



Agricultural systems  
by design

# 8th International Farming System Design Conference

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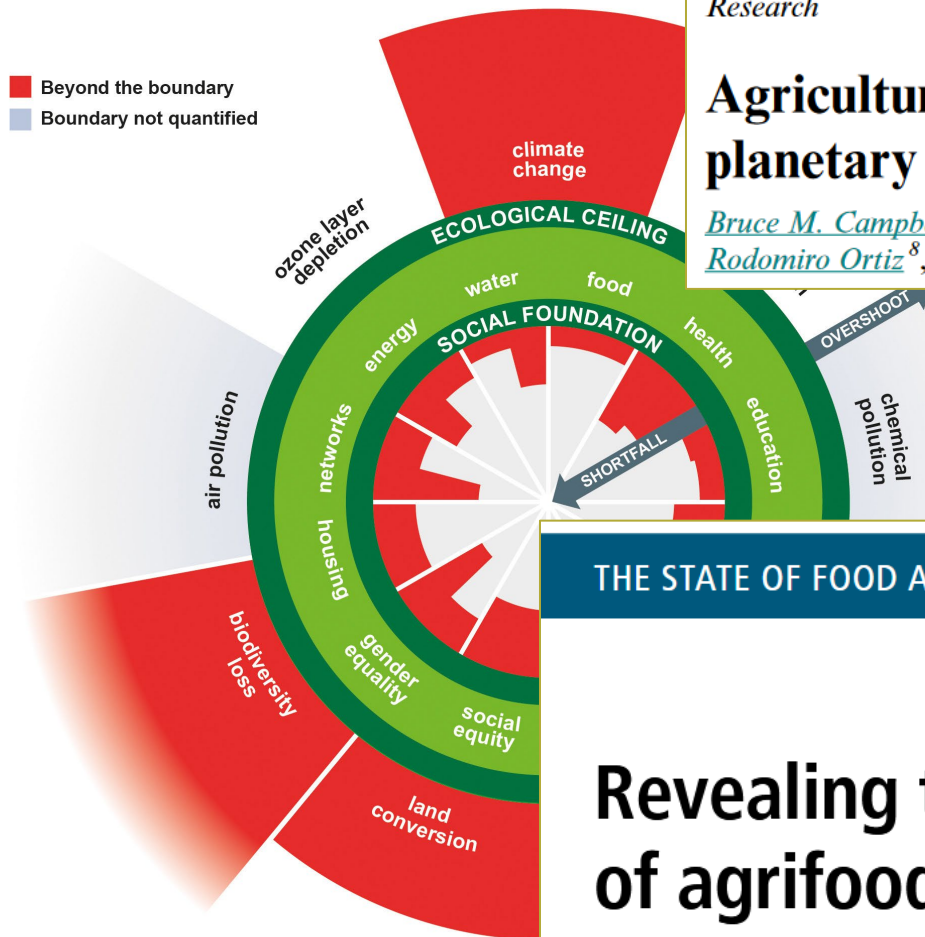


## A Conceptual And Analytical Framework To Understand Lock-Ins In The Agrifood Systems Transition

**Céline Chevalier<sup>1</sup>, Anne-Maud Courtois<sup>1</sup>, Diana  
Borniotto<sup>1</sup>, Philippe Baret<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Sytra, Earth and Life Institute, UCLouvain, Belgium

# Current agrifood systems have widespread negative externalities



Research

## Agriculture production as a major driver of the Earth system exceeding planetary boundaries

[Bruce M. Campbell<sup>1</sup>](#), [Douglas J. Beare<sup>1</sup>](#), [Elena M. Bennett<sup>2</sup>](#), [Jason M. Hall-Spencer<sup>3,4</sup>](#), [John S. I. Ingram<sup>5</sup>](#), [Fernando Jaramillo<sup>6,7</sup>](#), [Rodomiro Ortiz<sup>8</sup>](#), [Navin Ram](#)

## The social costs of pesticide use in France

THE STATE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

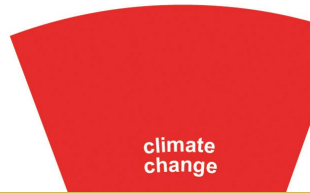
## Revealing the hidden costs of agrifood systems to enhance their value

Delphine Mc Adams-Marin<sup>1</sup>,  
and Philippe V. Baret<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Étatale d'Intérêt Collectif, Paris, France, <sup>2</sup>SYTRA—Earth and Life  
catholique de Louvain (UCLouvain), Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

# They need to transition towards more sustainability

■ Beyond the boundary  
■ Boundary not quantified

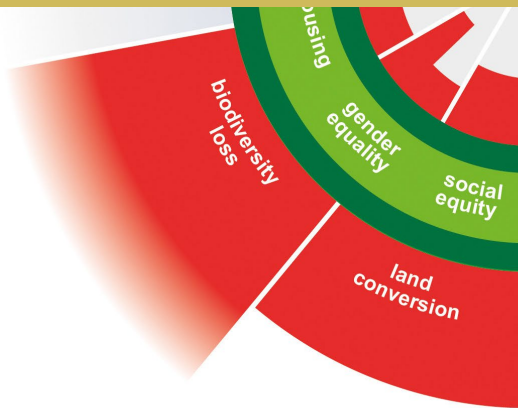


*Research*

**Agriculture production as a major driver of the Earth system exceeding planetary boundaries**

→ There is a need for sustainable transition of agrifood systems

→ On the social, economic, and environmental dimensions



THE STATE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

**Revealing the hidden costs of agrifood systems to enhance their value**

Delphine Mc Adams-Martin<sup>1</sup>,  
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<sup>1</sup>Étatale d'Intérêt Collectif, Paris, France, <sup>2</sup>SYTRA—Earth and Life  
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# This transition faces major resistance

The need for policy to address the food system lock-in: A case study of the Finnish context

Goal frames and sustainability transitions: how cognitive lock-ins can impede crop diversification

Socio-technical lock-in hinders crop diversification in France

Why are grain-legumes rarely present in cropping systems despite their environmental and nutritional benefits? Analyzing lock-in in the French agrifood system

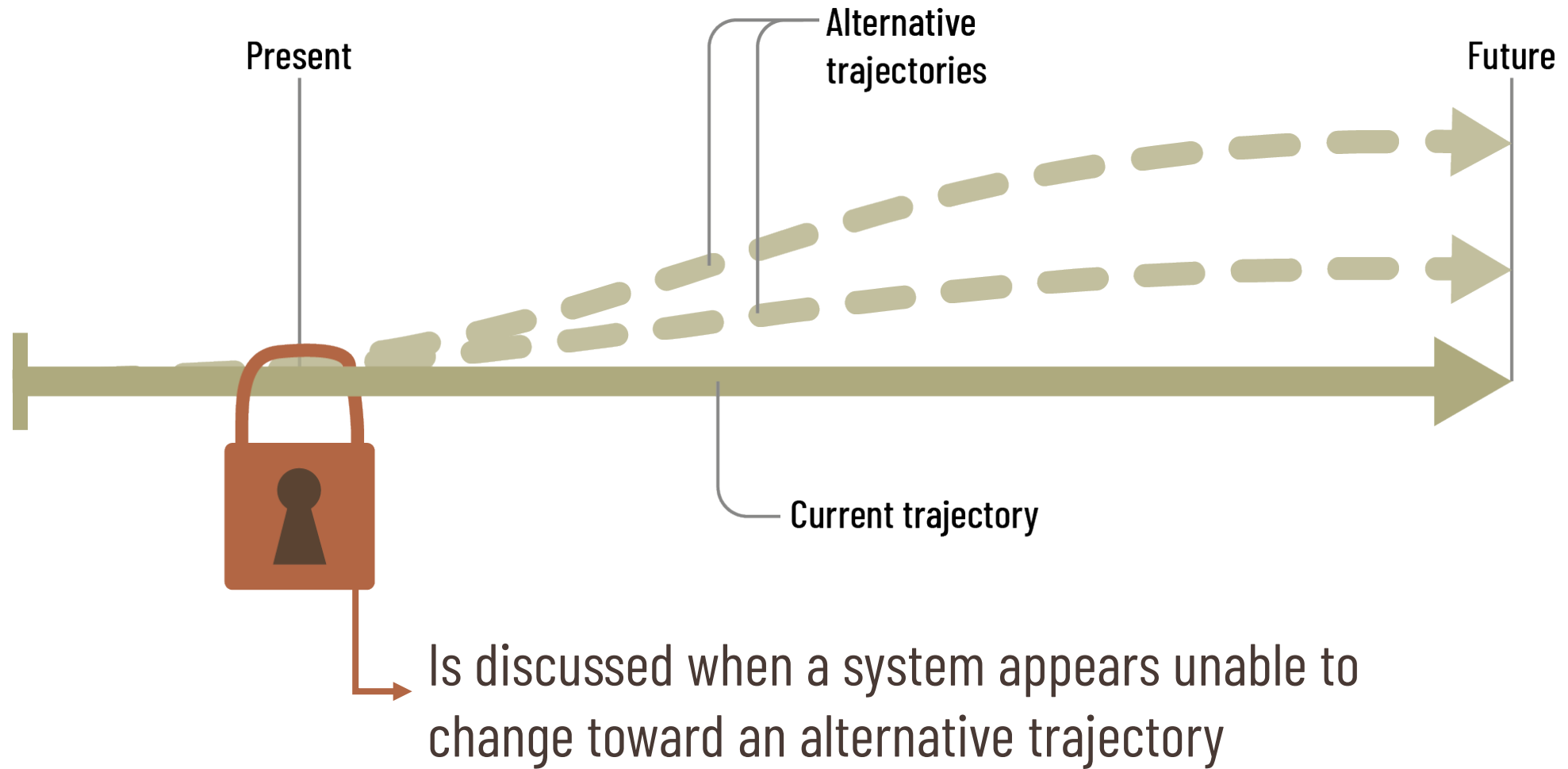
Sprayed to Death: Path Dependence, Lock-in and Pest Control Strategies

Locked in unsustainability: Understanding lock-ins and their interactions using the case of food packaging

Lock-Ins and Agency: Towards an Embedded Approach of Individual Pathways in the Walloon Dairy Sector

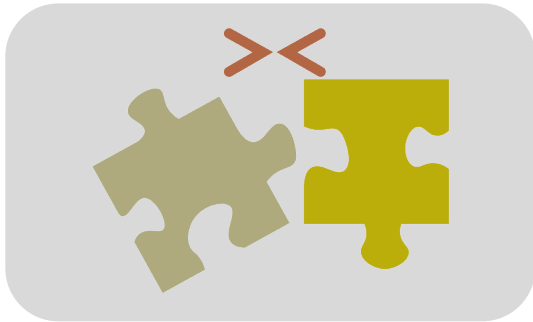
The concept of “lock-in” is used in many papers analysing this resistance.

# There is a shared understanding of the overall lock-in concept



# But there are three main research gaps in the literature addressing agrifood systems lock-ins

## Inconsistent terminology



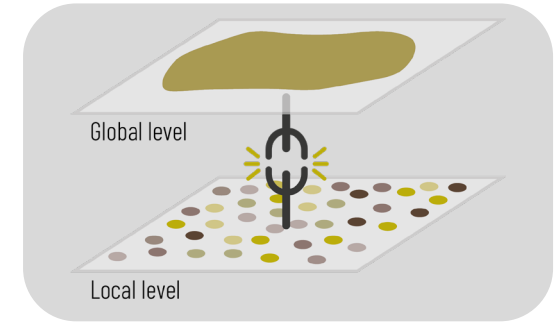
The terminology used differ between lock-ins analyses.

## Insufficient consideration of lock-in's systemic nature



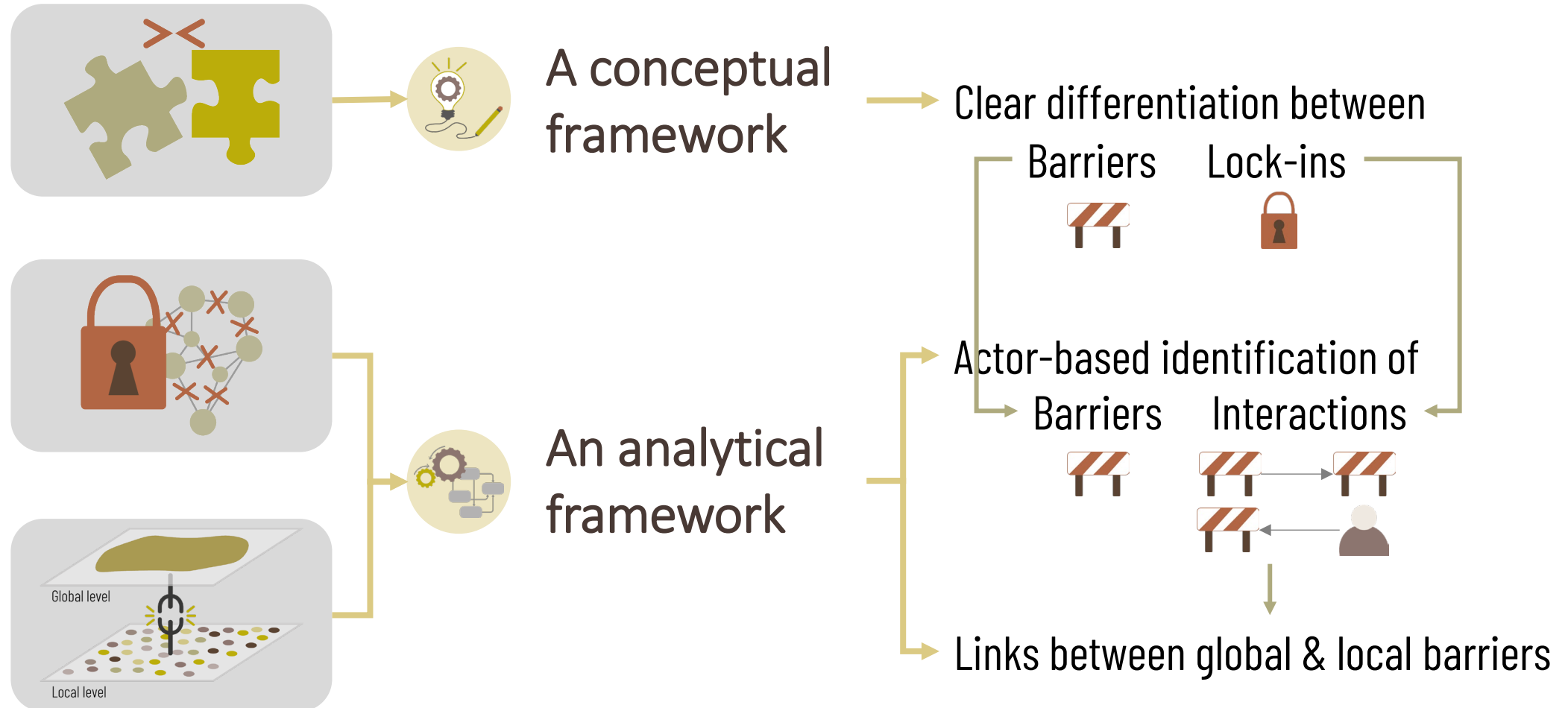
Lock-in analyses do not explore all lock-ins' components, nor the interactions between them.

## Limited connection between local & global approaches



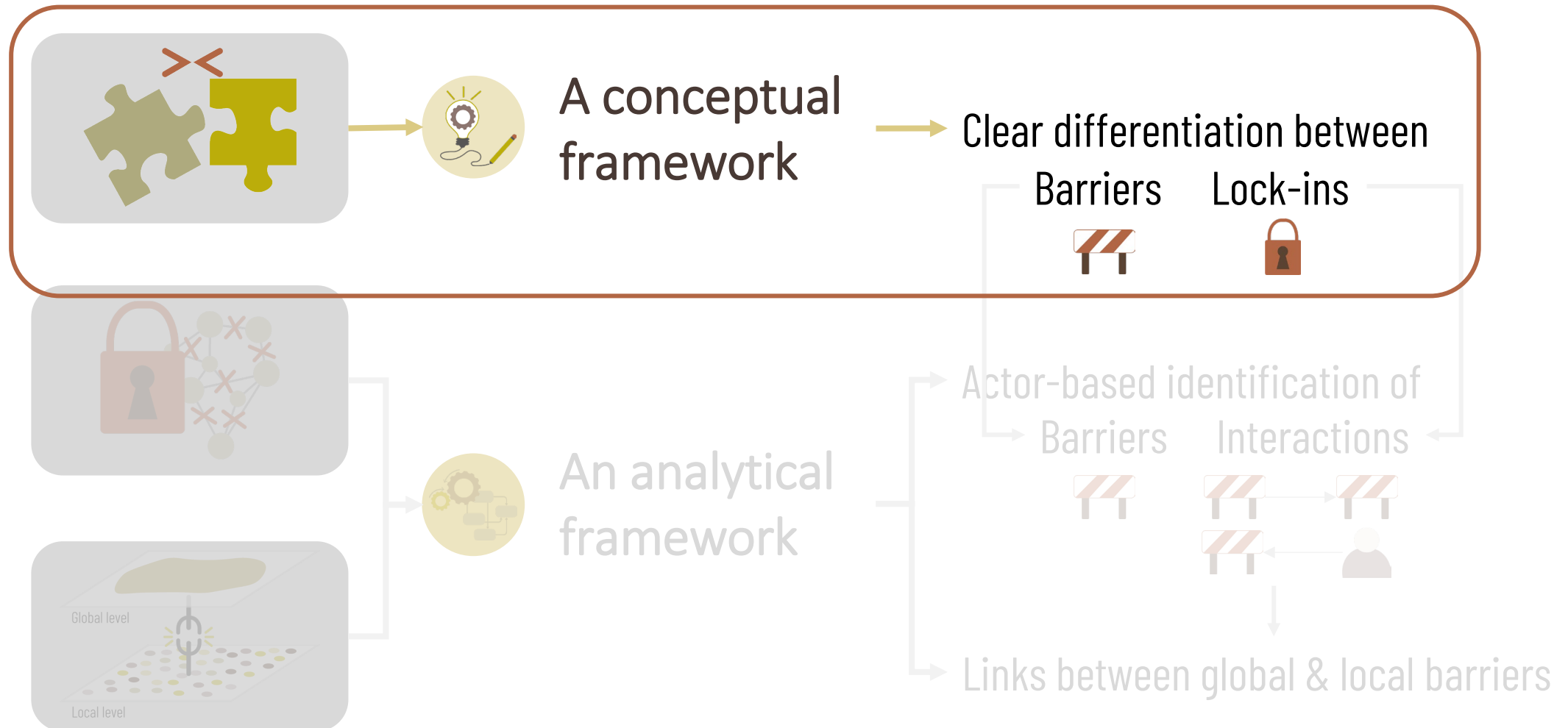
Global and local lock-in analyses are two separate approaches.

# To address these gaps, we propose a conceptual and an analytical framework





# A conceptual framework to treat the inconsistent terminology



# A conceptual framework to treat the inconsistent terminology



## Barrier

= Specific and concrete elements of the current system that, by their existence and their interactions, contribute to its blockage.

➔ **By interacting and reinforcing each other, the barriers create a complex situation where the system acquires strong resistance to change.**



## Lock-in

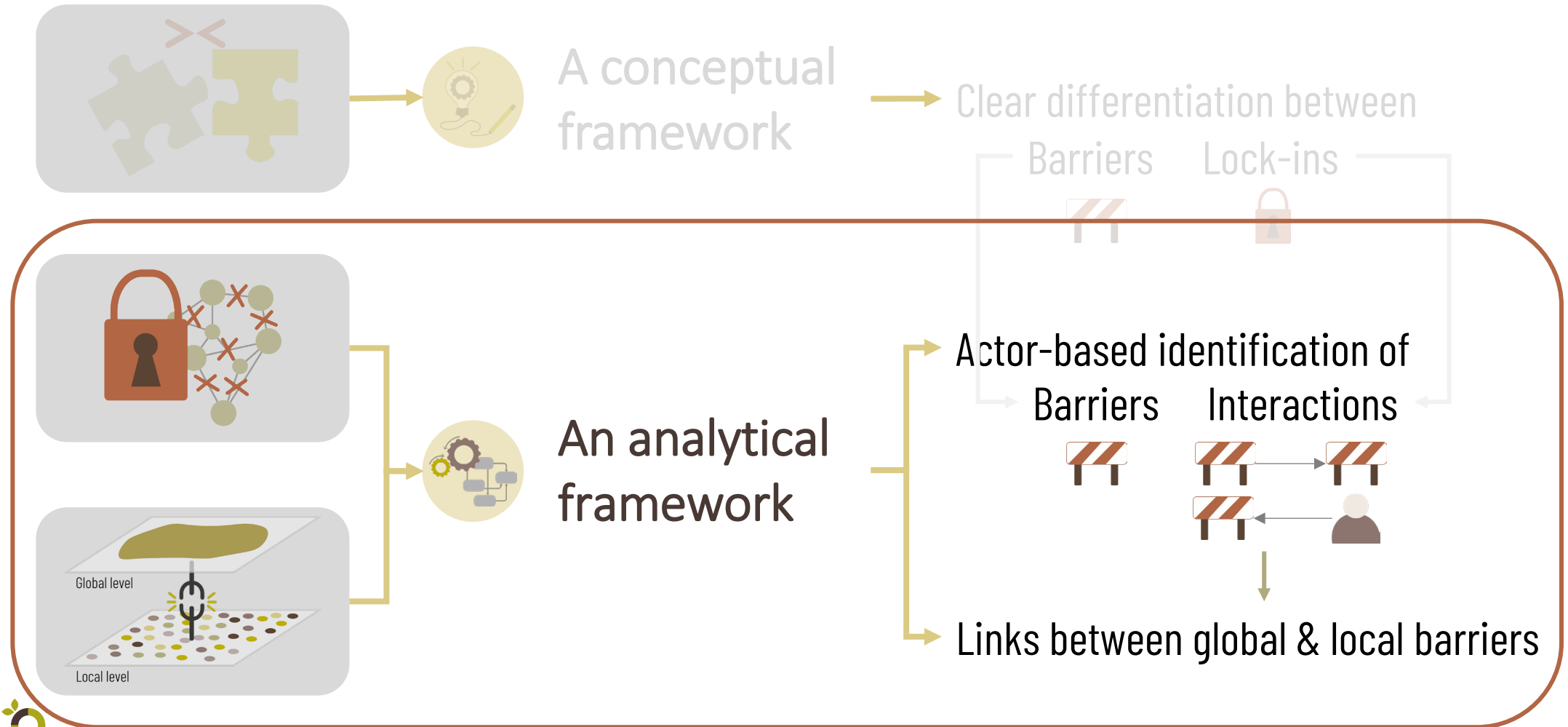
= State of a (agrifood) system in which a specific configuration becomes deeply entrenched, making the system resistant to change.

➔ **It results from interactions between barriers.**



Operational dissociation between the two concepts,  
preventing confusion between them

# An analytical framework to approach lock-ins systemically using participatory approach



# An analytical framework to approach lock-ins systemically using participatory approach



Actors as  
research partners

Actors are consulted at several steps of the lock-in analysis.  
They are considered as the principal source of information  
regarding systems' barriers.



Multiplicity of actors



Farmers, processors,  
policymakers, advisors, etc.

# An analytical framework to approach lock-ins systemically using participatory approach



## Multiplicity of actors



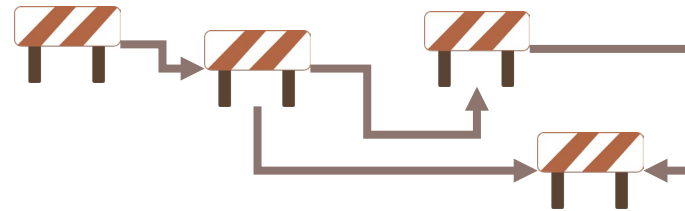
Farmers, processors, policymakers, advisors, etc.

## Multiplicity of barrier types

External, financial, governance-related, knowledge-related, market-related, organizational, relational, socio-cultural, and technical.

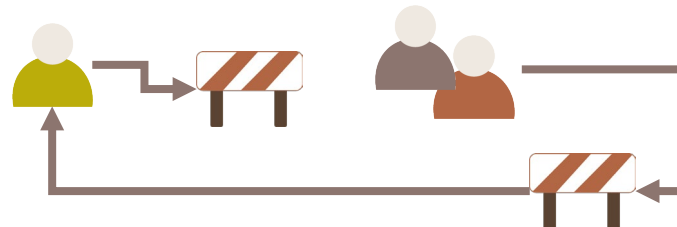


## Interactions between barriers



→ Lock-in maps

## Interactions between barriers and actors



→ Barriers are analyzed through actors' agency

# A first step to bridge local and global approaches



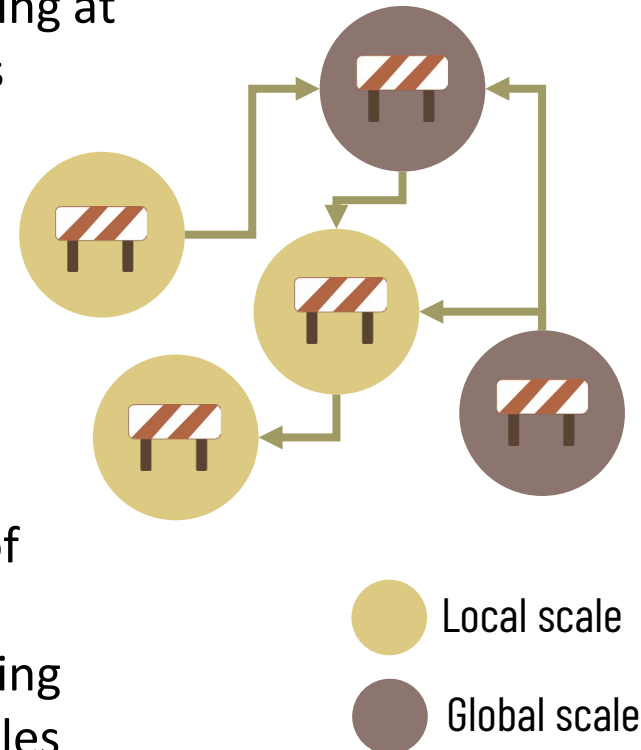
Multiplicity of actors  
(& related visions)

Multiplicity of  
barrier types

Lock-in analysis transcending  
scales, touching upon  
barriers unfolding at  
different scales

Interactions  
between barriers  
& barriers and  
actors

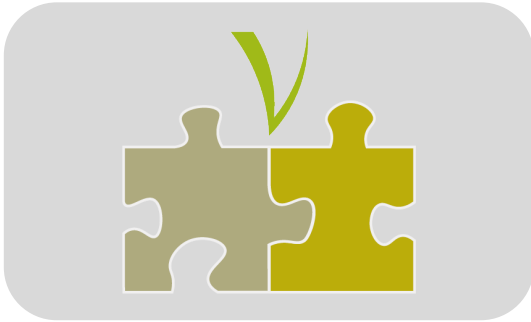
Identification of  
links between  
barriers unfolding  
at different scales



Example:  
The lack of suitable machinery  
for harvesting intercropping  
is a local barrier, experienced  
by individual farmers.  
It is linked to global barriers,  
e.g., the lack of R&D  
investment for intercropping-  
suited machinery by  
worldwide agricultural  
machinery companies and the  
lack of financial support for  
investment in machinery for  
intercropping in the CAP.



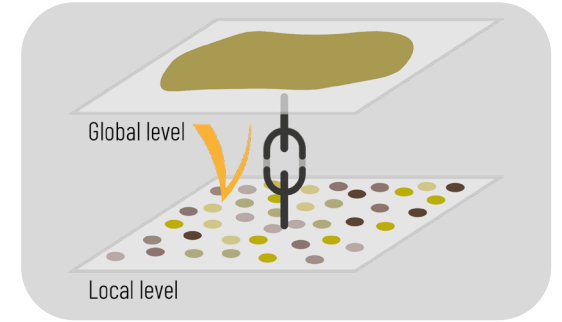
# Our conceptual and analytical frameworks' contributions to the three identified gaps



- Clear and operational distinction between barrier and lock-in.



- Focus on interactions between barriers and between barriers and actors,
- Consideration of barriers of different nature,
- Involvement of a diversity of actors.



- Identification of barriers operating at different scales,
- Identification of links between barriers operating at different scales.

These new conceptual & analytical frameworks are a work in progress and an open call to collective reflection on how to effectively address agrifood systems' lock-ins.

