Regen10

Guidance for Applying the Regen10 Outcomes Framework

DEFINE | MAP | COORDINATE

1. Define

Defining regenerative outcomes for your work

2. Map

Mapping regenerative outcomes for your work

3. Coordinate

Coordinating action around shared outcomes



Introduction

Why this guidance exists

Many actors are working to support regenerative transitions, often in different ways and at different stages. A business may be developing a sourcing strategy, a policymaker designing a support scheme, an NGO planning a program, a farmers' organization articulating collective priorities, or a farmer reflecting on the direction of their farm. In each case, the Regen10 Outcomes Framework can provide a common reference for the question:

Which regenerative outcomes should my work contribute to, and how does my work relate to the wider outcomes and conditions that regeneration depends on?

Answering this involves more than identifying the outcomes you hope to contribute to. It starts with understanding the ecological, social, economic, governance and cultural context in which your work takes place. Regenerative outcomes will look different depending on the landscape, production system and actors involved. This helps to recognize where you can make the greatest contribution, where trade-offs may arise, and where other actors have an important role to play.

The Regen10 Outcomes Framework provides the outcomes that can act as a shared reference. This guidance explains how to apply the Framework to identify and define the regenerative outcomes your work seeks to contribute to, understand how those outcomes connect to and depend on the wider system, and articulate them clearly enough to inform subsequent decisions and action.

It does not explain how to design a policy, program or farm plan. Those decisions come next, and will depend on the actor and context.

This guidance will help you to:

- understand the structure and purpose of the Regen10 Outcomes Framework
- understand the ecological, social, economic, governance and cultural context in which your work takes place
- identify the regenerative outcomes your work intends to support
- understand how your work complements and contributes to shared regenerative outcomes alongside other actors
- recognize where your work may also influence other outcomes, positively or negatively
- consider both your sphere of influence and your responsibilities across the wider system
- articulate your priorities transparently, including the rationale behind them
- begin thinking about what evidence would be needed to credibly demonstrate progress towards those outcomes over time.

Who is this guidance for?

Anyone using the Framework to define regenerative outcomes for their own work should find this guidance relevant. In most cases, this guidance is intended to be used early in the design or planning process, or when reviewing and refining the outcomes of existing work, helping actors establish an understanding of the regenerative outcomes they are seeking to achieve before revising or deciding on the actions, practices, policies, investments or partnerships needed to deliver them.

Examples include:

If you are a...	This guidance helps you...
Farmer	Define the regenerative outcomes your farm aims to contribute to, grounded in its ecological and economic context, and distinguish what you can influence directly at farm level from what depends on enabling conditions across the wider system.
Farmer organization	Define collective regenerative outcomes based on members' priorities, articulating farmers' collective voice and providing a basis for the organization's services, programs, advocacy and engagement with public, market and other agrifood-system actors.
Landscape partnership	Define the regenerative outcomes that your partnership, as a collective initiative, intends to prioritize and work towards.
Business	Define the regenerative outcomes that sourcing strategies, supplier programs or corporate commitments aim to support, and be clear about the scope of your contribution to them.
NGO	Define the regenerative outcomes that programs or interventions seek to achieve (for example, farmer support programs such as One Acre Fund).
Policy maker	Define the regenerative outcomes that policies, incentives and support mechanisms intend to deliver.
Financier	Define the regenerative outcomes that investment strategies or funding programs are designed to enable.
Public sector (e.g. extension services, technical agencies, county or local government)	Define the regenerative outcomes that public programs, public budgets, extension services and implementation efforts intend to deliver.

How to use this guidance

This guidance follows six steps. Each step builds on the previous one, helping you move from understanding the Framework to clearly articulating the regenerative outcomes your work intends to support.

At the end of each step you should have a clear output that forms the basis for the next stage. Together, these steps help you move from understanding the full range of regenerative outcomes to identifying those that are most relevant to your specific context, role and sphere of influence.

The depth of analysis at each step should be proportionate to your needs. Some applications may be relatively light-touch, while higher-risk or larger-scale programs, policies or investments may require more formal evidence and consultation. A template accompanies this guidance. You can use it as a worksheet to record your answers as you go. It is optional, and you can use any format that suits you.

Step	Outcome
1. Understand the Framework	An understanding of the Framework architecture and the outcomes that are relevant to your work.
2. Understand your context	An understanding of the ecological, social, economic, governance and cultural context relevant to your work.
3. Define your sphere of influence and responsibilities	An understanding of how your work contributes to regenerative outcomes, including where influence is direct, indirect or shared with others, and where responsibility for enabling conditions sits elsewhere in the system.
4. Prioritize outcomes	A prioritized, well-reasoned set of outcomes, with nothing important dropped from view.
5. Consider interconnections	Clarity on how your priority outcomes interact with other outcomes and where trade-offs sit.
6. Articulate your outcomes	A clear plan of the regenerative outcomes your work supports, or aims to support, integrated into what guides your work (e.g. sourcing strategy, farm plan).

Step 1 · Understand the Outcomes Framework

Why this step matters

Before considering which outcomes your work intends to support, it is important to understand the structure of the Regen10 Outcomes Framework.

The Framework provides a holistic description of the ecological, social, economic and governance outcomes that regenerative agrifood systems seek to achieve.

Understanding the Framework's structure helps ensure that later decisions are made with a full appreciation of the breadth and interconnected nature of regeneration, including the dependence of agrifood systems on functioning ecosystems and the links between farm-level decisions and wider landscape processes.

What you'll do

This step is about becoming familiar with the Regen10 Outcomes Framework and considering what it means for your work. You do not need to study every outcome in detail at this stage. The aim is to understand the Framework's overall logic, so that you can use it to think systematically about the outcomes your work may contribute to.

- **Read the About the Framework page** to understand its outcome-based approach: it describes what regeneration should achieve rather than prescribing the practices used to achieve it, since practices vary by context while outcomes provide a shared reference point.
- **Explore the interactive Framework**, paying attention to the distinction between farm-level and landscape-level outcomes and how they relate to each other – for example, through water flows, habitat connectivity, land-use planning, access to finance and local markets or subnational policy.
- **Continue exploring** – or use the full Framework PDF if you prefer a downloadable version – to get a sense of the twelve dimensions and the outcomes within them.
- **Which outcomes** are already central to how you think about your work, and which receive less attention today? Are there any that surprise you?

What you'll take away

By the end of this step, you should have an initial, Framework-grounded understanding of the outcomes most relevant to your work, to be refined in the steps that follow.

In practice

This In practice box follows how a farmer organization might go through these steps. The example boxes elsewhere show what other actors might encounter going through these steps.

A farmer organization reads the Framework with its board and lists the outcomes its members raise most: soil health, water availability, farm income and access to finance. It notices that landscape outcomes such as secure tenure and fair contracts also matter to members, but sit outside what its own services can change.

Step 2 · Understand your context

Why this step matters

The same activity can affect outcomes differently depending on the context in which it takes place. Establishing this context early ensures that the outcomes you identify in later steps are grounded in your specific situation, rather than dictated by the framework alone.

What you'll do

This step is about building a picture of the context your work operates in, across four dimensions: ecological, social, governance and economic. These are a way to think about context, not the Framework's own categories.

- **Identify the ecological, social, governance and economic context factors relevant to your work** (see table)
- **You do not need to complete a formal context assessment** – the aim is to note what is relevant, so that later steps can build on a realistic picture of your situation. The depth of context analysis depends on the scale you work at, the decision your outcomes will inform, and the information you already have. For example, if you are a farmer, the context reflection may be lightweight, but a public program developing a policy may require formal evidence and context analysis.
- **Consider how each of these contextual factors that you have identified relates back to the Framework** – which outcomes it may affect, enable or constrain achieving.

Ecological and production system factors	Social and cultural factors	Governance factors	Economic conditions
For example: • Landscape type • Farming systems • Climatic conditions • Ecosystem condition and function • Habitat connectivity • Key pressures affecting soil, water, species and habitats	**For example:** • Who lives and works in the system • Who holds rights to land and resources • Who makes and influences decisions • How benefits and burdens are distributed • Gender and social inclusion • Relevant cultural values and knowledge systems	**For example:** • Land tenure and rights, formal and customary governance arrangements • Institutional mandates and capacity • Participation and accountability mechanisms • Relevant policy or regulatory conditions	**For example:** • Farm economic viability and fair returns • Transition and ongoing costs • Access to finance, insurance and markets • Subsidies, prices and other policy or market signals that enable or constrain regenerative outcomes • How costs, risks and value are distributed

For example...

Two extension officers plan support for farmers. One works in a drought-prone district and notes declining soil moisture, limited access to irrigation and high input costs. For that officer, healthy soils, efficient water use within local limits, and profitable, economically resilient farms may matter most. The other works in a district where most farmers rent their land on short leases. She notes that tenants hesitate to invest in anything that pays back slowly. For that officer, farmers being the primary decision-makers for their land, decisions guided by long-term planning, and secure tenure may matter most. The two officers do the same job, but their contexts point them to different outcomes.

What you'll take away

By the end of this step, you should have a clear picture of the context in which your work operates, including how these context factors may influence regenerative outcomes.

In practice

The organization may identify rising input costs as affecting members' incomes, drought risk as affecting water and resilience, and limited access to affordable finance as constraining their ability to invest in change. It may also note that smallholders and larger farms face different pressures.

Step 3 · Sphere of influence and responsibilities

Why this step matters

Every actor has a sphere of influence: the decisions and actions through which they can contribute to regenerative outcomes. Regenerative outcomes often depend on the combined actions of multiple actors and are rarely achieved by one actor alone.

Understanding what you control directly, what you can influence or contribute to and what depends on others helps you set realistic expectations for what your work can deliver.

What you'll do

This step is about returning to the outcomes set out in the Regen10 Outcomes Framework and identifying which ones your work can influence directly, which are shared with others, and where responsibility sits elsewhere.

- **Identify which outcomes your work can influence directly**, through your own decisions and actions, using the Framework's outcomes as your checklist, rather than starting from a blank page
- **Identify which outcomes lie outside your direct control**. For example, policy, finance, market structures, infrastructure or ecological conditions may be beyond your reach.
- **Identify who can influence or hold responsibility for these enabling conditions**, recognizing that roles and responsibilities may be shared or overlapping.
- **Note where your work interacts with, depends on or could be strengthened by others** working towards the same outcomes. Where would collaboration be necessary to achieve an outcome that no actor can deliver alone?

For example...

A landscape partnership might recognize that water quality is essential to its goals. It may see that its members each influence a different part of it: farmers affect run-off, the water utility controls treatment and supply, and the local authority shapes land use. No single member can improve water quality alone, so the partnership notes who holds each part and where it needs others to act.

What you'll take away

By the end of this step, you should have a clear picture of which outcomes sit within your direct influence, which are shared, and where responsibility lies elsewhere in the system.

In practice

The organization may be able to directly influence the advice, training and peer learning it offers, and the positions it takes in policy discussions. Changes to farm practice depend on each member's decisions, and affordable finance and fair contracts depend on banks, buyers and government.

Step 4 · Prioritize outcomes

Why this step matters

The Framework covers a wide range of outcomes. Approaching regeneration holistically often brings co-benefits, but it may not be feasible for every actor to work towards all outcomes with the same intensity.

Prioritizing helps you focus effort where your work can make the most difference, while keeping sight of the full picture so that other outcomes are not inadvertently neglected or undermined.

What you'll do

This step is about narrowing the outcomes you have identified so far into a focused set your work will prioritize, with a clear rationale you could explain to someone outside your organization.

- **Review the outcomes** identified in previous steps. In light of your context, sphere of influence and responsibilities, what is your realistic, focused set of outcomes?
- **Record the rationale** for your priorities, including why some outcomes might be being given less emphasis for now. An outcome should not be deprioritized solely because it is difficult to influence or measure.
- **For outcomes** you have not prioritized, **consider whether your work could negatively affect them or whether achieving your priorities depends on them**. If your work could cause negative impacts, identify what you can do to avoid or reduce those impacts, even if the outcome is not one of your main priorities.
- **Check that your priorities, taken as a whole, feel proportionate and achievable** given your context and influence, and that nothing **significant has dropped out of view** in the process.

For example...

A government agency designing a support scheme might prioritize soil health and farm profitability, because its payments can directly influence both. It keeps other outcomes in view, such as water quality and fair access for smallholders, and tracks them as the scheme runs, so they are not undermined.

What you'll take away

By the end of this step, you should have a set of priority outcomes for your work, together with a clear rationale for why they were chosen.

In practice

The organization may prioritize soil health and farm income, because members raise them most and its advisory services can address them, while keeping tenure and contract fairness in view as issues for advocacy.

Step 5 · Consider interconnections

Why this step matters

Outcomes rarely exist in isolation. Progress on one outcome can reinforce another, or create trade-offs that need to be managed.

Considering these interconnections helps you avoid unintended consequences and supports a more holistic approach to regeneration.

What you'll do

This step is about considering how your priority outcomes interact with each other, so you can identify reinforcing relationships and manage trade-offs before they become problems later on.

- **Identify where your priority outcomes reinforce or depend on one another** including any ecological or institutional enabling conditions that could advance several outcomes at once
- **Identify potential trade-offs**, including where progress on one outcome could come at the expense of another. Naming a trade-off is not the same as resolving it – the aim is to identify it clearly and determine whether it needs further consideration before decisions are taken
- **Consider whether some outcomes need to be addressed before others become achievable**. Flag any outcomes that need urgent attention because delay could lead to irreversible impacts.
- **Note any trade-offs or dependencies that fall outside your sphere of influence** and may need to be addressed through coordination or partnership with other actors.
- **Consider who bears the costs and risks of any trade-offs identified**, who receives the resulting benefits or value, and how these are distributed across the actors involved. Make a plan for how you will monitor for unintended consequences as your work progresses.

For example...

A financier funding a portfolio of regenerative transitions might see a company deliver strong results on soil health, only to find that the same practices increased short-term labor demands in a way that strained the workforce – an unintended consequence that wasn't visible when the investment was first assessed.

What you'll take away

By the end of this step, you should have an understanding of the key interconnections, trade-offs and dependencies between your priority outcomes.

In practice

The organization sees that building soil health should reduce members' fertilizer costs over time, so its two priorities reinforce each other. It also sees a possible trade-off: changing practices can lower yields in the first years, and members often carry that cost. It notes that smallholders with little access to finance are least able to absorb it.

Step 6 · Articulate your outcomes

Why this step matters

Being clear and transparent about the regenerative outcomes your work is intended to support – and honest about the boundaries of that contribution – helps build trust with partners, investors, funders and other stakeholders.

It also provides a foundation for tracking progress over time, particularly once it's embedded in the strategies and reporting you already produce, rather than sitting as a one-off statement.

What you'll do

This step is about putting what you have worked through into a clear, realistic plan outlining the regenerative outcomes your work is intended to support – one you could share with partners, investors, funders or your own team.

- **Write a clear plan** outlining the regenerative outcomes your work is intended to support, drawing on the priorities and context established in the previous steps, and make clear the relevant scale. If you already have that plan, then revisit it in light of this exercise.
- **Be explicit about the scope of your contribution** – which outcomes you can directly influence, and which you are contributing to alongside others. Avoid overstating your role in outcomes that depend heavily on others, or making claims that go beyond what available evidence can support.
- **Consider how this plan could be communicated to different audiences** – for example, partners, funders or communities – who may not share your internal context or assumptions.
- **Integrate this plan** into what already guides your work – for example, a farm plan, a sustainability report, a sourcing strategy, or a public commitment – rather than leaving it as a standalone document that risks going unused.
- **Check that the plan is specific enough** that future evidence could show whether progress is occurring, and think about how you'll revisit and update it as your work, or your context, evolves.

For example...

A company works with farmers' organizations and cooperatives to define fair and stable contract terms and agree on how to share transition costs and risks equitably. The company's plan for regenerative outcomes then guides its purchasing decisions and the support it agrees to provide to farmers.

What you'll take away

By the end of this step, you should have a clear, transparent plan outlining the regenerative outcomes your work aims to support, and the scope of your contribution to them.

In practice

The organization may use this work to inform its plans and targets, setting out the outcomes it aims to support, how it can contribute and where action by lenders, buyers and other landscape actors is needed. This can become a support to the negotiation strategy with key actors.

Where to go from here

This guidance concludes once you have identified and articulated the regenerative outcomes your work is intended to pursue. But your work isn't done once you've followed this guidance. Your next step will be deciding how to practically pursue the outcomes that you've identified for your organization. That process will look different depending on who you are and where you operate. Remember that this is just one stage in a wider process. As your work and context evolve, you can revisit this exercise.

- Need help to understand how an existing tool or program relates to the Framework? Take a look at our guidance 'Mapping coverage of your work'.
- If you need to coordinate multiple actors around shared outcomes, read our guidance for 'Coordinating action around shared outcomes'
- We invite anyone who uses this guidance to share what you learn with Regen10, including your feedback and input, so that the process supports mutual learning.

This guidance package will keep developing as the Framework is applied. Regen10's 360 place-based engagements are multistakeholder processes, currently in Brazil and Kenya, where local partners use the Framework to identify shared priorities for a landscape. Learning from these, and from other initiatives using the Framework, will shape future updates.

To provide feedback on the Outcomes Framework and/or these guidance materials, please use this feedback form. To work with us, please contact secretariat@regen10.org

Case Study

Applying the Framework in practice: One Acre Fund

One Acre Fund used an early version of the Regen10 Outcomes Framework to structure its 2030 Regenerative Agriculture Roadmap. Working with 5.9 million smallholder farmers across sub-Saharan Africa, it brought its targets, research and development pipeline and monitoring together under the outcome categories of that early version. In 2026 it published its first annual progress update.

↑ *This builds on Step 1, getting to know the Framework as a whole, and on Step 6, putting your outcomes into something you already produce.*

The roadmap separates what One Acre Fund can control from what it cannot. For crops and pasture, it sets targets on factors it controls, such as training farmers in integrated pest management, and says it does not control germination rates, which depend on climate, pests and disease. It also reports conditions outside its control. It found two effective safer biopesticides, but registering them in Rwanda takes over 480 days.

↑ *This is the distinction Step 3 asks for: what you can influence directly, and what depends on others.*

The update also says what it did not prioritize this year, and why. A livestock disease app was put off because of limited capacity. Biodigesters were put off because a unit costs about $2,000, roughly a year's salary for the average Rwandan farmer. The report says when it would revisit them.

↑ *This is Step 4's point: focus your effort, but keep what you do not prioritize visible, with a reason.*

The report also names a trade-off. Reducing synthetic fertilizer is a priority, but small amounts of mineral fertilizer matter in the smallholder context, because yield dips can hit household food security hard. A trial in Burundi tests no synthetic fertilizer on part of 500 farmers' land. It looks at the likely yield dip and at how to guide farmers through it.

↑ *This is the kind of trade-off Step 5 asks you to name, including who carries the risk.*

Most 2025 targets are on track, including 10.65% higher agrobiodiversity than comparison farmers and $605 million in new farmer income and assets. The report is open about what needs revising. A soil erosion measure captured slope, which is outside a farmer's control, so One Acre Fund plans to report on the practices and drivers farmers can control. Some social indicators will be measured every five years, because they take longer than a season to change.

↑ *This is the honesty about scope that Step 6 asks for: being clear about what your evidence can and cannot support.*

Regen10

Regen10 is a global multi-stakeholder initiative working to support an inclusive, regenerative, and equitable agrifood systems transition. We believe the path to regenerative agrifood systems at scale requires three things: clarity on what regenerative outcomes look like across contexts, evidence on what enables or blocks transitions, and alignment among the diverse actors whose decisions shape agrifood systems. This work is grounded in Regen10's ten core principles, which hold farmer-centricity, equity, and inclusion at the center of everything we do.

Learn more at regen10.org

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When referencing this work, please cite as the 'Regen10 Outcomes Framework (2026).'

