets. Farmer compensation levels in crediting programmes are not often commercially attractive enough, nor do they genuinely support the transition towards regenerative farming and resilience building. Instead, we report farm sustainability data directly to farmers and aggregated anonymised versions to funders.

Gold standard. We pride ourselves on robust MRV systems, with external data assurance and alignment with GHG Protocol LSRG and SBTi FLAG. Our MRV approach follows the latest guidance, as we benefit from advisory support from leading sustainability and carbon accounting specialists 3Keel.

Cost-effective and scalable. MRV can be cost prohibitive. Our data collection methods are accessible to all regions and farming systems, we re-use input data for multiple metrics to reduce redundancy, and we renegotiate third party services every year. By pooling funding and providing predictable, multi-year support, LENs reduces administrative burden for all parties. Farmers no longer need to endure multiple MRV audits to satisfy requirements of multiple offtakers. This means MRV is more affordable as costs are shared by funders across the rotation.

Good data governance. To uphold the highest standards in farm data governance, we have signed up to the Farm Data Principles certification scheme, whereby data is not accessed or stored without explicit opt-in permission, we share data where appropriate, we keep data safe and we are clear about the value and benefit of data sharing (as in our data privacy and agreements with farmers and funders).

Traceability. We report outcomes at the same scale as supply chain traceability. For scope 3, this means reporting at supply shed level consistent with available chain-of-custody information, with safeguards to avoid overclaiming.



Handles complexity. Our data systems are designed to track actions and funding down to field level. This means we can report in multiple ways depending on requirements, whether funders are within or beyond value chain mitigation. Our impact reports highlight the intricate relationship between soil health, water resilience, carbon sequestration and biodiversity, and why they matter both for farm business resilience but also for our food systems and our health. LENs was designed to be a holistic approach to regenerating landscapes.

Results Framework and KPIs

Through its Resilience Pathway framework, LENs incentivises gradual adoption of combined practices that deliver climate mitigation and adaptation, water outcomes and biodiversity, which together form the asset base of farming and food systems. It rewards farmers at the start of the transition and those that maintain these practices.

We measure the success of LENs against a set of key impact areas and outcomes derived from and aligned with credible benchmarking frameworks[1] and through a consultation process with our key stakeholders. We refine our results framework every year to incorporate improvements, feedback from farmers, technology developments and policy changes.

Alignment with external standards

Our MRV approach meets the GHG Protocol rules for quantifying and allocating carbon outcomes such as principles (see below), coverage of emission sources, inventory accounting, carbon removals reporting and mechanism to ensure ongoing storage monitoring, and soil organic carbon sampling.

We align with the GHG Protocol principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency, accuracy and conservativeness. These are operationalised as follows:

Relevance. We adapt our MRV methods and systems to the farming systems and LENs region maturity and number of farms involved.

Completeness. Our MRV approach consists of annual local surveyor half-day visits to each farm, with no additional requirements from farmers. The types of questionnaires used are adapted to their level of engagement in LENs. No two farms are the same. We don't extrapolate farm data to generate average farm profiles.

Consistency. We adopt the same methodologies and tools across all LENs farms. We train MRV providers in our data measurement tools and are steadily introducing data systems to reduce errors and simplify data collection burden.

[1] These external frameworks are widely recognised and adopted by the wider food and apparel industry players such as SAI Platform, OP2B and Regen10, Global Farm metrics.

Transparency. We are clear about the data we collect and how it is used, how we aggregate data and what value it generates to various parties. This transparency is reflected in our engagement with farmers and funding entities, in our written materials, agreements and data privacy policy.

Accuracy and conservativeness. We report data based on measured impact, not projected, to evaluate the effectiveness of actions *after* implementation. Where modelling is required, we tend to use conservative estimates and methods and prefer to rely on our historical verified data. Our MRV systems have been developed with expertise from 3Keel, a sustainability consultancy specialised in carbon and nature accounting. From 2025, our data will be audited by a third-party verification body.

The Resilience Pathway meets the **SAI Platform Regenerating Together Framework** (RTF) outcome and monitoring requirements, the WBCSD and **Global Farm Metric 2.0**, demonstrating alignment with sector best-practice, and making it easier to benchmark LENs against other initiatives.

Regenerating Together Programme
BY SAI PLATFORM

Outcome measurement

LENs practices are designed to drive biophysical change at farm level that, collectively, delivers landscape transformation.

Ex-post reporting

To align with LSRG, LENs reports outcomes based on ex post assessment. We evaluate the effectiveness of actions *after* implementation using measured or modelled outcomes to date, rather than projected ex-ante outcomes

Year-on-year change

MRV providers visit farms annually. Outcomes are calculated as year-on-year differential between previous reporting year and current year

Whole-farm scope

LENs is designed around whole-farm transition. Data is collected for each crop in the rotation so that results are representative of the entire system

Attribution and additionality

LENs reports incremental change in greenhouse gas footprints, carbon sequestration rates, biodiversity and water indicators, at whole farm level. These reflect LENs-funded practices *and* other measures implemented by farmers, including public schemes. This makes the data more useful for farm management. For funders, we indicate results attributable to LENs alone or to a combination of funding sources

Measurement tools

The suite of tools includes soil organic carbon sampling using statistically significant sampling methods, RothC type SOC model, Cool Farm Tool (GHG, biodiversity and water modules), Woodland carbon code, Label Bas Carbon, and our customised digital farm questionnaire

Removals permanence

We have monitoring systems in place to ensure carbon remains stored; we detect and report losses when they occur. To support the reporting of reversals, we have established a 20% buffer pool managed by LENs, re-evaluated annually

Quality assurance and data processing

Quality assurance and data processing. The MRV providers involved in collecting LENs are responsible for the first round of quality assurance and are required to check the data they have collected for completeness and accuracy. The central MRV team then undertakes data processing steps to produce the MRV reports for regions, funders, and farmers following key principles of anonymity of farmers, maintaining internal visibility back to raw data to minimise errors.

External audit. A third-party specialist carbon management company is providing limited verification of the GHG emissions against ISO 14064-3 and an independent opinion on the application of the LENs allocation methodology.

ISO 14064

Allocation and claims

LENs enables funders to evidence environmental outcomes from investments in regenerative practices. These outcomes can be used to demonstrate progress against climate and nature targets, including corporate scope 3 commitments, or to support contribution claims beyond the value chain.

A core principle is that outcomes are shared fairly. Farmers retain the right to report improvements on their land, while funders gain credible claims that reflect the impacts of their funding. LENs is not a crediting scheme: outcomes are reported through inventory or contribution accounting approaches and cannot be converted into tradable credits. This distinction protects both farmer rights and funder claims, avoiding the risk of offsetting or double counting.

Regarding carbon, our approach aligns with traceability and spatial boundary requirements in the LSRG whilst maximising claimable outcomes for funding partners. It follows best guidance developed by 3Keel (Addressing agricultural scope 3 emissions: Best-practice principles for Within Value Chain Mitigation) ensuring no over claiming occurs.

- For vertically integrated supply chains, all parties can co-claim outcomes, to the extent that claims are relative to physical sourcing volumes.
- For funders sourcing the same crop from the same sourcing region, but from different supply chains, outcomes are split between funders based on percentage funding, representing the fairest allocation of outcomes and reducing free riding.
- For beyond value chain funders such as water companies, banks and local authorities receive claimable outcomes as contributions to climate action.

Stacking with other schemes

We want to encourage broad uptake of good practices to drive landscape-scale change by allowing farmers to combine LENs with other schemes (“stacking”), but we must also ensure additional impact of LENs funding, avoid double counting, and minimise administrative burden on farmers.

As a result, farmers may participate in LENs alongside government-funded public schemes, but not in private schemes on productive land. This rule ensures that outcomes remain clearly attributable to LENs and avoids any risk of overlap, conflicting methodologies, or double counting. An exception applies where farmers participate in private schemes on non-productive land, such as habitat banking for Biodiversity Net Gain credits. These areas are physically separate from LENs productive land, are not included in LENs MRV, and therefore present a minimal risk of double counting.

For further information, please contact MRV@3keel.com