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**FALAH**

Family farming, lifestyle & health

---

## FALAH WORKSHOP SERIES Sydney event

**Monday 21<sup>st</sup> 3pm to Thursday 24<sup>th</sup> 5pm**  
**(Satellite FALAH – USYD-SDGs workshop Friday 25<sup>th</sup> 9-10am)**

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**Zoom link:** <https://uni-sydney.zoom.us/j/86540741554>

**WIFI access:**

Select UniSydney-Guest.

When prompted enter Username: FALAH2022 and Pw: 88556822

### EVENT OVERVIEW

- Event:** European H2020 project FALAH research week
- Date/Time:** **Monday 21<sup>st</sup>, 3pm to Thursday 24<sup>th</sup>, 5pm**  
**Satellite FALAH – USYD-SDGs workshop Friday 25<sup>th</sup> 9-10am**
- Location:** Seminar Room 6.1, Level 6, Charles Perkins Centre, Camperdown
- Host:** FALAH Australia Team, The University of Sydney in partnership with Western Sydney University.
- MCs:** Professor Corinne Caillaud, The University of Sydney and A/Prof Nichole Georgeou, Western Sydney University
- Audience:** FALAH researchers and invited colleagues and speakers
- Event contacts:** Marie Lecoq [marie.lecoq@sydney.edu.au](mailto:marie.lecoq@sydney.edu.au)  
Corinne Caillaud [corinne.caillaud@sydney.edu.au](mailto:corinne.caillaud@sydney.edu.au) (0433955175)



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Family farming, lifestyle & health

## ATTENDANCE LISTS

- Professor Jean-Marie Fotsing, University of New Caledonia, Scientific coordinator FALAH project
- A/Professor Olivier Galy, University of New Caledonia, Scientific co-coordinator FALAH project
- Professor Corinne Caillaud, Coordinator FALAH Australia, The University of Sydney
- A/Prof Nichole Georgeou, Western Sydney University
- FALAH researchers from The University of New Caledonia, The Institut Agronomique Néo-Calédonien, Ministry of Education and Training Vanuatu, Solomon Islands National University, The University of the South Pacific, University of Wollongong, Western Sydney University, University of New South Wales, Germany-based Kula e.V, a non-profit organisation, The Pacific Community, The University of Goroka
- Representatives from Tonga Christ's University of the Pacific
- Charles Perkins Centre researchers

## EVENT OBJECTIVES

- Welcome delegates and open the Sydney FALAH week.
- Feature and celebrate the FALAH network and its capacity building strategy
- Provide an opportunity for the FALAH team to come together, present, discuss and finalise FALAH methodology before data collection starting next year
- Consolidate collaborations and partnership

## PROGRAM BACKGROUND

Link to FALAH project: <https://falah.unc.nc/en>

## SPECIAL EVENT DETAILS

Zoom link: <https://uni-sydney.zoom.us/j/86540741554>

- Social media (twitter): @FALAHpacific, @Sydney\_Univ, @syd\_health
- Website: <https://falah.unc.nc/>
- [Facebook profile](#)



## PROGRAM

All activities will take place at the **Charles Perkins Centre (CPC)**, Camperdown (*see map on last page*). The smoking ceremony will take place at 3pm downstairs, in the outdoor area. The opening ceremony and workshops will be held in Seminar Room 6.1, Level 6 or level 1 seminar rooms on Tuesday morning.

Program		
Date & Time	Activities	Facilitator and attendees
Monday 21 <sup>st</sup> November  3-5pm  CPC, level 6 Seminar room	<b>Opening ceremony</b> Smoking ceremony and Welcome to country  Official welcome talks  Networking drinks	Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council    All attendees
Tuesday 22 <sup>nd</sup> November  Morning  CPC Seminar Rooms 1.02, CPC Seminar Rooms 1.04	<b>PRESENTATIONS</b> <b>9:30-10:30am</b> Overview of FALAH – FALAH tools and methodologies: objectives for the week  10:30-10:45am: Morning tea  <b>10:45am-12pm</b> WP2: Family farming, food production and food security in the Pacific Methodological workshop Part 1: description of selected methodological tools	Presentations by Olivier GALY (UNC <sup>1</sup> ), Jean-Marie Fotsing (UNC)    Facilitated by Severine Bouard (IAC <sup>2</sup> ), Nichole Georgeou (WSU <sup>3</sup> ) FALAH team
Tuesday 22/11  Afternoon  CPC, level 6 Seminar room	<b>WORKSHOP</b> <b>1pm-3pm</b> WP2: Family farming, food production and food security in the Pacific Methodological workshop Part 2: discussion and consolidation	Facilitated by Severine Bouard (IAC), Nichole Georgeou (WSU)
Tuesday 22/11  Afternoon	<b>3pm-4pm</b> Funding opportunity <a href="#">RERIPA Call 3</a> : “Living Labs for Innovative solutions to address Climate Change Impact in the Pacific”	Presented by Mathilde Souchon (PIURN <sup>4</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> UNC: University of New Caledonia

<sup>2</sup> IAC: Institut agronomique Néo-calédonien

<sup>3</sup> Western Sydney University

<sup>4</sup> Pacific Islands Universities Research Network



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<b>CPC, level 6 Seminar room</b>		
Wednesday 23/11 Morning <b>CPC, level 6 Seminar room</b>	<b>WORKSHOP</b> <b>9am - 11pm</b> WP3: Family farming practices in the Pacific: impacts on diets, lifestyles and health Methodological workshop	Facilitated by Olivier GALY (UNC), Corinne Caillaud (USYD)
Wednesday 23/11 Morning <b>CPC, level 6 Seminar room</b>	<b>PRESENTATION</b> <b>11am-12am</b> WP3: Tools, methods and metrics for a better understanding of food systems in Melanesia	Presentation by David Raubenheimer (USYD)
Wednesday 23/11 Afternoon <b>CPC, level 6 Seminar room</b>	<b>WORKSHOP</b> <b>1-3pm</b> Digital technologies and artificial intelligence applied to the study of food intake and physical activity patterns in the Pacific	Facilitated by Kalina Yacef (USYD), Guillaume Wattelez (UNC)
Wednesday 23/11 Afternoon <b>Chau Chak Wing Museum (Sydney Campus)</b>	<b>Activity with Chau Chak Wing Museum</b> <b>3:30-5pm</b>  Pacific cultures from the Museum collections	Facilitated by Rebecca Conway and Jude Philip  All FALAH delegates
Thursday 24/11 Morning <b>CPC, level 6 Seminar room</b>	<b>WORKSHOP</b> <b>9am-12pm</b> Session about scoping and systematic review Several sessions in parallel	Facilitated by Nichole Georgeou (WSU), Corinne Caillaud (USYD)  All FALAH delegates
Thursday 24th November Afternoon	<b>Discovering Sydney Gardens</b> <b>1-4pm</b> Visit Sydney Botanical Garden	All FALAH delegates
Friday 25 <sup>th</sup> November Morning <b>CPC, level 6 Seminar room</b>	<b>WORKSHOP - FALAH / SDG grant joint session</b> <b>9-11:30</b> Discussing with young people diets, physical activity and health: a co-design approach	Corinne Caillaud (USYD), Olivier Galy (UNC) and USYD SDGs team

*This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 873185*



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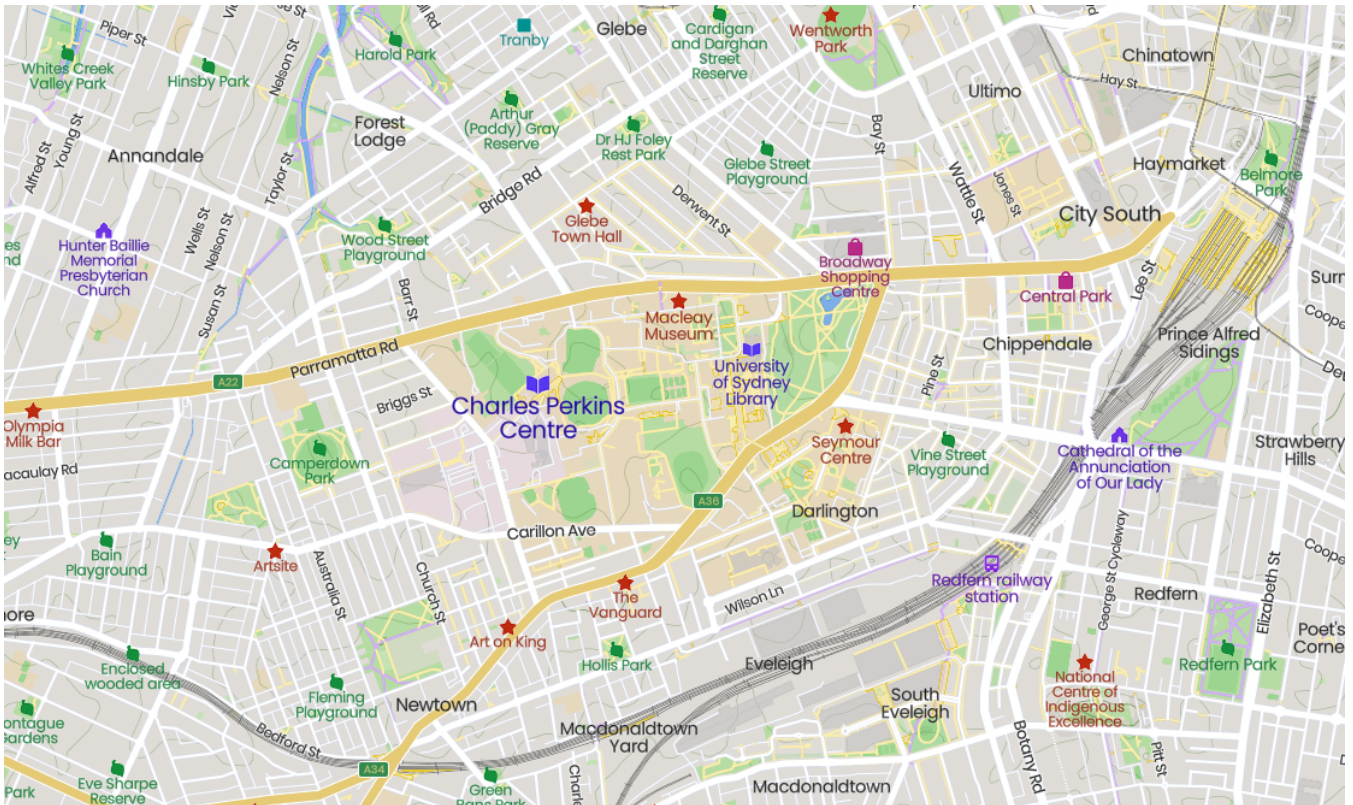
## Access to Charles Perkins Centre



Address

Charles Perkins Centre, John Hopkins Drive, The University of Sydney NSW 2006

You can get to Charles Perkins Centre by Bus, Train or Light rail. These are the lines and routes that have stops nearby - Bus: [412](#), [422](#), [438X](#), [440](#), [461X](#) Train: [SCO](#), [T1](#), [T4](#), [T9](#)



# Food & Agriculture Workshop

21<sup>st</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> of November 2022

University of Sydney, Australia

## FALAH overview: tools and methodologies of the workshop

Dr Olivier Galy

Pr Jean-Marie Fotsing

Dr Severine Blaise

Disclaimer: the views expressed in this presentation are purely those of the author and may not in any circumstances be regarded as stating an official position of the Research Executive Agency

## Plan:

**1-What has been done?**

**2-Where are we now?**

**3-What are the next steps?**

**4-Scientific valorisation & communication**



# Research project (reminder)

## Scientific organisation (3 WPs)



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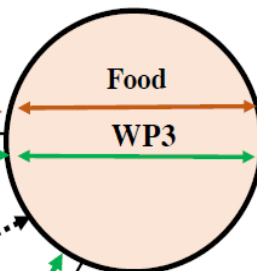
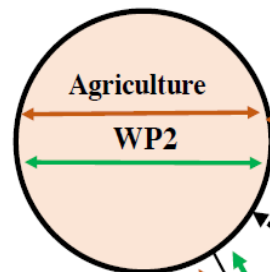


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### WP2

From gardens to markets

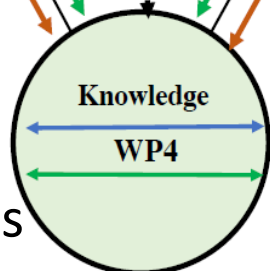
Adapting family farming system for sustainable food security



Family lifestyle and health

### WP3

From gardens to markets... to kitchens... even to the hospital



**WP4: Sharing knowledge, experiences and training**

Knowledge exchange & education

- TC: Thematic Complementarities
- MC: Methodological complementarities /transversalities
- Follow up and communication



- Multi-thematic approaches
- Comparative studies
- Involvement of several disciplines



Methodological innovations

Sharing Knowledge and experiences



**Transversalities & Complementarities**





# Research project (reminder)

## Fields of application for transversalities



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### 4 PICT

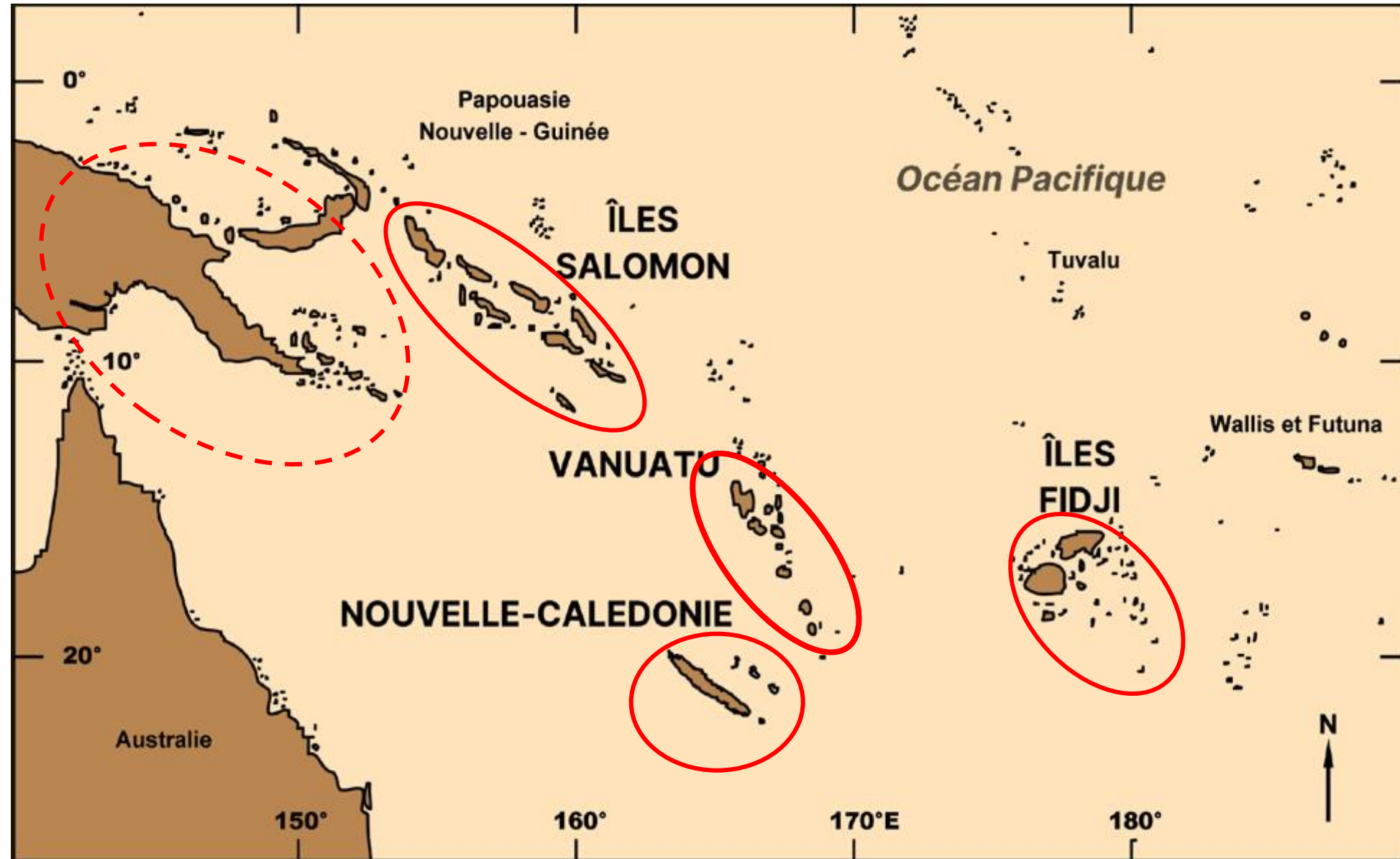
- NC (AC)
- SI (TC)
- Van (TC)
- Fiji (TC)
- PNG (TC)

### Spatial comp.

- Rural
- Urban
- Peri-urban
- Coastal

### Social comp.

- Children
- Families
- Communities...





# Project implementation

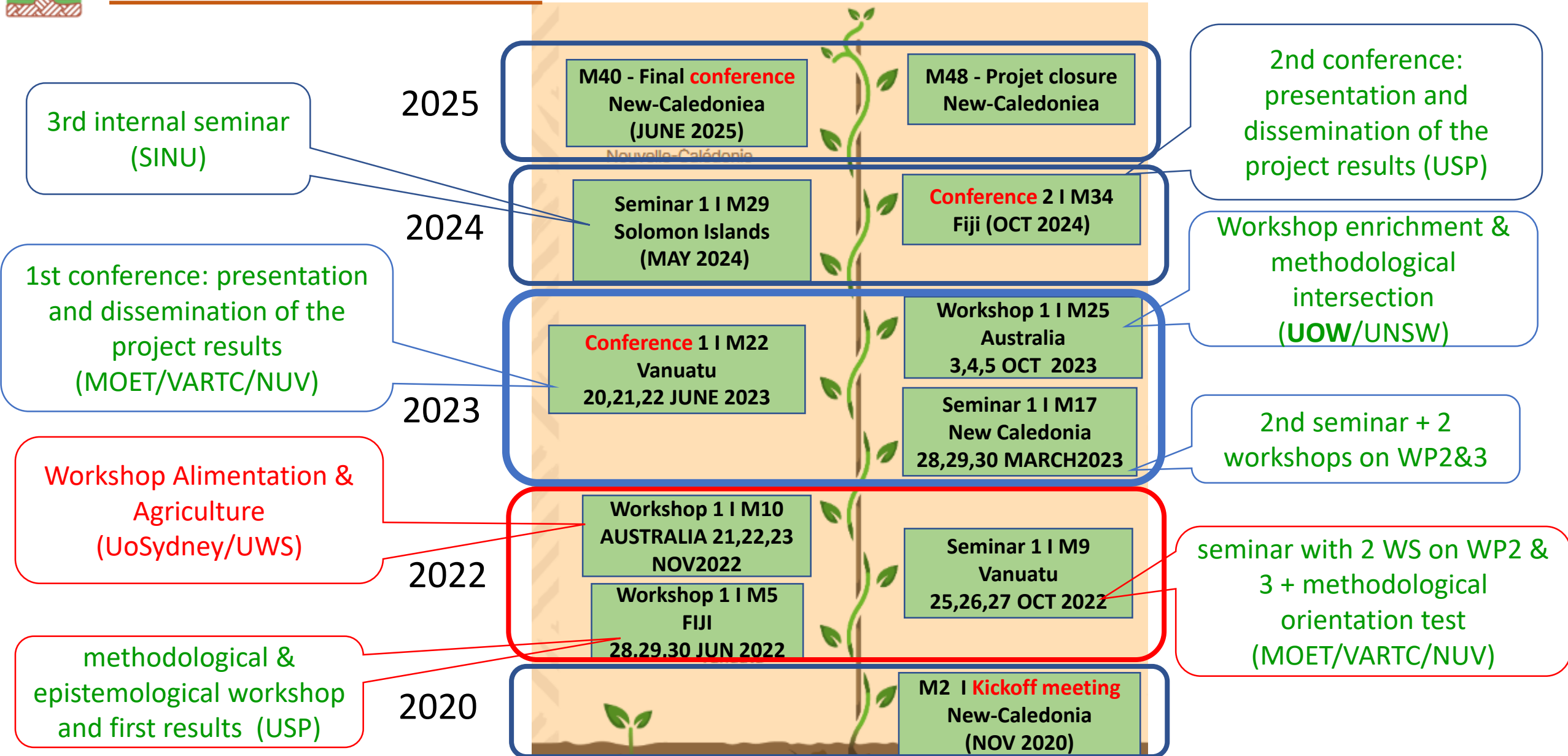
## What has been done?



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# Program of the workshop

## Where are we now?



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# Program of the workshop

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# Program of the workshop

## Where are we now?



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# Project implementation

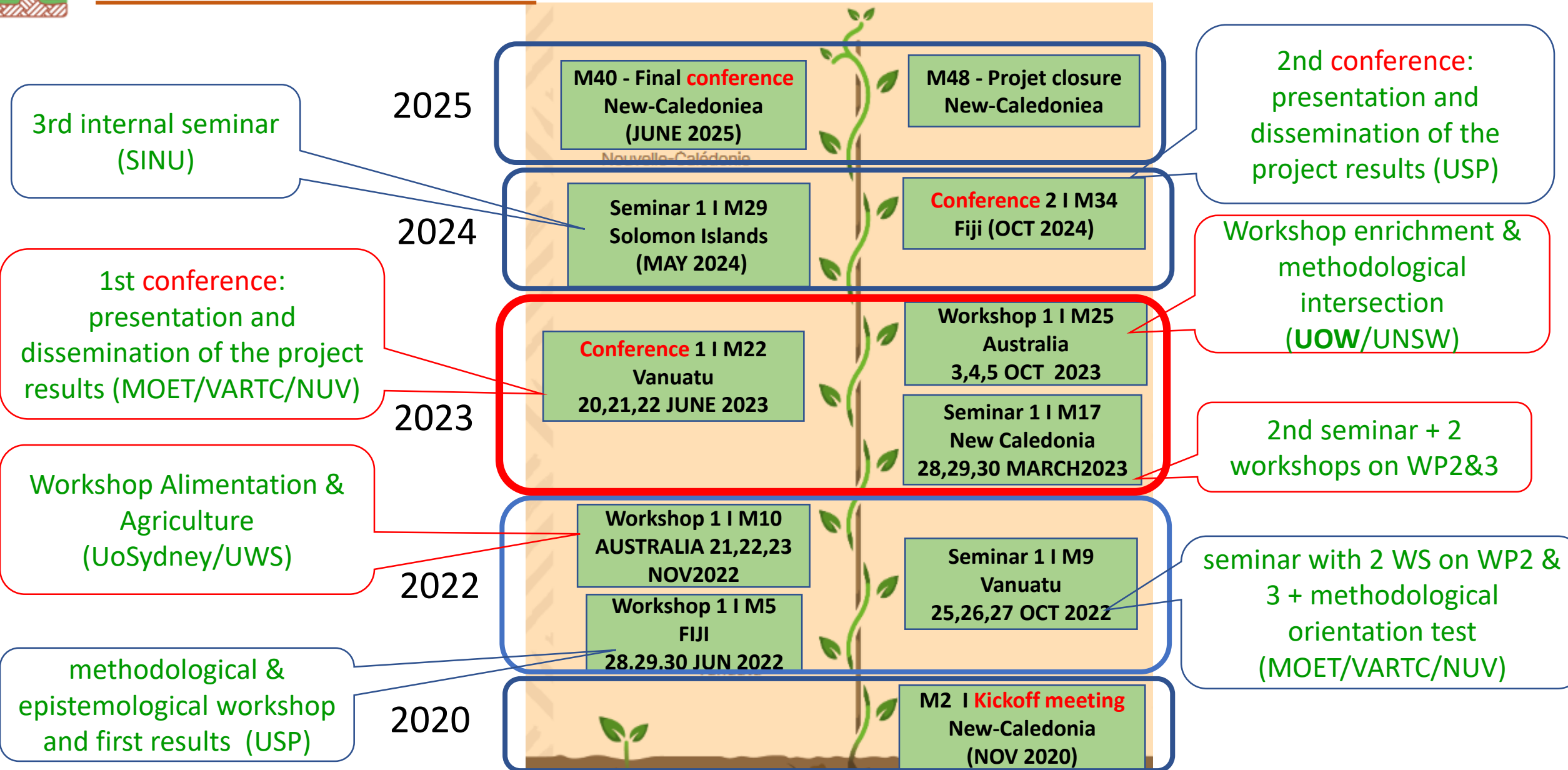
## What are the next steps (2023, 2024, 2025)?



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## Project implementation

### Scientific valorisation & communication (1)

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## Identification label FALAH

**Mandatory mention:** “This study has been funded by the European Commission through the RISE program (Research and Innovation Staff Exchange) H2020 – MSCA – RISE – 2019 Grant Agreement: 873185: **FALAH: “Family farming, lifestyle and health in the Pacific”**”

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# Project implementation

## Scientific valorisation & communication (2)



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### Principles of valorisation

Type of production	Valorisation mode
Data collection and processing	Co-authoring a working paper, then an article
Synthesis of internal seminars / workshops	FALAH website
Conference proceedings	FALAH website Open Access Publishing House
Results of research work (literature review, protocols, methods, etc.)	FALAH website Open Access Referenced Peer-reviewed journals

NB: LinkedIn, Twitter and other social networks also mobilized





# Project implementation

## Scientific valorisation & communication (3)



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<https://open-research-europe.ec.europa.eu/about/>

Rules of publication for H2020 programs:

**Publish in open access journals**

**Acknowledgements to EU**

Proposal from EU :  
**Open Research Europe Journal**  
Dedicated to H2020 grantees



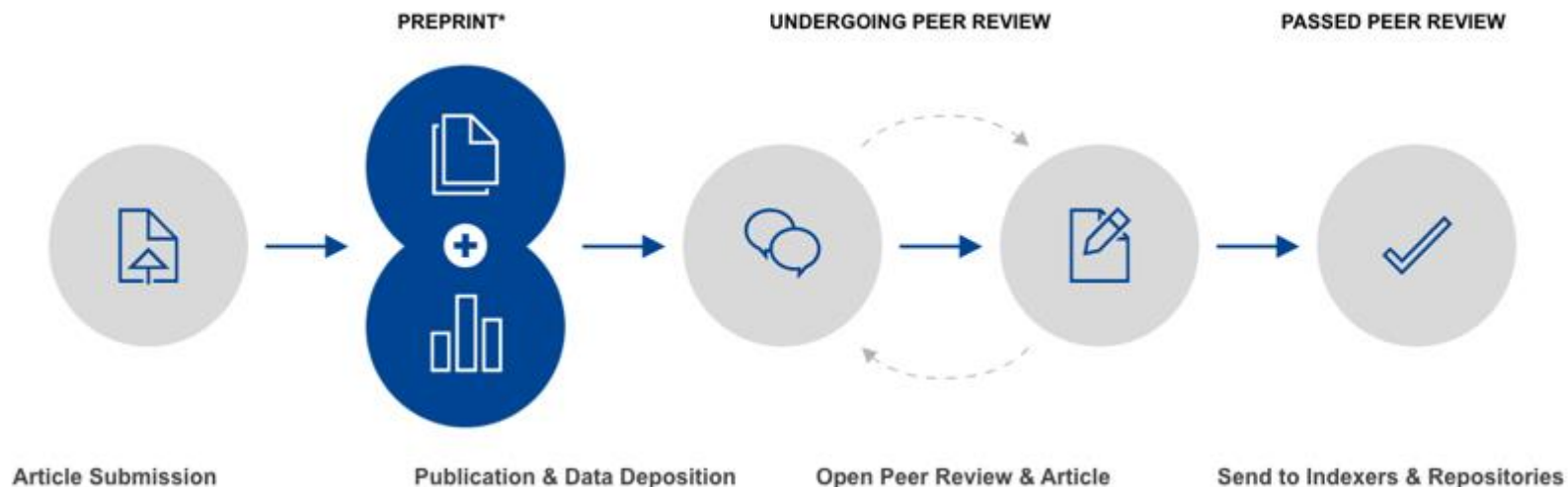
Home > How it Works

### How it Works

#### Rapid & Transparent Publishing

Open Research Europe is an open access publishing platform for the publication of research stemming from Horizon 2020 funding across all subject areas. The platform makes it easy for Horizon 2020 beneficiaries to comply with the open access terms of their funding and offers researchers a publishing venue to share their results and insights rapidly and facilitate open, constructive research discussion.

#### Our Publishing Process





# Project implementation

## Scientific valorisation & communication (4)



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Research and Innovation

### Open Research Europe

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## Collections

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Collections are compilations of content relating to a specific Horizon 2020 or Horizon Europe-funded community, project or conference.



#### Active Living as a Lifestyle

Being habitually active is regarded as a healthy lifestyle, leading to healthy ageing and longevity. Ensuring all society members are able to lead an active



#### Adaptation to Climate Change

This collection draws on the interdisciplinary nature of climate research in the Horizon funding programmes, looking at both current



#### Advances in Optics

Optics is concerned with studying and understanding the behavior and properties of light, specifically in relation to its interaction with different media. This



#### Advances in Photonics

Photonics is the science of light waves, specifically relating to the generation, detection and manipulation of light. The field focuses on the creation and



## Co-authors' rules and copyright

An author is a person who has made a substantial contribution including:

- the conception of the work; or the acquisition, analysis or interpretation of data for work; AND
- writing the work or critically revising it for important intellectual content; AND
- final approval of the version to be published; AND
- agreement to be responsible for all aspects of the work by ensuring that issues related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are investigated and appropriately addressed.



# Project implementation

## Scientific valorisation & communication (6)

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### Co-authors' rules and copyright

**Rule 1:** Name of authors in descending order, according to the actual contribution to the writing of the article and the production of the data (processing and analysis).

**Rule 2:** Acknowledgements for people who do not fulfill the co-author rules cited above.

**Rule 3:** Name of authors in descending order, according to the actual contribution to the writing of the article and the production of the data (processing and analysis). The leaders of the publication in question can be at the top or end of the list depending on their involvement.

There may also be 2 co-first authors and/or 2 co-last authors, this is the case in some publications where very large teams are involved (can be specified at the bottom of the article).



# Project implementation

## Call for papers for the 1<sup>st</sup> FALAH conference

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## Family farming, food and health in intertropical SIEs

### **Axis 1 – Which family farming to ensure the sustainability and resilience of SIEs in the face of global changes?**

- a) What agriculture for tomorrow: productivist industrial agriculture versus agroecology?
- b) High tech versus low-tech agriculture?
- c) Towards a more inclusive agriculture?
- d) Agriculture and local trading systems

### **Axis 2 – Evolution of lifestyles: what impacts on food and the health of populations?**

- a) Urbanization, industrialization and local food systems
- b) Globalization of food systems and systemic risks
- c) Industrial food and population health
- d) Diets and lifestyles

### **Axis 3 – Cooperation policies and the role of education in the formulation of public agricultural policies: what place for local knowledge?**

- a) Development aid and agricultural policies
- b) The challenges of the growing role of the private sector in cooperation policies
- c) Local agronomic knowledge in the face of global changes
- d) Knowledge exchange and education for sustainable agriculture



# FALAH

Agriculture familiale, mode de vie & santé

## Merci pour votre attention



Ministry of Education & Training  
Government of Vanuatu



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# Food & Agriculture Workshop

21<sup>st</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> of November 2022

University of Sydney, Australia

WP2: Family farming, food production and  
food security in the Pacific

Methodological workshop Part 1: description  
of selected methodological tools

**Séverine Bouard (IAC) & Nichole Georgeou (WSU)**

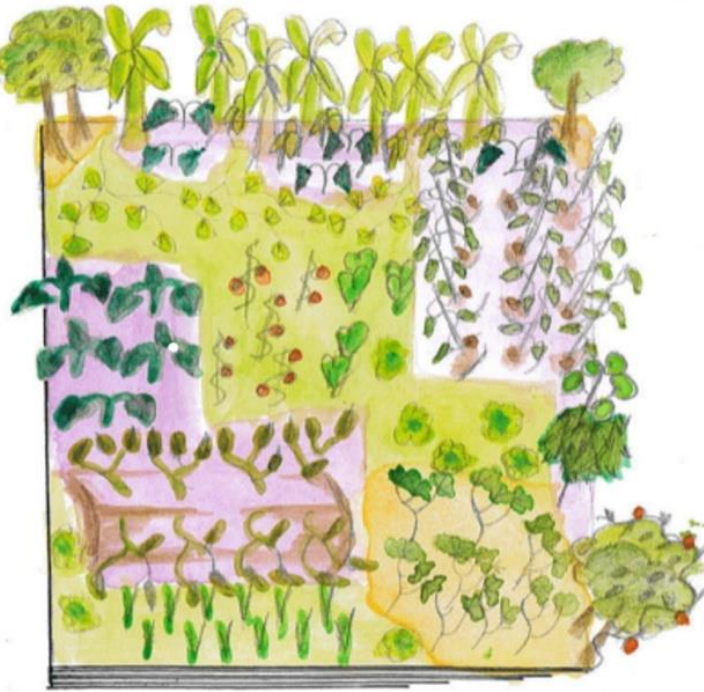
in collaboration with Séverine Blaise (UNC), Arno Pascht (LMU)

Disclaimer: the views expressed in this presentation are purely those of the author and may not in any circumstances be regarded as stating an official position of the Research Executive Agency



# Part 1: description of selected methodological tools

- Surveys and interviews on Family Farming, on the place of FF in household's strategies, markets, working balance between genders, etc.



Diversité de plantes alimentaires sur un marché.

©IAC/N. Robert



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# 1. First short survey: defining FF for the different stakeholders and scales

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What does family farming significate for people who live on several family activities?

- > How is the term "family farming" perceived by the people of the Pacific?
- > Does this perception correspond to the official definition of the term, proposed by the FAO?





## Interview's guide on FF definition(s)

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### > 5 main questions to ask to various actors in 2 or more states/islands

1. General question: if I say “family farming”, **what do you mean?**
2. Type of activities: for you, what does family farming include in terms of activities?
3. Subsistence activities: Does this include all activities that provide food?
4. Other activities: What are the other activities than the cultivation of the field that allow you to feed yourself? what should we add to our list of important activities to eat?
5. Hunting/fishing: for example, is hunting or fishing considered family farming in your opinion?



## 2. Household survey

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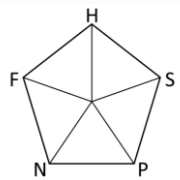
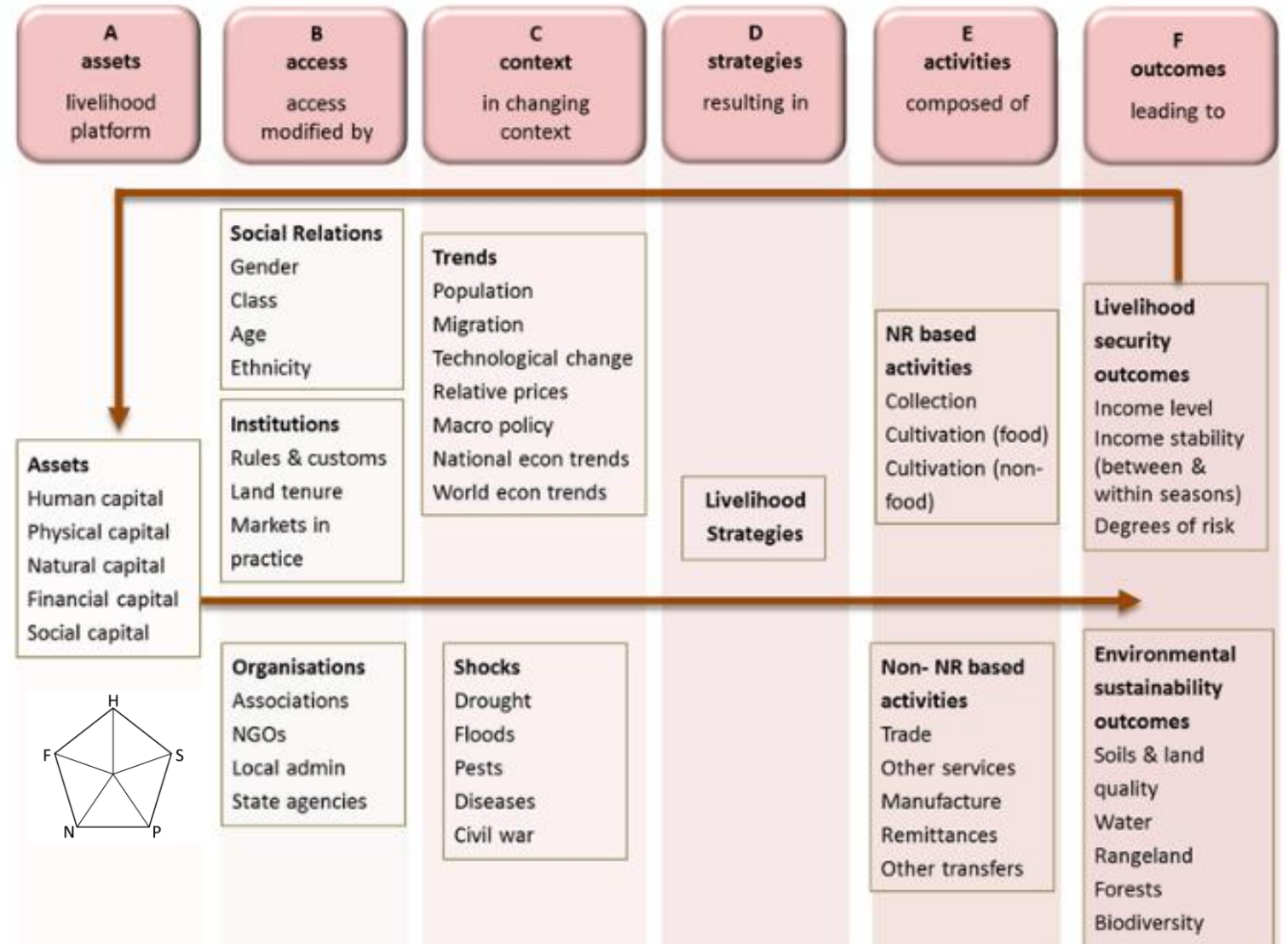
- Objectives:
  - To update and understand stakes, issues, and the place of Family farming in the contemporary household strategies
  - To assess how family farming contribute to markets and is a way to connect rural, periurban and urban areas
  - To assess whether the non-market agriculture (self-consumption and donation) can contribute to improve the adequacy with guidelines on food group consumption
- To put it in a nutshell: to better understand the place of Family farming within the agriculture-health (food habits and lifestyle)- environment



# Household surveys: a SRL theoretical background framework



« Sustainable Rural Livelihoods »





# Collection of data that will allow us to « score » the assets



## Scoring the assets

Type of assets	Variables	Description of the variable	Scoring
Physical	Farming equipment	Value of agricultural equipment in XPF/Vatu/AUD/etc.	Standardisation of the variable
	Presence of livestock or farm buildings	Yes if there are buildings Not otherwise	1 for Yes 0 for No
	Presence of irrigation infrastructure	Yes if there is at least one drip, ramp or pivot type infrastructure Not otherwise	1 for Yes 0 for No
Natural	Distance to home	5 modalities: -Less than 15 minutes on foot -From 15 to 30 minutes on foot -Less than 15 minutes by car -From 15 to 30 minutes by car -More than 30 minutes by car	
	Quantity of hunting and fishing products	Quantity in kg of products hunted, fished or harvested in 2018	Standardisation of the variable
	Accessible surfaces	Accessible areas in ha (excluding pasture)	Standardisation of the variable

Extract from Sourisseau, Gaillard, Bouard & al. 2020



# How to do that in FALAh with households surveys?

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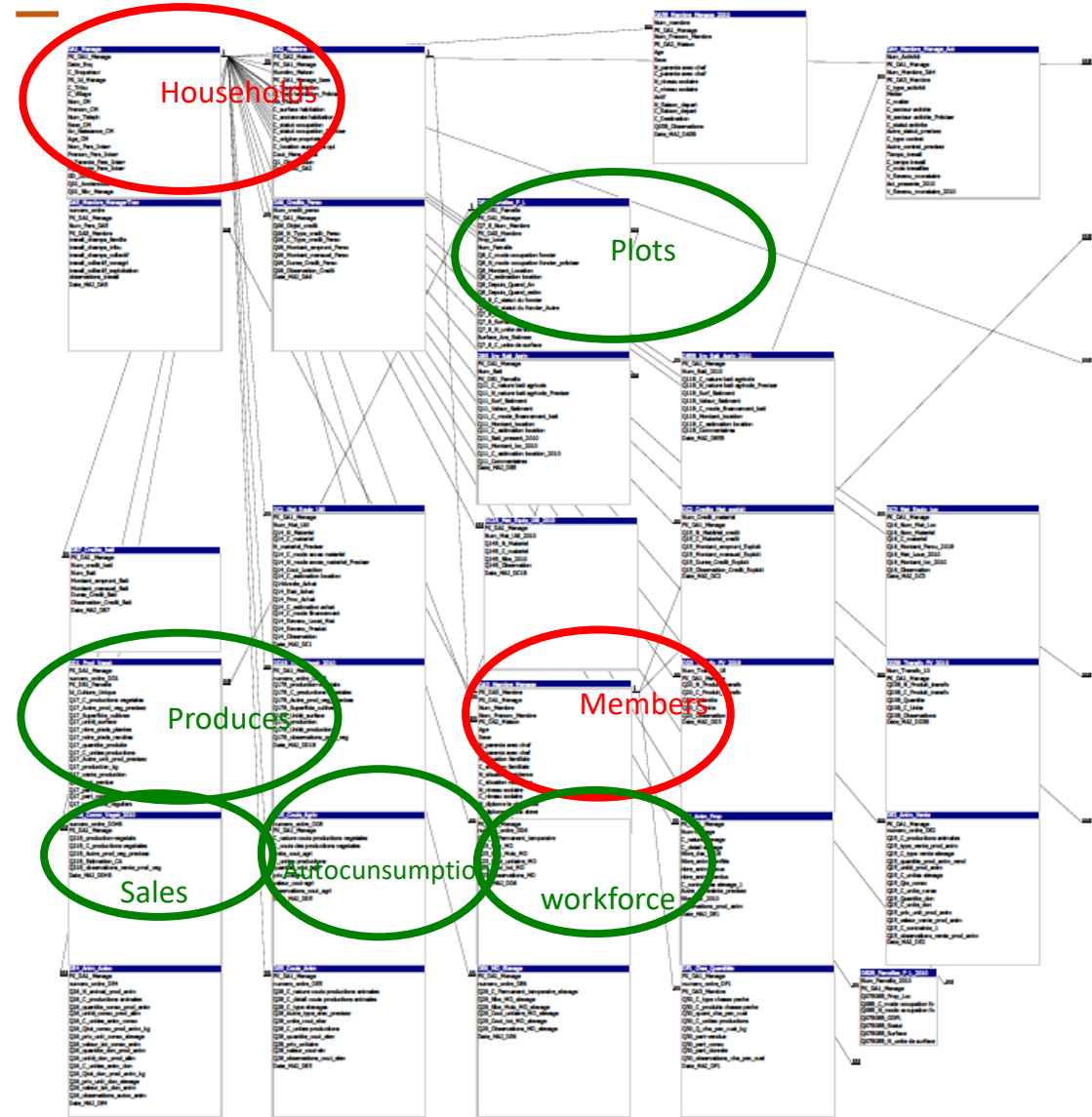
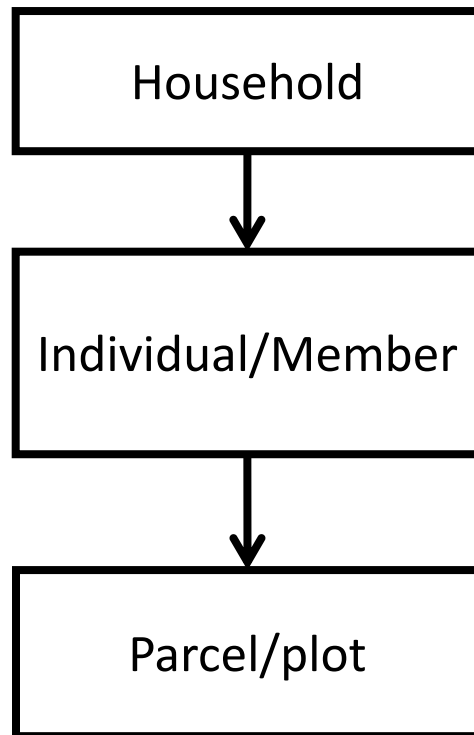
- Population
  - Demography
  - Activities
- Productions
  - Crops
  - Livestock
  - Fishing
  - Hunting
- Functions of activities
  - Autoconsumption
  - Gifts & customs (kastom)
  - Sales
- Incomes



Crédit photo : IAC



# Population: the embeddedness of statistical units

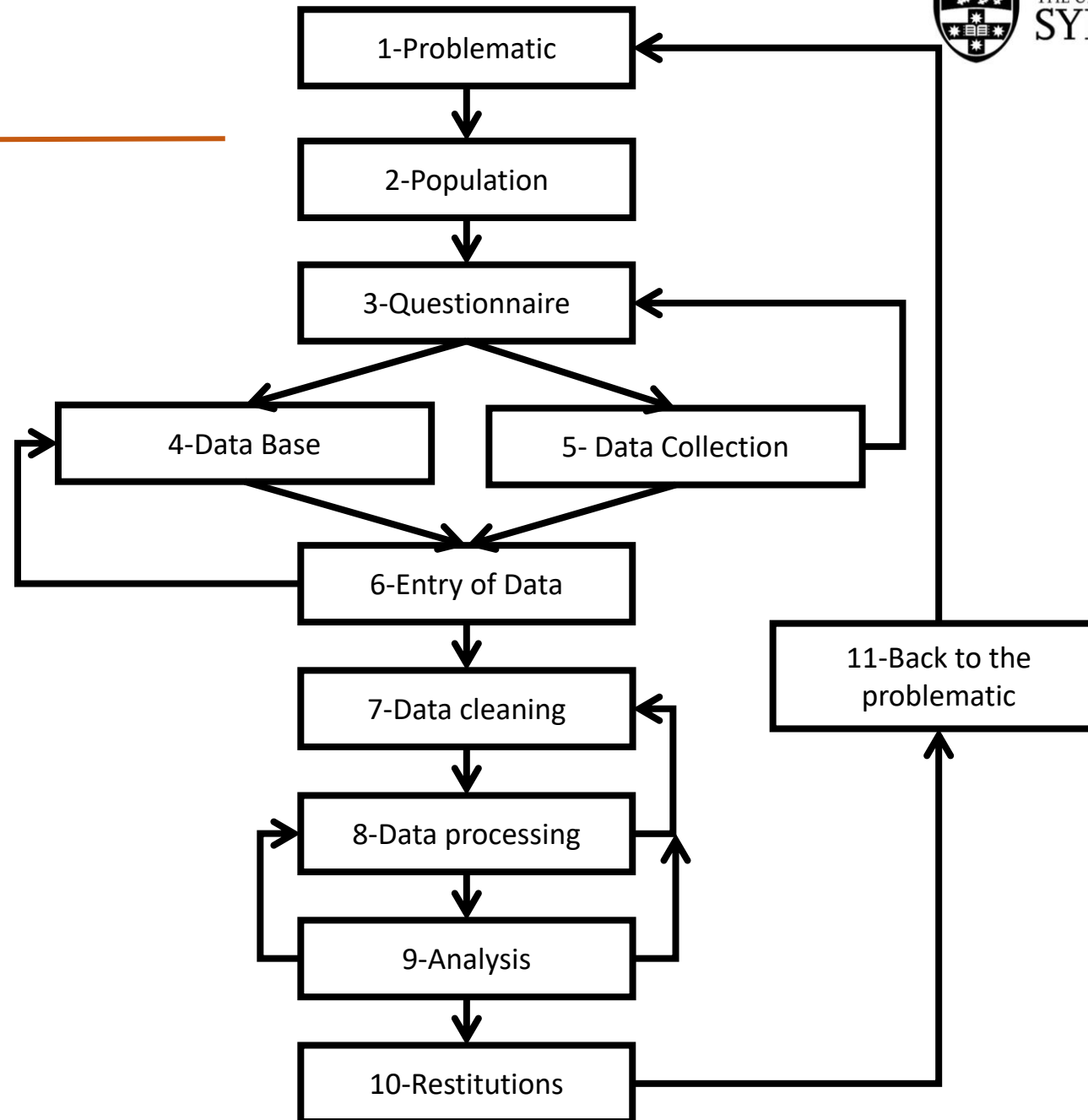


Crédit photo : IAC



# The process

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# The questionnaire on Family Farming: introduction, legal rights, RGPD, consent



## Household survey

Date: ...../...../2017    Name of the investigator: .....

Household number I I I I I I I

Village name .....    Name of the Household's Head (HH's name):  
.....

HH's surname: .....

Phone number : .....

Sex HH I  (1= Male / 2 = Female)    Age: <16 years   16-25   26-35   36- 55   >55

If the surveyed person is different of Household's Head :

Name .....    Surname : .....

Kinship with the HH : .....

**ANONYMOUS SURVEY: "Family farming in the Pacific"**

This questionnaire has been validated by the ethics committee in your country.

In accordance with the applicable law on data processing, files and freedoms, the questionnaire is anonymous and the results are confidential. The link between your identity and your answers will be destroyed when the results are analysed. You have rights relating to your personal data such as the right of access, rectification, deletion of your data that you can exercise by contacting:

- ▶ by email to : [severine.bouard@iac.nc](mailto:severine.bouard@iac.nc)
- ▶ by email to : [olivier.galy@unc.nc](mailto:olivier.galy@unc.nc)

Your data will be kept by University of New-Caledonia for 24 months following the end of the study. In case of non-compliance, you have the right to lodge a complaint with the supervisory authority, the CNIL (Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés).

This questionnaire will not be used by other organisations or administrative services (tax department, insurance, etc.)



# The questionnaire Family Farming: house, equipment



## General presentation

### Residence/houses

How many households are covered by the survey? I  I

Comments on the place of residence :

Travel time to village: I  I (\*1)

	Type 1= Hard standing 2= sheet metal 3= hut 4= Other, specify	Nbr. Of rooms (*2)	Living area (*3)	Age of Dwelling (4)	Occupancy status (*5)	If rented, monthly Cost 1	Observation
House 1							
House 2							
House 3							
House 4							
House 5							

Outside kitchen ? I  I (0= no / 1= yes)

Outdoor sanitary block ? I  I (0= no / 1= yes)

### Household equipment (for the whole)

Main water supply?	Access to electricity?	Sanitary facilities and equipment
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Running/tap water in the house	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. General electricity supply	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Private toilet in the house
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Individual outdoor water point (well, cistern)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Individual generator	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Bathtub or shower in the house
<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Collective water point (borehole, well, tank)	<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Solar	<input type="checkbox"/> 3. At least 1 air-conditioned room
<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Catchment creek	<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Other specify:.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Water heater
<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Outdoor fresh water supply		<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Fridge and/or freezer
<input type="checkbox"/> 6 Other specify:.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Internet access
		<input type="checkbox"/> 7. Fixed phone
		<input type="checkbox"/> 8. Mobile phone (Number.....)

Comments :

### Vehicles owned by the household(s)

How many vehicles do you own? Cars: I  I ; Motorcycles: I  I ; Mopeds : I  I ; quad bikes: I  I



# The questionnaire on Family Farming: members of the household



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## Members of the household

Q1. Who had lived and eaten in the household last year more than 6 months?

Num Pers	NAME Surname	Age (-1)	Sex 1=Male 2=Female	Head of Household		Kinship of the head of household (*1)	Family Situation (*2)		residence situation (*3)		School level achieved (*4)		The highest diploma (*5)		Observations
				0=No 1= Yes											
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															
7															
8															
9															
10															
11															
12															
13															
14															
15															
16															
17															
18															
19															
20															
21															
22															







# The questionnaire on Family Farming: land issues, coping with land pressure



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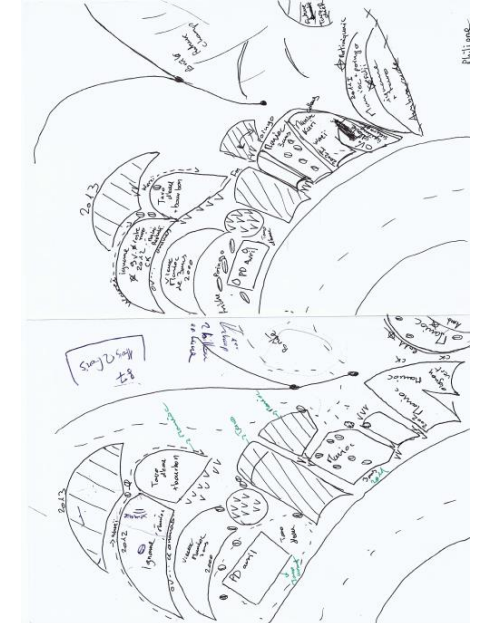
## Land Use

How much land does this Household owns? (in hectares) .....

Are all the hectares in one plot? Yes [ ] No [ ]

if no how many plots do you have.....and what are the sizes (in hectares) of each plot?

Crop Plot N°	Land Status (*1)		Surface	Unit (*2)	How did you acquire that land ? (*3)		If rental, price ?	Currency	Uses (*5)		Observations
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											



Have you lost land or reduced garden size in the last 5 years? Yes [ ] No [ ]

If yes, why has this happened? (tick appropriate box or boxes)

Population increase	
Division of land for inheritance	
Land dispute	
Shortage of labour	
Sale or lease of land for other purposes (specify)	
Other (specify)	

Do you encounter land pressure issue? Yes [ ] No [ ]

If yes, in your own opinion

.....  
 .....





# The questionnaire on Family Farming: equipment, physical asset



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## Agricultural machinery and equipment

### Machinery and equipment used for agricultural, livestock, hunting and fishing activities last year

*List first the owned equipment, then the rented equipment*

	Name and characteristic of materials or equipment Code (*1)	Access (*2)	If rented, cost	If owned, purchased		If rented : income last year	Observation
				Price purchase	Financing (*4)		
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							





# The questionnaire on Family Farming: the heart of the questionnaire, measuring the crop production



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## Crop production last year

Crop Plot N°(*1)	Food crop, name Code (*2)	Nbre of plants	Quantity of Food crop harvested			Did you sell a part of the production? 0= no / 1= yes	Sale for cash proportion (%)	Sold Proportion (%)	Consumption proportion (%)	Customary obligation or everyday exchange proportion (%)	Proportion for seeding (%)	Proportion to feed livestock (%)	Observations
			Quantity	Units (*3)	Total KG								
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													
16													
17													
18													





# The questionnaire on Family Farming: marketing of plant production



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Marketing of crop production or processed products last year *(Possibility of several marketing methods per production)*

	Production or processed product concerned Code (*1)	Ventes						Principal constraint to marketing (*5)	Observations
		Marketing (*2)	Quantity	Unit (*3)	Unit Price (*4)	Total Kilos	Prix Kilos		
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									







# The questionnaire Family Farming



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## Farming costs last year

	Costs	Quantity and Purchase value t			Observations
		Units (*1)	Quantity	Price U(*2)	
1	Seeds 1 (crop: .....)				
2	Seeds 2 (crop: .....)				
3	Seeds 3 (crop: .....)				
4	Seeds 3 (crop: .....)				
5	Fertilizer 1 (type : .....)				
6	Fertilizer 2 (type : .....)				
7	Fertilizer 3 (type : .....)				
8	Fertilizer 4 (type : .....)				
9	Pesticides 1 (type : .....)				
10	Pesticides 2 (type : .....)				
11	Pesticides 3 (type : .....)				
12	Pesticides 4 (type : .....)				
13	Stakes (100)				
14	Fuel (101)				
15	Electricity/energy (127)				
16	Miscellaneous supplies (strings, pouch) (102)				
17	Services provided 1 ; type : .....				
18	Services provided 2 ; type : .....				
19	Services provided 3 ; type : .....				
21	Various contributions 1 ; type : .....				
22	Various contributions 1 ; type : .....				
23	Insurances (110)				
24	Other costs 1.....				
25	Other costs 2.....				
26	Other costs 3.....				
27	Other costs 4.....				

(\*3) Units. 1=Kg /2=unit /3=packs /4=baskets /5=regime /6=cageot /7=boot /8=tas /9=hand / 10=Leader Price bag /11=25 kg bag / 12=50 kg bag / 13=drum / 14=dumpster /15=Basket / 16=Bucket / 17=Fruit tray / 18=Jar / 19=Sachet / 20=Litre / 21=Bottle / 22=Time / 23=100L. tub / 24=Other / 25=Bag / 26=Tons



# The questionnaire Family Farming



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## Livestock Production last year

Do you keep livestock? Yes [ ] No [ ]

If yes, answer the questions in tables below

**Poultry:** (if duck, turkey, etc .... put in "other animals")

	0= no / 1= yes	Total Number Jan n-1	Total Number Déc n-1	Number of Animals Purchased n-1	No. of Animals Received (Offered)	No. of Animals lost animals	Constraints to production (*3)	Observations
Freely								
Chickens of flesh								
Laying hence in henhouse								

**Pigs:**

	0= no / 1= yes	Total Number Jan n-1	Total Number Déc n-1	Number of Animals Purchased n-1	No. of Animals Received (Offered)	No. of Animals lost animals	Constraints to production (*3)	Observations
Wild Breeding								
Breeding and rearing								
Rearing								

**Cattle:**

	0= no / 1= yes	Total Number Jan n-1	Total Number Déc n-1	Number of Animals Purchased n-1	No. of Animals Received (Offered)	No. of Animals lost animals	Constraints to production (*3)	Observations
Wild Breeding								
Breeding								
Beeding fattening								
Fattening								

**Other animals:**

	0= no / 1= yes	Total Number Jan n-1	Total Number Déc n-1	Number of Animals Purchased n-1	No. of Animals Received (Offered)	No. of Animals lost animals	Constraints to production (*3)	Observations
Deer								
Horses								
Goats								
Sheep								
Other, to specify:								

**Beekeeping:**

0= no / 1= yes	number of hives in dec 2017	Owner of the hives (*1)	Constraints to production (*3)	Observations



# The questionnaire Family Farming



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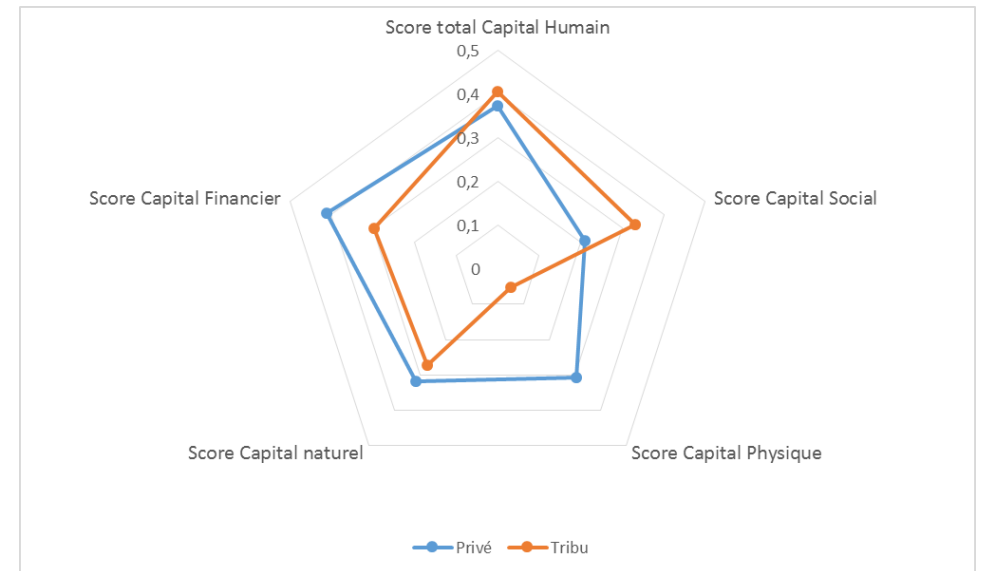
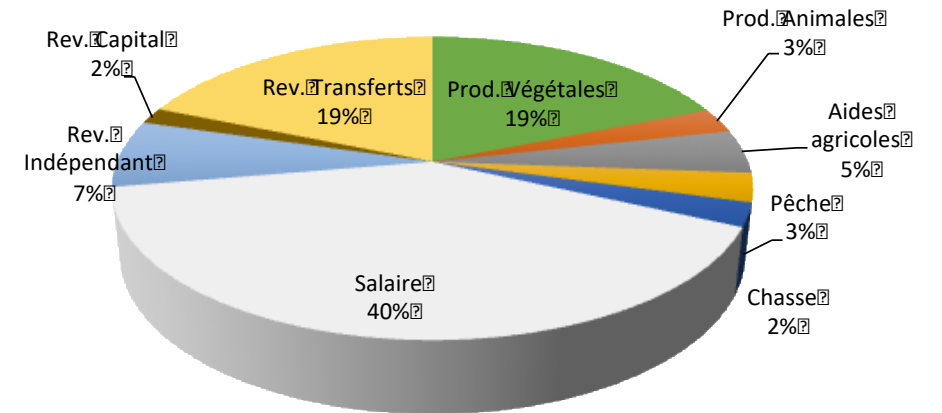
## Household income

Last year, apart from agriculture, is there other income generating activities (IGA) that your household member(s) engage in? Yes [ ] No [ ]

If yes, fill in the table below

	Num of the active person	Describe exactly the status and the economic sector, indicate the type of contract	Code			Working time	Code		Annual Monetary income (Si non connu : Code (*7))	Observations
			(*1)	(*2)	(*3)		(*5)	(*6)		
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										

Revenus totaux (monétaires et non monétaires)  
5,84 millions FCFP





# The questionnaire Family Farming



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## Social assistance, other income and taxes

### Social assistance, other income and taxes

Within the household, was there any social income in 2018? Note the amount

Num. pers.	Annual income												Observations
	Family Allowance			Post-natal allowance			Education Allowance (scholarship)			Elderly support			
	Monthly Amount	Nbr months	Total annual	Monthly Amount	Nbr months	Total annual	Monthly Amount	Nbr months	Total annual	Monthly Amount	Nbr months	Total annual	
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													

Num. pers.	Invalidity pension			Retirement			Unemployment			School Allowance	Observations
	Monthly Amount	Nbr months	Total annual	Monthly Amount	Nbr months	Total annual	Monthly Amount	Nbr months	Total annual	Total annual	
	1										
2											
3											
4											
5											

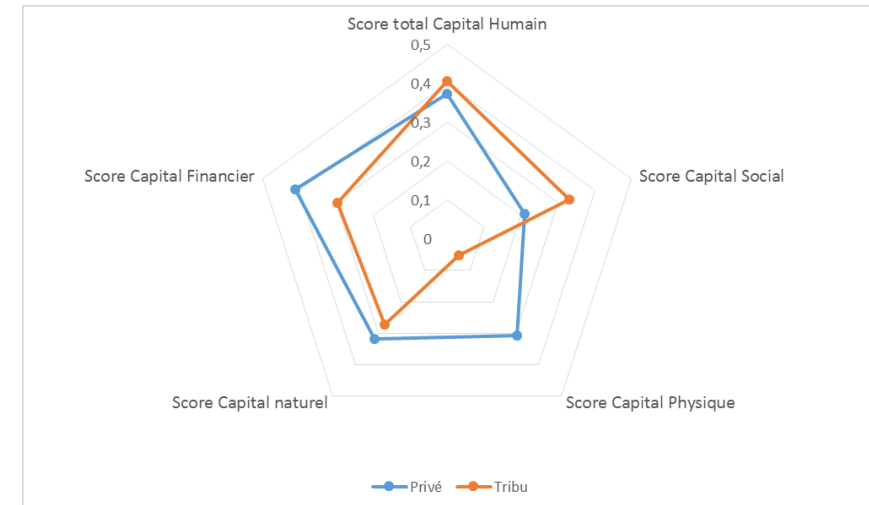
Did any members of the household receive last year? Note the estimated amount

Num. pers.	Pension alimentaire	Property income	Land income	Inheritance (monetary)	Gambling winnings	Insurance payment	Damage and interest	Loan repayment	Money from sale of property	Money from family	Money from outside the family	Exceptional customs (wedding...)	Observations
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													

How much income tax did you pay in last year? (FCFP): | \_\_\_\_\_ |



Source: <https://blogs.worldbank.org/eastasiapacific/labor-mobility-and-remittances-pacific-during-covid-19>





# The questionnaire on Family Farming



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## Consumption approaches

Do you usually eat bread, crackers, or breakfast cereal every day?  (0=No / 1= Yes)

If yes : How many time do you eat that per day?  (1=once / 2= twice / 3= thrice)

If no : How often do you eat that?  (1= 4 to 6 per week / 2= 2 to 3 per week / 3= 1 per week or less/ 4 = never)

Do you usually eat rice, pasta, potatoes, yams, sweet potatoes or semolina every day?  (0=No / 1= Yes)

If yes : How many time do you eat that per day?  (1=once / 2= twice / 3= thrice)

If no : How often do you eat that?  (1= 4 to 6 per week / 2= 2 to 3 per week / 3= 1 per week or less/ 4 = never)

Do you usually eat vegetable, excepted potatoe-- every day?  (0=No / 1= Yes)

If yes : How many time do you eat that per day?  (1=once / 2= twice / 3= thrice)

If no : How often do you eat that?  (1= 4 to 6 per week / 2= 2 to 3 per week / 3= 1 per week or less/ 4 = never)

Do you usually eat pulses (beans, lentils etc.) every day?  (0=No / 1= Yes)

If yes : How many time do you eat that per day?  (1=once / 2= twice / 3= thrice)

If no : How often do you eat that?  (1= 4 to 6 per week / 2= 2 to 3 per week / 3= 1 per week or less/ 4 = never)

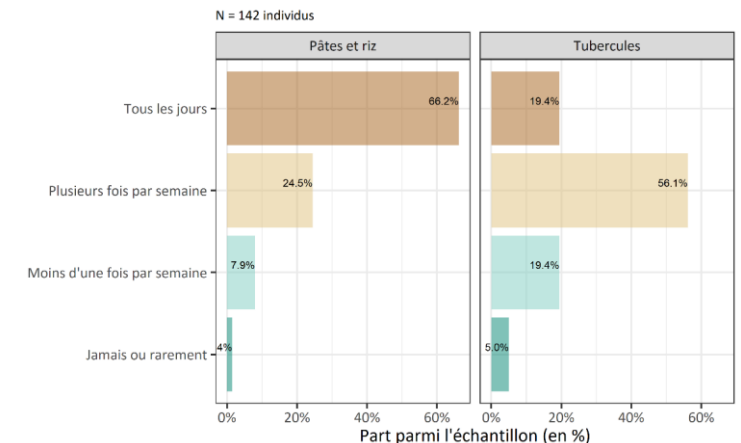
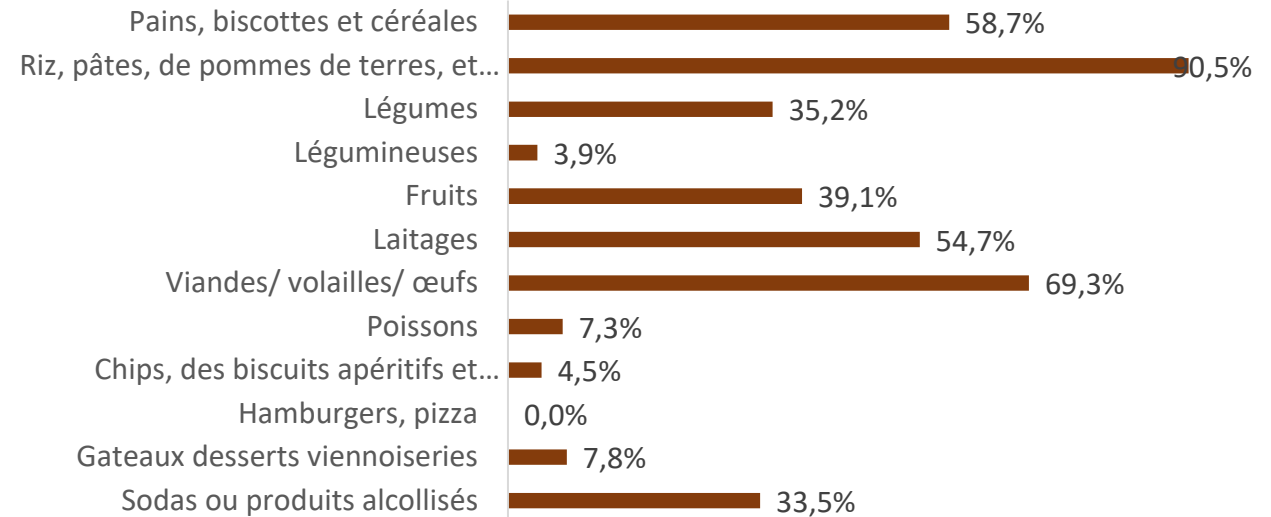
Do you usually eat fruits, including 100% fruit juice every day?  (0=No / 1= Yes)

If yes : How many time do you eat that per day?  (1=once / 2= twice / 3= thrice)

If no : How often do you eat that?  (1= 4 to 6 per week / 2= 2 to 3 per week / 3= 1 per week or less/ 4 = never)

Do you usually eat dairy products - milk, yoghurt, cheese - or cream desserts every day?  (0=No / 1= Yes)

If yes : How many time do you eat that per day?  (1=once / 2= twice / 3= thrice)



Source : Enquête PIURN à Lifou (2019)



# The questionnaire on Family Farming



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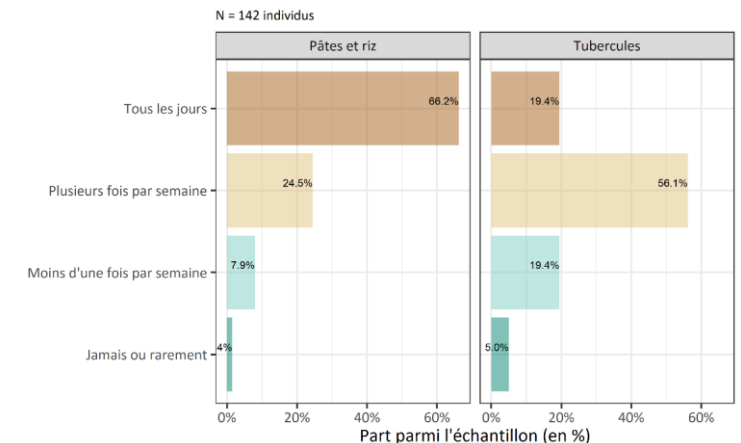
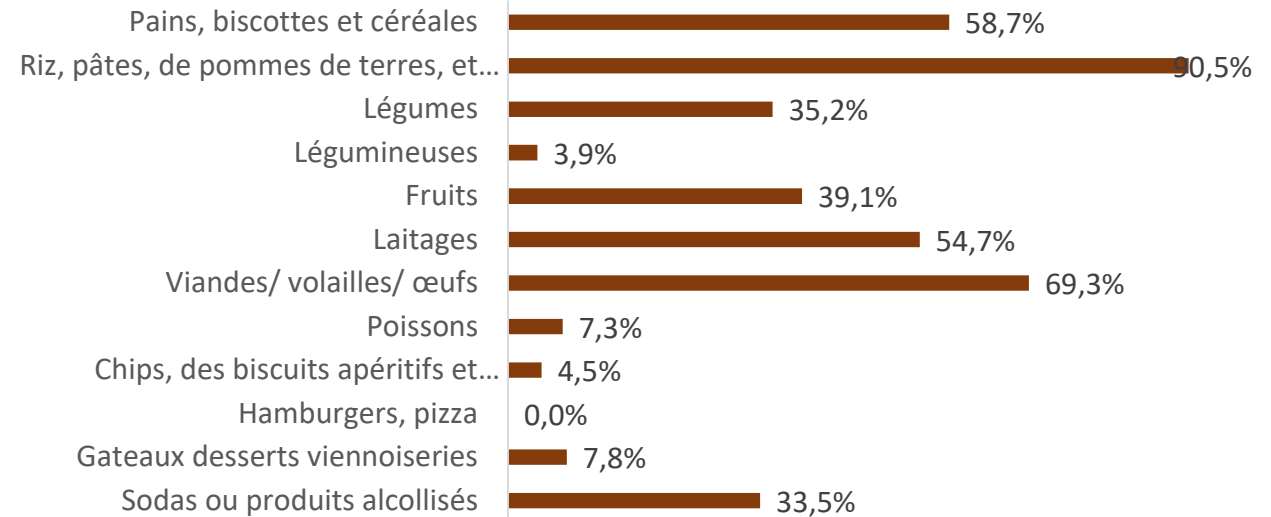
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Source : Enquête PIURN à Lifou (2019)



# Tools, methods and metrics

## Tools and Data management



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- To avoid these kinds of issues, permit database construction and **standardization**, we will use the **Redcap** software for Data collection.
- Permit **offline data collection** on phones/tablets and improve **data sharing**.
- Adaptations (at the margin) of questionnaires for the different countries.
- We plan to provide a training on this tool for everybody in **March 2023**.

### Tablets

Digital questionnaires / survey

- ✓ Descriptive & Health outcome variables
- ✓ Family farming and livelihoods
- ✓ Physical activity
- ✓ Etc.



### RESEARCHER INTERFACE

1. Research Database Access (Log in)
2. eCohorte Database
3. Participant inclusion (UUID)
4. Participant recorded
5. Participant consent
6. Participant follow-up
7. Online dashboard
8. Attachment file
9. Online data export and analysis





### 3. Markets surveys: what are the place and role of market in the family farming/food nexus?

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What place for markets in livelihoods & food security, how markets do they link rural and urban area and contribute to the food system of Pacific Islands?

- In Solomon Islands, opportunity to reuse data that already exists (Georgeou et al., 2020) :
  - Market surveys
  - post harvest data ACIAR
- In Fiji, does the data already exist?
- In Vanuatu : PhD student – Adeline Mweleul on the markets of Port Vila and looking for data already available?
- In NC, several qualitative studies and data on Loyalty Islands that show the strong embeddedness of market within social networks (Bouard & al., 2020)







## 4. Qualitative studies

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- Qualitative studies led by researchers in their initial/long term research field on Family Farming, perceptions of climate change and impacts on Family farming and livelihoods, fisheries
  - CLIPSSA (Pacific Climate, local knowledge & adaptation strategies) in Vanuatu & NC
  - Maybe RESICO **“Biodiversity conservation to strengthen the resilience of rural communities in the Loyalty Islands and Vanuatu”**
    - Studies in Loyalty islands and Vanuatu on the place/role model of women in farm work and food habits
    - Participatory mapping on land uses
  - Other qualitative studies: with other methodological tools as children drawing, anthropological studies
    - Illustration from Arno Pascht



## 5. Collecting national & regional data to understand the context, public policies & donor's strategies (2)

Séverine Blaise (UNC)

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- World Development Indicators
  - Human Development Index
  - Rate of openness
  - Fertilizer consumption (kilograms per hectare of arable land)
- FAO data:
  - Food security indicator (*Food Import Capability Index*: food imports as a % of total exports)
- ODA statistics (OECD DAC / Lowi Institute Pacific Aid database):
  - Aid to agriculture, forestry and fishing (percentage of total aid), by donor and by recipient
  - Food assistance



## 5. Collecting national & regional data to understand the context, public policies & donor's strategies (3)

### Dataset: GeoBook: Geographical flows to developing countries

Series	Total ODA Net					
Year	2019					
Unit	US Dollar, Millions					
Recipient	Fiji		Solomon Islands		Vanuatu	
		% of total		% of total		% of total
<b>Donor</b>						
Official Donors, Total	139,07		223,89		130,59	
DAC Countries, Total	82,83	59,6	176,27	78,73	75,82	58,06
<b>Australia</b>	<b>41,54</b>	<b>29,9</b>	<b>119,61</b>	<b>53,42</b>	<b>42,75</b>	<b>32,74</b>
Austria	0,00	0,0	..	..	..	..
Canada	0,37	0,3	0,30	0,13	0,59	0,45
Finland	..	..	..	..	0,02	0,02
France	0,36	0,3	0,02	0,01	3,22	2,47
Germany	1,72	1,2	0,40	0,18	..	..
Hungary	0,01	0,0	..	..	..	..
Iceland	0,01	0,0	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	0,38	0,17	0,31	0,24
<b>Japan</b>	<b>10,49</b>	<b>7,5</b>	<b>8,15</b>	<b>3,64</b>	<b>7,10</b>	<b>5,44</b>
Korea	6,35	4,6	2,74	1,22	0,23	0,18
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>14,81</b>	<b>10,6</b>	<b>22,21</b>	<b>9,92</b>	<b>17,21</b>	<b>13,18</b>
Spain	..	..	..	..	0,01	0,01
Sweden	-0,11	-0,1	0,05	0,02	0,05	0,04
Switzerland	0,07	0,1	0,01	0,00	0,09	0,07
United Kingdom	4,38	3,1	1,02	0,46	1,85	1,42
<b>United States</b>	<b>2,83</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>21,38</b>	<b>9,55</b>	<b>2,39</b>	<b>1,83</b>

Who gives aid?

(I)



## 5. Collecting national & regional data to understand the context, public policies & donor's strategies (4)



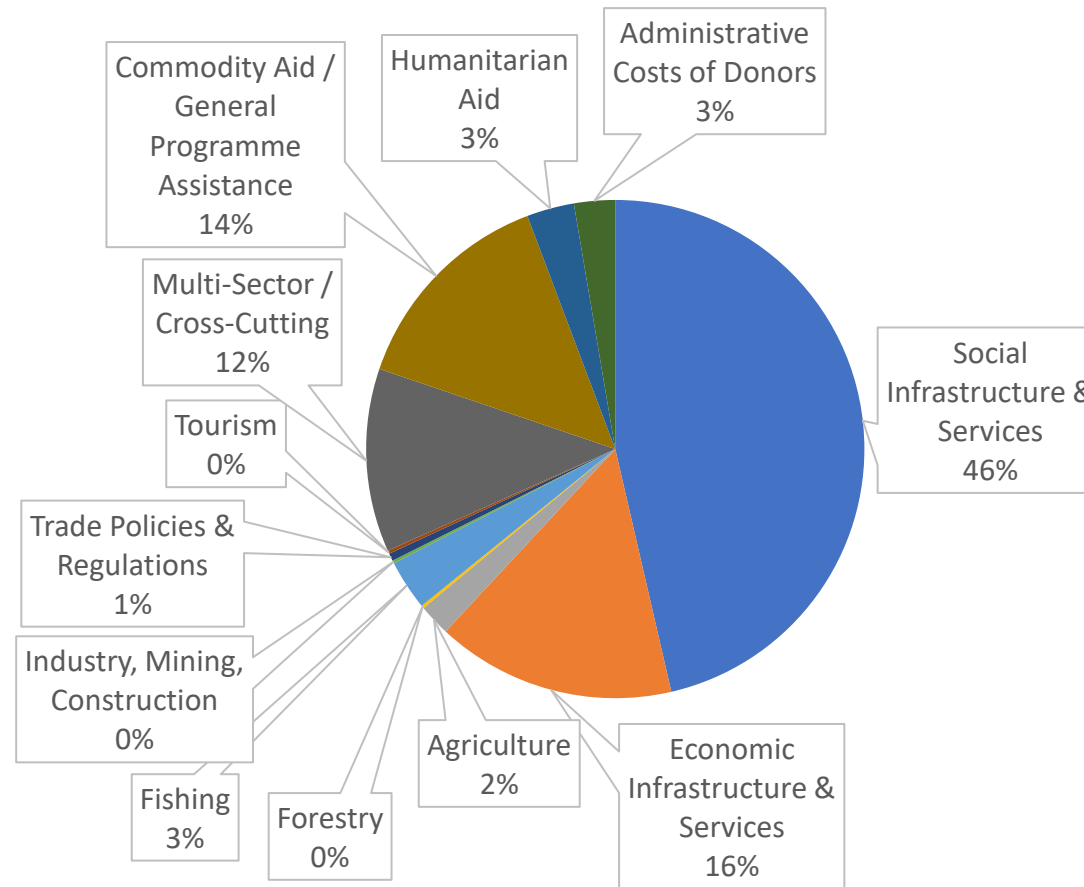
### Who gives aid? (II)

Donor	Recipient		Fiji		Solomon Islands		Vanuatu	
				% of total		% of total		% of total
Multilaterals, Total			55,98	40,3	47,59	21,26	54,48	41,72
<b>EU Institutions</b>			<b>11,66</b>	<b>8,4</b>	<b>11,89</b>	<b>5,31</b>	<b>2,64</b>	<b>2,02</b>
Asian Development Bank, Total			0,95	0,7	4,42	1,97	9,45	7,24
United Nations, Total			23,88	17,2	4,70	2,10	1,14	0,87
Food and Agriculture Organisation [FAO]			0,25	0,2	0,19	0,08	0,04	0,03
International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]			0,20	0,1	..	..	0,12	0,09
IFAD			..	..	-0,08	..	..	..
International Labour Organisation [ILO]			0,48	0,3	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00
UNAIDS			0,19	0,1	..	..	..	..
UNDP			1,27	0,9	0,75	0,33	..	..
<b>UNICEF</b>			<b>20,38</b>	<b>14,7</b>	..	..	..	..
UN Peacebuilding Fund [UNPBF]			..	..	2,40	1,07	..	..
World Health Organisation [WHO]			1,11	0,8	1,43	0,64	0,98	0,75
<b>World Bank Group, Total</b>			..	..	<b>9,50</b>	<b>4,24</b>	<b>38,61</b>	<b>29,57</b>
Other Multilateral, Total			19,49	14,0	17,08	7,63	2,64	2,02
<b>Climate Investment Funds [CIF]</b>			..	..	<b>4,33</b>	<b>1,93</b>	0,35	0,27
Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization			..	..	2,14	0,96	..	..
Global Environment Facility [GEF]			2,05	1,5	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,02
Global Fund			-0,07	-0,1	2,59	1,16	..	..
Global Green Growth Institute [GGGI]			0,37	0,3	..	..	0,15	0,11
<b>Green Climate Fund [GCF]</b>			<b>17,14</b>	<b>12,3</b>	<b>8,00</b>	<b>3,57</b>	<b>2,11</b>	<b>1,62</b>
Non-DAC Countries, Total			0,26	0,2	0,03	0,01	0,29	0,22
Private Donors, Total			0,31	0,2	0,13	0,06	..	..
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation			0,10	0,1	..	..	..	..
Charity Projects Ltd (Comic Relief)			..	..	0,13	0,06	..	..
John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation			0,21	0,2	..	..	..	..



## 5. Collecting national & regional data to understand the context, public policies & donor's strategies (5)

ODA to Oceania by sector in 2020





## 5. Collecting national & regional data to understand the context, public policies & donor's strategies (6)

### Composition of aid flows in the sector of agriculture....

First recipients:

- 1) Agricultural research
- 2) Agricultural development
- 3) Plan and post-harvest protection and pest control

ODA gross disbursements, in 2020 (constants US\$)	Vanuatu	Solomon I.	Fiji
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Total</b>	<b>3,976</b>	<b>8,140</b>	<b>5,174</b>
<b>Agriculture, Total</b>	<b>2,823</b>	<b>2,085</b>	<b>4,122</b>
Agricultural policy and administrative management	0,002	0,322	0,030
<b>Agricultural development</b>	<b>0,095</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,358</b>
Agricultural land resources	..	..	..
Agricultural water resources	..	..	..
Food crop production	..	0,005	0,311
Industrial crops/export crops	0,182	..	..
Livestock	..	..	0,001
Agricultural extension	0,236	..	..
Agricultural education/training	..	..	0,145
Agricultural research	1,524	0,938	2,277
Agricultural services	0,172	0,047	..
Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control	0,604	0,774	..
Agricultural co-operatives	0,009	..	..
Livestock/veterinary services	..	..	..
<b>Forestry, Total</b>	<b>0,147</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>0,014</b>
Forestry policy and administrative management	0,020	0,525	0,014
Forestry development	0,128	0,160	..
Forestry research	..	..	..
Forestry services	..	0,465	..
<b>Fishing, Total</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>4,904</b>	<b>1,038</b>
Fishing policy and administrative management	0,973	2,377	0,403
Fishery development	0,032	2,508	0,610
Fishery education/training	..	0,005	0,013
Fishery research	..	0,014	..
Fishery services	..	..	0,012



## 5. Collecting national & regional data to understand the context, public policies & donor's strategies (7)



### Detailed aid projects: a lack of transparency (conf. Stronge *et al.*, 2020)

PROJECTS										DOWNLOAD VIEW	DOWNLOAD FULL DATA
PROJECT	AMOUNT	STATUS	FIRST TRANSACTION	LAST TRANSACTION	AID TYPE	SECTOR	RECIPIENT	DONOR	PARTNER		
SEARCH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMITTED / SPENT		TIMEFRAME ST. ▾	TIMEFRAME EN ▾	FILTER ▾	AGRICU ▾	FIJI ▾	FILTER DONOR ▾	FILTER PARTNER ▾		
1,175 TONS OF FERTILIZER	<u>\$0.00</u>	0%	2009	2009			+ FIJI	CHINA	MINISTRY OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES		
<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		<b>TRANSACTION USD</b>		<b>TRANSACTION TYPE</b>		<b>TRANSACTION DATE</b>				
(The fertilizer gift) will greatly assist in the recovery of the island nation's agricultural production especially after Tropical Cyclone Mick	MINISTRY OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES		\$0.00		DISBURSEMENT		UNDEFINED, NAN UNDEFINED NAN				
<b>PROJECT ID</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>		<b>VERIFICATION</b>		<b>DATA REPORTED UNTIL</b>		<b>FIND OUT MORE</b>				
FJ-CN-12.09	LOWY INSTITUTE		NOT CONFIRMED		2021-04-27 12:00:00		<a href="#">VISIT WEBSITE</a>				
										<a href="#">VIEW IN MAP</a>	
10 HAND TRACTORS	<u>\$0.00</u>	0%	2014	2014			+ FIJI	INDONESIA	UNKNOWN/UNSPECIFIED		
100 HAND TRACTORS	<u>\$0.00</u>	0%	2016	2016			+ FIJI	INDONESIA	UNKNOWN/UNSPECIFIED		
2006 SUGAR SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAMME	<u>\$0.00</u>	0%	2006	2015			+ FIJI	EUROPEAN UNION	UNKNOWN/UNSPECIFIED		
2014 ODA INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION CONFERENCE	<u>\$126,086.00</u>	100%	2014	2014			+ FIJI	SOUTH KOREA	DONOR GOVERNMENT		



## Needs & Adaptations?

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- We need data on agriculture, vegetal production to estimate quantities to have a link between FF and food habits, global household income
  - Need to collect data that already exist and that is already available ( ACIAR, WB, SPC, etc.)
  - Data adapted to Livelihood approach for international comparison
- If we create or own data we need surveyors, students and fieldwork
- Trainings: the guide for interviewer, simulations and training sessions for digital tools but also to acquire good habits for asking questions (first session in March 2023)
  - Surveyors: local students, internships, etc.
  - The need for other projects that can found surveyors and training sessions
- If we collect data that already exist I need to negotiate access





# Diversity of surveys, tools and data needed for FALAH: we have to list all the projects and try to classify them on Miro?



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24h - RECALL

Young children perspectives project

Collecting data and analysis on the place of FF with Aid Policies

SPAR

Household Surveys

Markets surveys

Qualitatives studies changes in FF and livelihoods (CLIPSSA, RESICO, Individual research, etc.)

Qualitatives studies/explorations on the place of Women in farming work, and food habits

Children drawings on family farming and Fisheries

Each participant is allocated an ID number - Data in the platform are de identified

Theme	Level of observation	Variables	Tools	Methods	Units	Time of observation
Family farming and livelihoods	Members of the household	Farming-related activities of each member	Questionnaire/ interview	mixed	N/A	1- Data collected at home in the family; 2- time scale: one day per year
	Household	Land use/cultivated area	Questionnaire	Quantitative	sq meters or acre	
		Agricultural equipment, fishing gear	Questionnaire	Quantitative	local currency & USD	
		Crop, Livestock production, fisheries, hunting	Questionnaire	Quantitative	kg	
		Destination (auto-consumption, gift, sell)	Questionnaire	Quantitative	local currency & USD, kg	
		Crop production, livestock, hunting and fishing costs	Questionnaire	Quantitative	local currency & USD, kg	
Monetary incomes	Questionnaire	Quantitative	local currency & USD			
Nutrition	Members of the household	Diet & nutrition	24hr dietary intake survey (Digital)	Mixed	Categories, % of diet, mg, g, calories	1- Data collected at home in the family ; 2- time scale is of one day (can be repeated over the year)
		Diet & nutrition	Food Frequency Questionnaire	quantitative	portions, unit/week	
	Household	Assessment of processed food consumed	NOVA classification	Mixed	% in each NOVA category	
	Community	Number and time of meals	Questionnaire	Quantitatif	number of occurrence	
Physical activity	Members of the household	Physical activity (Type of activities, mode of transportation etc...) and sleep	Questionnaires, Wrist Accelerometry, heart rate sensors and GPS	Mixed	Nature of activities, duration (min), frequency, time (min/day), Heart rate variability (day), Distance (m or km/day) and area of daily activities (m2/day)", sleep duration (hr) and quality	1- Data collected at community level, 2- Time scale if one year*
	Household	Physical activity equipment	Questionnaire / interview	Qualitative	Number and nature of equipment	
	Community	Land use	Questionnaire / interview	Mixed	Equipment / natural and built environment with regards to physical activity	
Descriptive variables & Health outcome variables	Members of the household	Descriptive variables: Age, gender, education, occupation	Questionnaire/ interview	mixed	year, N/A	1- Data collected at home in the family 2-time scale: day of measure
		Health questionnaire	Questionnaire	Qualitative	N/A	
		Body composition	Bioimpedancemetry/scale	Quantitative	Kg, Body Fat %, Total Body Water %, Muscle Mass, Physique Rating, Bone Mineral Mass, Basal Metabolic Rate, Metabolic Age, Body Mass Index, Visceral Fat	
		Body height	Height gauge/ruler	Quantitative	cm	
		Well being	Well being index	Quantitative	index	
		Waist	Measuring tape	Quantitative	cm	

Strenghts & weaknesses in FF



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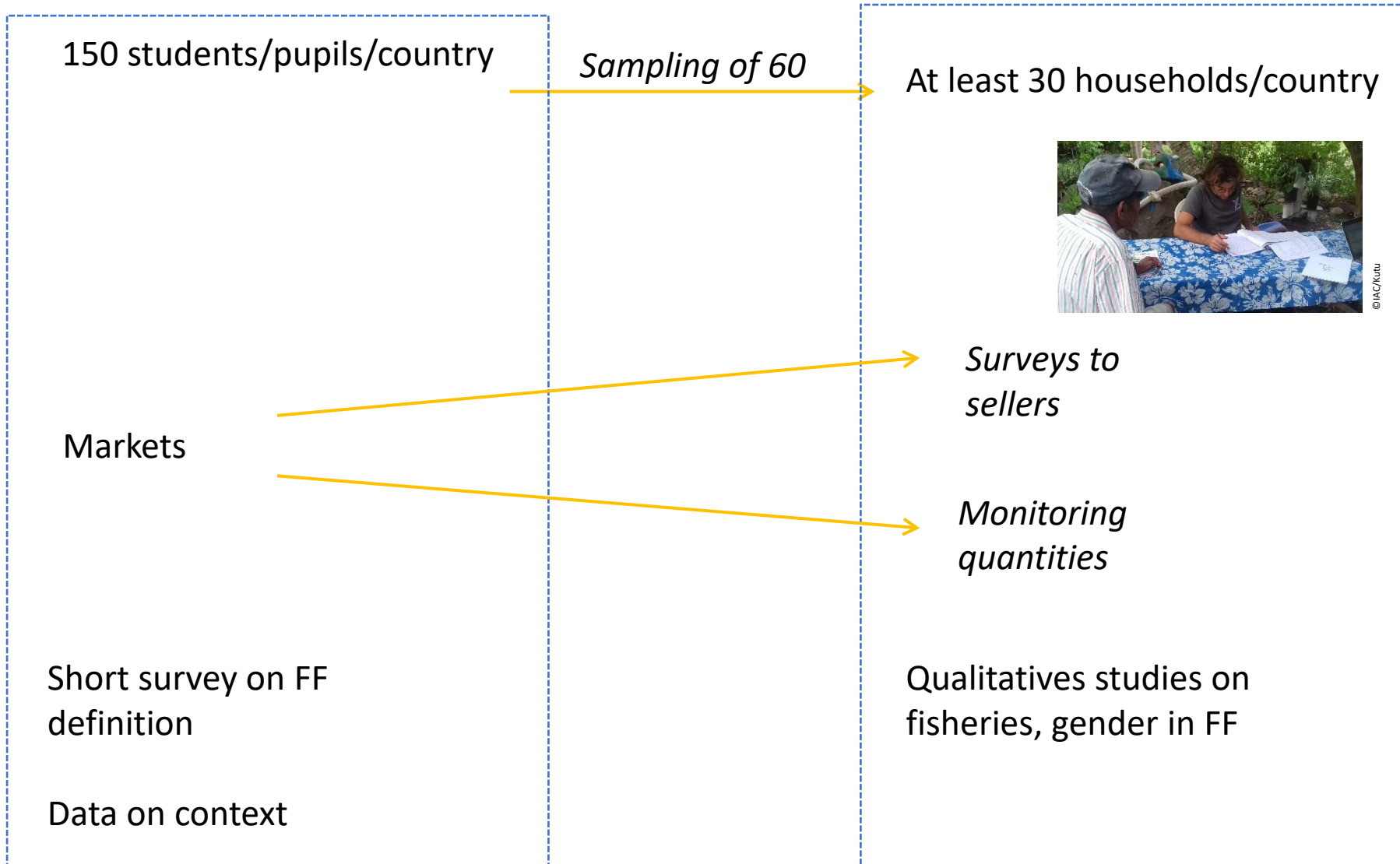
## PART 2

Diversity of surveys, tools and data needed for FALAH: looking for global but complete view and building protocols

We have to list all the projects and try to classify them on Miro?



# Protocols





# Protocols

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## For Family farming

- From students/school surveys
- Sampling at least 30 families/households per country, (60 households with objective of 30 households surveyed).

## For markets



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# Food & Agriculture Workshop

21<sup>st</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> of November 2022

University of Sydney, Australia

## PACIFIC ISLANDS UNIVERSITIES RESEARCH NETWORK & Grant proposals

**Mathilde Souchon**  
**PIURN Coordinator**



Disclaimer: the views expressed in this presentation are purely those of the author and may not in any circumstances be regarded as stating an official position of the Research Executive Agency



# PIURN Overview



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Founded in 2013, the network aims to enable closer collaboration among researchers while addressing social priorities, economic growth and environmental challenges in the Pacific Region.

University of New Caledonia and the University of the South Pacific are the co-chairs of the network.

PIURN brings together 14 Members Universities of Pacific Islands Countries and Territories.

PIURN is labelled by the United Nations as a Sustainable Development Goal's Action : **#SDGAction39993**

PIURN has identified four strategic research themes:

- **Food security, Nutrition, Health and Non-Communicable Diseases**
- Climate change and Biodiversity
- Capacity building, Data and Statistics
- Social Development, Gender Equality and Education



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# PIURN Conference

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The network hosts a **biannual Conference**. These conferences highlight the work of the Pacific researchers, showcase the PIURN projects and establish new collaborations. The Solomon Islands National University hosted virtually the 4<sup>th</sup> PIURN Conference, in 2021, exploring the theme of “**Shaping our Tomorrow Today: Research, Innovation and Practice in the Pacific**”.

The 5<sup>th</sup> PIURN Conference will be hosted by **the USP Cook Islands Campus, 4-5-6 July 2023**.







# PIURN

## PIURN x FALAH



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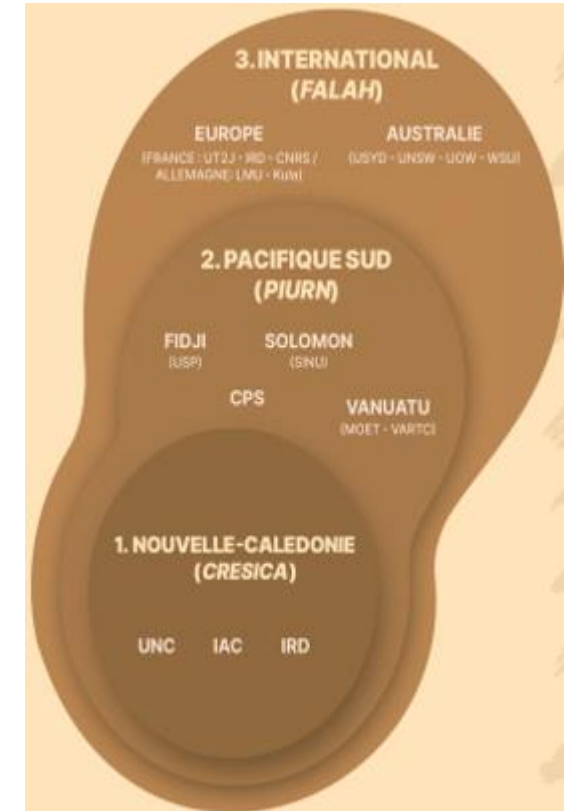
### 4 PIURN Universities are members of the FALAH Consortium

- University of New Caledonia
- The University of the South Pacific
- National University of Vanuatu
- Solomon Islands National University



### 2 PIURN Universities from Papua New Guinea have joined the FALAH dynamic, thanks to a successful call for projects from the Pacific Fund (French Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

- Divine Word University
- University of Goroka





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## RERIPA Call 3: Living Labs for Innovative Solutions to Address Climate Change Impacts

<https://www.pidf.int/reripa-call-3-living-labs-for-innovative-solutions-to-address-climate-change-impacts/>



**Objective** : Create Living Labs (multidisciplinary regional public/private consortia) to address the Impact of Climate Change (CCI) in the Pacific SIDS, through innovative and sustainable user-centred solutions founded on research based evidence, with a focus on:

- Coastal Vulnerability
- Lagoon and Ocean Health
- Sea level rise

**Budget** : Between 300 000 and 350 000 euros – Can finance Human Resources, Travel, Equipment's & Supplies, Local Office and Other costs and services.

**Deadline** for the Expression of Interest : 9<sup>th</sup> of December



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## RERIPA Call 3: Living Labs for Innovative Solutions to Address Climate Change Impacts



### Criteria of Eligibility:

Applicants (legal entities) from the following ACP Countries are eligible to apply as **Lead Applicant or Co-Applicants**: Cook Islands, East Timor, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

**Australia and New Caledonia are not eligible to receive funding** but can participate to the proposal as **Collaborators**.

Consortium must have at least 3 Applicants.

**Lead applicant:** the organization has to demonstrate that it has managed at least 2 R&I granted projects of **at least 75 000 euros each, between 2017 and 2021**



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## RERIPA Call 3: Living Labs for Innovative Solutions to Address Climate Change Impacts



### FALAH RERIPA CALL 3 Proposal

**Lead Applicant** : Ministry of Education and Training Vanuatu

**Co-Applicants** : The University of the South Pacific, Solomon Islands National University, National University of Vanuatu, NGO in Vanuatu

**Collaborators** : University of New Caledonia, **others....**

**Objective:** Work closely with the **communities** subjects to **coastal vulnerability and sea-level rise** (flooding), due to Climate Change Impacts, on **family farming, diet, and health**, in Fiji, New Caledonia, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands



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## Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)



### Call for Proposals 2022 - Pacific

- Displacement, relocation, **food security and water security using global knowledge and/or traditional and local knowledge;**
- Adaptation and disaster risk reduction in the context of global knowledge and/or traditional and local knowledge;
- Climate change and climate variability and their related impacts in national and regional contexts, including projections/downscaling; remote sensing; extreme events; Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Platform (AP-PLAT); knowledge/technology transfer; etc.;
- **Global change and its impacts on marine ecosystems and livelihoods in the Pacific**, including the impacts of microplastics on fisheries and food security; marine plastic debris; conservation and protection; impacts of ocean warming, ocean acidification, harmful algal blooms on food security; etc.



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## Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)



### Eligibility:

Researchers, academics, practitioners working in institutions based in APN member countries and approved countries are eligible to apply for APN grants. Details of eligibility criteria are outlined in the Guide for Proponents attached in the APNIS supporting documentation.

<https://www.apn-gcr.org/apnis/public/calls/25>

**Deadline: Sunday, 4th of December 2022**

### Costs NOT supported:

The running costs of institutions; **the salaries** of administrative staff; the salaries of researchers who receive or are to receive full-time salary support; the salaries of consultants (**project leaders and collaborators should have the expertise to conduct the activities**); the maintenance of long-term observation and monitoring systems; and **general purpose equipment** such as personal computers, laptops, smartphones, tablets or fixed office structures (desks, chairs, etc).



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## **MOPGA 2023: VISITING FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM FOR YOUNG RESEARCHERS**



This sixth Make Our Planet Great Again (MOPGA) call for applications is intended to welcome **40 young researchers wishing to carry out their research in France**. The program is funded by the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, in collaboration with the French Ministry for Higher Education and Research, and implemented by Campus France.

### **Five broad Research Themes are eligible:**

- Earth systems
- **Climate change and sustainability**
- Energy transition
- **Societal challenges of environmental issues**
- Human, animal and ecosystem health as part as a "One Health" approach.

[/www.campusfrance.org/en/mopga-2023](http://www.campusfrance.org/en/mopga-2023)



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## **MOPGA 2023: VISITING FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM FOR YOUNG RESEARCHERS**



### **Criteria of eligibility:**

**Foreign researchers** holding a **doctoral degree for less than 5 years** and no nationality restrictions (except France) **40 fellowships** will be awarded for a **12-month period** from September 2023.

This fellowship includes the following benefits :

- **Monthly allowance of 2,500 euros**
- Moving allowance of 500 euros
- Support for social security coverage and for health insurance

### **Timeline**

**Deadline: 16 Jan 2023 23:59 (CET)**

End of June 2023 : Notification of the results

Between September 2023 and December 2023 (at the latest): Arrival in France and start of the fellowship

Apply here: <https://campusfrance.smapply.io/prog/MOPGA-2023>.





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MSCA PFs

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## Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) Postdoctoral Fellowships 2023

### Objective:

The objective of PFs is to support researchers' careers and foster excellence in research. The Postdoctoral Fellowships action targets researchers holding a PhD who wish to carry out their research activities abroad, acquire new skills and develop their careers.

**European Postdoctoral Fellowships:** They are open to researchers moving within Europe or coming to Europe from another part of the world to pursue their research career. These fellowships take place in an EU Member State or Horizon Europe Associated Country and can last between 1 and 2 years. **Researchers of any nationality can apply.**

### Criteria of Eligibility:

- Should have a PhD degree at the time of the deadline for applications. Applicants who have successfully defended their doctoral thesis but who have not yet formally been awarded the doctoral degree will also be considered eligible to apply
- Must have a maximum of eight years experience in research, from the date of the award of their PhD degree.

The Call is not published yet. More information on:

<https://marie-sklodowska-curie-actions.ec.europa.eu/actions/how-to-apply>

# Food & Agriculture Workshop

21<sup>st</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> of November 2022

University of Sydney, Australia

## Family farming practices, lifestyles and health in the Pacific WP3

Dr Olivier Galy  
Dr Juliana Chen  
Pr Corinne Caillaud



Disclaimer: the views expressed in this presentation are purely those of the author and may not in any circumstances be regarded as stating an official position of the Research Executive Agency



# Summary

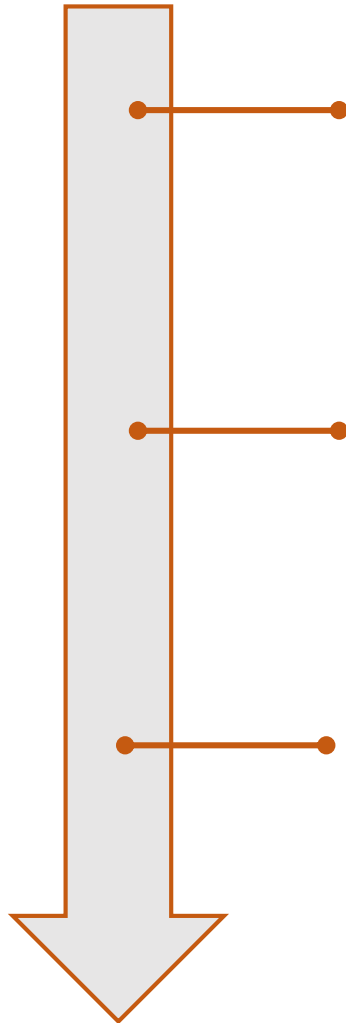
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**Research questions**

**Tools, methods and metrics**

**Timeline for the fields**



# WP 3, WP4 and research questions

## -Reminder-

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WP2

- 2.1 Gather and summarize knowledge on cropping practices, consumption, innovation and the dynamics of family farming
- 2.2 Improve understanding of how family farming functions through ecological, economic, sociological and spatial dimensions and how it adapts to the environment

WP3

- 3.1 Examine the effects of family farming on lifestyle and its impact on the health and well-being**
- 3.2 Explore diet and physical activity in families practicing family farming**
- 3.3 Analyze inter-generational benefit on family farming lifestyle**

WP4

- 4.1 Compare traditional family farming practices, its adaptation to the environment and identify best practices to disseminate
- 4.2 Examine the role of school in promoting food education, physical activity, and changing dietary habits
- 4.3 Share new knowledge to develop sustainable intervention strategies that can help people from other regions
- 4.4 Accumulate, cross and share traditional and scientific knowledge on small-scale farming and eating habits to establish production and consumption strategies adapted to the socio-cultural context.



# What is lifestyle?

Epistemology -Reminder-

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WP3

Lifestyle

**Lifestyle** of a person can be understood as the combination of **daily physical activity, diet and sleep behaviors** that are influenced by social, spatial and temporal components in which the person lives



# What is lifestyle?

## Physical activity -Reminder-

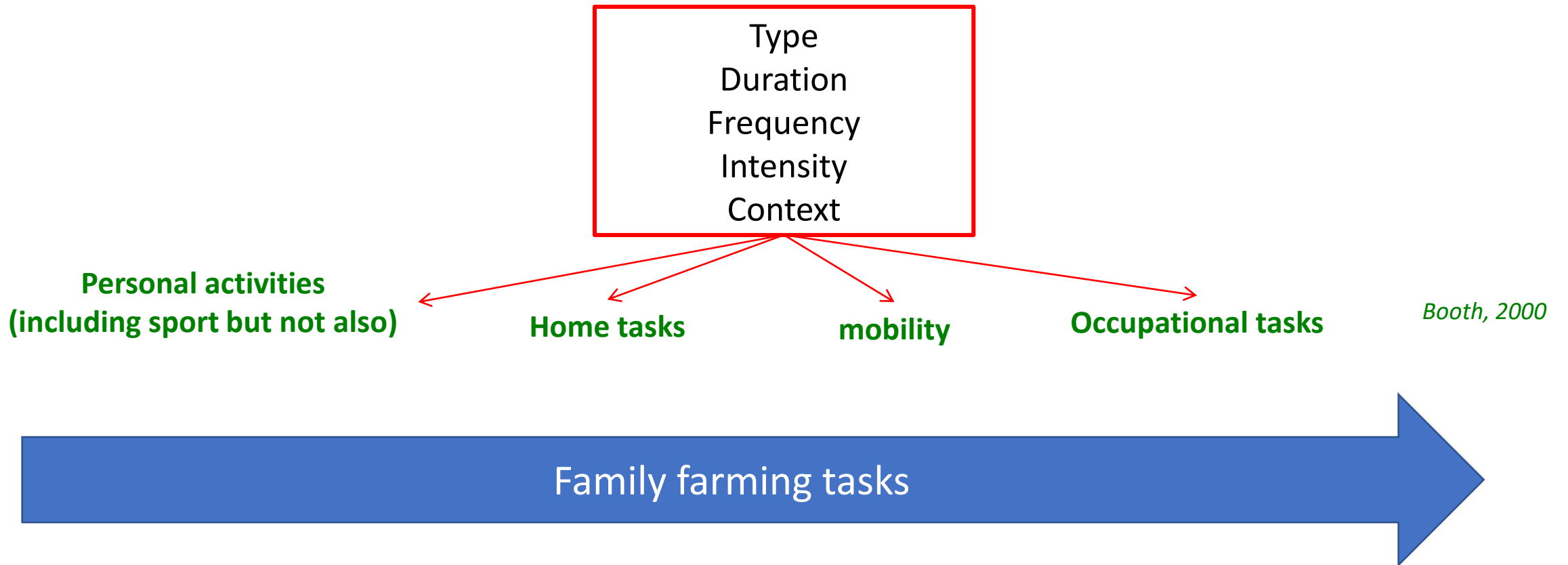


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WHO defines **physical activity** as any bodily movement produced by skeletal muscles that requires energy expenditure. Physical activity refers to all movement including during leisure time, for transport to get to and from places, or as part of a person's work. Both moderate- and vigorous-intensity physical activity improve health.





# What is lifestyle?

## Diet -Reminder-

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**Diets** comprise the individual foods that a person consumes and dietary patterns are the quantities, proportions, and combinations of different foods and beverages in diets and the frequency of how they are habitually consumed

(Hu, 2002)

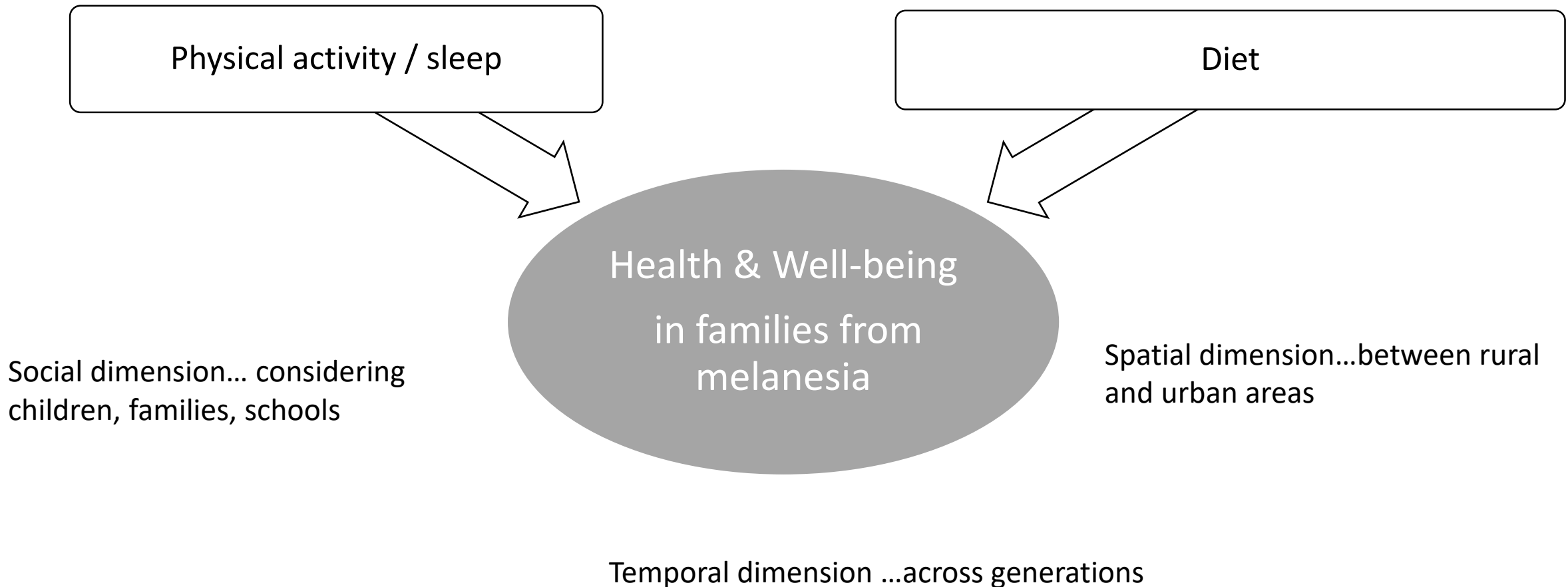




## Links with health

# What are the effects of family farming on health and well-being?

Understand individual lifestyle in melanesia → Inter-generational benefits





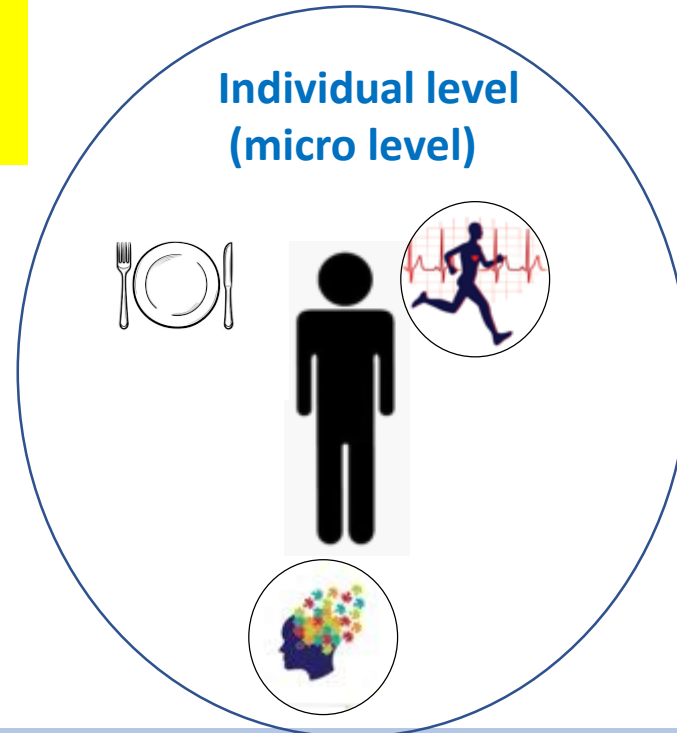


# Links with health

## What are the effects of family farming on health and well-being?

### NUTRITION/DIET

- Food intake (Irecall24 Pacific)
- &/or
- Food frequency (?)



### PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

- Measuring Physical activity (accelerometry) : intensity, inactivity and temporality of the day/night
- Sleep
- Physical fitness



### Qualitative approach

- Individual interviews
- focus group

### SPATIAL DIMENSIONS

- Socio professional categories
- Ethnic identity

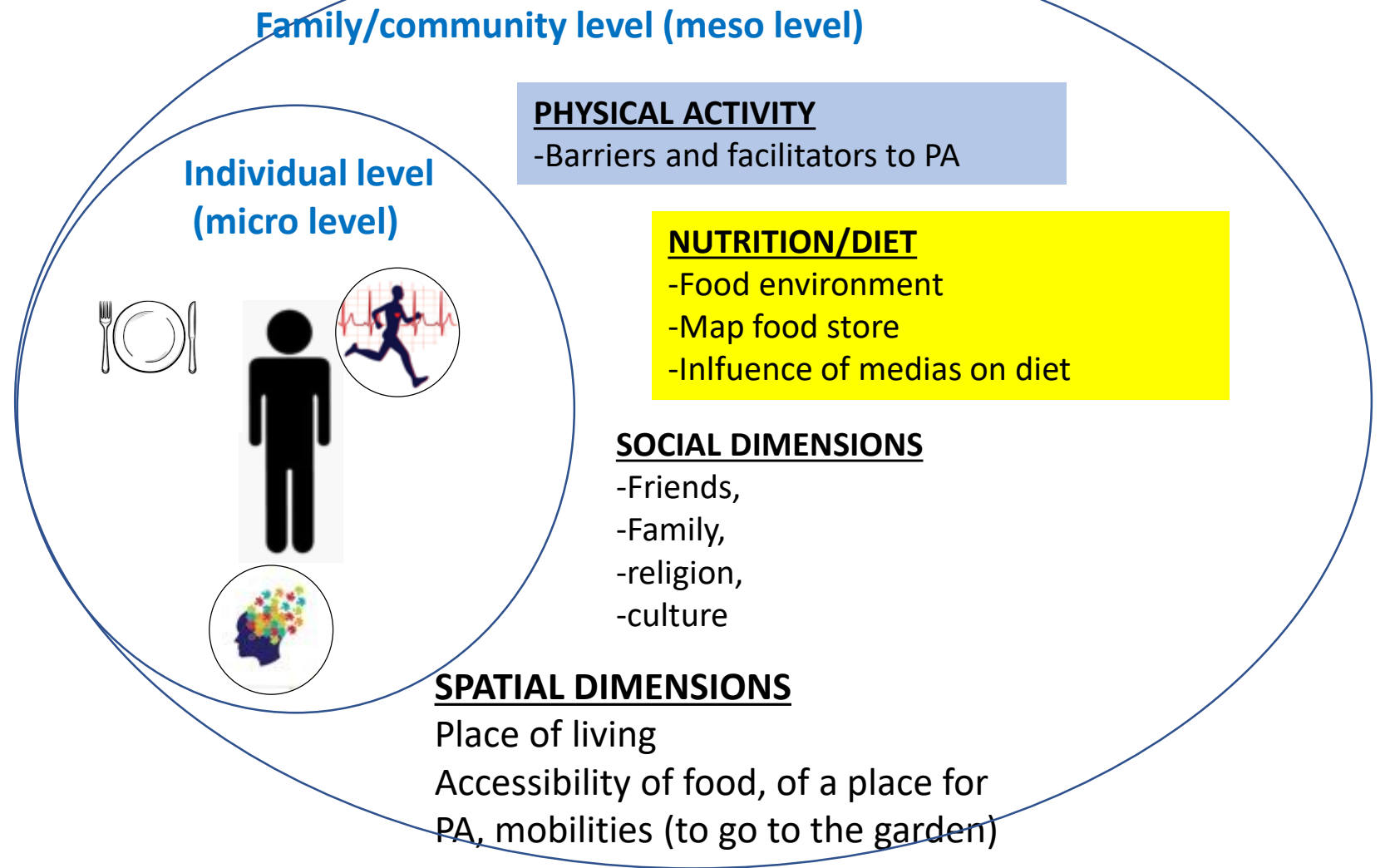
### HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

- Anthropometry (Height, Weight, Waist, Bioimpedencemetry, Tanner)
- SATAQ (satisfaction questionnaire)
- Body perception
- Body image (Pendersen)
- Well being index
- Perception on biological sample





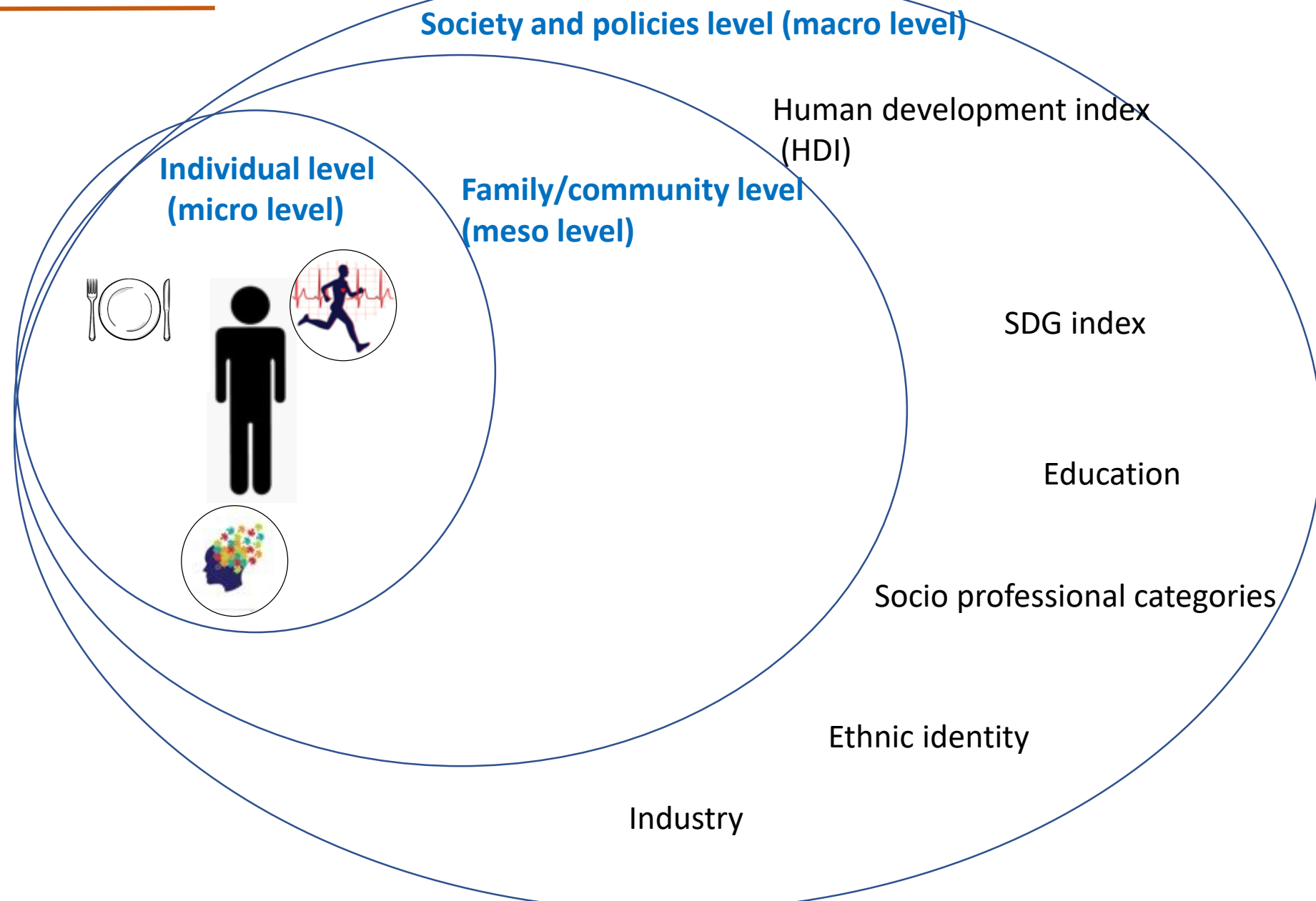
## What are the effects of family farming on health and well-being?





## Links with health

# What are the effects of family farming on health and well-being?





# Tools, methods and metrics

## Tools and Data management

### Tablets

- Digital questionnaires / survey
- ✓ Descriptive & Health outcome variables
- ✓ Family farming and livelihoods
- ✓ Physical activity
- ✓ Etc.

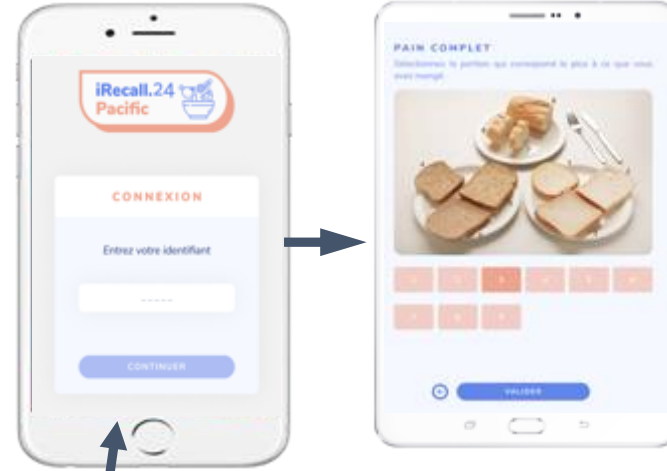


### RESEARCHER INTERFACE

1. Research Database Access (Log in)
2. eCohorte Database
3. Participant inclusion (UIID)
4. Participant recorded
5. Participant consent
6. Participant follow-up
7. Online dashboard
8. Attachment file
9. Online data export and analysis



### iRecall 24 App



EXODATA





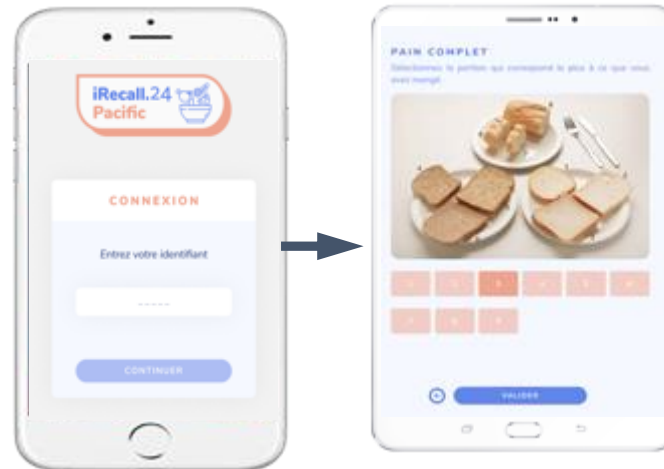
# Tools, methods and metrics For Diet

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Juliana



## iRecall 24 App





# Tools, methods and metrics For Physical activity

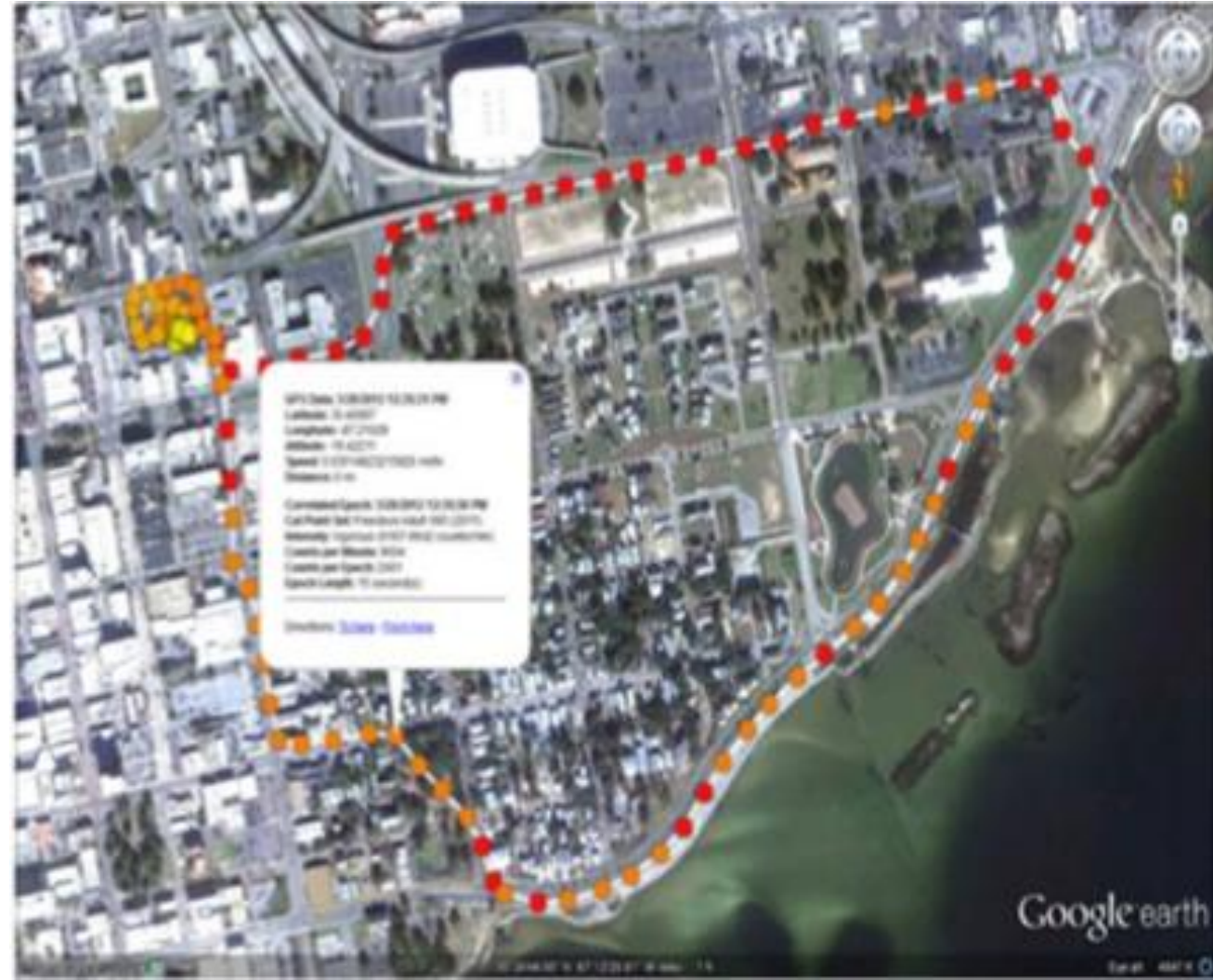
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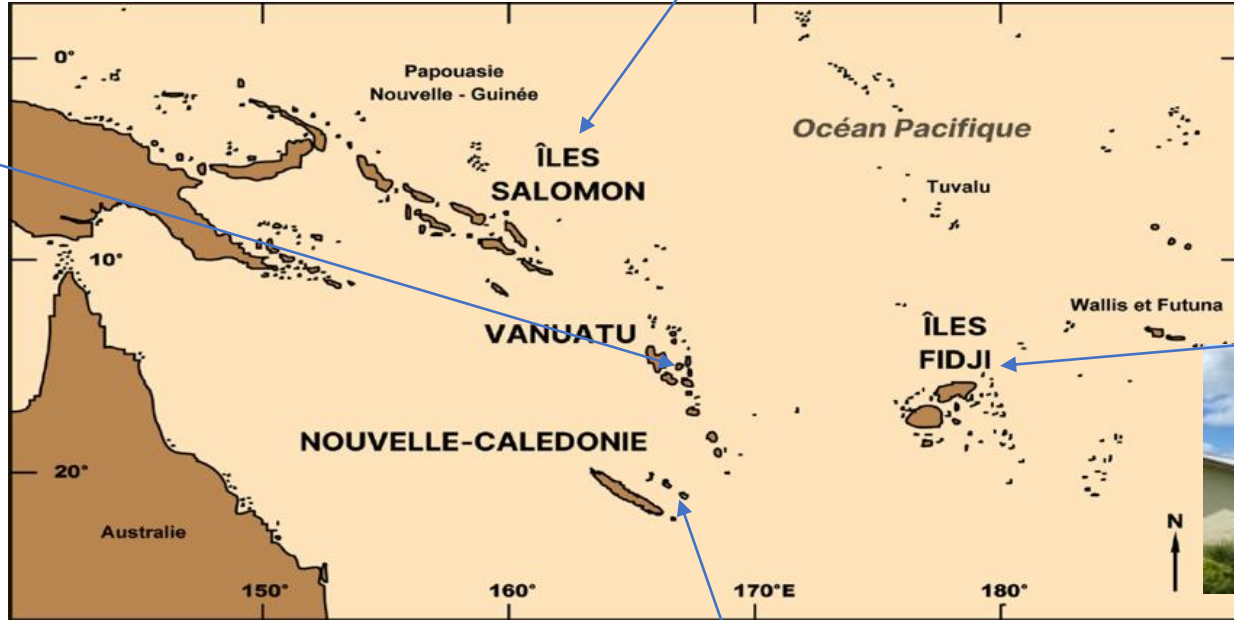
VANUATU  
(3 JUNE - 3 July 2023)

SOLOMON ISLANDS  
(SEPT 2023)

FIJI  
(to be determined)

NC  
(2022, 2023)

PNG  
(to be det.)



***Thank you for your attention***

Research articles here



*This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 873185*



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# Food & Agriculture Workshop

21<sup>st</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> of November 2022

University of Sydney, Australia

## **Food Systems:** *Definition, Importance, Challenges & Solutions*

**David Raubenheimer (USYD)**

**Olivier Galy (UNC)**

Disclaimer: the views expressed in this presentation are purely those of the author and may not in any circumstances be regarded as stating an official position of the Research Executive Agency



# Definition



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## Food Systems – Definition, Concept and Application for the UN Food Systems Summit

Joachim von Braun\*, Kaosar Afsana\*\*, Louise O. Fresco\*\*, Mohamed Hassan\*\*, Maximo Torero\*\*\*

A paper from the Scientific Group of the UN Food Systems Summit

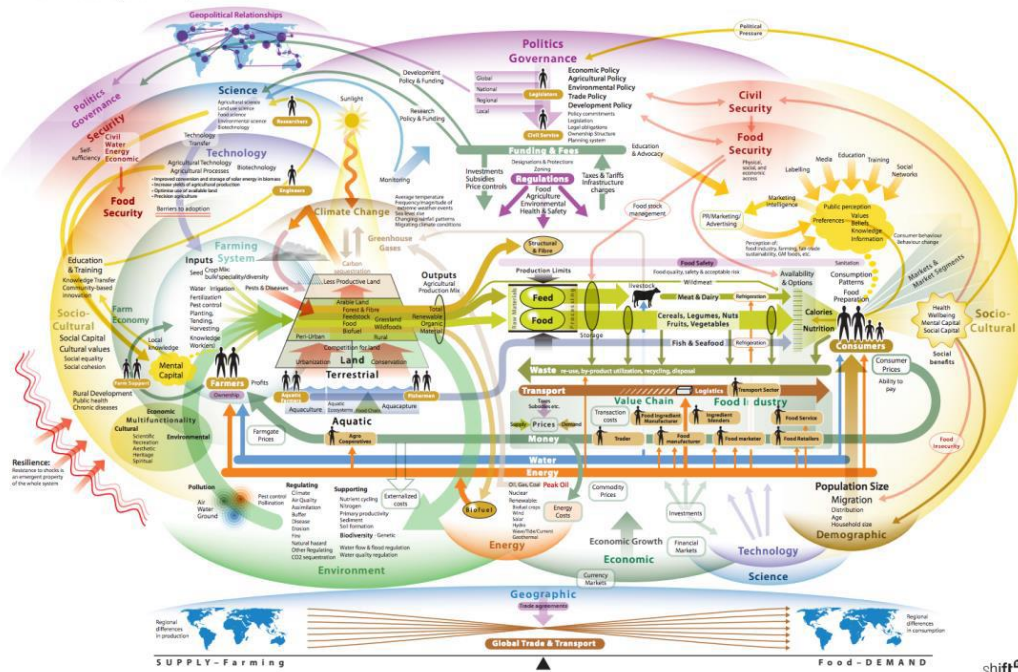
March 5, 2021<sup>1</sup>

### A General Food Systems Concept

Food systems embrace the entire range of actors and their interlinked value-adding activities involved in the production, aggregation, processing, distribution, consumption, and disposal (loss or waste) of food products that originate from agriculture (incl. livestock), forestry, fisheries, and food industries, and the broader economic, societal, and natural environments in which they are embedded.

A sustainable food system is one that contributes to food security and nutrition for all in such a way that the economic, social, cultural, and environmental bases to generate food security and nutrition for future generations are safeguarded.

Global Food System Map





# Importance

## i. Food environments

- Food system perspective links with important concepts

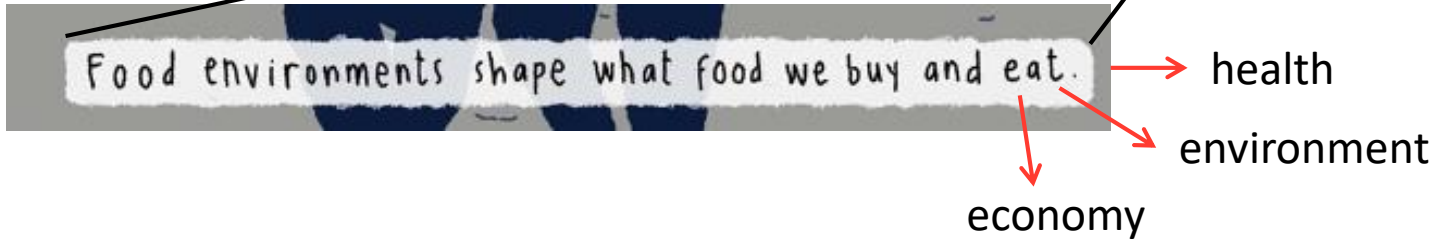
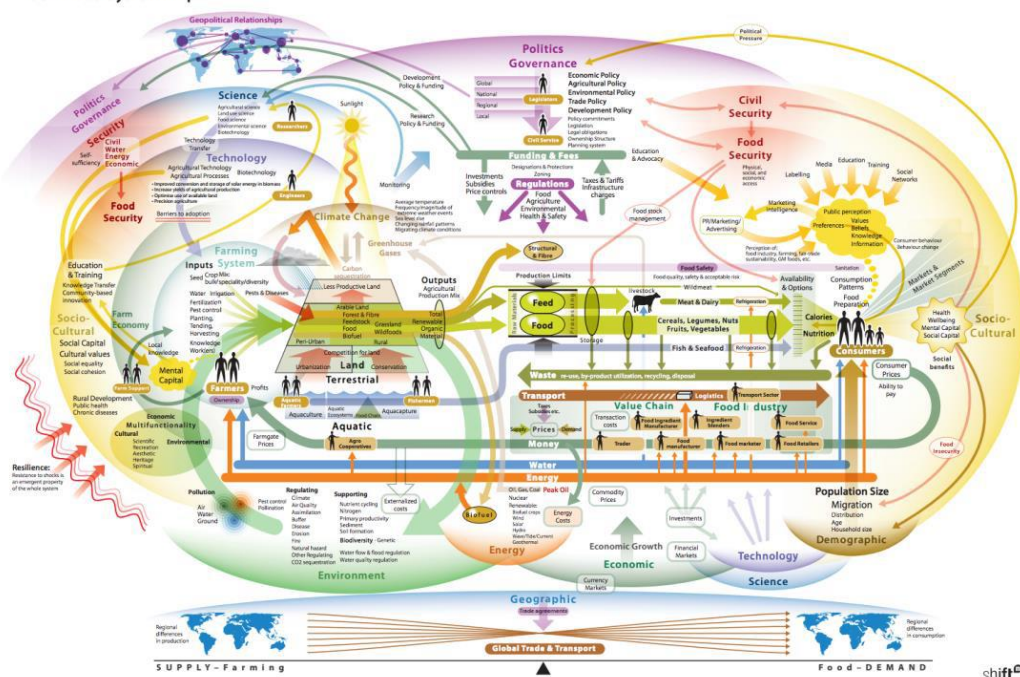


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Global Food System Map





# Importance

## i. Food environments

- More formally



Concept Paper

### Food Environment Typology: Advancing an Expanded Definition, Framework, and Methodological Approach for Improved Characterization of Wild, Cultivated, and Built Food Environments toward Sustainable Diets

Shauna M. Downs<sup>1</sup>, Selena Ahmed<sup>2,\*</sup>, Jessica Fanzo<sup>3</sup> and Anna Herforth<sup>4</sup>

We thus defined the food environment as: the consumer interface with the food system that encompasses the availability, affordability, convenience, and desirability of foods [57].

The food environment is a critical place in the food system to implement interventions to support sustainable diets and address the global syndemic of obesity, undernutrition, and climate change, because it contains the total scope of options within which consumers make decisions about which foods to acquire and consume.





# Importance

## ii. Nutrition transitions

- NT are a form of food systems transition

Over the past 50 years, food systems worldwide have shifted from predominantly rural to industrialized and consolidated systems, with impacts on diets, nutrition and health, livelihoods, and environmental sustainability.

**Global food systems transitions have enabled affordable diets but had less favourable outcomes for nutrition, environmental health, inclusion and equity**

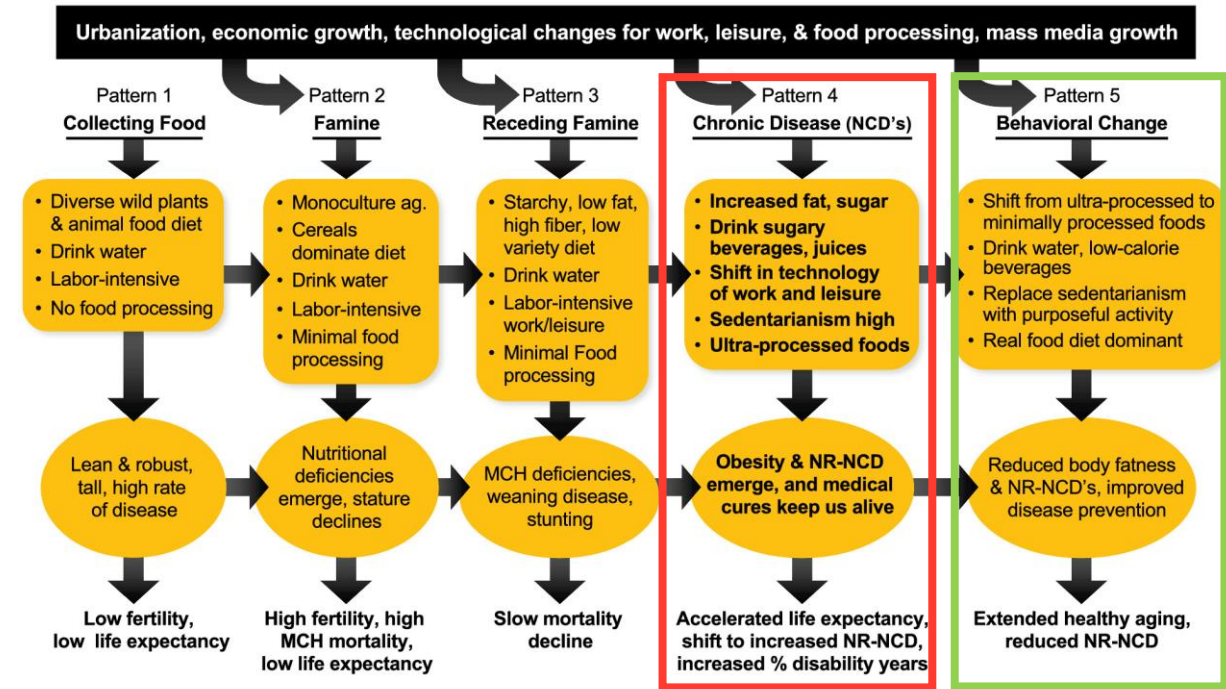
Ramya Ambikapathi<sup>1</sup>, Kate R. Schneider<sup>2</sup>, Benjamin Davis<sup>3</sup>, Mario Herrero<sup>4</sup>, Paul Winters<sup>5</sup> and Jessica C. Fanzo<sup>2,6,7</sup>



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- Nutrition transitions are:

i. not new

ii. currently the most important global health challenge

iii. not necessarily bad

iv. *they need to be actively managed for positive outcomes*

NUTRITION/PUBLIC HEALTH | OBESITY | WILEY

The nutrition transition to a stage of high obesity and noncommunicable disease prevalence dominated by ultra-processed foods is not inevitable

Barry M. Popkin | Shu Wen Ng



# Challenges

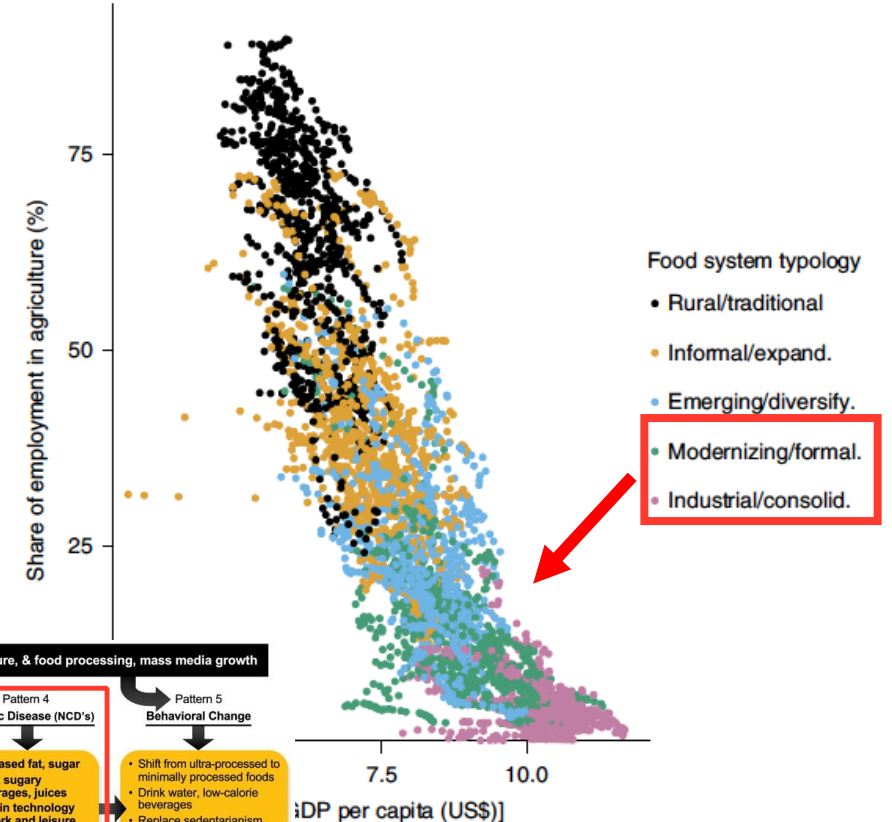
## i. Powerful drivers

- Nutrition transitions are strongly associated with economic transitions

Global food systems transitions have enabled affordable diets but had less favourable outcomes for nutrition, environmental health, inclusion and equity

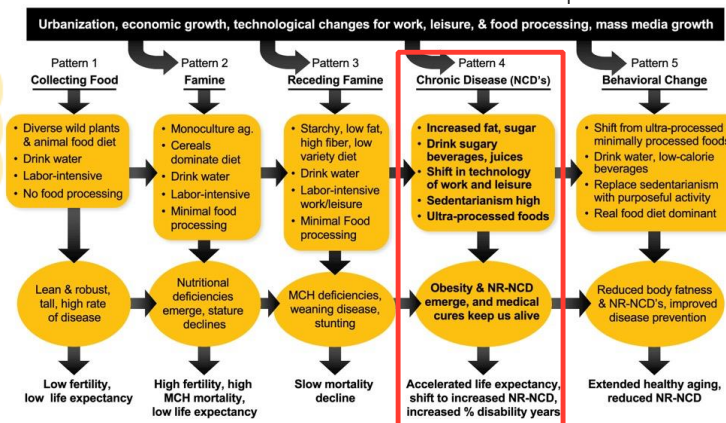
Ramya Ambikapathi<sup>1</sup>, Kate R. Schneider<sup>2</sup>, Benjamin Davis<sup>3</sup>, Mario Herrero<sup>4</sup>, Paul Winters<sup>5</sup> and Jessica C. Fanzo<sup>2,6,7</sup>

Figure 4 shows the established pattern of structural transformation in which the share of the population employed in agriculture declines with GDP.



- the cause

Higher incomes increase demands for goods and services<sup>45,46</sup>. Convenience takes greater importance in food preferences as wage workers have less time, creating demand for convenient retail (supermarkets) and for processed and prepared foods<sup>43,47,48</sup>.



formation of economies over time by food system are of employment in agriculture and GDP per (dollars) were sourced from the World Bank



# Challenges

## ii. Interacting drivers, competing outcomes

- Nutrition transitions are driven by *interactions* among the components

- And give rise to competing outcomes

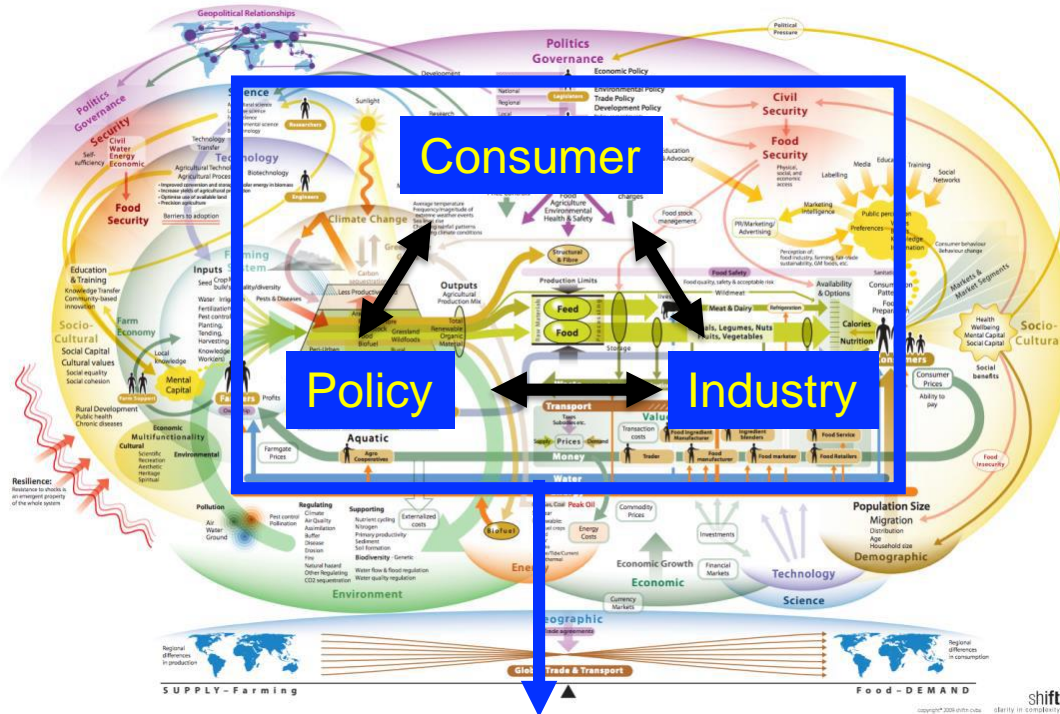


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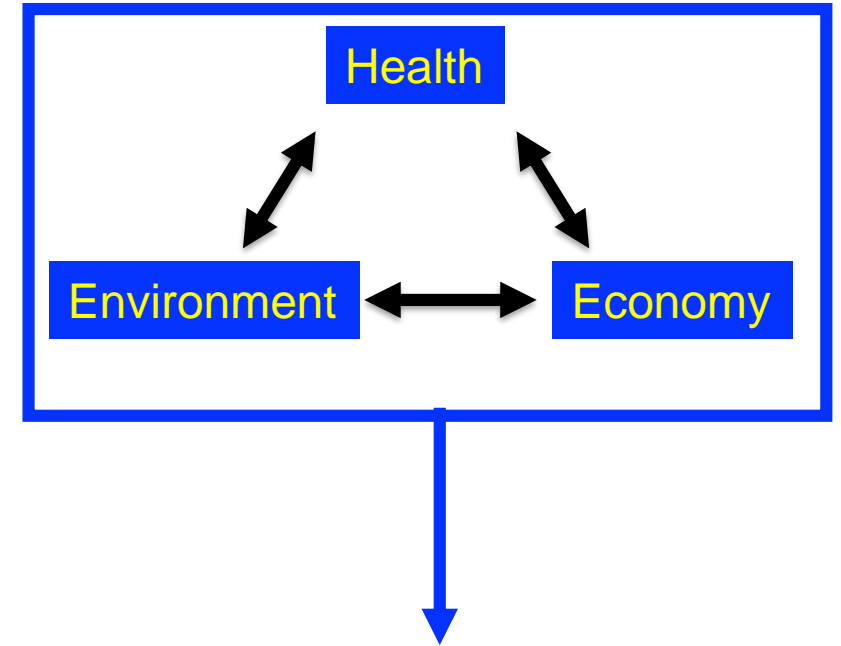


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ii. these interactions are *Complex*



i. must deal with *Trade-offs*



# Challenges



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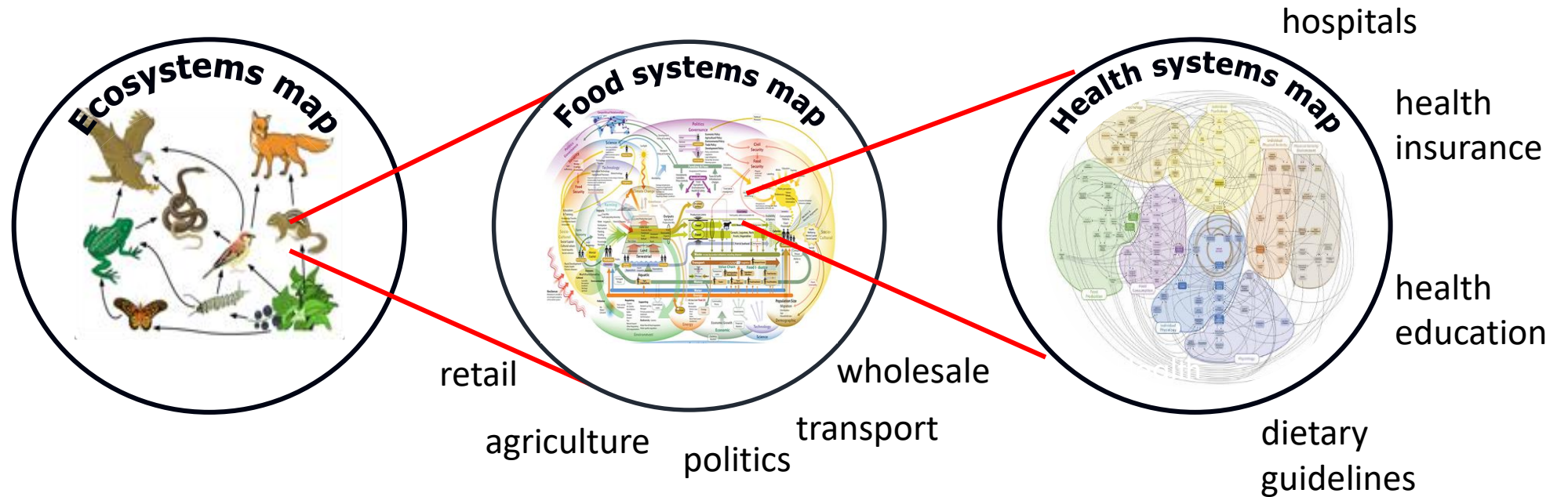
## iii. Non-linear dynamics

**The Importance of a Food Systems Approach to Low and Middle Income Countries and Emerging Economies: A Review of Theories and Its Relevance for Disease Control and Malnutrition**

Pablo Alarcon<sup>1\*</sup>, Paula Dominguez-Salas<sup>2,3</sup>, Eric M. Fèvre<sup>3,4\*</sup> and Jonathan Rushton<sup>4</sup>



Within systems theory, a food system can be considered as a complex system (Mesarovic and Takahara, 2009), as each of its components can be classified as a system on its own.







# Challenges



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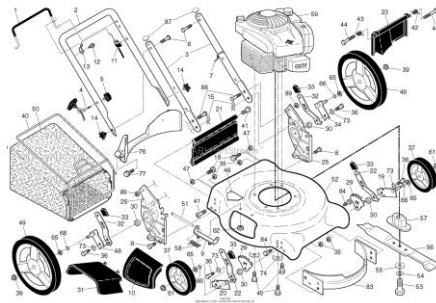
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## iii. Non-linear dynamics

- Non-linear systems are very different from “linear” systems

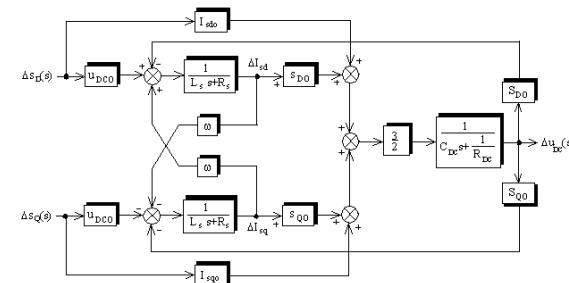
LINEAR:

- clearly defined components



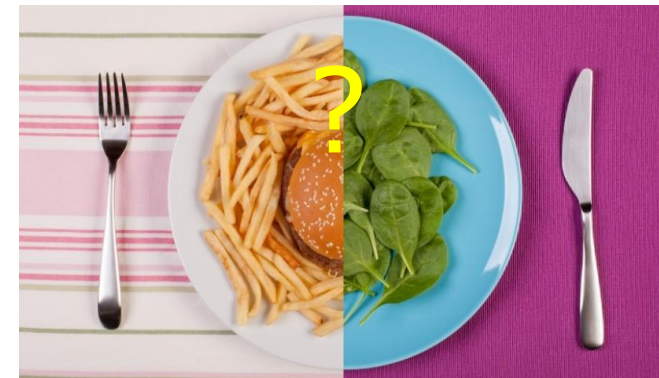
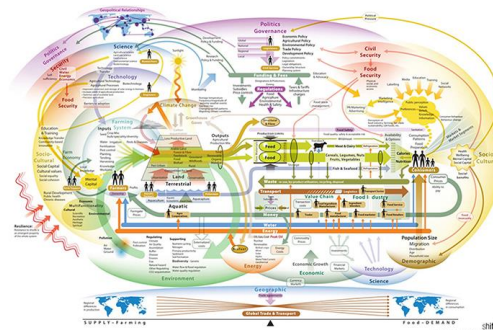
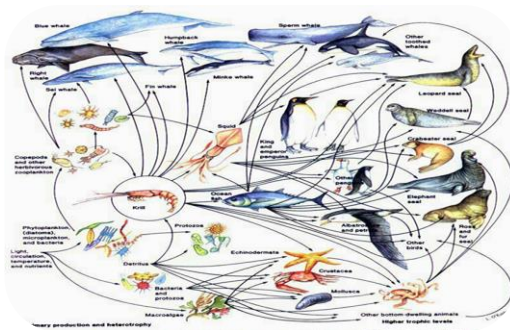
- that interact in simple and predictable ways

Do A



Get B

NON-LINEAR:



- the system is a *dynamic process*

- interactions of parts both shape and are shaped by the system

- outcomes of interventions can be non-intuitive and hard to predict



# Challenges

## iii. Non-linear dynamics

- Non-linear systems cannot be managed as if they were linear systems

### 1) Ecological example

- birds ate 50% of my apples



*I treated an (eco)system like a linear system*



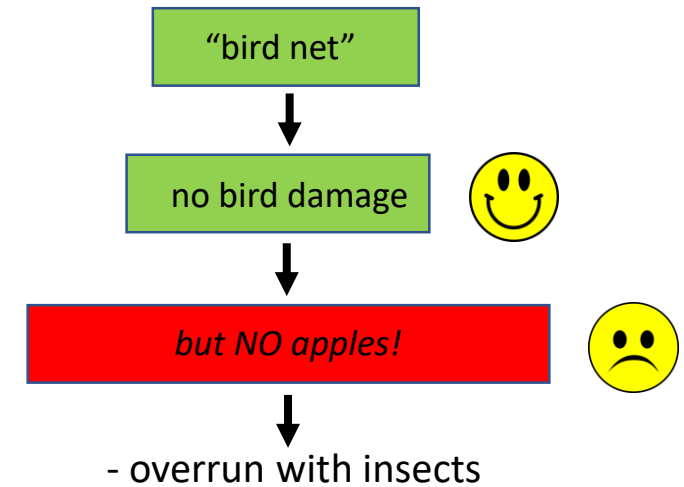
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### My management approach

GOOD INTENTIONS



BAD OUTCOMES





# Challenges

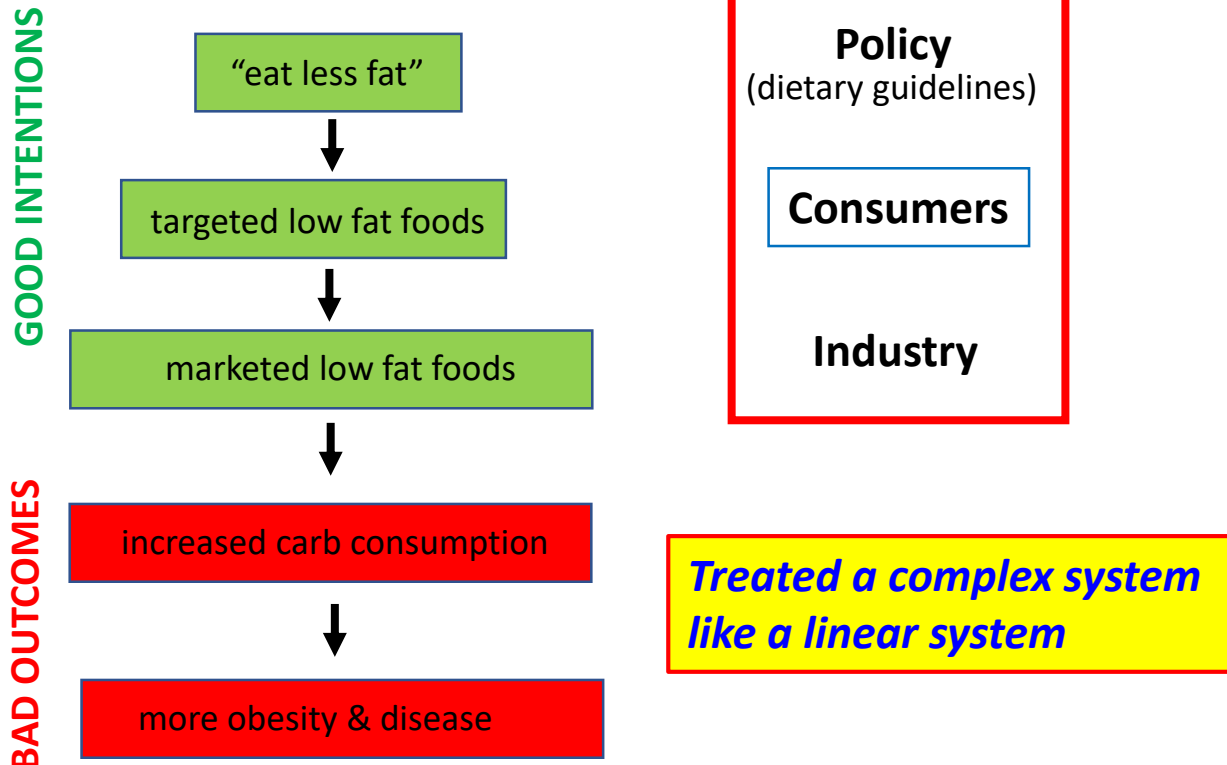


## iii. Non-linear dynamics

### 2) A human food systems example

- eating too much fat causes heart disease and obesity

#### Management approach



#### Complex systems approach

- Problem wasn't “caused” by any one component: people eating too much fat
- But **EMERGED** from the interactions of components: government, consumers, industry
- Solution requires a different approach:
  - understand motives & constraints of the key stakeholders
  - and how these interact to drive the problem
  - identify win-win solutions
  - model, test, implement



# Solutions



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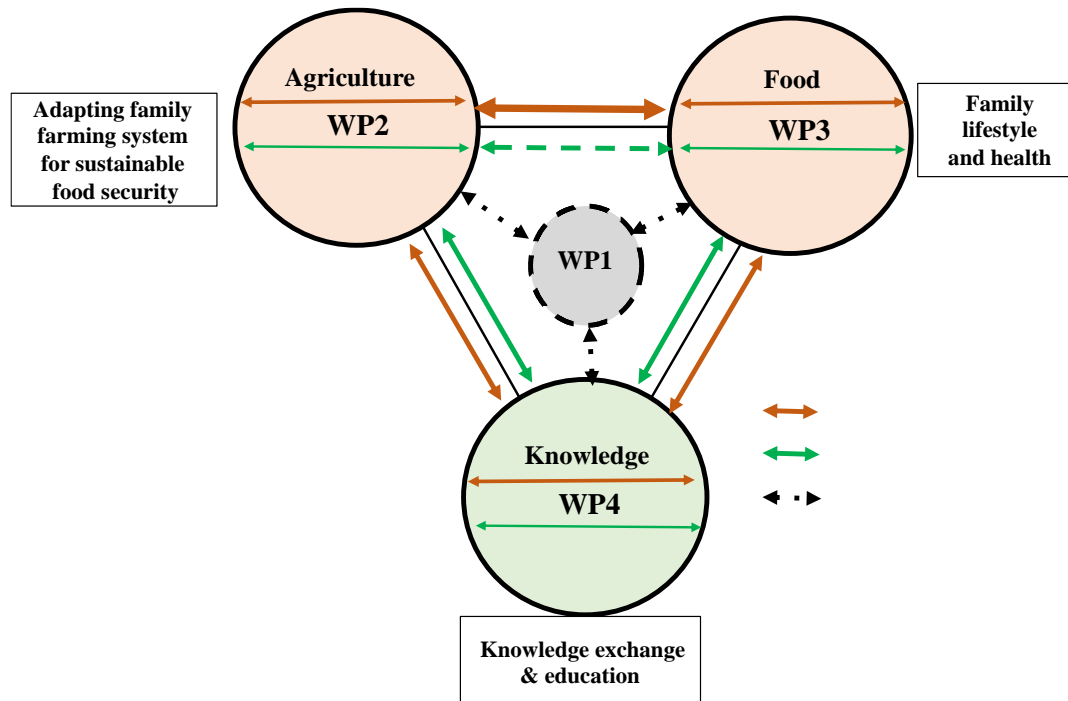


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## Can we implement Food systems approach in FALAH?

- We already are working in a food systems framework

- There also are many research resources we can draw on to increase the effectiveness of the research





# Solutions

## Resources:

## i. Data

- Food Systems Dashboard



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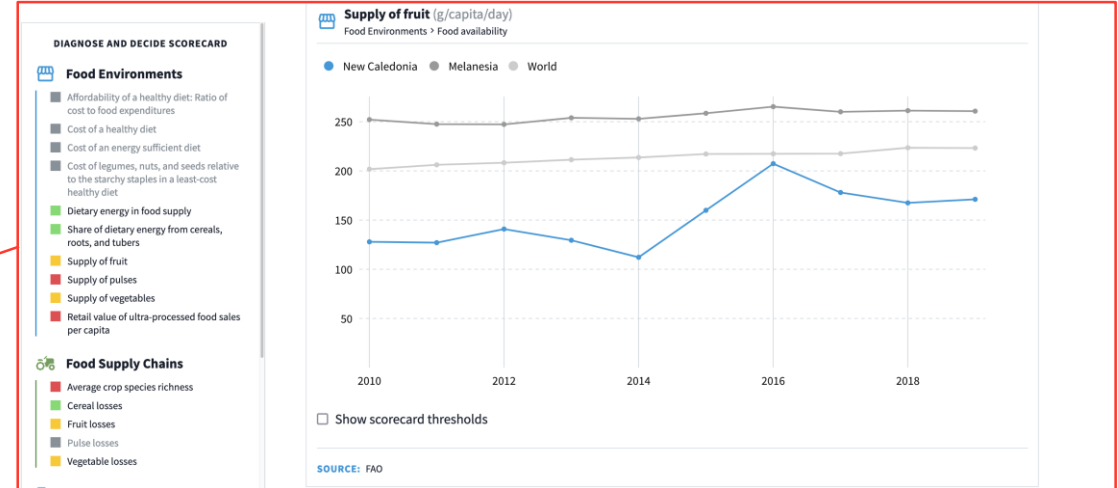
**Global Data**  
View global data for hundreds of indicators spanning every aspect of food systems.

**Country Profiles**  
Dive into country-specific data, including our Diagnose and Decide scorecard.

**Policies and Actions**  
Explore evidence-based interventions that can help improve outcomes of food systems.

**ABOUT THE FOOD SYSTEMS DASHBOARD**  
The Food Systems Dashboard combines data from multiple sources to give users a complete view of food systems. Users can compare components of food systems across countries and regions. They can also identify and prioritize ways to sustainably improve diets and nutrition in their food systems.

**LEARN ABOUT FOOD SYSTEMS**  
The food system is all of the people and activities that play a part in growing, transporting, supplying, and, ultimately, eating food.



**MELANESIA**

- Fiji
- New Caledonia**
- Papua New Guinea
- Solomon Islands
- Vanuatu

**MICRONESIA**

- Guam
- Kiribati
- Marshall Islands
- Micronesia (Federated States of)
- Nauru
- Northern Mariana Islands
- Palau
- United States Minor Outlying Islands

**POLYNESIA**

- American Samoa
- Cook Islands
- French Polynesia
- Niue
- Pitcairn
- Samoa
- Tokelau
- Tonga
- Tuvalu
- Wallis and Futuna Islands



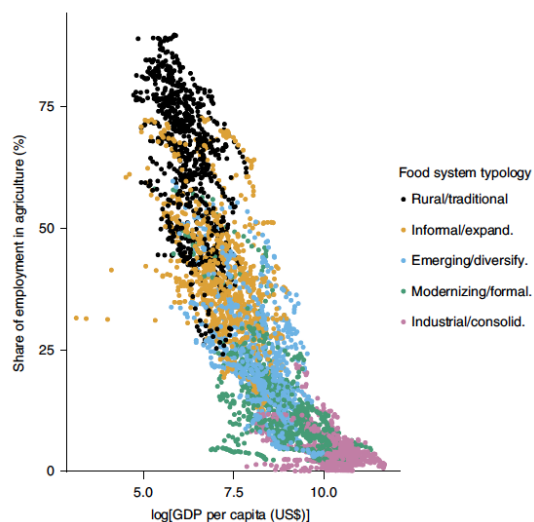
# Solutions

## Resources:

### Building a Global Food Systems Typology: A New Tool for Reducing Complexity in Food Systems Analysis

Quinn Marshall<sup>1\*</sup>, Jessica Fanzo<sup>2</sup>, Christopher B. Barrett<sup>3</sup>, Andrew D. Jones<sup>4</sup>, Anna Herforth<sup>5</sup> and Rebecca McLaren<sup>6</sup>

Food systems have a profound impact on diets, nutrition, health, economic development, and environmental sustainability. Yet their complexity poses a persistent challenge in identifying the policy actions that are needed to improve human and planetary health outcomes. Typologies are a useful classification tool to identify similarities and differences among food systems, while reducing this analytical complexity. This study presents a new



**Fig. 4 | Structural transformation of economies over time by food system typology.** The data on share of employment in agriculture and GDP per capita (using current US dollars) were sourced from the World Bank for analyses<sup>120,133</sup>.



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## ii. Classifications

Concept Paper

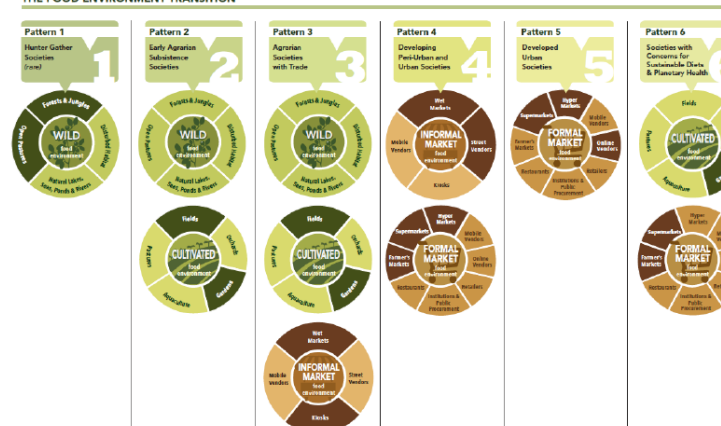
### Food Environment Typology: Advancing an Expanded Definition, Framework, and Methodological Approach for Improved Characterization of Wild, Cultivated, and Built Food Environments toward Sustainable Diets

Shauna M. Downs<sup>1</sup>, Selena Ahmed<sup>2,\*</sup>, Jessica Fanzo<sup>3</sup> and Anna Herforth<sup>4</sup>

#### FOOD ENVIRONMENT TYPOLOGY



#### THE FOOD ENVIRONMENT TRANSITION



**Figure 4. Transition of food environment typology with development.** The types of food environments that communities and countries have access to may shift over time with development. This figure depicts how the food environment types change aligned to Popkin's nutrition transition [4]. A sixth pattern of food environment types was added to indicate a transition to societies with concerns for sustainable diets and planetary health (Pattern 6).



# Solutions

## Resources:

### The Importance of a Food Systems Approach to Low and Middle Income Countries and Emerging Economies: A Review of Theories and Its Relevance for Disease Control and Malnutrition

Pablo Alarcon<sup>1\*</sup>, Paula Dominguez-Salas<sup>2,3</sup>, Eric M. Fèvre<sup>3,4\*</sup> and Jonathan Rushton<sup>4</sup>

Our review explores the changing food production, distribution and consumption environment in low and middle-income countries and emerging economies as a basis for framing how to study food systems in order to address public health issues of food safety and nutrition. It presents the state of knowledge on existing food systems science and its

as a system on its own. A food system study implies assessing the connections and interdependence of people and organizations across the system, to allow to: (1) determine system efficiency, (2) quantify externalities, (3) understand people's behaviors; (4) understand the evolution of food systems, (5) assess the consequence of changes (policy, intervention, or shocks), and (6) identify risk-hotspots and intervention target points. The importance of these objectives are indicated in Table 1.



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## iii. Research frameworks

Alarcon et al.

Food System Review in LMIC

TABLE 1 | General objectives of food systems studies, and the consequences of meeting or not meeting these objectives.

General objectives of food systems studies	System component to be discussed	Consequences of not addressing the objective	Outcome if addressed appropriately
Determining the efficiency of the system	Adequate use of resources (optimisation); efficiency of the reach of chains to all population groups where there is demand and/or need; Understanding of where and why the inefficiencies occur and their consequences	Overuse of resources; reduction in production; increase of wastage (and subsequent environmental concerns) and loss in quality; reduce competitiveness, profitability, and capacity to upgrade; inequality of distribution and food insecurity	Increase production and distribution; better access and affordability of products; increase profitability and capacity to upgrade and control risks; reduction of wastage and contamination
Quantifying externalities	Health, food security and safety, financial, social, and environmental externalities of food systems	Externalities are borne by the wider society and the costs are not internalized by the food system. In the case of public health this can lead to acute food borne disease, transmission of zoonotic pathogen, and poor nutritional outcomes	Government and industry better able to prioritize investment and regulation or policies to minimize negative externalities. Capacity to monitor effectiveness of interventions or policies. Transparency of real cost of production and incentive generation for change
Understanding people's behaviors and purposes	The reasons for the existence of any given food chain and the activities within it. Identify who and why people undertake risky behaviors in the food system	Policies and their implementation to manage risk, food safety or nutrition, have a low probability of success. Public health problems continue and money to manage them is used inefficiently	Better understanding of effectiveness of potential interventions or policies in the food system. Allow to generate changes that increase stakeholders and consumer satisfaction for participating in the chains
Understanding the evolution of the system	Understand past changes and how and why the current system has evolved to its current format. Detect and predict trends, and their potential consequences	Not knowing the factors that have driven past changes will restrict the capacity to generate effective policies or interventions. Risk of generating changes that can threaten existing cultural and societal order. Not able to prevent food system failures, insecurity, risks or health impacts	Better planning and control of food system changes and growth. Allow for the prevention of food system risks, and better preparedness. Ensure future sustainability of the food system
Assessing the consequences of changes	Consequences of shocks (e.g., disease, climate, etc.), interventions, policies or other changes in the system (e.g., changes in technology or people preferences)	Lack of capacity to inform decision on policies or interventions. Lack of preparedness to system shocks, increase system vulnerability and risk of health, financial, livelihood and environmental losses	Better inform decisions on interventions and policies. Better preparedness to system shocks creates a more sustainable food system
Identifying the potential risk-hotspots	Identify actual and potential risk-hotspots, quantify their magnitude and their consequences when removed or controlled	Limited ability to plan and implement mitigation actions that are successful. Public health does not improve with chronic problems and deteriorates with acute ones	Support the identification of suitable target points for interventions to ensure cost-effective use of resources Improved public health outcomes



# Solutions

## Resources:



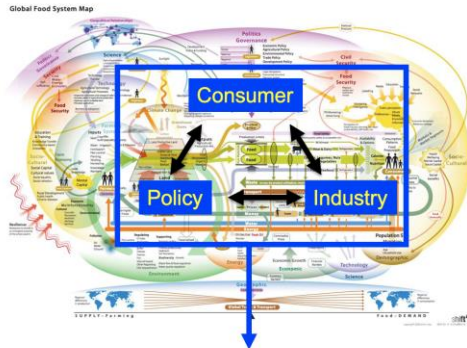
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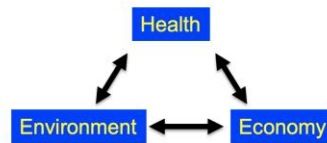
## iv. System analysis tools

### Interacting drivers



- these interactions are *Complex*

### Competing outcomes



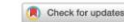
Nutrient-sensitive approach for sustainability assessment of different dietary patterns in Australia

Navoda Nirmani Liyanapathirana,<sup>1,2</sup> Amanda Grech,<sup>1</sup> Mengyu Li,<sup>2</sup> Arunima Malik,<sup>2</sup> Manfred Lenzen,<sup>2</sup> and David Raubenheimer<sup>1</sup>



ARTICLES

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s43016-022-00570-3>



Impacts of climate change and extreme weather on food supply chains cascade across sectors and regions in Australia

Arunima Malik<sup>1,2</sup> , Mengyu Li<sup>1</sup>, Manfred Lenzen<sup>1</sup>, Jacob Fry<sup>1</sup>, Navoda Liyanapathirana<sup>1,3</sup>, Kathleen Beyer<sup>4</sup>, Sinead Boylan<sup>3,5</sup>, Amanda Lee<sup>6</sup>, David Raubenheimer<sup>3</sup>, Arne Geschke<sup>1</sup> and Mikhail Prokopenko<sup>7</sup>



ARTICLES

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s43016-022-00531-w>



Global food-miles account for nearly 20% of total food-systems emissions

Mengyu Li<sup>1</sup> , Nanfei Jia<sup>2</sup>, Manfred Lenzen<sup>1</sup> , Arunima Malik<sup>1,3</sup> , Liyuan Wei<sup>4</sup>, Yutong Jin<sup>1</sup> and David Raubenheimer<sup>5</sup>

Food trade plays a key role in achieving global food security. With a growing consumer demand for diverse food products, transportation has emerged as a key link in food supply chains. We estimate the carbon footprint of food-miles by using a global multi-region accounting framework. We calculate food-miles based on the countries and sectors of origin and the destination

Macronutrient (im)balance drives energy intake in an obesogenic food environment: An ecological analysis

Amanda Grech<sup>1,2</sup> | Zhixian Sui<sup>1,2</sup> | Anna Rangan<sup>1,2</sup> | Stephen J. Simpson<sup>1,2</sup> | Sean C. P. Coogan<sup>1,2</sup> | David Raubenheimer<sup>1,2</sup>





# Solutions



## How can we best use these resources in FALAH?

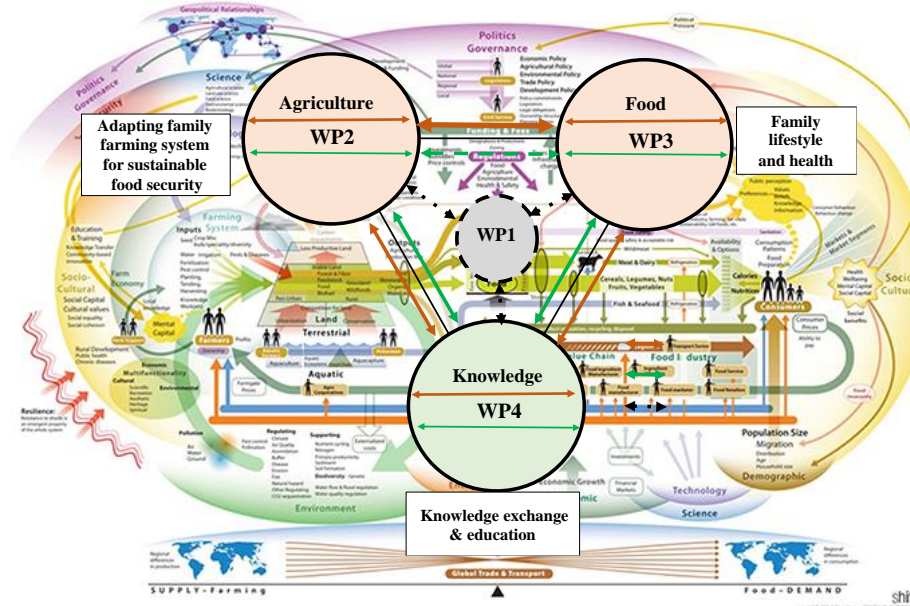
i. Data

ii. Classifications

iii. Research frameworks

iv. System analysis tools

v. LOCAL EXPERT KNOWLEDGE



- Narrows the focus and directs the analysis
  - by identifying the most important issues
  - relevant to each country
  - and common to all countries

The survey



## Protocol

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# “Strengths weaknesses and resilience for family farming, lifestyle and health in Pacific islands”

*Olivier Galy, David Raubenheimer, Séverine Bouard*

**SO, the aim is to survey stakeholders about FF, lifestyle and health to contribute towards identifying socially and politically sustainable routes to well being with improved cultural, health, environmental and economic outcomes and identify priority areas for FALAH research program.**



# Protocol



25,26,27 Oct 2022  
VANUATU Workshop



22,23,24 Nov 2022  
SYDNEY Workshop

Develop the paper  
and present results  
at the  
Sydney workshop

2023

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Western Pacific

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European Commission | Powered by FICCO Research



## Participants:

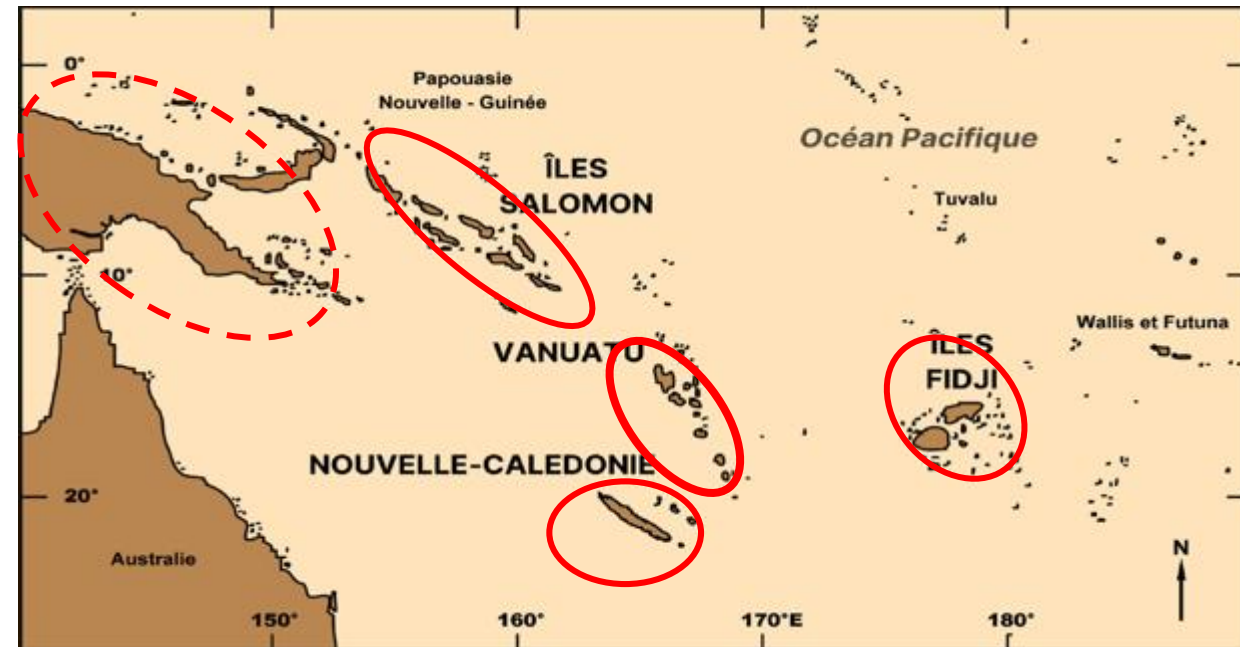
**\*95 FALAH members of consortium + other researchers with expertise related to FALAH to participate (effective contribution of a FALAH member=co-author)**

**\*the FALAH focal point (NC, VAN, FIJI, SI, PNG) manage participants with a minimum of:**

- 5 family farmer group (families and households) per country**
- 5 community leader group (customary authorities, associations, clusters, spirituality,...) per country,**
- 5 policy maker group (districts, cities, provinces, governments, ...) per country**

## What each team has to do:

- Share the questionnaire in the scientific network
- Identify families, community leaders and policy makers group





# Protocol

25,26,27 Oct 2022  
VANUATU Workshop

22,23,24 Nov 2022  
SYDNEY Workshop

March 2023



## Survey addressed to family farmers, community leaders, and policy makers

### Enter the Survey Access Code

Start the survey by following the steps below.

#### 1.) Go to this web address:

<https://redcap.unc.nc/surveys/>

#### 2.) Then enter this code:

RTMEEA7MY



## Survey addressed to experts on Pacific region

### Enter the Survey Access Code

Start the survey by following the steps below.

#### 1.) Go to this web address:

<https://redcap.unc.nc/surveys/>

#### 2.) Then enter this code:

DN7M3E7EP





**Survey addressed to family farmers (families and households), community leaders (customary authorities, associations, clusters, spiritual,...) and policy makers (districts, cities, provinces, governments, ...):**

Q1-Your Country: NC, Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, etc.

Q1bis- You are: A male, A female, Not specified

Q2-In this survey, you consider to represent:

-family farmer group (**families and households**),

-community leader group (**customary, spirituality, associations, clusters,...**),

-policy maker group (**districts, cities, provinces, governments, ONG, inter-governemental institution,...**)



PART 1: Family farming

Q3.1- According to you, what are the big challenges of your society that you are facing regarding family farming?

Q3.2-According to you, what are the causes?

Q3.3-What are the possible ways to manage the situation for positive change?

Q3.4-What means do you think are most missing/needed to understand the situation and manage the situation?

PART 2 : LIFESTYLE Definition: *Lifestyle of a person can be understood as the combination of daily physical activity, diet and sleep behaviors that are influenced by social, spatial and temporal components in which the person lives*

Q4.1-According to you, what are the big challenges of your society that you are facing regarding lifestyle?

Q4.2- According to you, what are the causes?

Q4.3-What do you think about the possible ways to manage the situation for positive change?

Q4.4 -What means do you think are most missing/needed to understand the situation and manage the situation?

# Survey addressed to experts on Pacific region (academics, scientists, engineers, ...) :

Q1-Your Country:

Q1bis- You are: A male, A female, Not specified

Q2- You are: researcher, phd student, post doc, engineer, academic,...



## PART 1: FAMILY FARMING

Q3.1- According to you, what are the biggest challenges facing society with regard to family farming?

*If you are involved in different pacific countries, please be precise it for each country.*

Q3.2- According to you, what are the causes?

*If you are involved in different pacific countries, please be precise for each country.*

Q3.3- What do you think about the possible ways that could be implemented to manage the situation for positive change?

*If you are involved in different pacific countries, please be precise for each country.*

Q3.4- What means do you think are most missing/needed to understand the situation and manage the situation?

*If you are involved in different pacific countries, please be precise for each country*



## PART 2 : LIFESTYLE

Q4.1- According to you, what are the biggest challenges facing society with regard to lifestyle?

*If you are involved in different pacific countries, please be precise for each country.*

Q4.2- According to you, what are the causes?

*If you are involved in different pacific countries, please be precise for each country.*

Q4.3- What do you think about the possible ways that could be implemented to manage the situation for positive change?

*If you are involved in different pacific countries, please be precise for each country.*

Q4.4 - What means do you think are most missing/needed to understand the situation and manage the situation?

*If you are involved in different pacific countries, please be precise for each country.*