



# TRansition paths to sUstainable legume-based systems in Europe

## Policy recommendations

- Introduction of the participants
- Short presentation on policy
- Questions
- Brainstorming on challenges and opportunities
- Discussion about the changes needed

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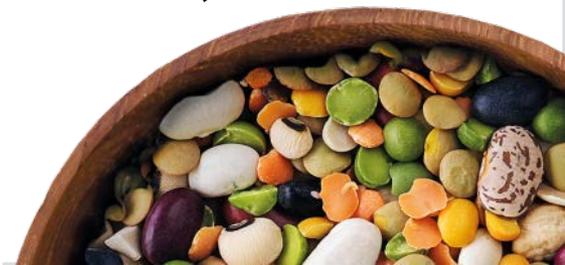
2020.10.01.



## Lessons from the TRUE policy analysis

- **Legumes**

- **underrepresented** in agricultural and food policy debates
- **locked-in at multiple levels** of the food systems
- **Low profitability**: price support, economic incentives cannot counterbalance
- **Farmers' knowledge deficit** in managing rotations and using less mineral fertiliser; **multiple benefits** remain unacknowledged
- **Supply chain** capacities and food innovations are limited at the local or regional scales – e.g. to create specialised outlets for legumes
- **Overall need for an orchestrated and more enabling policy environment** (greening measures, investment in research, constraints on the use of synthetic N fertilizer)

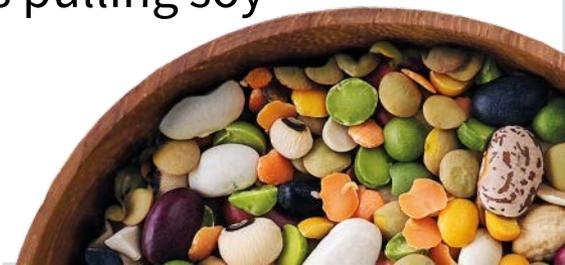




## The legume paradox

**Incoherence** among policies and **inconsistencies** of some policies for legume focussed innovation:

- **Protein strategies** OK, but only to feed industrial livestock?
- **Agricultural policy** OK, but not everywhere works.
- **R&D&I policy** stops before reaching the knowledge transfer phase, not to mention behaviour change.
- Hardly any **governance solutions** with a proven effect on increasing home-grown legume consumption.
- **Consumer policy** is gaining increasing acknowledgment, but the focus is far from legumes.
- **Trade policy** is shaped by the demand in China that is pulling soy production and prices.





## Experts' assessment of favourable governance

Policy action areas with the highest potential to trigger change:

1. investment in research and **knowledge transfer** will increase the competitiveness of protein crops and legume-based food products;
  2. preventing the **use of inorganic nitrogen fertiliser** creates incentives for more legume production;
  3. diet, **health and nutrition policies** and public campaigns that promote the inclusion of legumes in the human diet will make legumes more visible and increase imports for consumption.
- **Policy mixes?** ... a combination of different policy instruments, e.g. legal regulations, market-based incentives, voluntary guidelines, product labelling.



# Most important transitions paths



## Sustainable food and feed value networks require

- 1) *Policy coherence*: better integration of food and agricultural policies with other sectors
- 2) *Public support for agroecological services*: making benefits more visible and promote the production and consumption of more legumes, e.g. through public food procurement
- 3) *Dynamic value creation*: knowledge transfer and multi-actor collaborations, public-private partnerships that enables the hybridisation and harmonised mobilisation of value chain actors





- Questions or clarifications
- Brainstorming (10 min): Challenges and opportunities to reorient and reorganise activities
- Discussion (15 min): recommendations





## General contact information

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