



TRansition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

Socio-Policy Pillar

Description and metrics of indicators

TRansition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

Indicators Structure and Theme ratings for the Social sustainability pillars

PRODUCTION(S₁) Scale: Low (-) ; Medium; High (+)		
THEME	SUB-THEME	INDICATOR
Economic Incentives to Environment friendly Agricultural practices Scale: Low (-) ; Medium; High (+)		CAP
		Food Sovereignty
		Agro-ecology
Quality of life (farmers) Scale: Low (-) ; Medium; High (+)	Safety Scale: Low (-) ; Medium; High (+)	Safety and Health Trainings
		Safety of Workplace, Operations and Facilities
		Health Coverage and Access to Medical care
	Employment (quality) Scale: Low (-) ; Medium; High (+)	Employment Relations
		Wage Level
		Capacity Development
Equity Scale: Low (-) ; Medium; High (+)	Power structure Scale: Concentrated (-) ; Distributed; Participatory (+)	Non-Discrimination
		Gender Equality
		Support to Vulnerable People
		Fair Access to Means of Production
		Freedom of Association and Right to Bargaining

PROCESSING (S₂) Scale: Low (-) ; Medium; High (+)		
THEME	SUB-THEME	INDICATOR
Food Policies Scale: Absent (-) ; Present (+)		Safety and Health Training
		Public Health
		Innovation and Licencing
Quality of work Environment Scale: Low (-) ; Medium; High (+)	Employment Scale: Low (-) ; Medium; High (+)	Employment Relations
		Wage Level
		Capacity Development
	Rights	Rights of Suppliers



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	Scale: Absent (-) ; Present (+)	Freedom of Association and Right to Bargaining
		Rights of Retailers
	Health and Safety Scale: Low (-) ; Medium; High (+)	Health Coverage and Access to Medical care
		Safety of Workplace, Operations and Facilities
Equity Scale: Concentrated (-) ; Distributed; Participatory (+)		Discrimination
		Gender Equality
		Support to Vulnerable People

TRANSPORT AND DISTRIBUTION (S ₃) Scale: Low (-) ; Medium; High (+)		
THEME	SUB-THEME	INDICATOR
Food Safety Policies Scale: Low (-) ; Medium; High (+)		Safety and Health Training
		Public Health
Quality of work Environment Scale: Low (-) ; Medium; High (+)	Employment Scale: Low (-) ; Medium; High (+)	Employment Relations
		Wage Level
		Capacity Development
	Rights Scale: Absent (-) ; Present (+)	Rights of Suppliers
		Freedom of Association and Right to Bargaining
		Rights of Retailers
	Health and Safety Scale: Low (-) ; Medium; High (+)	Health Coverage and Access to Medical care
		Safety of Workplace, Operations and Facilities

MARKETS AND RETAILERS (S ₄) Scale: Low (-) ; Medium; High (+)		
THEME	SUB-THEME	INDICATOR
Policy Scale: Absent (-) ; Present (+)		Connect Farmers to markets
		Rights of Consumers
		Community Supported Agriculture
Quality of work Environment Scale: Low (-) ; Medium; High (+)	Employment Scale: Low (-) ; Medium; High (+)	Employment Relations
		Wage Level
		Capacity Development



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	Rights Scale: Absent (-); Present (+)	Rights of Suppliers
		Rights of Consumers
	Health and Safety Scale: Low (-); Medium; High (+)	Health Coverage and Access to Medical care
		Safety of Workplace and Facilities
Equity Concentrated (-); Distributed; Participatory (+)		Safety and Health Training
		Non-Discrimination
		Gender Equality
		Fair Pricing and Transparent Contracts

CONSUMERS (S ₅) Scale: Low (-); Medium; High (+)		
THEME	SUB-THEME	INDICATOR
Behaviour Scale: Low Responsibility (-); Medium Responsibility; High Responsibility		Income
	Culture Scale: Weak (-); Medium; Strong (+)	Indigenous Knowledge
		Food Sovereignty
	Consumers' Awareness Scale: Weak (-); Medium; Strong (+)	Traditional recipes
		Consumers' Education
		Preference for processed Food
Policies Scale: Absent (-); Present (+)	Educational Campaigns Scale: Weak (-); Medium; Strong (+)	Advertising of Healthy Food
		School meals
		Taxation of Unhealthy Food
Nutrition and Health Claims Scale: Low (-); Medium; High (+)		Income Support Policies
		Health Coverage and Access to Medical care
		Public procurement
		Dietary guidelines

Table of Indicators for the Social sustainability pillars

LEGEND:	
S	Social Pillar for the Agri-food Chain
1	Production link
2	Processing link
3	Transport and Distribution link
4	Markets and Retailers link
5	Consumers link



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DESCRIPTION AND METRICS OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

INDICATOR NAME: CAP

THEME: Economic Incentives to Environment friendly Agricultural practices

LINK : Production (S1)

DESCRIPTION

The current CAP contains a range of provisions for climate mitigation and environmental protection: the obligatory 'cross-compliance' standards for keeping land in Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC); Pillar 1 green direct payments; and Pillar 2 Rural Development measures (for land management, investments, and advice and capacity building); and the Farm Advisory System (FAS). The 'greening' measures introduced in the 2014 CAP reforms required farmers to adopt a standardized set of practices – diversification, maintenance of permanent grasslands, and the creation of ecological focus areas – in order to access their full direct payments. Some of these measured can relate directly to intensification of legume production, for example Zinngrebe et al. (2017)¹ report that EFA in Germany have pushed farmers to increase the cultivation of nitrogen fixing crops.

METRICS

This defines whether there are some greening of the CAP measures in place (i.e., VCS: voluntary coupled support, EFA: Ecological Focus Areas) or not.

RATINGS

Scale: No (-); Yes (+)

- **NO**- no Greening of the CAP measure in place
- **YES** – both/ either VCS and EFA are available

¹ Zinngrebe, Y., Pe'er, G., Schueler, S., Schmitt, J., Schmidt, J. and Lakner, S., 2017. The EU's ecological focus areas–How experts explain farmers' choices in Germany. *Land use policy*, 65, pp.93-108. doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2017.03.027





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INDICATOR NAME: Food Sovereignty

THEME: Economic Incentives to Environment friendly Agricultural practices

LINK: Production (S1)

DESCRIPTION

Based on a renewal of traditional agrarian and indigenous wisdom, food sovereignty encompasses the need for a more just, local and sustainable food system that affirms the underlying values of democracy, empowerment and self-determination. Food sovereignty results in a just, ecologically harmonious and local, food and agriculture system, which is derived from the right of peoples and communities to define it themselves. Generally, food sovereignty is discussed at a community level and is considered inclusive of all types of ownership and production models in communities of every ethnicity and variety and both rural and urban. This indicator, however, applies to the individual enterprise being assessed and it measures whether the operation has choices between different inputs and raw materials and marketing outlets. Access to choice reflects the independence of the enterprise and the ability of the food chain to have control, or ownership, over their production and supply system, as well as making choices that reinforce this independence from other operations.

METRICS

An enterprise ownership and ability to choose is measured by assessing whether the operation sources locally-adapted seed varieties or livestock breeds, or traditional or heirloom varieties, for at least a majority of their production:

- The operation avoids changes in production or purchasing that would eliminate seed saving, or the use of heirloom, traditional or locally adapted varieties or breeds in their own production, or that of their suppliers.
- The operation avoids changes in production or purchasing that would limit market access and consumers freedom to choose.

RATINGS

Scale: No (-); Yes (+)

No – The enterprise ability to choose its production and supply system does not meets all relevant criteria defined above under Metrics.

Yes – The enterprise ability to choose its production and supply system meets all relevant criteria defined above under Metrics.



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INDICATOR NAME: **Agro-ecology**

THEME: Economic Incentives to Environment friendly Agricultural practices

LINK: Production (S1)

DESCRIPTION

The EU has committed to reduce GHG emissions by 40% by 2030. The agriculture sector will be part of this effort. Both organic agriculture and agroecology promote a “closed system” approach, which minimizes external inputs; they use multiple and diverse agroecology (crop rotation, crop spatial distribution and temporal succession, biological pest control, organic fertilization, intercropping, cover crops, optimized tillage, integration of semi-natural landscapes elements, etc.). Both tend to favor more direct links with customers and to engage with social movements.

METRICS

The indicator is measured by the level of presence of agroecology policies (high, medium) or absence of such policies (low).

RATINGS

Scale: **Low (-)**; Medium; **High (+)**

- **Low** - absence of Agroecology policies
- Medium – There is knowledge of Agroecological practices but implementation of policies in support of these practices is absent
- **High**: presence of Agroecology policies



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INDICATOR NAME: Safety and Health Trainings

SUB-THEME: Safety

THEME: Quality of life (farmers)

LINK: Production (S1)

DESCRIPTION

By providing training in health and safety, enterprises empower employees to understand the possible hazards of the workplace, to have familiarity with the materials and machinery they work with and are exposed to, and to understand the ergonomics of the work so that injuries from repeated motions, lifting or other physical challenges are reduced. Successful trainings ensure a more efficient and positive work environment for all.

METRICS

This qualitative indicator measures whether the enterprise has been providing training in health and safety for employees, and whether these trainings are effective.

RATINGS

Scale: Low (-); Medium; High (+)

- **Low** - Health and safety trainings are not offered on-site or off-site for employees at least annually
- **Medium** - Health and safety trainings are not offered on-site or off-site for employees at least 2-3 times a year, or at least at the recommended level by local authorities or regional agencies
- **High** - 100% of employees have attended at least a basic health and safety training, those working on specialized equipment have also received appropriate trainings, and all above criteria have been met.





TRAnsition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: Safety of Workplace, Operations and Facilities

SUB-THEME: Safety

THEME: Quality of life (farmers)

LINK: Production (S1)

DESCRIPTION

Employers are responsible for providing a safe and healthy workplace for all personnel and employees. That begins by providing workplace facilities that are clean, adequately ventilated, and that are structurally sound and meet or exceed local building codes. Furthermore, the necessary equipment is provided and is safe. The enterprise monitors the health of employees who are exposed to toxic, radioactive or nano materials, or excessive noise, and sets reasonable limits to exposure. The workplace can include showers for workers who need to wash off dust, toxic materials, extreme temperatures, etc. to which they have been exposed on the job. Enterprises can also encourage and even provide incentives for preventive health measures, healthy eating, exercise, cessation of smoking, and treatment for workers addicted to drugs or alcohol. If an enterprise is large enough to have a cafeteria, the food provided is safe, fresh, locally produced and nutrient rich. Enterprises allow employees to take food for themselves and their families or purchase food at a discount. Enterprises should also require that all business partners, subsidiaries and sub-contractors provide safe and healthy workplaces.

METRICS

This qualitative indicator measures whether the enterprise has been ensuring a safe, clean and healthy workplace for employees by determining if facilities and structures, equipment, practices, and food offered are safe and meet employee needs for healthy lifestyles.

RATINGS

Scale: Low (-); Medium; High (+)

Low (if at least 2 out of 5 points below are met)

- Enterprise fires workers who have been injured on the job, or fail to provide alternative work that these workers are still capable of performing AND
- Enterprise has a higher rate of accidents than industry average AND
- Buildings are compromised or unsafe AND





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- Employees do not follow safety protocols, or none exist, for employees when using toxic materials, hazardous materials or inputs AND
- Sanitation facilities, transportation or housing are filthy and unsafe for employees using them

Medium (if at least 1 out of 5 points below are met)

- Enterprise fires workers who have been injured on the job, or fail to provide alternative work that these workers are still capable of performing OR
- Enterprise has a higher rate of accidents than industry average OR
- Buildings are compromised or unsafe OR
- Employees do not follow safety protocols, or none exist, for employees when using toxic materials, hazardous materials or inputs OR
- Sanitation facilities, transportation or housing are filthy and unsafe for employees using them

High - The enterprise ensures a safe, clean and healthy workplace for employees by determining if facilities and structures, equipment, practices and food offered are safe and meet employee needs for healthy lifestyles.





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INDICATOR NAME: Health Coverage and Access to Medical care

SUB-THEME: Safety

THEME: Quality of life (farmers)

LINK: Production (S1)

DESCRIPTION

Employers play an important role in ensuring the access to medical care of their employees. Larger enterprises often have a clinic with medical personnel available on site, while smaller enterprises may provide access to the medical care of choice for their employees. Either way, enterprises provide health coverage, either in the form of health insurance, workers compensation, or public health services as provided by local law. In addition, enterprises are prepared for medical emergencies. Whether through on-site care or off-site care, enterprises have emergency plans and transportation available in case of an accident to ensure that medical care reaches their employees. Larger enterprises have a clinic with medical personnel available on site, or formal contract with a medical center in the surrounding area of the enterprise.

METRICS

This qualitative indicator measures whether the enterprise has been providing health coverage and ensuring emergency access to medical care for employees.

RATINGS

Scale: No (-); Yes (+)

No (if at least 1 out of 3 points below are met)

- Enterprise fails to provide legally required level of health coverage, or fails to provide any form of health coverage AND
- Enterprise does not have emergency plan in place to ensure medical care reaches injured or at-risk employees AND
- Employees report that accidents were not dealt with quickly, and injured employees suffered increased injury as a result

Yes - The enterprise provides health coverage and ensures emergency access to medical care for all employees according to the criteria mentioned above.





TRansition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: Employment Relations

SUB-THEME: Employment (quality)

THEME: Quality of life (farmers)

LINK: Production (S1)

DESCRIPTION

Employment Relations refer to enterprises maintaining legally-binding transparent contracts with all employees that are accessible and cover the terms of work. Employment is compliant with national laws on labour and social security. Verbal terms of employment should be discouraged, however they are considered contracts by courts

METRICS

This qualitative indicator measures whether the enterprise has written agreements with their employees that meet at least national and international labour treaties including social security. For small-scale producers, it is more likely that only one or two employees are involved and may have verbal work agreements. In this case, this indicator measures whether there is a clear understanding of the wages and conditions of work between the employer and employees.

RATINGS

Scale: No (-); Yes (+)

No (if at least 1 out of 5 points below are met)

- No written contract or terms of employment are provided; OR
- Contracts do not meet national and international labour laws and treaties; OR
- Contract terms are not clear to employees; OR
- Employees (or both employers and employees) are not literate and no provision is made for third party verbal contract terms communications; OR
- The contract is not made available to employees upon request

Yes - In written policies and in practice, enterprises provide legally binding contracts for all employees that meet labor laws and treaties, and all of the components listed above are met.





TRAnsition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: Wage Level

SUB-THEME: Employment (quality)

THEME: Quality of life (farmers)

LINK: Production (S1)

DESCRIPTION

A living wage is the amount paid to employees or earned by an individual within a standard work-week (that does not include over-time or exceed normal working hours) that meets basic needs for subsistence, including nutrition, clothing, health care, education, potable water, child care, transportation, housing, and energy, plus savings.

METRICS

This is a quantitative indicator that measures the percent of employees that are paid a living wage. All employees, workers, or hired help of any kind whether permanent or temporary, full-time or part-time, are part of the scope of this indicator. It is critical that wages paid for work at the operation to employees hired through sub-contractors (such as labor contractors, temporary agencies and others), are also considered.

RATINGS

Unacceptable (-); Acceptable (+)

Unacceptable (if at least 1 of 4 points below are met)

- Paying employees below the poverty rate for the same region; OR
- Paying employees below the prevailing average rate for the same industry; OR
- Paying employees by piece-rate at a wage that requires more than standard work-week hours, or encourages unhealthy conditions to reach a living wage; OR
- Docking of pay, or withholdings by the employer, for punishment purposes

Acceptable - 100% of employees and personnel involved in the enterprise are paid a living wage



TRansition paths to sUstainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: Capacity Development

SUB-THEME: Employment (quality)

THEME: Quality of life (farmers)

LINK: Production (S1)

DESCRIPTION

For enterprises to be sustainable, they must provide conditions for stable employment, internal advancement, capacity development and growth for employees. Employees who are learning and growing and feel that they have a promising career path are more likely to do their best work and contribute to the improvement of the enterprise. Similarly, primary producers have the right to adequate resources so that they can increase their own skills and knowledge, and assure the future of their enterprise by providing opportunities for learning and training for members of their family, community or tribe.

METRICS

This qualitative indicator measures whether employees have opportunities for capacity development and advancement within the enterprise, as well as whether primary producers have adequate resources to build their own capacities and their family members, in order to adopt improved

RATINGS

techniques and provide for succession to the next generation.

Scale: Low (-); Medium; High (+)

Low (if at least 2 out of 3 points below are met)

- Employers hire from outside their enterprise when they want new skills or greater capacity, and do not give their own workers the chance to advance; AND
- Primary producers fail to adopt innovations and their children leave to seek opportunities elsewhere; AND
- Training programmes are only open to men or members of a particular ethnic, racial or economic group

Medium (if 1 out of 3 points below are met)

- Employers hire from outside their enterprise when they want new skills or greater capacity, and do not give their own workers the chance to advance; OR
- Primary producers fail to adopt innovations and their children leave to seek opportunities elsewhere; OR
- Training programmes are only open to men or members of a particular ethnic, racial or economic group.

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High (all points below are met)

- Employees may attend trainings, conferences, or other learning and networking events;
- Employees may discuss opportunities for advancement openly with management, and may develop plans for acquisition of necessary skills;
- Employees can give examples of colleagues, or their own experience, of being promoted fairly, or of being given by the enterprise, opportunities for career development.

INDICATOR NAME: Non Discrimination

SUB-THEME: Power structure

THEME: Equity

LINK: Production (S1)

DESCRIPTION

Sustainable enterprises do not discriminate against any employee, or prospective employee, based on race, creed, color, national or ethnic origin, gender, age, handicap or disability (including HIV status), union or political activity, immigration status, citizenship status, marital status, or sexual orientation in hiring, job allocation, training, advancement, lay-offs or firing.

METRICS

This qualitative indicator measures whether the enterprise discriminates against particular groups or by sexual identity in hiring, job allocation, promotions and firing or in awarding contracts to suppliers.

RATINGS

Scale: No (-); Yes (+)

No (if at least 1 of 3 points below are met)

- Evidence exists of discrimination in the workplace against employees of any grouping; OR
- Evidence exists of discrimination as a buyer against suppliers of any grouping; OR
- Enterprises pit one ethnic or racial group against another to drive down prices or conditions of work.

Yes - Enterprises have clear policies of non-discrimination and apply those policies consistently to all employees and in all dealings with suppliers.



TRAnsition paths to sUstainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: Gender Equality

SUB-THEME: Power structure

THEME: Equity

LINK: Production (S1)

DESCRIPTION

This indicator intends to ensure that barriers to the employment of women on an equal basis with men are removed, that women receive equal pay for the same or similar work, and have equal opportunities for training and advancement. In addition, there are special protections for women employees before, during, and after pregnancy. Medical benefits are provided for the woman and her child in accordance with national laws and regulations, or in any other manner consistent with national practice. Finally, women are protected in their employment, and are guaranteed the right to return to the same position, or an equivalent position, paid at the same rate at the end of her maternity leave.

METRICS

This qualitative indicator measures whether the enterprise has discriminated against women in hiring, remuneration, training, advancement and access to resources.

RATINGS

Unacceptable (-); Acceptable (+)

Unacceptable (if at least 1 out of 3 points below are met)

- Employers give preference to men in hiring, placement, training, pay and advancement, or any other aspect of the operations; OR
- As buyers, enterprises give preference or pay higher prices to male primary producers in awarding contracts; OR
- Enterprises fail to provide for the safety of pregnant women employees, do not provide paid maternity leave, fire women who take time off to have a baby, or refuse to allow women to return to their previous position or a position with similar wages when they return from maternity leave, and do not allow women to nurse during working hours.

Acceptable - The enterprise does not discriminate against women in hiring, remuneration, training, advancement and access to resources, according to the criteria mentioned above.





TRAnsition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: Support to Vulnerable People

SUB-THEME: Power structure

THEME: Equity

LINK: Production (S1)

DESCRIPTION

Support to vulnerable people focuses on enterprises providing support and making accommodations for employees and primary producer suppliers at different life stages and differing levels of ability and disability. Enterprises can perform important services by providing targeted recruitment for minorities, or the socially disadvantaged and language training for people who do not speak the dominant language or have not had the benefit of schooling. In addition, if a worker is injured on the job, they are considered a vulnerable employee, and the employer provides alternative work at a comparable wage to accommodate the disability.

METRICS

This qualitative indicator looks into policies and practices that have effectively accommodated varying levels of ability and disability, young workers and aged ones. It also measures whether the enterprise has provided resources to the local community to support vulnerable people with social and health services, training including languages, and cultural events.

RATINGS

Scale: Low (-); Medium; High (+)

Low (if at least 3 out of 6 points below are met)

- Enterprise fires workers who have been injured on the job or fails to provide alternative work that these workers are still capable of performing; AND
- As a buyer, enterprise fails to award contracts to primary producers from minority or disadvantaged groups; AND
- Enterprise assigns vulnerable workers (such as young or very old workers) to tasks that involve using toxic materials or dangerous equipment, or schedules them on night shifts; AND
- Enterprise does not provide jobs for the disabled, but does have the capacity to do so; AND





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- Enterprise does not provide work that is appropriate for elderly employees, but does have the capacity to do so; AND
- Employer hires only athletic young men and fails to rehire them if they have suffered injuries or become older and slower.

Medium (if at least 1 out of 6 points below are met)

- Enterprise fires workers who have been injured on the job or fails to provide alternative work that these workers are still capable of performing; OR
- As a buyer, enterprise fails to award contracts to primary producers from minority or disadvantaged groups; OR
- Enterprise assigns vulnerable workers (such as young or very old workers) to tasks that involve using toxic materials or dangerous equipment, or schedules them on night shifts; OR
- Enterprise does not provide jobs for the disabled, but does have the capacity to do so; OR
- Enterprise does not provide work that is appropriate for elderly employees, but does have the capacity to do so; OR
- Employer hires only athletic young men and fails to rehire them if they have suffered injuries or become older and slower.

High - The enterprise has accommodated varying levels of ability and disability, young workers and aged ones, and has provided resources to the local community to support vulnerable people with social and health services, training including languages, and cultural events, as described above.

INDICATOR NAME: Fair Access to Means of Production

THEME: Equity

LINK: Production (S1)

DESCRIPTION

Primary producers' rights to equal access to means of production are critical to their ability to build a decent livelihood for themselves and their families. The means of production include knowledge, equipment and facilities required for the producer to meet the output level necessary to maintain a decent livelihood and cover their costs of production, including paying a living wage to their employees. When primary producers have equal access to the means of production, they are able to access and implement trainings or other knowledge transfer regarding the best practices for their





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farm. They are able to purchase or make equipment and materials that allow for their operation to run efficiently and complete their harvests without facing debt loads that could destabilize their operation.

METRICS

This qualitative indicator measures whether primary producers have access to the means of production, meaning the knowledge, facilities and equipment necessary for the enterprise owners, managers and employees to maintain a decent livelihood.

RATINGS

Scale: **Low (-)**; Medium; **High (+)**

Low (if at least 2 out of 3 points below are met)

- The enterprise is unable to maintain facilities, and buildings or equipment are in disrepair; AND
- Significant post-harvest losses, contamination, or other loss of product occur that reduce profits, and would be preventable with better equipment or implementation of best practices; AND
- The enterprise does not have access through any conduit to further training or knowledge and skill building regarding their operations.

Medium (if at least 1 out of 3 points below are met)

- The enterprise is unable to maintain facilities, and buildings or equipment are in disrepair; OR
- Significant post-harvest losses, contamination, or other loss of product occur that reduce profits, and would be preventable with better equipment or implementation of best practices; OR
- The enterprise does not have access through any conduit to further training or knowledge and skill building regarding their operations.

High – The enterprise has access to sufficient knowledge of their practices, in order to make beneficial improvements of their operations. For example, enterprise has access to agricultural extension services, conferences, trainings, courses at local or online colleges and events. In addition, the enterprise has access to necessary equipment and facilities.





TRAnsition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: Freedom of Association and Right to Bargaining

THEME: Equity

LINK: Production (S1)

DESCRIPTION

Freedom of Association and Right to Bargaining form the necessary conditions for fair trading practices, should these be established and flourishing into the future.

METRICS

This qualitative indicator measures whether any employee in an enterprise is free to negotiate, as individuals or as groups, or through a union or representatives of their choice, the terms of their employment.

RATINGS

Scale: No (-); Yes (+)

No (if at least 2 out of 6 points below are met)

- Employer retaliation against employees for initiating the rights and freedoms, including cancelling of contracts/subcontracts and verbal threats against labour; OR
- Restrictions on transparency and negotiations; OR
- Refusal to allow employees to have representative of their choice present during and negotiations; OR
- Employer makes arbitrary changes to contract without agreement of employees; OR
- Employer pits one employee or group of employees against another; OR
- Failure to allow employees to share proposed contracts or agreements with family members and/or seek and retain legal counsel.

Yes - The rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining are fully established and understood by all employees involved and employers provide training in their legal rights for all employees.





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INDICATOR NAME: Public Health

THEME: Food Policies

LINK: Processing (S2)

DESCRIPTION

This indicator refers to enterprises ensuring that operations and business activities do not limit the healthy and safe lifestyles of the local community by polluting or contaminating water, air and soils. Furthermore, a larger-scale enterprise makes positive contributions to community health resources and services by providing financial support, while a family-scale primary producer contributes by selling healthy, clean, locally grown food. Farms of any size can contribute culls and edible excess produce to the local emergency food supply.

METRICS

This indicator asks whether the enterprise: takes measures to avoid polluting or contaminating the local community; and contributes to the health of the local community.

RATINGS

Scale: Absent (-); Present (+)

Absent

- The enterprise pollutes water, air and soils with toxic materials; AND/OR
- The enterprise expands without consideration for other area residents and their needs.

Present

The enterprise takes measures to avoid polluting or contaminating the local community and contributes to the health of the local community according to all the conditions mentioned above.



TRansition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: Innovation and Licencing

THEME: Food Policies

LINK: Processing (S2)

DESCRIPTION

The creation of innovative technologies for the processing of food is important to add value to a crop and create a product that is marketable at higher price and ²safe for consumption. For example, for legumes used both for feed and for human consumption, processing will entail manufacturing, canning, preserving, freezing, drying, dehydrating, heating and cooking, pressing, packing, etc. Innovation concerns the efficient use of resources (i.e., energy, water) as well as the use of alternative processing technologies such as hydrostatic pressure and pulse electric fields (PEFs), which offer products that have a more 'natural' flavor and are safer with extended shelf-life. Licensing is required to operate the processing facility in accordance with national and EU law.

METRICS

The indicator is measured by the presence of such policies (present) or absence of such policies (absent).

RATINGS

Scale: Absent (-); Present (+)

- Absent – Absence of such policies
- Present – Presence of such policies

² https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rural-development-2014-2020/country-files_en

TRansition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: Rights of Suppliers

SUB-THEME: Rights

THEME: Quality of work Environment

LINK: Processing (S2)

DESCRIPTION

Suppliers, particularly primary producers, rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining are basic freedoms that form the necessary basis and prerequisite conditions for fair trading with buyers. This indicator refers to buyers treating the primary producers who supply them with farm products with respect, as well as other suppliers such as processors and other businesses.

METRICS

This qualitative indicator measures whether buyers explicitly recognize and support in good faith primary producers and suppliers' rights to freedom of association and to collective bargaining for all contracts and agreements. This indicator shall be measured and rated by whether the buyers recognize these fundamental rights of all suppliers.

RATINGS

Scale: No (-); Yes (+)

No (if at least 2 of 6 points below are met)

- Buyer retaliation against suppliers for initiating their rights and freedoms, including cancelling of contracts and verbal threats against producers; OR
- Restrictions on transparency and fair negotiations; OR
- Refusal to allow supplier to have representative(s) of their choice present during any negotiations; OR
- Buyer making arbitrary changes to contract without agreement of supplier; OR
- Buyer pits one producer (or group of producers) against another; OR
- Failure to allow producers to share proposed contracts or agreements with family members and/or seek and retain legal counsel.

Yes - Buyers have long-term relationships of trust with 100% of their suppliers, based on their rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining.

TRansition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: Rights of Retailers

SUB-THEME: Rights

THEME: Quality of work Environment

LINK: Processing (S2)

DESCRIPTION

The relationships between retailers, especially small or independent retailers, and large businesses and suppliers, are critical points for ensuring fair relationships, based on balanced power and equal negotiation.

METRICS

This qualitative indicator measures whether buyers explicitly recognize and support in good faith primary producers and suppliers' rights to freedom of association and to collective bargaining for all contracts and agreements. This indicator shall be measured and rated by whether the buyers recognize these fundamental rights of all suppliers.

RATINGS

Scale: No (-); Yes (+)

No

- Buyer making arbitrary changes to contract without agreement of supplier
- Buyer making arbitrary changes to contract, including canceling of contracts and verbal threats against producers
- Restrictions on transparency and fair negotiations, including refusal to allow suppliers to have representatives of their choice present during any negotiations
- Buyer pits one producer against another.

Yes - Buyers have long-term relationships of trust with 100% of their retailers, based on their rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining.



TRansition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: Health Coverage and Access to Medical care

SUB-THEME: Health and Safety

THEME: Quality of work Environment

LINK: Processing (S2)

DESCRIPTION

Employers play an important role in ensuring the access to medical care of their employees. Larger enterprises often have a clinic with medical personnel available on site, while smaller enterprises may provide access to the medical care of choice for their employees. Either way, enterprises provide health coverage, either in the form of health insurance, workers compensation, or public health services as provided by local law. In addition, enterprises are prepared for medical emergencies. Whether through on-site care or off-site care, enterprises have emergency plans and transportation available in case of an accident to ensure that medical care reaches their employees. Larger enterprises have a clinic with medical personnel available on site, or formal contract with a medical center in the surrounding area of the enterprise.

METRICS

This qualitative indicator measures whether the enterprise has been providing health coverage and ensuring emergency access to medical care for employees.

RATINGS

Low (-) Enterprise fails to provide legally required level of health coverage, or fails to provide any form of health coverage.

Medium - Provides legally required level of health coverage health but it does not have emergency plan in place to ensure medical care reaches injured or at-risk employees AND Employees report that accidents were not dealt with quickly, and injured employees suffered increased injury as a result.

High (+) The enterprise provides health coverage and ensures emergency access to medical care for all employees according to the criteria mentioned above.





TRansition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: **Safety and Health Trainings**

THEME: Food Safety Policies

LINK: Transport and Distribution (S3)

DESCRIPTION

By providing training in health and safety, enterprises empower employees to understand the possible hazards of the workplace, to have familiarity with the materials and machinery they work with and are exposed to, and to understand the ergonomics of the work so that injuries from repeated motions, lifting or other physical challenges are reduced. Successful trainings ensure a more efficient and positive work environment for all.

METRICS

This qualitative indicator measures whether the enterprise has been providing training in health and safety for employees, and whether these trainings are effective.

RATINGS

Absent (-); Present (+)

Absent (-) Absence of safety and health training

Present (+) Presence of safety and health training



TRansition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: **Connect Farmers to markets**

THEME: Policy

LINK: Markets and Retailers (S₄)

DESCRIPTION

In general, this indicator refers to the ability of smallholder farmers to access markets. There may be a need to create a space (market, retail area, sale point) for vegetables and fruit producers to meet the consumers locally. Other market structures may help the transition to legumes cultivation and marketing, see following points:

1. Insurance products - Specific insurance products to support the agro-ecological transition phase can help overcome a significant barrier that food producers face in transitioning to agroecology.
2. Credit line - Establishing specific credit lines and investment schemes can help promote agro-ecological production. Credit lines that allow greater flexibility for food producers to buy local products and take decisions based on their own needs will support the autonomy and adaptive capacity of producers.
3. Sanitary and phytosanitary measures should be adjusted to support smallholders farmers' ability to comply with the law.

METRICS

The indicator is measured by the level of connection of farmers to market as described in the ratings.

RATINGS

Scale: **Low (-)**; Medium; **High (+)**

Low (if at least 2 of the 4 points below are met)

- Smallholder famers are not connected to markets, > 5 markets or sale points within 100 km radius around the farm
- Insurance products that support transition to sustainable agricultural practices are not available
- Credit line and investment schemes for smallholder farmers who practice sustainable agriculture are not available
- Sanitary and phytosanitary measures hinders smallholder farmers access to markets.

TRansition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

Medium (if at least 1 of the 4 points below are met)

- Smallholder famers are not connected to markets, > 5 markets or sale points within 100 km radius around the farm
- Insurance products that support transition to sustainable agricultural practices are not available
- Credit line and investment schemes for smallholder farmers who practice sustainable agriculture are not available
- Sanitary and phytosanitary measures hinder smallholder farmers access to markets.

High

- Smallholder famers are connected to markets, > 10 markets or sale points are available within 100 km radius around the farm
- Insurance products that support transition to sustainable agricultural practices are available
- Credit line and investment schemes for smallholder farmers who practice sustainable agriculture are available.

INDICATOR NAME: Rights of Consumers

THEME: Policy

LINK: Markets and Retailers (S4)

DESCRIPTION

Rights of consumers can be divided into a) food safety issues; b) right to information about nutritional value (front-of-pack nutritional label, GMOs, and chemical load in the product; and c) right of association and right to confront the food industry.

METRICS

This qualitative indicator refers to, whether the consumer has any rights/trustful relationship white the suppliers.

RATINGS

Unacceptable (-); Acceptable (+)





TRansition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

Unacceptable - Restrictions on transparency and fair negotiations, including refusal to allow consumers to have representatives of their choice present during any negotiations.

Acceptable - Consumers have long-term relationships of trust with 100% of their suppliers and retailers, based on their rights to information.

INDICATOR NAME: Community Supported Agriculture

THEME: Policy

LINK: Markets and Retailers (S4)

DESCRIPTION

Dominant market models are not consistent with agro-ecological production. Markets that are developed as vertical value chains for single products do not match the needs of diversified agro-ecological approaches, particularly those of small-scale food producers. A diversity of markets that emphasize local and regional production and consumption can help encourage diversified agro-ecological production. Successful models include community-supported agriculture schemes, e-commerce and participatory guarantee schemes, which re-connect producers and consumers, rural and urban areas.

METRICS

Presence of CSA in the EU. A source of information and data can be the following: <https://urgenci.net/>

RATINGS

Scale: **Absent (-)**; **Present (+)**

Absent – CSA is absent; it is not used by the enterprise

Present – CSA is present; it is not used by the enterprise





TRansition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: Fair Pricing and Transparent Contracts

THEME: Equity

LINK: Markets and Retailers (S4)

DESCRIPTION

For sustained trading relationships to exist, buyers must pay primary producers' prices for their products that reflect the real cost of the entire process of sustaining a regenerative ecological system. This includes supporting a decent livelihood for primary producers, their families and workers by providing living wages that cover producer's costs. Fair pricing becomes possible when buyers agree to negotiate with their suppliers on terms of equality before establishing contracts, whether written or verbal that set the terms of trade.

METRICS

The qualitative indicator focuses on the type of policies and practices of buyers that recognize and support two things: primary producers' rights to fair pricing; and primary producers rights to fair contracts or agreements.

RATINGS

Scale: No (-); Yes (+)

No

- Buyers set prices without consultation with suppliers; OR
- Buyers retaliate against suppliers who raise issues, or complaints about the terms of trade; OR
- Buyers terminate trade agreements with suppliers without just cause; OR
- Agreements lack mutual understanding on the conflict resolution process.

Yes

- 100% of trade deals with suppliers are based on contracts with buyers that include the rights to negotiate the terms of trade, a conflict resolution process for resolving differences, and agreement that trade relations will not be terminated, except for just cause.





TRansition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: Income

THEME: Behaviour

LINK: Consumers (S5)

DESCRIPTION

Cost and accessibility are one of the major factors that influence our food choices. Therefore, income level determines what type of food we choose. Low-income people usually buy food of low quality and safety. However, access to more money does not automatically equate to a better-quality diet but the range of foods from which one can choose should increase.

METRICS

This descriptive indicator refers to the food choices based on income.

RATINGS

Scale: Low (-); Medium; High (+)

Low – Between 500 and 800 Euros per month (after tax) with food choices of low quality (highly processed food, no concern for social and environmental externalities of food choices)

Medium – between 1000 and 2500 euros per month (after tax) with food choices that consider (less than 30%) social and environmental externalities and low consumption of highly processed food (less than 30% of the total amount of food consumed)

High – Above 2500 euros per month (after tax) with food choices that take into account (< 50%) social and environmental externalities and low consumption of highly processed food (< 50% of food consumed)





TRAnsition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: Indigenous Knowledge

SUB-THEME: Culture

THEME: Behaviour

LINK: Consumers (S5)

DESCRIPTION

This indicator refers to the recognition and protection of intellectual property rights of indigenous populations. This is inclusive of a broad range of cultural knowledge, such as art, rituals and indigenous customs in general, but more specifically knowledge concerning growing and catching methods, seeds/breeds and their usage, and medicinal plants and their uses. Indigenous communities concerned should be remunerated in a fair and equitable way, based on mutually agreed terms which explicitly provides for continued access and on-going applications of this knowledge for their communities.

METRICS

This qualitative indicator measures whether enterprises: recognize and respect the universal rights of indigenous communities to protect their knowledge; and if appropriated and acquired, whether enterprises remunerate indigenous communities in a fair and equitable manner, based on mutually agreed terms.

RATINGS

Excluded (-); Included (+)

Excluded – The enterprise does not recognize and respects the universal rights of indigenous communities to protect their knowledge; if appropriated and acquired, the enterprise does not remunerate indigenous communities in a fair and equitable manner, based on mutually agreed terms.

Included - The enterprise recognizes and respects the universal rights of indigenous communities to protect their knowledge; if appropriated and acquired, the enterprise remunerates indigenous communities in a fair and equitable manner, based on mutually agreed terms.





TRAnsition paths to sUstainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: Food Sovereignty

SUB-THEME: Culture

THEME: Behaviour

LINK: Consumers (S5)

DESCRIPTION

Based on a renewal of traditional agrarian and indigenous wisdom, food sovereignty encompasses the need for a more just, local and sustainable food system that affirms the underlying values of democracy, empowerment and self-determination. Food sovereignty results in a just, ecologically harmonious and local, food and agriculture system, which is derived from the right of peoples and communities to define it themselves. Generally, food sovereignty is discussed at a community level and is considered inclusive of all types of ownership and production models in communities of every ethnicity and variety and both rural and urban. This indicator, however, applies to the individual enterprise being assessed and it measures whether the operation has choices between different inputs and raw materials and marketing outlets. Access to choose reflects the independence of the enterprise and the ability of the food chain to have control, or ownership, over their production and supply system, as well as making choices that reinforce this independence from other operations.

METRICS

An enterprise ownership and ability to choose is measured by assessing whether the following criteria apply to all relevant business decisions, including whether:

- the operation sources locally-adapted seed varieties or livestock breeds, or traditional or heirloom varieties, for at least a majority of their production.
- the operation maximizes purchases from local producers specifically using heirloom or traditional varieties instead of importing or buying non-traditional varieties, for at least a majority of their raw material needs.
- the operation avoids changes in production or purchasing that would eliminate seed saving, or the use of heirloom, traditional or locally adapted varieties or breeds in their own production, or that of their suppliers.
- the operation avoids changes in production or purchasing that would limit market access and consumers freedom to choose.





TRansition paths to sUstainable legume-based systems in Europe

RATINGS

Low (-); Medium; High (+)

Low (if at least 1 out of 4 points below are met)

- the operation sources locally-adapted seed varieties or livestock breeds, or traditional or heirloom varieties, for at least a majority of their production.
- the operation maximizes purchases from local producers specifically using heirloom or traditional varieties instead of importing or buying non-traditional varieties, for at least a majority of their raw material needs.
- the operation avoids changes in production or purchasing that would eliminate seed saving, or the use of heirloom, traditional or locally adapted varieties or breeds in their own production, or that of their suppliers.
- the operation avoids changes in production or purchasing that would limit market access and consumers freedom to choose.

Medium - (if at least 2 out of 4 points below are met)

- the operation sources locally-adapted seed varieties or livestock breeds, or traditional or heirloom varieties, for at least a majority of their production.
- the operation maximizes purchases from local producers specifically using heirloom or traditional varieties instead of importing or buying non-traditional varieties, for at least a majority of their raw material needs.
- the operation avoids changes in production or purchasing that would eliminate seed saving, or the use of heirloom, traditional or locally adapted varieties or breeds in their own production, or that of their suppliers.
- the operation avoids changes in production or purchasing that would limit market access and consumers freedom to choose.

High – If the enterprise meets all relevant criteria defined above under Metrics.





TRansition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: Traditional recipes

SUB-THEME: Culture

THEME: Behaviour

LINK: Consumers (S5)

DESCRIPTION

Role of tradition in food choices, role of legumes in traditional recipes, counter-movement against processed and convenience food, slow food movement.

METRICS

The indicators identify the role of traditional recipes in the consumer food choice.

RATINGS

Excluded (-); Included (+)

Excluded – traditional recipes do not play any role in food choices

Included – traditional recipes play a fundamental role in food choices





TRansition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: Consumers' Education

SUB-THEME: Awareness

THEME: Behaviour

LINK: Consumers (S5)

DESCRIPTION

The understanding by an individual of their rights as a consumer concerning available products and services being marketed and sold. The concept involves four categories including safety, choice, information, and the right to be heard³. European consumer rights legislation provides a set of rules to protect consumers across Europe when buying goods and services⁴.

METRICS

This indicator measures consumers' awareness such as bargain/hunting knowledge, general consumers' knowledge, product knowledge, information search and price consciousness.

RATINGS

Scale: Low (-); Medium; High (+)

Low (-); Consumers' awareness is low as general consumers knowledge, product knowledge, and information search are not present.

Medium; Consumers' awareness is medium as general consumers knowledge, product knowledge, and information search are present.

High (+); Consumers' awareness is high as bargain/hunting knowledge, general consumers knowledge, product knowledge, and information search and price consciousness are very strong.

³ <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/consumer-awareness.html>

⁴ https://europa.eu/european-union/life/consumer-rights_en and
[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2015/565904/EPRS_IDA\(2015\)565904_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2015/565904/EPRS_IDA(2015)565904_EN.pdf)



TRAnsition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: Preference for processed Food

SUB-THEME: Awareness

THEME: Behaviour

LINK: Consumers (S5)

DESCRIPTION

Processed food is considered any food that has been altered in some way during the preparation. Bread is an example of processed food because milling, grinding grains to make flour, is food processing. The amount of processed food that is consumed by an adult per day (g/kg body weight/day) can be a variable used to measure the preference of processed food. One could even calculate the amount of processed food consumed versus the amount of raw food (fresh fruit and vegetables) to quantify the amount of each item consumed.

METRICS

This indicator measures the amount of processed food that is consumed by an adult.

RATINGS

Scale: High (-); Medium; Low (+)

Low – less than 20% of diet preferences are for processed food and at least 80% of diet preferences are for unprocessed food (fruit and vegetables);

Medium – less than 40% of diet preferences are for processed food and at least 60% of diet preferences are for unprocessed food;

High – more than 60% of diet preferences are for (highly) processed food and less than 40% of diet preferences are for unprocessed food.



TRAnsition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: Advertising of Healthy Food

SUB-THEME: Educational Campaigns

THEME: Policies

LINK: Consumers (S5)

DESCRIPTION

Advertising at influencing consumer's behavior can be achieved through a range of different media from newspapers, billboards, and television adverts etc. For example food, health and nutrition related advertisements are subject to Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 on nutrition and health claims made on foods (the Health Claims Regulation). The Health Claims Regulation is mandatory and seeks to protect consumers from misleading or false claims.

METRICS

This indicator measures the presence or absence of advertising schemes by the member states.

RATINGS

Scale: Absent (-); Present (+)

Absent - no adoption of any advertising scheme by the member state

Present - adoption of advertising scheme by the member state





TRansition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: School meals

SUB-THEME: Educational Campaigns

THEME: Policies

LINK: Consumers (S5)

DESCRIPTION

School meals programmes in the EU support the consumption of fruit and vegetables and are often part of a wider programme of education about European agriculture and the benefits of healthy eating.

METRICS

This indicator measures the presence or absence of adoption of school meals schemes by the member states.

RATINGS

Scale: Absent (-); Present (+)

- Absent - no adoption of the school meals scheme by the member state
- Present - adoption of the school meals scheme by the member state



TRansition paths to sUstainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: Taxation of Unhealthy Food

THEME: Policies

LINK: Consumers (S5)

DESCRIPTION

A tax on unhealthy food is usually called a fat tax because it is applied on fat and also on sweetened beverages (sugar tax)⁵.

Unhealthy food and beverage taxes have gained attention as a potentially effective intervention to reduce non-nutritive caloric intake, while raising government funds for health promotion programs at the community level.⁶

METRICS

This qualitative indicator refers to the presence of fat and sugar tax at the country level as a food policy measure to reduce consumption of unhealthy food.

RATINGS

Scale: Absent (-); Present (+)

Absent – Fat or sugar tax is absent in the country of analysis

Present - Fat or sugar tax is present in the country of analysis

⁵ Tamir, O., Cohen-Yogev, T., Furman-Assaf, S. and Endevelt, R., 2018. Taxation of sugar sweetened beverages and unhealthy foods: a qualitative study of key opinion leaders' views. *Israel journal of health policy research*, 7(1), p.43. doi: 10.1186/s13584-018-0240-1.

⁶ Rajagopal, S., Barnhill, A. and Sharfstein, J.M., 2018. The evidence—and acceptability—of taxes on unhealthy foods. *Israel journal of health policy research*, 7(1), p.68. doi.org/10.1186/s13584-018-0264-6



TRansition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: Income Support Policies

THEME: Policies

LINK: Consumers (S5)

DESCRIPTION

Income support comprises all measures taken by national authorities in EU countries to provide an adequate income to their citizens via different benefit schemes, such as:

- unemployment benefits,
- family and child benefits,
- pensions,
- disability benefits,
- minimum income schemes.⁷

METRICS

This qualitative indicator considers income support policies as a measure to facilitate consumer to make food choices that are less constrained by price. Price is one of the most important factors determining food quality.

RATINGS

Scale: Absent (-); Present (+)

Absent – Income support policies (as listed above) are absent in the country of analysis

Present - Income support policies (as listed above) are present in the country of analysis

⁷ <https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1092&langId=en>



TRansition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: Public procurement

THEME: Nutrition and Health

LINK: Consumers (S5)

DESCRIPTION

Public procurement rules often follow complex procedures, including specific requirements for tendering and decision-making. These complex rules are some of the main barriers for smallholder farmers to access the market represented by school feeding programmes and canteens, hospitals, etc.

Instead of buying its inputs supplies from overseas, the enterprise could establish business relationships with local suppliers and integrating them in the supply chain.

Green public procurement (GPP) is a mechanism aimed at encouraging public bodies to procure goods and services in a manner that considers the principles of sustainable development.

METRICS

This indicator measures the level of inclusion of public procurement by the enterprise.

RATINGS

Scale: **Weak (-)**; Medium; **Strong (+)**

- **Weak -** In most cases where local suppliers cannot provide the required inputs to the enterprise, under equal of similar conditions in comparison to non-local, the enterprise has selected non-local suppliers.
- **Medium –** 50% of the cases were local suppliers can provide the required input to the enterprise, under equal of similar conditions in comparison to non-local, the enterprise has selected local suppliers.
- **Strong -** The enterprise has developed and applied a procurement policy that prioritizes the purchase of inputs, products and ingredients from local suppliers. In 100% of the cases where local suppliers can provide the required inputs to the enterprise, under equal of similar conditions in comparison to non-local, the enterprise has selected local suppliers.





TRansition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

INDICATOR NAME: Dietary guidelines

THEME: Nutrition and Health

LINK: Consumers (S5)

DESCRIPTION

Dietary guidelines are a set of guidelines or qualitative statements to guide consumers making food choices that support a healthy life, maintain optimum weight, and reduce the risk of chronic disease.

METRICS

This indicator measures the inclusion of legumes in the dietary guidelines of the member states.

RATINGS

Excluded (-); Included (+)

Excluded – Dietary guidelines do not include legumes and/or are not strongly advertised as a source of information for healthy food choices

Included - Dietary guidelines include legumes and/or are strongly advertised as a source of information for healthy food choices





TRAnsition paths to sUstainable legume-based systems in Europe

DESCRIPTION OF SOCIAL THEMES AND SUBTHEMES

PRODUCTION (S₁)

THEME: S1.1 Economic Incentives to Environment friendly Agricultural practices

LINK: Production (S₁)

Economic incentives are intended those that increase or stabilize the farm's revenue and/or reduce the farm's costs. Three types of economic incentives to support environment friendly agricultural practices are considered here: 1) price premium; 2) subsidies; and 3) taxes.

Price premium is a direct and tangible revenue-based incentive for producers to adopt. If environment friendly agriculture is market-driven, focused on commercial production with attributes demanded by consumers, gross farm revenue may increase through higher prices. Consumers may be willing to pay a higher price for these types of products. Subsidies can be those under CAP pillar 2 as explained in the indicator 'CAP' or other types of national subsidies that incentivize environment friendly agriculture. Taxes considered in this indicator are those that are designed to modify behavior by encouraging protection of the environment, these taxes can be in the form of tax credit, tax exemption or tax deduction.

THEME: S1.2 Quality of life (farmers)

LINK: Production (S₁)

Primary producers, small-scale producers and employees in enterprises of all scales have the right to a quality of life that affords time to spend with family and for recreation, adequate rest from work, overtime that is voluntary, and educational opportunity for themselves and their immediate families. In addition, quality of life means that they have the time to produce or procure and prepare healthy meals for themselves and their families that include fresh produce and a culturally appropriate diet. Small-scale producers are able to source products for markets without financial pressures that force them to use all of their land, water, resources and production outputs for sales or export markets in order to garner an adequate income.

Quality of life furthermore implies the flourishing of culture, and the ability of all to participate in the collective way of life built over generations by an identified group or society. Defining features of a culture includes one or more of the following: language, religion, ethnicity. The combination of these elements may be expressed in diets, clothing, philosophy, arts, music, architecture, agriculture, business structures, governance structures, celebrations, rituals and other social interactions and customs.





TRansition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

SUB-THEME: S1.2.1 Safety

THEME: Quality of life (farmers) (S1.2)

LINK: Production (S1)

This indicator comprises safety of farming operations, facilities, and safety of products produced from farming operations. The enterprise provides a safe environment for its workers, offers health and safety trainings, and it keeps a clean and healthy environment where products' safety level responds to the CODEX requirements for food safety.

SUB-THEME: S1.2.2 Employment (quality)

THEME: Quality of life (farmers) (S1.2)

LINK: Production (S1)

The enterprise maintains legally-binding transparent contracts with all employees and pays a wage that meets basic needs for subsistence, including nutrition, clothing, health care, education, potable water, child care, transportation, housing, and energy, plus savings. In addition, the enterprise provides employees with opportunities for capacity development and advancement within the enterprise, and primary producers have access to resources so that they can increase their own skills and knowledge.

THEME: S1.3 Equity

LINK: Production (S1)

Equity refers to social equity, in this specific context it refers to equal access to social good and services within the enterprise and also respect of civil rights.

SUB-THEME: S1.3.1 Power structure

THEME: Equity (S1.3)

LINK: Production (S1)

This indicator refers to the distribution of power within the enterprise. It aims to identify who holds the power for decision-making and how whether it is a bottom-up approach or vice versa.





TRansition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

PROCESSING (S2)

THEME: S2.1 Food Policies

LINK: Processing (S2)

Set of principles, rules, and guidelines formulated or adopted by the enterprise to reach its long-term goals and typically published in a booklet or other form that is widely accessible. In this context, we consider workplace policy that is a set of rules and principles that aims to guide managers and workers in how to behave in the workplace.

THEME: S2.2 Quality of work Environment

LINK: Processing (S2)

The enterprise maintains legally-binding transparent contracts with all employees and pays a wage that meets basic needs for subsistence, including nutrition, clothing, health care, education, potable water, child care, transportation, housing, and energy, plus savings. In addition, the enterprise provides employees with opportunities for capacity development and advancement within the enterprise, and primary producers have access to resources so that they can increase their own skills and knowledge.

SUB-THEME: S2.2.2 Rights

THEME: Quality of work Environment (S2.2)

LINK: Processing (S2)

This qualitative indicator ensures that all people involved: work healthy hours without compulsory overtime; are enabled to participate in the culture of their choosing, including for example to speak the language of their choice and practice the religion or rituals that they prefer; enjoy a culturally appropriate diet; and have time to spend with family and neighbors.





TRAnsition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

SUB-THEME: S2.2.3 Health and Safety

THEME: Quality of work Environment (S2.2)

LINK: Processing (S2)

By providing training in health and safety, enterprises empower employees to understand the possible hazards of the workplace, to have familiarity with the materials and machinery they work with and are exposed to, and to understand the ergonomics of the work so that injuries from repeated motions, lifting or other physical challenges are reduced. Successful trainings ensure a more efficient and positive work environment for all.

TRANSPORT AND DISTRIBUTION (S3)

THEME: S3.1 Food Safety Policies

LINK: Transport and Distribution (S3)

These policies include policies for the control of food contamination. Many of these policies fall under the CODEX ALIMENTARIUS⁸. Food contamination incidents refer to cases in which adulteration of food has been reported due to negligence, or voluntary misconduct of the enterprise. In these cases, food products that have been distributed and consumed are spoiled or infected because they either contain microorganisms, such as bacteria and parasites, or toxic substances that make them unsuitable for consumption.

MARKETS AND RETAILERS (S4)

THEME: S4.1 Policy

LINK: Markets and Retailers (S4)

Set of principles, rules, and guidelines formulated or adopted by the enterprise to reach its long-term goals and typically published in a booklet or other form that is widely accessible. In this context, we consider workplace policy that is a set of rules and principles that aims to guide managers and workers in how to behave in the workplace.

⁸ <http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/en/>





TRAnsition paths to sUustainable legume-based systems in Europe

SUB-THEME: S4.2.2 Rights

THEME: Quality of work Environment (S4.2)

LINK: Markets and Retailers (S4)

This qualitative indicator ensures that all people involved: work healthy hours without compulsory overtime; are enabled to participate in the culture of their choosing, including for example to speak the language of their choice and practice the religion or rituals that they prefer; enjoy a culturally appropriate diet; and have time to spend with family and neighbours.

CONSUMERS (S5)

THEME: S5.1 Behaviour

LINK: Consumers (S5)

Consumers' behavior represents how individual customers, groups or organizations choose, buy, use, and dispose ideas, goods, and services to satisfy their needs and wants. It refers to the actions of the consumers in the marketplace and the underlying motives for those actions. In this indicator we refer to the consumers' food choices.

SUB-THEME: 5.1.2 Culture

THEME: Behaviour (S5.1)

LINK: Consumers (S5)

Cultural influences lead to the difference in the habitual consumption of certain foods and in traditions of preparation, and in certain cases can lead to restrictions such as exclusion of meat and milk from the diet. Social influences also affect food choice. Even when eating alone, food choice is influenced by social factors because attitudes and habits develop through the interaction with others. However, quantifying the social influences on food intake is difficult because the influences that people have on the eating behaviour of others are not limited to one type and people are not necessarily aware of the social influences that are exerted on their eating behavior.





TRAnsition paths to sUstainable legume-based systems in Europe

SUB-THEME: 5.1.3 Consumers Awareness

THEME: Behaviour (S5.1)

LINK: Consumers (S5)

The understanding by an individual of their rights as a consumer concerning available products and services being marketed and sold. The concept involves four categories including safety, choice, information, and the right to be heard⁹. European consumer rights legislation provides a set of rules to protect consumers across Europe when buying goods and services¹⁰.

SUB-THEME: 5.2.1 Educational Campaigns

THEME: Policies (S5.2)

LINK: Consumers (S5)

Educational campaigns can be used to inform the public about healthy food choices. Dietary guidelines and school meals could be included in this indicator. Some of the policies initiatives currently undertaken are illustrated below.

THEME: S5.3 Nutrition and Health Claims

LINK: Consumers (S5)

Food labels contain nutrition and health information that provide useful knowledge about the food sold on the market. This information can help the consumer to understand the contribution different foods make to health and well-being and to choose a more balanced diet. Legislation about nutrition and health claims can be found here.¹¹

⁹ <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/consumer-awareness.html>

¹⁰ https://europa.eu/european-union/life/consumer-rights_en and
[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2015/565904/EPRS_IDA\(2015\)565904_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2015/565904/EPRS_IDA(2015)565904_EN.pdf)

¹¹ http://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/labelling_nutrition/claims/register/public/?event=register.home





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