





EXPLORATORY PROJECT

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Coordination

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Would social and spatial incentives be sufficient to trigger the conversion to and maintenance of organic agriculture?

Accelerating the agroecological transition requires greater commitment from farmers and consumers alike. Stimulating the contribution of farmers raises the question of the incentives to be put in place, while taking account of structural constraints (budget management, climate change, consumer tastes, etc.). Even though the urgency of the situation is obvious, commitments vary for economic reasons (agricultural conversion costs, the price of organic products, etc.), technical reasons (soil quality, acquisition of new techniques, etc.) and social reasons (interaction structures, standards, etc.).

Faced with these challenges, we are seeing the emergence of new forms of regulation (social networks, voluntary approaches, etc.), alongside more economic incentives (taxes or subsidies).

This project focuses on non-monetary incentives as levers for promoting environmentally-friendly production methods such as organic argiculture (OA).

INRAE units

BETA, Strasbourg LAE, Colmar LAE, Nancy

Partners

Agence Bio
Bio en Grand-Est (FNAB)
CNRS
Grand Est Regional
Chamber of Agriculture
Univ. Paris Nanterre
Univ. Strasbourg & IUT R.
Schuman
Univ. Reims
Univ. Paris PanthéonAssas





The impact of social, environmental, spatial and economic levers will be studied, as well as the influence of education, training and access to technical and scientific information on the willingness to convert to OA and the maintenance of OA. Playing the role of moderator in these impacts, the level of trust in institutions will also be analyzed and measured.

The aim of the work is to identify relevant incentives and to produce a booklet of recommendations for decision-makers on combinations of non-monetary incentives that could accompany or replace monetary incentives to encourage conversion to and maintenance of OA.

The project mobilizes disciplines such as environmental economics, experimental economics and systems agronomy. In addition to their networks and local expertise, the partners contribute additional skills, in particular, in economics, the sociology of behavior and that of public action, and history.