



FAMILY FARMING LIFESTYLE AND HEALTH IN THE PACIFIC

D4.9: Report on final conference in Nouméa (New Caledonia)

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N.B: the powerpoint and online presentations of this deliverable are available on the FALAH : <https://falah.unc.nc/en/falah-events-presentation>

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Summary

FALAH (Family farming, lifestyle & health) is a multidisciplinary H2020 MSCA-RISE project bringing together researchers and PhD students from 14 institutions. The consortium supports research and innovation staff exchanges between Europe (France, Germany, Austria), the Pacific (New Caledonia, Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands) and Australian partners. The project addresses family farming, lifestyle and health in island societies facing rapid socio-economic transition and climate change.

This deliverable provides a structured report of the final FALAH conference entitled “Agriculture familiale, mode de vie et santé dans les petites îles, pays et territoires / Family fArming, Lifestyle And Health in small Islands, countries and territories”, held at the University of New Caledonia (UNC), Nouméa, from 18 to 20 March 2025.

The event combined institutional sessions, plenary lectures and parallel thematic sessions to disseminate results of the H2020 MSCA-RISE project FALAH and to strengthen scientific cooperation between Europe and the Pacific (New Caledonia, Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands) and Australian partners.

Based on the official programme, the scientific agenda included 5 plenary lectures, 4 project presentations, 1 public lecture, and 43 thematic oral communications (excluding breaks and protocol sessions).



Figure 1 : Workshop participants

2. General introduction and preparation of the conference

2.1. Objectives of the conference

Small islands, countries and territories are particularly vulnerable to global changes such as rapid socio-economic transitions, climate change and sanitary risks. In these contexts, family farming (including crops cultivation, breeding, fishing, gathering and hunting) supports food security while also playing key social, environmental and cultural roles.

In line with the FALAH project objectives, the conference aimed to (i) share research advances with Pacific-based researchers and practitioners through international contributions and (ii) synthesize research and staff exchanges carried out during the project implementation. Presentations were conducted in French and/or English.



Figure X : opening ceremony by coordination team : Ms Marine Martinez, Prof Jean-Marie Fotsing, Dr Olivier Galy

2.2. Preparation of the conference

2.2.1. Governance

The conference was hosted by the University of New Caledonia (UNC) and co-led by the FALAH scientific coordination team. The opening day highlighted the collective governance framework involving UNC and its institutional partners (including the regional university network PIURN and the local research and innovation consortium CRESICA).

The scientific coordination and organisation relied on a multidisciplinary committee (see Appendix 2) bringing together researchers from UNC, IAC, IRD and partner universities from the Pacific and Australia.



Figure X: Symbolic mobilities between Pacific and Europe through FALAH RISE project represented during the conference.

2.2.2. Call for communications and thematic scope

The call for communications structured the scientific programme around four main themes, spanning land- and sea-based production, lifestyle transitions, knowledge co-construction and public policy challenges in Small Island Countries and Territories.

- Theme 1 – What place and what stakes for family farming in small islands?
- Theme 2 – Food systems, lifestyles and health.
- Theme 3 – What paths for co-construction of knowledge in land and sea production practices and food systems?
- Theme 4 – What external aid and what public policies for family farming in small islands?

Indicative sub-topics:

- **Theme 1** (family farming): land and sea management options; agro-ecological transition and funding; pluriactivity and activity systems; trade-offs and synergies between production systems and other land/sea uses.
- **Theme 2** (lifestyles & health): food system transitions; food security and systemic risks; lifestyle behaviours (nutrition, physical activity, sedentary time); social and gender issues; migrations and remittances.
- **Theme 3** (knowledge co-construction): local/indigenous knowledge in production and health; articulation with scientific knowledge; extension and advisory services; digital tools for knowledge exchange; barriers and levers for co-creation.

- **Theme 4** (policies): development aid and private flows; climate adaptation and nature-based solutions; decarbonisation constraints; liberalisation/financialisation of food markets; governance and regulation frameworks.

Note: Presentations could be delivered in French or English.

2.2.3. Invited speakers

The plenary programme included five invited keynote lectures:

- Plenary 1 – Prof. David RAUBENHEIMER (The University of Sydney): Lifestyle transitions – global and local perspectives.
- Plenary 2 – Prof. Georges CURRY (Curtin University): Socio-cultural dimensions of innovation and adoption in family farming.
- Plenary 3 – Prof. Margaret ALLMAN-FARINELLI (The University of Sydney): Diet in PICTs – a global view in 2025.
- Plenary 4 – Dr. Gilbert DAVID (IRD): Labour schemes, food security and knowledge – renewed vulnerabilities under globalization.
- Plenary 5 – Prof. Anthony OKELY (University of Wollongong): Promoting physical activity in the Pacific Islands – challenges and opportunities.

A public lecture (open session) was delivered on 18 March 2025:

- “Agricultures familiales et modes de vie : influence des facteurs individuels et environnementaux” by Prof. Corinne CAILLAUD (The University of Sydney) and Dr. Séverine BLAISE (UNC).

2.2.4. Delegations and institutional partners

The institutional launch and conference sessions brought together delegations from consortium members and partners, including Fiji (University of the South Pacific), Vanuatu (MoET, CTRAV, National University of Vanuatu), Solomon Islands (Solomon Islands National University), Australia (University of Sydney, UNSW, UOW, UWS) and New Caledonia (UNC and partners). The official protocol speech includes the detailed names of delegation members.



Figure 2 : communications in the two amphitheatres during the conference.

Theme 1 – What place and what stakes for family farming in small islands?

1. ROOT ARCHITECTURE OF TEAK AND FLUEGGEA IN MIXED SPECIES SYSTEMS IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS Frederick Revechon (Griffith University), Zhinghong Xu (Griffith University)

Authors: Vaeno WAYNE VIGULU; Timothy J Blumfield (Griffith University),

Abstract: As climate change hits hard on the Pacific Island countries, agroforestry is becoming an important and sustainable model and an alternative to monocultural land uses. In mixed species systems where agricultural crops are intercropped with commercial trees, root architectural traits of the component plants or trees that utilize different areas of the soil volume are advantageous. It minimizes belowground competition and promotes complementarity in the capture of growth resources with benefits of multiple products and ecosystem services. In an agroforestry system, where Teak and Flueggea were initially established as mixed species system, food crops were further intercropped. Root architecture of Teak and Flueggea were examined as both had high influence on growth resources uptake in the system. To examine root spatial interaction, teak (*Tectona grandis*) and flueggea (*Flueggea flexuosa*) were grown in trial plots on Kolombangara Island, Solomon Islands. Seven pairs of trees were isolated using a plastic barrier at two different age trials, 100 m apart. Timothy J Blumfield (Griffith University), Revechon (Griffith University), Zhinghong Xu Three pairs of trees at age 2 years and four pairs of trees at age 4 years were manually excavated and productivity, biomass and root architecture, especially topology and distribution, were assessed. Additional trees growing without a barrier were also excavated to ensure that the effect of the barrier on root architecture was not significant. The root architecture of both species had similar patterns of development but showed a different topology and distribution regardless of whether they were grown in an enclosed barrier or open environment. Teak had extensive horizontal and vertical roots and occupied a larger portion of the soil volume than flueggea which may relate to nutrient and water uptake and adaptive growth. Both species

had similar root biomass increment of 87% between 2 and 4 years and had 20-22% of root biomass over total tree biomass at both ages. Teak and flueggea roots occupied different depths within the soil volume, which would promote nutrient uptake efficiency and therefore minimizes belowground competition on growth resources.

2. 1A – AGROBIODIVERSITY IN OCEANIAN FAMILY FARMING: A CASE STUDY IN MARÉ (NEW CALEDONIA) AND WALLIS&FUTUNA. BLANC, Priscillia KOINDREDI , Alix MASURE, Jacques WAMEJONENGO, Séverine BOUARD (IAC), Didier VARIN, Nadia ROBERT (IAC).

Authors: Julien DROUIN; Jonas BROUILLON (IAC), Sebastien

Abstract: In Oceania, family farming plays a predominant role in the subsistence of populations and plays a major role in maintaining a high level of biodiversity in cropping systems. The aim of this study is to assess agrobiodiversity in two island territories: one located in the Polynesian cultural area of Wallis and Futuna and the other Melanesian on the island of Maré in New Caledonia. About sixty surveys were conducted with the help of local agricultural services in both territories. These surveys consisted of questionnaires with farmers, supplemented by field visits to identify the species and varieties grown. The study focuses on three main traditional species: yam, taro, and banana plants. Both territories share a rich cultivated agrobiodiversity and agriculture focused on self-consumption and cultural traditions. The Jonas BROUILLON (IAC), Sebastien Priscillia KOINDREDI , Alix MASURE, Jacques Séverine BOUARD (IAC), Didier VARIN, ROBERT (IAC). study shows that traditional plants, such as yam, are essential for local diets. In Maré, yam is the most diverse crop, with nearly 32 varieties per farmer. We also identified several types of fields defined by the main cultivated species. In Wallis and Futuna, yam and taro are central, with nearly 55 varieties per farmer. The introduction of new varieties compensates for the disappearance of some older ones, especially in Wallis and Futuna, where these crops are integrated if they provide added value without disrupting traditional agricultural systems. This work is based on an inventory of traditional species and varieties grown for food and ceremonial purposes. It constitutes a database on the diversity of crops on these islands, their functions and the factors influencing their evolution.

3. 1A – ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION: PROMOTING FAMILY FARMING

Authors: Bruno Fogliani; Danielle Saintpierre (SIRAS)

Abstract: Agriculture “refers to all work aimed at the production of plants and animals useful” to humans “for feeding, caring for and clothing themselves, or to help them in their various activities” (Raymond, 2018). From this point of view, revegetation in New Caledonia, particularly of mining sites, can constitute various sources of income for local populations. Research and development in recent years has led to improvements in the techniques used, ranging from planting to hydroseeding to direct seeding (Zongo 2010; Losfeld et al. 2015; Ititiaty et al. 2020). Whichever method is considered, it provides employment, particularly at the time of seed collection (several tonnes each year) and throughout the supply chain, but also during seedling rearing in the nursery. The aim of this presentation will be to show how research supports those involved in revegetation (Amir et al. 2018; Danielle Saintpierre (SIRAS) Fogliani et al. 2018 a,b; Crosaz et al. 2022; Rey et al. 2022) and how SIRAS Pacifique, with its wealth of experience, has been able to involve local people in associations, families, housewives and retired women. This involves on-the-job training and regular remuneration, through the purchase of seeds collected or seedlings produced. The company also supports the establishment of nurseries in areas of great interest, like the one it has already developed. Beyond the financial aspect, these are genuine social and environmental actions. The growth prospects for this type of farming, which is familybased in many respects, are significant, given the absolute necessity of continuing the ecological restoration of our degraded environments. New techniques, such as the establishment of seed fields, will undoubtedly contribute to this growth.

4. 1A – FAMILY FARMING AND FOOD SECURITY: LESSONS FROM COVID FOR A VIABLE FUTURE FOR ISLAND TERRITORIES

Authors: Gilbert DAVID

Abstract: In a global system characterized by frequent crises that impact food security, the most recent being the Covid-19 pandemic and the most lasting climate change, the viability of island territories needs to increase their food and energy self-sufficiency. The agricultural development model followed by many countries in the region, namely the extroversion of production based on monoculture and cash crops, leads to great vulnerability firstly to cyclones and droughts, and secondly to any crisis leading to restrictions on international trade. Family farming should logically play a major role in reducing this vulnerability, provided that local decision-makers and island

public opinion are fully aware of the issues and economic constraints that hinder this development. The main one is competition in terms of access and price between local products from family farming and imported products. In order to increase the supply of local products, it is necessary to facilitate their movement between production areas and the consumer market by building small cargo boats suitable for a low energy inter islands trade network including facilities for docking in most of islands.

5. 1A – PERSONAL FACTORS AFFECTING MEDICATION ADHERENCE AMONG HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

Authors: Marineth MAGI

Abstract: Hypertension is a significant risk factor for cardiovascular diseases, which are among the leading causes of mortality globally. Adherence to antihypertensive medication is crucial for effective management and prevention of complications. This study aims to explore the personal factors affecting medication adherence among hypertensive patients in the Solomon Islands. This qualitative study involved 30 hypertensive patients attending the Non-communicable Diseases (NCD) clinic at the National Referral Hospital (NRH) in the Solomon Islands. Participants were selected using purposive sampling, and in-depth face-to-face interviews were conducted with a semi-structured, openended questionnaire. The interviews were audio recorded, transcribed verbatim, and analyzed thematically to identify common themes related to medication adherence. Thematic analysis revealed five major themes influencing medication adherence: poor patient knowledge, reliance on herbal or alternative medicine, negative attitudes toward treatment, forgetfulness, and alcohol intake. Poor patient knowledge included misconceptions about hypertension and its treatment, contributing to non-adherence. The use of herbal and alternative medicine often led to a preference for traditional remedies over prescribed medication. Negative attitudes, including a lack of belief in the effectiveness of treatment, also played a role in poor adherence. Forgetfulness, particularly among older patients, was a common barrier, as was the consumption of alcohol, which interfered with medication regimens. Non-adherence to antihypertensive medication among patients in the Solomon Islands is influenced by various personal factors, predominantly related to knowledge, attitudes, and practices. Addressing these factors through enhanced patient education, professional counseling, and

community-based interventions could significantly improve adherence and reduce hypertension-related complications.

6. 1A – PHYSICAL ACTIVITY BEHAVIOUR OF ADOLESCENTS LIVING IN THE PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES (PICT) AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH WEIGHT STATUS: CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY USING ACCELEROMETRY ASSESSMENT IN NEW CALEDONIA Co-authors: **Corinne Caillaud (USYD), Olivier GALY (UNC)**

Authors: Guillaume WATTELEZ

Abstract: Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) have undergone rapid socio-economic transition, especially since the middle of the 20th century. Globalization induced important modifications in terms of islanders' lifestyle. From a rural way of life, mainly based on agriculture and its rhythms on daily life, many of them tend now to have a modernized urban way of life that is closer to a Western lifestyle. This transition has had an impact on nutrition since the access to processed chip food is easy compared to what have to be done to produce food in a traditional system. The impact has also been seen on physical activity (PA), which was practiced naturally and regularly as a result of the traditional way of life. As a consequence, islanders' health has suffered from these lifestyle changes, especially regarding non-communicable diseases and the associated factors including overweight and obesity. The aim of this study is to: 1) assess PA behavior of adolescents living in a PICT with objective measures; 2) identify components of PA that are the more associated with adolescents' weight status; 3) compare with studies that have previously study similar populations. Data processing regarding the selection of variables is yet ongoing but it seems that the place of living (i.e., rural and urban) and indicators about light PA and (probably) sedentary times are the most predictive for IOTF z-score. The results we expect from this study would contribute to better understand which components of PA are to be targeted in education or intervention program to tackle the overweight and obesity pandemic in the Pacific.

7. 1A – THE INFLUENCE OF EL NIÑO SOUTHERN OSCILLATION (ENSO) ON PACIFIC EQUATORIAL UPWELLING AND FISHERIES.

Authors: Danny SHADRECH

Abstract: Upwelling is a physical mechanism in the ocean that feeds the upper ocean with deep cold, nutrient-rich water that leads on to the subsurface ocean productivity. El Niño, on the other hand, is a climate phenomenon in the tropical Pacific by which we expect equatorial upwelling to ‘shut down’. However, despite its importance in fisheries and ocean productivity, Pacific equatorial upwelling receives little attention scientifically even more so is the lack of understanding of how Ekman upwelling is influenced by El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) in the Equatorial Pacific (EP). This work aims to investigate whether the suppression of Ekman upwelling during El Niño events still holds true in the Equatorial Pacific. This would lead to hiatus supply of fisheries food. For this study, we use Sea Surface Temperature (SST), zonal and meridional surface wind (10 m above sea level) from Era5 reanalysis dataset from Copernicus as proxies to compute Ekman suction/pumping in the EP coupled with SST anomalies as signals to decipher its spatial and temporal distribution in the Pacific during El Niño period since 1960 to date. From the study we have uncovered that the equatorial downwelling during El Niño is balanced by the low to higher latitude upwelling especially along where Pacific islands sit. Additionally, the coastal upwelling along the west coast of North and South America also contributes to balancing out downwelling in the equatorial Pacific during El Niño period. This is justified by the balancing of intensification of upwelling in the lower and higher latitude sub-EP region during El Niño period with downwelling along the same region. Consequently, this would mean less disruption to fisheries supply and promotion of sustainable and steady food security for the Pacific Island nations.

8. 1A – ‘TO FILL AN EMPTY SHELL’: KNOWLEDGE, PRACTICE, CONSTRAINTS, AND NUTRITIONAL INSIGHTS RELATED TO REEF GLEANING ACTIVITIES IN OCEANIA

Authors: Frank THOMAS

Abstract: Shellfish gathering has long been a mainstay of Pacific Island subsistence practices. The importance of this form of reef gleaning can be gauged by studying the long-term trends and patterns seen in the archaeological record, especially in relation to the Lapita migrations in Near and then into Remote Oceania more than 3,000 years ago. In recent historical times and contemporary settings, shellfish continue to contribute a significant portion of rural communities’ diet. Yet, these activities have not been well documented compared to fishing. This may be attributed to the role of women in gathering, who are often perceived by local officials and

external partners as marginal in the overall contribution to protein and micro-nutrient intakes. Another factor for the relative neglect rests on the assumption that gathering does not require any special skills or knowledge of environmental cues (with the exception of tidal cycles), in contrast to the techniques used in fishing. Detailed observations of shellfish gathering activities, together with a selected literature review, aim to fill some of the gaps pertaining to decisionmaking in the extraction of largely sedentary inter-tidal resources. While food preferences need to be contextualized culturally, it is also argued that a human behavioral ecology framework can increase our understanding of patterns of harvest effort. Field methodology used to evaluate predictions of foraging models include observations on the targeted and actual shellfish harvested, search time, harvesting (processing) time, rate of encounter, as well as meat weight and general weather and tidal conditions insofar as these are relevant to the foraging process. Analytical methodology comprises information derived from time-motion records. It is demonstrated that variable returns can be correlated with gatherers' experience in the process of locating and gathering shellfish, as well as environmental constraints. Additional constraints, including over-harvesting for commercial purposes and the impact of Climate Change, may force an expansion of Diet Breadth, which could benefit from more detailed analyses of the nutritional value of various shellfish species.

9. 1B – COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF FOOD LOSS AND CLIMATIC RISKS IN DAIRY FARMING SYSTEMS BETWEEN FIJI AND AUSTRALIA Sakiti (USP) and Gayathri Mekala (U. Merlbourne)

Authors: Christian-Yves AMATO ALI; Viliamu IESE (U. Merlbourne), Hilda Waqa-

Abstract: Postharvest loss in dairy farming systems between Fiji and Australia remains a significant challenge that affects food security and the livelihoods of farmers. This paper provides a comparative assessment of food loss in dairy farming systems between two geographically distinct regions: Fiji and Australia. The paper looks at key factors contributing to food loss in dairy farming systems on-farm and post-harvest in developing country Fiji and compare these factors to a large, developed country Australia, the extent to which climate and environmental conditions influence food loss within dairy farming systems in both countries and provides a comparative analysis of dairy farming practices in Fiji and Australia and recommendations for best practices. On farm and postharvest data were gathered through interviews, surveys, and field observations,

examining production practices, infrastructure, milk handling and storage and transportation. Study sites in Victoria, Australia and Tailevu, Fiji was selected based on accessibility based selection. A total of Viliamu IESE (U. Merlbourne), Hilda Waqaand Gayathri Mekala (U. Merlbourne) 30 Fijian farmers were surveyed with 10 Australian farmers undertaking key informant interviews using Kobo toolbox. Climate data was collected through dairy Australia and Fiji weather meteorological service climate portals and analysed using excel, ANOVA and R-Software. Food loss is reported both on-farm, particularly in feed production and infrastructure limitations, and postfarm, primarily due to transportation challenges. The vast number of primary resilience challenges in Fiji include sourcing and growing feed, introducing appropriate livestock breeds, access to veterinary services, and strengthening dairy structures on farm whilst large-scale farms in Australia face far lesser issues mainly around infrastructure and high-quality feed procurement. The findings of this study are crucial for developing region-specific strategies to reduce food loss in dairy farming in Fiji and Australia, supporting food security, economic stability, and the sustainability of dairy production between both regions.

10. 1C – BUILDING HEALTH AND RESILIENCE: IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY AND REDUCING NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES THROUGH URBAN AGRICULTURE IN HONIARA (SOLOMON ISLANDS)

Authors: Alex MAKINI; Hugo BUGORO

Abstract: This proposal seeks to address the dual challenges of food insecurity and rising noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) in Honiara, Solomon Islands, by promoting urban agriculture. Rapid urbanization in Honiara has led to increased reliance on imported, processed foods, contributing to poor dietary diversity and escalating rates of NCDs such as diabetes and hypertension. Urban agriculture offers a sustainable solution by empowering communities to grow nutrient-rich produce in limited urban spaces. The project aims to train 500 households in sustainable farming techniques, increase the consumption of locally grown produce by 30%, and reduce reliance on processed Hugo BUGORO foods by 20%. A quasi-experimental pre-post design will assess the intervention's impact on food production, dietary habits, and health outcomes. Data collection will include household surveys, health assessments, and focus group discussions, complemented by public health campaigns to enhance awareness of nutrition and NCD prevention. The 18-month initiative will directly address critical public health challenges, enhance

food security, and promote healthier lifestyles. Findings will be disseminated through reports, academic publications, and community feedback sessions, providing a replicable model for urban centers in the Pacific and beyond.

Theme 2 – Food systems, lifestyles and health.

11. 2 – MOVE Ô: STUDY ON THE LIFESTYLE OF OCEANIA CHILDREN FRAYON (UNC), Corinne CAILLAUD (USYD), Olivier GALY (UNC)

Authors: Solène BERTRAND; Guillaume WATTELEZ (UNC), Stéphane

Abstract: Childhood obesity is a major public health concern in the Pacific Islands, where over 50% of adults are overweight and noncommunicable diseases account for over 80% of deaths. However, few data are available on children’s stature, and very few studies have focused on the determinants/risk factors that may explain this overweight. The MOVE Ô study aims to describe the lifestyle (physical activity, sleep, and diet) of Oceanian children using qualitative methods (biometric measurements, digital application, accelerometers, self-administered questionnaires, direct observation) and quantitative methods (individual interviews). The pilot phase was conducted with 10-year-old children from Wallis and Futuna, their parents, and teachers to gain a comprehensive understanding of the children’s lifestyle as well Guillaume WATTELEZ (UNC), Stéphane (UNC), Corinne CAILLAUD (USYD), Olivier GALY as the environment in which they grow up (school, family, and community settings). The findings highlight a level of physical activity well above the WHO recommendations for this age group and the presence of numerous sports facilities in proportion to the size of the territory. The students’ sleep duration is barely sufficient (an average of 9 hours), and screen use appears to be controlled. However, the study reveals a highly unvaried diet, with an almost complete absence of fruit and vegetable consumption. Additionally, 34% of the children surveyed are obese. Sufficient physical activity alone is not enough to compensate for an inadequate diet. A more in-depth study of dietary patterns is necessary to develop more effective prevention strategies and guide public policies to ensure a healthier future for children.

12. 2 – PACIFIC FOOD LAB, A KEY PLAYER IN THE FOOD TRANSITION IN NEW CALEDONIA AND THE PACIFIC

Authors: Charles VUILLOD & Gabriel LEVIONNOIS

Abstract: Since its creation, the Pacific Food Lab has established itself as a key player in the food transition in New Caledonia and the Pacific. Driven by an ambitious vision of sustainable and resilient food, the cluster is committed to federating local and international initiatives to meet the environmental, economic and social challenges linked to food. Through a participatory and multidisciplinary approach, the Pacific Food Lab has led concrete actions aimed at transforming food practices while respecting Pacific cultural identities. The Pacific Food Lab relies on a participatory methodology to co-construct solutions adapted to the realities on the ground. Working with scientists, canteen chefs, educators and local communities, the cluster develops educational and operational tools to promote more equitable and environmentally-friendly food systems. As part of the FALAH project, the Pacific Food Lab worked hand-in-hand with researchers Gabriel LEVIONNOIS and practitioners to promote family farming as a central pillar of the food transition. These partnerships have made it possible to document and share traditional know-how, while integrating modern approaches to strengthen the resilience of food systems in the Pacific islands. Pacific Food Lab's work extends beyond New Caledonia. As part of a regional dynamic, the cluster aims to become a benchmark for other island territories facing similar challenges. The cluster's initiatives are based on the principles of circular economy, biodiversity preservation and community empowerment. These principles are at the heart of a global food transition, which positions Pacific territories as innovation laboratories for the world. The FALAH end-of-project conference is a unique opportunity to celebrate these successes and strengthen synergies to continue writing this collective history.

13. 2 – WHITE-EDGED LYRETAIL (VARIOLA ALBIMARGINATA): A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON SIZE AT SEXUAL MATURITY, SEASONAL GONADAL VARIATION, AND GROWTH. SARU (SINU), Collin GERENIU (SINU), Kofi APREKU (SINU)

Authors: Lindon HAVIMANA; Shirlene HIRU (SINU), Jim Hyacinth DAMU-

Abstract: *Variola albimarginata* is a commercially important fish species, yet its biological aspects are poorly known. Hence, the present study investigates the size at sexual maturity, monthly change of gonadosomatic index, and growth of the species. Monthly sampling of fish was conducted off the coast of northwest Guadalcanal from June 2022 to May 2023, using hooks and lines deployed from an outboard motor engine. Collected specimens were immediately chilled in

ice and brought to the laboratory of the department of fisheries studies for further analysis. For each specimen, fork length (FL), body weight (BW), and gonad weight (GW) were measured. Gonads were classified into three stages, and maturity stages of fish were determined based on the percentage occurrence of mature individuals. Furthermore, a Linear Allometric Model (LAM), and the relationship of otolith weights (OW) and otolith length (OL) were performed to determine fish growth. Shirlene HIRU (SINU), Jim Hyacinth DAMU- (SINU), Collin GERENIU (SINU), Kofi APREKU (SINU) As a result, a total of 412 specimens were collected during the study period. The smallest size caught was at the range of 121-130 mm FL in the month of May, and the largest size was in the month of August at the arrange of 311-320 mm FL. Minimum size at sexual maturity was at 150 mm FL and all fish were assumed matured at 210 mm FL. Gonadosomatic index was high from November to June. Body weight (BW) and body length (FL), as well otolith weight (OW) and otolith length (OL) showed positive relationships. The expected outcome of this study is to roll out the findings to other provinces for better management of targeted and related species. By understanding the biological parameters of *Variola albimarginata*, fisheries managers and stakeholders can develop informed conservation and management strategies to ensure the sustainability of this commercially important species.

14. 2A – THE ROLE OF TRADITIONAL FOOD PRESERVATION METHODS IN ENHANCING FOOD SECURITY AND HEALTH RESILIENCE IN SMALL ISLAND COMMUNITIES IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

Authors: Hugo BUGORO SALOMON ISLAND

Abstract: Food security and health resilience are critical concerns for small island communities in the Solomon Islands, where environmental challenges, climate change impacts, and economic limitations affect food availability. This review examines the role of traditional food preservation methods—such as drying, fermentation, and smoking—in supporting food security and enhancing health resilience in these communities. Traditional preservation techniques extend the shelf life of locally available foods and provide essential nutritional benefits that contribute to dietary diversity, reducing reliance on imported foods while strengthening community resilience against food shortages. Recommendations include documenting and revitalizing these preservation practices, integrating traditional knowledge into national food security strategies, and encouraging intergenerational knowledge transfer. This review underscores the need for policies

that incorporate traditional methods within contemporary food security frameworks, fostering a culturally relevant and sustainable approach to health resilience in the Solomon Islands.

15. 2A/B – FROM FOOD SECURITY TO FOOD DESIRABILITY: EXPLORING THE SYMBOLIC AND RELATIONAL VALUES OF FOOD (CNRS), Jérôme Munzinger (IRD)

Authors: Cassandre FERNANDEZ THE; Sophie Caillon (CNRS), Arnaud Banos

Abstract: The main aim of this presentation will be to think about the integration of relational and symbolic values of food into the analysis of the current food transition on Epi, Vanuatu. As elsewhere in the Pacific, the increased consumption of processed and imported foods notably lead to the rise of non-communicable disease and further the insertion into formal economy (Savage and al., 2020). Although the idea that foods are “good to think about” is not new (Barrau, 1983), it deserves to be re-examined in the light of global climatic and socio-economic changes, where the focus is usually placed on the risks of food scarcity. The concept of food indivisibility could carry a decontextualized, dualized and restrictive vision of food (Wittman, 2011; Hayes-Conroy, 2013). However, food is far from consisting of the sole satisfaction of a basic biological need, but also supports unique system of representations and relationships that link people, more-than-human beings and land together (Mitchell and al., 2020). As such, dietary transitions, not necessarily determined by environmental drivers (Lebot and Siméoni, 2015), are also in-depth cultural transitions. It is then about paying attention to the way in which food is thought locally. What are the values attributed to foods according to their origin, their mode of acquisition and preparation? Which foods or culinary processes are associated with physical and spiritual health? How the introduction of exogenous foods, practices, or policies recompose this system? How, in highlighting the gap between discourse on what an ideal diet should be and observed dietary practices, the daily constraints influencing food choices can emerge? The qualitative data come from a three-month immersive fieldwork and was produced by participant observations, daily informal discussions supplemented by semistructured interviews conducted with six men and four women between 29 to 57 years old, and focusing on food acquisition and production strategies, food preferences as well as representations related to food. These preliminary results seem to highlight the impregnation of successive prevention campaigns, carried out by the State or by partner NGOs, in which the place of processed foods varies: foods can be valued for their origin, or considered by their function. In

this case, residents are encouraged to consume “tri kaen kakaë” meals (with starchy foods, vegetables and animal proteins), in which processed foods can then be considered components of a healthy diet. Ancestors’ food is alternately valued for its ability to shape strong, healthy bodies and for its adaptation to an uncertain environment; or discredited, envisioned as a mark of backwardness. Another interesting divide emerges between the cuisine of the “blakman” and that of the “waetman”, which are distinguished in particular by their texture (strong/soft), their vitality and the range of flavors produced (by nuances or by contrasts). By examining in detail what foods, meals, and culinary practices mean for those who consume or practice them, it is possible to outline their aspirations beyond nutrition: what relationships should be cultivated, and then, what futures are desirable. These results can therefore be instructive for imagining appropriate policies.

16. 2B – AN EVALUATION OF EXTENSION APPROACHES TO PROMOTE TRADITIONAL FOOD VEGETABLES FOR FOOD SECURITY IN KOMPIAM-AMBUM DISTRICT, ENGA PROVINCE.

Authors: Danny SAKA

Abstract: An evaluation of approaches to promote traditional food vegetables for food security in traditional communities in Kompiam-Ambum district of Enga province, Papua New Guinea (PNG) was completed. The topic is very important because the district is the food hub of the province and it is believed that the agriculture extension services are ineffective with poor coordination, supervision and reporting systems in place to provide timely extension services as needed by farmers, which to some extent has created severe food insecurity and discarding of some of the indigenous vegetables. The purpose of this thesis was to provide an analysis of the district’s agriculture extension needs, approaches and services, verify their ineffectiveness, and suggest recommendations for the district agriculture division as to how it should address the identified issues in the district. The performance of the agriculture extension services depends on an ability to align strengths and weaknesses with the opportunities and issues encountered in the division and, in particular, in the district. Therefore, the diagnosis of key issues that extension has failed to address in the district depends on the discretion and ability of the District Rural Development officer (DRDO) to conduct effective management, communication, coordination, supervision and reporting in the division and the district as a whole.

17. 2B – BARRIERS AND ENABLERS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN THE MULTICULTURAL CONTEXT OF NEW CALEDONIA (USYD), Louisa Peralta (USYD), Guillaume Wattelez (UNC), Christophe Serra-Mallol (UT2J-CNRS), Corinne Caillaud (USYD) and Olivier Galy (UNC)

Authors: Marie-Jeanne URVOY; Thibaut Derigny (U. Pau), Rowena Forsyth

Abstract: Physical activity (PA) among adolescents is an essential component of overall health and well-being. Unfortunately, 80% of the world's 1.2 billion adolescents do not meet the WHO's daily recommendations in terms of MVPV, with significant differences depending on age, sex and region of the world. The lack of physical activity is particularly marked in the Pacific region. Among adolescents aged 11 to 17, 89% of boys and 95.6% of girls do not meet the WHO's daily recommendation of 60 minutes of physical activity. In New Caledonia, the population is largely sedentary. Declarative surveys have shown that 66% of adolescents engage in some form of physical activity. This lack of physical activity is a recognized risk factor for the development of obesity including in adolescents, as well as for non-communicable diseases. It is therefore a priority to understand the barriers and factors that encourage physical activity among adolescents. Very recently, Arlinghaus et al. developed a framework to understand Thibaut Derigny (U. Pau), Rowena Forsyth Peralta (USYD), Guillaume Wattelez (UNC), Serra-Mallol (UT2J-CNRS), Corinne Caillaud Olivier Galy (UNC) barrier and facilitators in adolescents and their socialization including barrier subscales with social, environmental, competing interests; and facilitator subscales with family support, enjoyment and socialization. This framework is particularly adapted to New Caledonia where different social dimensions include Kanak, European, Polynesian, Indonesians, Ni-Vanuatu, Vietnamese communities. The aim of this study is to understand the effects of gender, place of residence on barriers (Screens, Social barriers, Environment barriers) and facilitators (Family support, Socialization, Enjoyment) of physical activity (PA) among New Caledonian adolescents in school context. A better understanding of the factors influencing New Caledonian youth within their living ecosystem rural or urban will enable us to provide better support for educational initiatives aimed at combating physical inactivity and its harmful consequences for lifestyle and health.

18. 2B – BARRIERS AND FACILITATORS TO HEALTHY DIETS AND THE OPPORTUNITY FOR DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS: ADOLESCENTS' PERCEPTIONS FROM URBAN AND RURAL

**SCHOOLS IN NEW CALEDONIA (USYD), Rowena Forsyth (USYD), Louisa Peralta (USYD),
Stephanie Partridge (USYD), Olivier Galy (UNC), Corinne Caillaud (USYD)**

Authors: Juliana CHEN THE; Maria Nanan (USYD), Krestina Amon

Abstract: Poor diets contribute to the rising obesity rate (25%) among New Caledonian adolescents. While digital technologies are prevalent, little is known about how New Caledonian adolescents access online health information or how technology could support healthier diets. This study aimed to identify barriers and facilitators to healthy eating and explore the potential of digital solutions. A mixed methods, participation-based approach was used. Year 7-10 students from three New Caledonian schools (two urban, one rural) completed online surveys on nutrition and digital technology use. They then participated in group workbooks discussing diet-related barriers, facilitators, and technology's role in supporting healthy eating. Data were analysed using descriptive and thematic analysis. 146 adolescents (aged 12-15) participated – 34% from rural schools and 45% female. Group research included 18 groups. Individual barriers to healthy eating included lack of motivation, cravings, and Maria Nanan (USYD), Krestina Amon Forsyth (USYD), Louisa Peralta (USYD), Partridge (USYD), Olivier Galy (UNC), Corinne emotions, while facilitators included avoiding illness, maintaining strength, and improving appearance. External barriers included high costs of healthy foods, availability of unhealthy options, social influences, and advertising, while external facilitators included reducing unhealthy nutrients and parental influence. Technology was seen as both a barrier (e.g., excessive screen time) and a facilitator (e.g., educational tools like TV recipes). Digital technology was proposed to support healthy diet adoption by providing encouragement, access to information and education. Among participants, 89% had personal digital devices and primarily accessed health information via YouTube, TikTok, and Instagram. High digital technology use presents an opportunity to provide reliable health education and motivation. Social media campaigns promoting positive dietary behaviours could help counteract external barriers and support healthy eating among New Caledonian adolescents.

**19. 2B – CALEDONIANS' RESILIENCE STRATEGIES FOR PRESERVING THEIR LIFESTYLES IN THE
FACE OF SHORTAGES**

**Authors: Delphine CANONGE DUMAS UNIVERSITÉ DE NOUVELLE-CALÉDONIE; Virginie de
Barnier (UNC)**

Abstract: Contemporary health, geopolitical, environmental and social crises are compelling consumers to adapt their lifestyles. New Caledonia is no exception to these crises, evolving in an economic system dependent on imports. The Caledonian region frequently faces shortages, prompting consumers to adjust their practices to mitigate the impact on their lifestyle. This research aims to explore the resilience strategies employed by Caledonian consumers in response to consumer goods shortages, beyond common practices such as stockpiling essentials or opting for more expensive alternatives. The methodology consist in a series of face-toface interviews with 20 consumers in New Caledonia focusing on daily consumption practices, the cognitions and emotions triggered by shortages, and adaptive strategies implemented. Lexical analysis reveals three major lexical fields: (1) buying and stockouts: “buying”, “stores”, “need”, or “trade”, and “order”, “unavailable”; (2) adaptive strategies used to maintain one’s lifestyle: “waiting”, or “stocking up”, (3) timewise: “often”, “never”, “years”. Thematic analysis reveals : (1) The role of the social network: Virginie de Barnier (UNC) Caledonians call on their network to keep abreast of deliveries via social networks; (2) The Consumer to Consumer option (C to C): Individuals find alternatives outside the market and develop bartering, buying from friends and family, or direct buying from farmers; (3) The “consumer-merchant” alternative : individuals are buyers and sellers. Our research underlines that Caledonian consumer are distrustful of the market and commercial practices. Exposed to shortages, they combine several strategies to build their resilience. The Caledonian “consum’actor” is emerging, reminiscent of the “prosumer” predicted by Toffler in 1980. The author predicts the “demarchandization” of the world, and the advent of a “consumer-producer” who produces himself a large part of the products and services he needs, and trades them when needed. The Caledonian “consumer-actor” expresses his resilience by shifting between the roles of buyer, producer and seller, thereby regaining control over consumption and adapting to the evolving landscape of the economy. These results align with research on collaborative consumption.

20. 2B – LIVELIHOOD AND LIFESTYLE IN PACIFIC ISLANDS COASTAL COMMUNITIES: NEW RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES WITH LIVING LABS (UNV), Clarence Cheon (SINU), Séverine Bouard (IAC), Corinne Caillaud (USYD), Juliana Chen (USDY), Margaret Allman-Farinelli (USYD), David Raubenheimer (USYD), Sushil Kumar (USP), Olivier Galy (UNC)

Authors: Arno PASCHT CHANCES-; Jane Tuilevuka (USP), Mariane Visai

Abstract: As a research project of the current RERIPA Call 3, aiming to develop living labs in the Pacific region, CHANCES-Pacific looks at livelihood, lifestyle and health in the context of changing lifeworlds and environments among six communities in Fiji, Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands affected by sea-level rise and coastal erosion and/or flooding. This presentation discusses the innovative approaches taken in this project and focuses on the content-related perspectives as well as on the methods by referring to the current research process and first insights. In the six coastal communities, the project investigates family farming, diet, physical activity, as well as key aspects of transforming sociality, economic factors and environment(s) together with community members' ideas and perspectives regarding changes in these practices and processes. Jane Tuilevuka (USP), Mariane Visai Clarence Cheon (SINU), Séverine Bouard Corinne Caillaud (USYD), Juliana Chen Margaret Allman-Farinelli (USYD), David (USYD), Sushil Kumar (USP), Olivier From quantitative and qualitative methods, data will be triangulated to determine interconnections between those practices, processes and ideas. Among other tools, a digital app for assessing diets (iRecall.24) and a digital questionnaire are used together with a digital platform to support data collection and analysis with individual recommendations to be generated. An important framework for the project is the idea of living labs, realised as co-development of the research by participation and co-design with the members of the communities during the research process. This allows a collaborative approach which includes the sharing of knowledge at all stages between the partners involved and is directed towards the co-creation of research findings and adapted responses to local challenges which the communities face.

21. 2B – LOCAL PERSPECTIVES ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND LIFESTYLE CHANGES IN WIANA VILLAGE, EMAO ISLAND, VANUATU

Authors: Gresilla Mariane VISAI

Abstract: This presentation examines the sociocultural impacts of climate change on Wiana village, a coastal community on Emao Island, Vanuatu—one of the living labs of the RERIPA CHANCES-Pacific project. By exploring the lived experiences of this community, the study highlights how family farming practices, lifestyle, and local perceptions of change and continuity intersect in addressing environmental challenges such as coastal erosion and water scarcity. The research focuses on how families in Wiana perceive and respond to these environmental changes, particularly in relation to their farming practices, daily life, and community dynamics. It also

explores how traditional values and practices are maintained while adapting to new challenges. This aligns with FALAH's themes of family farming and lifestyle, emphasizing resilience and adaptation strategies in the face of climate change.

22. 2B – MIGRATING TO THE TOWN: CHANGING DIETS AND LIFESTYLES IN LORD HOWE SETTLEMENT, HONIARA, SOLOMON ISLANDS

Authors: Clarence Cheon

Abstract: The Solomon Islands, and in particular urban communities such as the Lord Howe Settlement in Honiara, the focus of this presentation, are experiencing significant changes due to migration, urbanization, and environmental challenges. As people move to Honiara, their lifestyles and eating habits are changing. Urban residents are increasingly relying on processed foods, contributing to a rise in non-communicable diseases. Women, in particular, face food security issues, limited land access, and shifting social dynamics, creating a gap between food practices followed in the past in inhabitant's home island of Ontong Java and the realities of city life. Case studies, like those involving Sikaiana migrants, show that while community institutions help preserve social connections, economic and social uncertainties remain. Based on research conducted within the framework of the RERIPA CHANCES-Pacific, this presentation will explore how migration and urbanization are interrelated with lifestyles and diets in the Lord Howe Settlement. It will examine the shift towards a reliance on processed foods and evaluate this dietary pattern in relation to the Pacific guidelines for a healthy living, along with broader lifestyle shifts, including social and economic changes. A mixed-methods approach will be used, combining qualitative data from interviews and focus groups with quantitative survey data. Participants will include a diverse range of residents to capture different viewpoints. Data will be collected in collaboration with the Solomon Islands National University to ensure cultural relevance. The research seeks to enhance our understanding of how migration and urbanization impact diets and lifestyles in coastal communities. Its findings will provide insights that can support the development of policies and strategies to promote sustainable practices, improve the well-being of urban coastal populations in the Pacific, and strengthen cultural resilience and adaptation.

23. 2B – SHIFTING PERCEPTIONS OF DIET AND NUTRITIONAL PRACTICES IN FIJI: A CASE STUDY OF NADOI VILLAGE, REWA

Authors: Jane Tuilevuka

Abstract: In Fiji, dietary patterns are undergoing significant changes, particularly in rural communities like Nadoi Village in Rewa. Diets regarded as traditional, once rich in locally produced staples such as taro, breadfruit, and fish, are increasingly replaced by ultra-processed, imported foods. This shift contributes to rising rates of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and diminished cultural food practices. Research shows that these dietary transitions are driven by socio-economic factors like globalization, urbanization, and the availability of processed foods. Based on research conducted in the framework of the RERIPA CHANCES-Pacific project, this presentation looks at how the residents of Nadoi perceive these changes, identify the socio-economic and cultural factors driving them, and assess their health implications. Drawing from similar findings in small island developing states (SIDS), such as the role of affordability and accessibility in food choices, this presentation will discuss furthermore the possibility of culturally informed solutions. As Burkhart et al. (2021) suggest, addressing these challenges requires empowering local communities to preserve ‘traditional’ diets while improving health outcomes. Residents of Nadoi are anticipated to perceive ‘traditional’ diets as a cherished aspect of their cultural heritage, representing local identity and community values. However, current dietary practices, dominated by processed and imported foods, are likely viewed as more practical and cost-effective due to changes in socioeconomic conditions and food accessibility. These shifts in dietary patterns are expected to result in nutrient deficiencies and an increased prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as diabetes and hypertension. The findings will provide insights into how these perceptions and health outcomes reflect broader socio-economic and cultural drivers, addressing the research questions and emphasizing the importance of balanced strategies to preserve ‘traditional’ diets while improving health outcomes. By focusing on Nadoi Village, this presentation will provide localized, culturally sensitive insights that can inform broader public health interventions and promote sustainable, healthier food practices across Fiji.

24. 2B – THE KANU 2025 PROJECT : A TRADI- TIONAL CANOE EXPEDITION FROM NEW CALEDONIA TO VANUATU ARCHIPELAGO Pierre-Yves Le Roux, Corinne Caillaud, Manfred Lenzen, David Raubenheimer, Olivier Galy

Authors: Pierre-Yves LE ROUX; Authors: David Battie, Benjamin Puget, Pierre-Yves Le

Abstract: The «KANU 2025» Project is an expedition that aims to connect New Caledonia to Vanuatu archipelago in a traditional sailing canoe journey of 1500km, in accordance with the values of sustainability, authenticity and cultural exchange. The canoe is a «HoloPuni» which refers to a traditional canoe used in the Pacific islands, symbolizing both ancestral navigation and the links between the peoples of the Pacific. This project aims to engage in an ecoresponsible travel approach, to find a simple means of travel in the Vanuatu archipelago to : 1) get back to the origin of the Pacific lifestyle transition in isolated Ni-Van 1 Jean Marie Fotsing, Olivier Galy (Eds.). Family Farming 2019. (hal-03150691) David Battie, Benjamin Puget, Pierre-Yves Le Caillaud, Manfred Lenzen, David RaubenGaly communities only accessible by the sea and protected by nature from the socio-economic transition and its consequences; 2) create the conditions for an enriching human adventure, to exchange with Melanesian communities on the knowledge and practices regarding food environment 3) and finally raise the awareness to transform food habits for 80 days during the sailing expedition. With its scientific approach, the KANU project is also part of the Family fArming and Lifestyle in the Pacific (1) (FALAH) project, which examines the lifestyle of communities in the Pacific Islands and its it consequences on health. Lifestyle and Health in the Pacific Project.

25. 2B – UNDERSTANDING THE DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY BY CALEDONIAN ADOLESCENTS ACCORDING TO GENDER AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Authors: Matthieu CLAIN UNIVERSITE OF; Thibaut DERIGNY (U. Pau), Olivier GALY (UNC)

Abstract: New Caledonia is undergoing transitions that are reshaping lifestyles. Traditional physical activity (PA) opportunities (agriculture, hunting, fishing) are becoming sedentary, affecting adolescents' health. To understand how adolescents adapt their PA behaviors, the ecological model examines the interaction between individual (gender), environmental (place of residence), and temporal factors. Time is studied through opportunities (kairos) seized by adolescents, defined as spatio-temporal invitations to engage in PA. This perspective differs from chronological time (chronos), which identifies critical PA schedules. This study describes opportunities seized by Caledonian adolescents to engage in Moderate-to-Vigorous PA (MVPA) based on gender (male vs. female) and place of residence (urban vs. rural). Sixty-six adolescents (male: n=24; female: n=42; agemean: 17.27±0.60) from rural (n=21) and urban (n=45) areas participated in a 7-day accelerometry (ActiGraph™ GT3X+) with daily diaries. Twelve

opportunities structured the diary: autonomous/ Thibaut DERIGNY (U. Pau), Olivier GALY (UNC) supervised leisure, physical education (PE), recess, housework, homework, meals, home, job, school, rest, and transport. Inclusion criteria were: (i) being in the last year of high school, (ii) wearing the accelerometer ≥ 10 h/ day for ≥ 3 weekdays and one weekend day, and (iii) completing $\geq 70\%$ of the diary. Results showed that male engaged in more MVPA than female (6 vs. 5%, $p < 0.001$) and urban adolescents more than rural (6 vs. 4%, $p < 0.001$). Gender-based differences appeared in school (6 vs. 3%, $p < 0.001$), physical education (26 vs. 12%, $p = 0.015$) and transport (7 vs. 4%, $p = 0.04$). Locationbased differences were found in school (4 vs. 2%, $p < 0.001$), physical education (20 vs. 2%, $p = 0.01$), recess (6 vs. 2%, $p = 0.009$) and transport (7 vs. 1%, $p < 0.001$). These findings reveal discrepancies in MVPA opportunities among Caledonian adolescents, emphasizing the need for tailored PA promotion strategies. They highlight the key role of PE in adolescent PA, advocating for “opportunity education” to foster active lifestyles.

26. 2B/D – EMPOWERING ADOLESCENTS THROUGH PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH: A CASE STUDY IN NEW-CALEDONIA (USYD), Rowena FORSYTH (USYD), David RAUBENHEIMER (USYD), Guillaume WATTELEZ (UNC), Olivier GALY (UNC), Krestina L. AMON (USYD) and the APY team

Authors: Corinne CAILLAUD THE; Louisa PERALTA (USYD), Juliana CHEN

Abstract: Behavioural risk factors for NCDs are highly prevalent in the adolescent population with several risk factors often present together in adolescents. For example, in the Pacific region 88% of adolescents present at least two risk factors, with the more prevalent cluster being physical inactivity and low fruit and vegetables (76%). Despite decades of public health initiatives low physical activity and poor diets remain an issue. There is a need to identify key levers that can shift behaviours and diets. Our recent systematic review investigating facilitators and barriers for PA in the Pacific Islands showed that PA or sport programs that are committed to communities through formal co-design partnerships were needed. This project aims to empower adolescents to advocate and innovate for their health and wellbeing. Young people themselves want to be involved, and their participation is a human right exemplified in the Lansdown 22 / 30 UNICEF framework for adolescents’ participation. It is crucial to engage young generations in the debate to collaboratively identify research priorities and to engage in co-designing research projects and innovative solutions for the future. This project addresses the lack of participatory research involving adolescents for the prevention of non-communicable diseases, specifically in the Pacific.

The objectives of the project are to: 1) conduct Louisa PERALTA (USYD), Juliana CHEN Rowena FORSYTH (USYD), David RAUBENHEIMER Guillaume WATTELEZ (UNC), Olivier GALY (UNC), L. AMON (USYD) and the APY team a participatory research workshop with adolescents to co-design solutions that encourage healthy lives and wellbeing and 2) co-produce research outputs and 3) assess the impact of their involvement in participatory research on their sense of leadership and societal impact. This project received ethics approval from the University of Sydney ethics committee and from the Commite de Protection des Personnes de Nouvelle-Calédonie. Year 8 students attending participating school were invited to participate the research as collaborators “RechercheAction Junior”. During a 2-hour structured workshop, adolescents engaged in co-design and co-production activities to develop either an advocacy statement (Change makers) or an innovation (Innovators) in small groups. They produced a 1-min video about their idea including scientific evidence. Participating adolescents completed a questionnaire asking if the activities enhanced their self-efficacy and leadership skills. Adolescents were offered 3 packages in each theme (either Change Makers or Innovators) including solutions about facilitated access to sport facilities or equipment, encourage water rather than soft drinks, sport festivals, smart shoes, apps, phone lock functions. Participatory research is powerful way to engage with adolescents and to co-design solutions and research output that aim for an impact in their community for people like them.

27. 2C – ILLUMINATING THE ROLE OF ITAUKEI WOMEN IN FIJI’S SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES

Authors: Elodie Fache

Abstract: Based on empirical work carried out in Fiji, this paper addresses the question of women’s role in small-scale fisheries in the context of multiple social, environmental, and climatic changes. In Fiji, the contributions of iTaukei (indigenous) women to small-scale fisheries remain underestimated in social representations, official statistics, and management practices and policies. For gender equity in this sector, it seems necessary to ensure that the role of these women is better recognized, and thus made more visible by marine (social) science research. We will present two complementary strategies explored in the research project “A Sea Of Connections: Contextualizing Fisheries in the South Pacific Region” (SOCPacific, 2018-2022, ANR-DFG co-funding, IRD-ZMT-USP partnership) to highlight the role of iTaukei women in smallscale fisheries in Fiji, respectively on two different islands of the archipelago (the 3rd and 5th

largest). The first strategy involved a study of men's and women's catches and the associated monetary and socio-cultural values. The second documented iTaukei women's active engagement with the sea via their fishing practices, which constitute for them a gendered and more-than-human field of sociality, influenced by conservation ideas and regulations both internal and external to their community. Together, these strategies provide food for thought on how to better take gender into account in research on the challenges of sustainable management (or transition) of coastal fisheries as a key sector for food security and, more generally, for the future of South Pacific Island countries and territories.

Theme 3 – What paths for co-construction of knowledge in the land and sea production practices and food systems of small islands?

28. 3A – A SUSTAINABLE DATA LIFECYCLE FOR A BETTER FUTURE FOR SCIENCE AND SOCIETY: EXPERIENCE FEEDBACK

Authors: Guillaume WATTELEZ; Marie LATOUR (UNC)

Abstract: This communication aims to give a narrative overview of what can the lifecycle of research data be from collection to dissemination and reuse. This is an opportunity to show good practices and tools that can be useful in daily lives and daily works of researchers. Throughout the communication, we will show how some of the aspects described have been carried out in concrete cases in research projects. We will start the communication with a review of what is usually done in research practices, especially in small research structures to highlight and discuss what could be improved. Research data is pretty much all researchers produce and work with to carry out their research, from raw data to publication and dissemination via images, videos, etc. This overview will enable discussing the question: Why is research data valuable? Indeed, research data is the basics for researchers to be able to work and answer or bring elements to research issues. To target the issues, it is necessary to collect, transform, analyze and curate the data to have an overview of the problem and then publish and disseminate the results. We also know the importance of popularization to make the research results understandable, practical and useful for the society. However, Marie LATOUR (UNC) we could ask: and then? Are the data not shown, such as raw data, now useless? Have we really used all their potential? Would they be useful to anyone else? Actually, we don't know... That is why, when in doubt, it is needed to show and expose that we have data that can be useful for someone. To do this, the data must be

referenced, understandable and actually re-usable. Using metadata is mandatory to properly achieve these goals. Throughout the communication, many stages in data handling will be discussed, showing the need to plan what will be done with the data and how over the course of the project. This is the aim of a data management plan, which is more and more requested by funders. This tool should not be considered as an additional daunting task for the researcher but rather as a means of anticipating what can be done with the data in order to exploit its potential to the full and thus increase the quality of research and their research. The main expectation of this communication is to make clearer to researchers the processes used in the data lifecycle. This will help to learn about good practices and practical tools that can be used to ensure the sustainability of research and improve its contribution towards the society.

29. 3A – COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND POLICY ASSESSMENT IN EBA FOR IMPROVING RESILIENCE AND FOOD SECURITY Viliamu Iese (U.Melbourne)

Authors: Jyoti Mala PRASAD; Dr. Hilda Waqa-Sakiti (USP), Dr. Lau

Abstract: The Pacific Island countries, like Fiji and Vanuatu, faced significant challenges due to climate change. It threatened their food security, increased the risk of natural disasters, and impacted the livelihoods of those relying on natural resources. This study examined how community involvement and government policies could improve Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) to enhance food security and resilience. It highlighted the need for greater community awareness, supportive policies, and empowered communities to manage their resources. It also focused on specific food security variables, such as the availability of diverse foods, physical and economic access to these foods, adequate utilization of food items, and strengthening the stability of food systems. The study assessed the barriers that limited community participation in EbA, such as limited understanding, lack of funding, inadequate policy support, and the need for training and capacity building to empower ; Dr. Hilda Waqa-Sakiti (USP), Dr. Lau Iese (U.Melbourne) local communities. It also aimed to evaluate current national policies and identify gaps that hindered the success of EbA projects. The research used surveys, interviews, group discussions, and the transect walk method with community members, stakeholders, and policymakers, along with a review of existing policies and literature. Site-specific observations, were used to map local food systems and understand the context-specific dynamics of community participation. The objective was to understand the factors that helped or hindered community

participation in EbA, identify policy gaps, and provide recommendations to ensure better community involvement and alignment of policies with community needs, including enhancing their capacity for decision-making, implementation, and monitoring of EbA measures. The findings were intended to be useful for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers working on climate adaptation, food security, and sustainable development.

30. 3A – FOOD CROPS ON ISLANDS: NEW RESOURCES FOR MORE SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT? THE EXAMPLE OF BALI IN INDONESIA

Authors: Jacinthe BESSIERE

Abstract: Tourism remains a major economic activity in Indonesia, particularly in Bali. Food is a central component of the tourism phenomenon, not only because tourists eat several times a day, but also because it is a privileged gateway to the culture and history of the region visited. At the same time as globalization is taking hold, there is a growing interest in local cultures. The aim of this contribution is to examine the economic and socio-cultural issues underlying the development of local food cultures for tourism, as applied to the island of Bali. From an economic point of view, the tourism and agri-food sectors operate at different levels. Firstly, tourists eat in hotels, restaurants and guest houses, or buy food on the local domestic market. In addition, food in its various forms plays an important role in the economic world of souvenirs bought and brought back after a trip. From a socio-cultural point of view, this process of valorization contributes to the re-appropriation of certain components of the food heritage by local populations, and through this to the maintenance and reconstruction of cultures. It also responds to a demand from tourists who are increasingly aware of the food dimension of cultural heritage in terms of its originality and its spatial and temporal roots. This contribution is based on initial exploratory research carried out on the island of Bali in 2019, in collaboration with the University of Udayana. Data was collected from stakeholders in the island's food and tourism sectors, leading to 2 main lines of research: The first underlines the value of a systematic inventory of Balinese food heritage. By identifying products and dishes, pinpointing and describing the techniques they employ and the uses and rituals in which they are consumed, it helps to shape and make visible Balinese food culture(s) and their status in the lives and representations of the Balinese people; The second aims to identify the mechanisms already in place to promote this heritage, throughout the food supply chain (production, processing, distribution), on the

understanding that promoting it helps to revitalize the local agricultural, craft and agri-food sectors and, by the same token, contributes to local development. This contribution could permit exchanges and discussions around pacific islands environments.

31. 3A – GENDER, CLIMATE CHANGE AND INDIGENOUS ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE IN MANGROVES OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

Authors: Mary TAHU; Heide K. Bruckner (U. Graz)

Abstract: This paper examines how gender shapes the management of marine resources, such as mangroves and inshore fisheries, with a particular focus on the vital role of women in their conservation. By exploring both men’s and women’s knowledge and use of mangrove resources specifically in Marovo Lagoon, Solomon Islands, this research highlights how indigenous knowledge and its perceived values are gendered. Women’s traditional knowledge, often passed down through generations, offers valuable insights into resource stewardship and resilience-building in the face of environmental stressors. Even as traditional gender roles are shifting due to economic pressures and livelihood changes, Heide K. Bruckner (U. Graz) women often remain at the forefront of developing household strategies for food security, ecological restoration, and climate adaptation. Our qualitative research from the Solomon Islands emphasizes that integrating indigenous knowledge with gender-sensitive climate action will be essential for addressing both environmental and social challenges in the Solomon Islands. By recognizing the contributions of diverse community members to food systems, ecosystem restoration, and climate justice, this research can foster more inclusive and effective approaches to environmental management, food security and resilience-building in the region.

32. 3A – POSITIVE IMPACT ON TEACHING PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES WITH LOCALLY AVAILABLE MATERIALS AND INDIGENOUS GAMES (SOLOMON ISLANDS CASE).

Authors: Patrick MINITI SALOMON ISLAND

Abstract: While Physical Education is a subject in the Solomon Islands curriculum, little equipment is delivered to schools for use by teachers in the implementation of physical education and activities in schools. The lack of appropriate equipment denies students of the extent of effective learning and teaching of the subject matter and physical activities. Having

observed Physical Education teachers in school settings for a number of years, it has been observed and it is eminent that the complaints of teacher responses to the need for appropriate equipment is enormous. Obviously, when teachers showed initiative to find alternative means of teaching, they seemed more effective as Physical Education instructors. Further to the above gaps, the use of local materials and indigenous games will also set a platform that would enhance the development of fundamental movement skills, provide opportunities for physical activities, promotes and fully utilize the indigenous games that are available, and at the same Non-Commute, help to address the rise of nicable Diseases in schools, communities and the country as a whole. In this paper advocates for the use of locally available materials and indigenous games as resources (equipment), and tool for teaching Physical Education and physical activities in Solomon Islands schools. Premised on my experience and observations as a Physical Education educator, I argue that physical education must be taught in a environholic teaching and learning school ment. In the context of Solomon Islands, this includes the physical and cultural settings wherein there are local materials that are available as alternative resource for use in the delivery of physical education and physical activities in schools. The research report is based on an ongoing work done so far with schools in Honiara na d few other provinces so far and will continue to employ the mixed methods to investigate the impact of the use of local materials and indigenous games in the delivery of physical education and physical activities, and its implication for the physical education curriculum in schools. The focus questions are as follows; what materials and indigenous games are available locally for use in teaching Physical Education and physical activities in schools? Why these materials and indigenous games are overlooked and are not indigebeing used? How these materials and nous games are be used? These questions are and will be explored with actual examples of locally available materials and games and identify how these can be used effectively. However, the research have already showed positive impact in the delivery and teaching of old physical education and physical activities, when local materials and indigenous games and employed. It is believed and that this is a positive impact for the delivery of physical education and physical activities in schools and the communities, and its implication for the school curriculum.

33. 3A – STUDENT PERSPECTIVES OF PARTICIPATION IN CULTURAL ACTIVITY AND HOW THIS IMPROVES THEIR NUTRITION, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND OBESITY IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Authors: Aue TE AVA

Abstract: The research aims at student's perspectives of cultural activity in physical education and how this improves students' nutrition, physical activity and obesity. Three secondary schools in Palmerston North of New Zealand accepted to be part of the research. It was envisaged that students' perspectives of cultural activities impacted students' health, and obesity, nutrition and physical activity (Hapeta, Palmer, & Kuroda, 2018). The questionnaires contained open questions to which students responded. In analyzing these qualitative responses, Bernard (2005) offered a unique way of understanding the data by thematically analyzing students' feelings and thoughts and then labelling them for common themes through the process of 'open coding'. Data from the surveys were categorized, then compared and merged into new concepts and eventually renamed and modified (Bernard, 2005). This approach enabled participants' thoughts and voices to be expressed and these in turn empowered students to feel their ideas were important and valued (Te Ava & Paige, 2018). Students who commented positively on the questionnaire perceived cultural activity in physical education as an important part of improving nutrition, physical activity, and obesity in the schools. The study concludes the research shows there were benefits of teaching cultural activity in physical education from a holistic way, and how this was beneficial for improving nutrition, physical activity, and obesity. The recommendation of the school was to encourage students engaged in various cultural physical activity, and recreate opportunities for farming nutritional vegetables, and embedded the idea in the curriculum and policy of physical education since there's a space needed to bridge that gap in the New Zealand curriculum of physical education.

34. 3A – TRADITIONAL FOOD PLANTS IN THE LOYALTY ISLANDS PROVINCE AND HEALTH (IAC), Victor Carawiane (PIL), Marjorie Wejieme (PIL), Yawiya Ititiaty (IAC), Nadia Robert (IAC)

Authors: Edouard HNAWIA UMR PHARMADEV; Georges Kakue (PIL), Julien Drouin

Abstract: In New Caledonia, the local populations have developed over time a certain knowledge of the local plants and their usefulness. Some of this vegetation-related knowledge has been passed down from generation to generation, or transcribed in ethnobotanical studies. Based on this ancestral knowledge, the PAPILLES project involves the Loyalty Island Province and scientists from IRD and IAC and focuses more specifically on underutilized edible plants, cultivated or wild in the Loyalty Islands, to promote sustainable nutrition. Around twenty species were identified based on bibliographic data, followed by 58 surveys in Mare and Lifou and field explorations.

Among the 21 local plants identified, 17 have confirmed dietary value, while 4 are primarily Georges Kakue (PIL), Julien Drouin Carawiane (PIL), Marjorie Wejieme (PIL), (IAC), Nadia Robert (IAC) used for medicinal purposes. Interviews validated existing knowledge and revealed new uses, with barriers like accessibility and toxicity mitigation noted uses. Biochemical analyses are underway to assess chemical composition, bioactivity, and potential toxicity. After propagation, additional analyses will be conducted on the collected plant material to assess their agronomic and nutritional potential. Findings will be shared through communication, tools and community events to encourage dietary integration. The project is in line with the themes of preserving agrobiodiversity and promoting sustainable agricultural practices and aims to raise awareness of the benefits of local resources in response to a worrying food transition and health situation.

35. 3B – 0000-0001-6753-8671 STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL RESILIENCE OF INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE IN THE PACIFIC. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CALEDONIAN AND NIVANUATU STUDENTS.

Authors: Vaimoé ALBANESE

Abstract: As part of the SPAR-Pacific research project, a survey was carried out among Caledonian and ni-Vanuatu students to assess their perception of the role of law in preserving indigenous knowledge and practices. This study was carried out against a backdrop of resilience in the face of crises, notably the Covid-19 pandemic, which undermined the lifestyles of students who are holders of traditional knowledge, often confined to an urban environment and far removed from their cultural practices. While resilience is generally approached from a social and cultural perspective, it can also be seen as a legal tool, particularly for preserving knowledge threatened by modernization and globalization. In New Caledonia, only 11% of students surveyed claimed to be familiar with the administrative and political organization of the territory, and of these, barely half felt that the law effectively protected traditional knowledge. Conversely, in Vanuatu, 30% of students claim to be aware of their politicaladministrative framework, and of these, 80% believe that existing mechanisms are sufficient to ensure this protection. This contrast raises questions about the relationship between law and resilience: why do Caledonian students seem less aware of the legal tools available to protect indigenous knowledge? How can we reinforce their appropriation of the law as a lever of adaptation in the face of the risks of cultural loss? This contribution aims to analyze these differences and highlight the proposals put forward by

students to make law a vector of legal resilience in the service of the transmission and preservation of indigenous knowledge in the Pacific.

36. 3B – A SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY OF FACTORS INFLUENCING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF TRADITIONAL LANGUAGES AND CULTURES IN YOUNGER GENERATIONS OF FRENCH POLYNESIANS

Authors: Anu BISSOONAUTH-BEDFORD

Abstract: There is a lack of interdisciplinary research published in the English language on the language situation in the French-speaking territories of the Pacific. Most publications in the French language point to a decline in Polynesian heritage languages because they are not being passed on. Results from our study undertaken in Tahiti in 2022 and 2023 revealed five Polynesian languages present in the grandparents' generations. These have however, been replaced by French and Tahitian in the home environment, suggesting a language shift towards Tahitian and French across two generations which seems to be affecting younger generations more. Qualitative data from semi-structured interviews reveal a paradox in language attitudes towards traditional languages whereby Polynesian languages are valued as cultural heritage however there is a view that young people are not making efforts to sustain their ancestral languages. French as the dominant language in state institutions is perceived as the most useful and important language with a bright future as part of Tahitian culture. While English is a dominant language in the Indo Pacific region, it is a foreign language in French Polynesia learnt in schools. Our study also revealed that younger Tahitians view English as more useful and important than Polynesian indigenous languages. The relationship between French, Tahitian and other Polynesian languages has been described in literature as one of triglossia, where French has the highest status followed by Tahitian then other Polynesian languages. This paper focuses on stage two of our study with a larger sample of seventy-two participants that includes students from two high schools in Tahiti. The data was collected on the ground using the same methodology as in the pilot study namely a structured questionnaire and semi-structured interview. The first section gives an overview of the social history and language situation with a focus on Tahiti where the data was collected. Part two describes the methodology and data collection. Part three presents the results on language habits and attitudes of young Polynesians with an emphasis on how local

languages and cultures are being maintained in the context of favorable language policies by the pro-independence territorial government in power.

37. 3B – LOCAL KNOWLEDGE AND THEIR DYNAMISM FARMERS' CAPACITY OF EXPERIMENTATION AS A LEVER OF ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Authors: Maya LECLERCQ; Catherine Sabinot (IRD)

Abstract: The islands of the South Pacific are among the most exposed territories to climate change, but they are also areas of experimentation at the forefront of the fight against this phenomenon. These territories have resources embedded to their geographical, socio-cultural and ecological diversity, which can feed local, regional and national strategies for adapting to climate change. We'll be looking at localized resources such as local knowledge linked to agricultural practices: how can this knowledge be a resource for coping with climate change? How are they built, adapted, transmitted and how do they evolve? These questions are at the heart of the CLIPSSA project (Pacific Climate, Local Knowledge and Adaptation Strategies), deployed over 5 years (2022-2026) in four pacific territories: New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna. More specifically, we will look at empiricism as a fundamental resource for adapting local knowledge and farming practices to cope with climate change in French Polynesia. Catherine Sabinot (IRD) There are many learning channels (family, professional, specialized groups, trainings, IT tools, etc.) mobilized in different ways by farmers (Richez, 2024). Among them, empiricism, a method that relies on concrete experience, has been identified as a method for testing new practices, adjusting them, or even developing them within the farm. In some cases, new practices implemented through empiricism have even been disseminated, through informal observation and transmission, to other farmers. From qualitative surveys conducted with farmers on the Tahiti peninsula and in Moorea, we will examine the following questions: to what extent is empiricism a resource mobilized by farmers? Is it widespread, or confined to a few expert figures? Does it facilitate the hybridization of knowledge, specifically the hybridation of scientific knowledge with local knowledge systems? And at least, how can they be supported by public policies to help them adapt to climate change?

38. 3B – PROMOTING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN THE PACIFIC ISLANDS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Authors: Anthony (Tony) OKELY the university of Woolongong

Abstract: Physical inactivity is a major public health concern in the Pacific Islands, contributing to the high prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and widening health inequalities. While the benefits of physical activity are well known, the unique geographical, cultural, and socio-economic landscape of the Pacific presents both challenges and opportunities for promoting active lifestyles. This keynote will explore the latest research, policy initiatives, and interventions aimed at increasing physical activity in Pacific communities, drawing on findings from the WHO Pacific Ending Childhood Obesity (ECHO) Network, the SUNRISE International Study, and regional collaborations. The WHO Pacific ECHO Network's physical activity research program has provided key insights into barriers and enablers across Pacific nations. Challenges include limited sedentary infrastructure, urbanisation-driven sedentary lifestyles, and cultural perceptions of solo movement, while community-driven initiatives and traditional practices offer unique opportunities. Findings from the SUNRISE Study in the actiPacific provide critical data on physical activity, sedentary behaviour, and sleep in young children, supporting early interventions. My PhD student Sarah Ryan's research across the US-affiliated Northern Pacific, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna, and Fiji highlights the importance of localised, culturally responsive approaches to physical activity promotion. This keynote will also highlight my work with UNICEF's policy brief on physical activity in childhood and adolescence and the WHO Global Standards for Healthy Eating, Physical Activity, Sedentary Behaviour, and Sleep in Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) Settings.

39. 3B – RAHUI (TIME-BOUND REEF FISHERY CLOSURES) AS A PATHWAY FOR CO-MANAGEMENT AND KNOWLEDGE CO-CONSTRUCTION

Authors: Jean WENCELIUS IRD

Abstract: Resulting from the combined international promotion of community-based management initiatives and regional processes of cultural renaissance, we are currently witnessing in Oceania a steady movement towards the implementation of hybrid forms of customary marine resource management. In French Polynesia, the pre-contact institution of Rahui is being remobilized by a wide diversity of actors (local government agencies, local NGOs, fishers) to achieve, oftentimes, conflicting goals: ranging from habitat conservation, increase of fishing yields, securing communities' access to fishing grounds or re-asserting Polynesian identity

in a post-colonial context. Despite the variety of actors involved and of envisioned goals, different forms of Rahui share a common denominator: they are, in nature, time bound. When applied to marine territories they implement, in a given area, a temporary ban on the harvest of all or some reef resources. The time boundedness of such initiatives contrasts with the international promotion of permanent forms of marine conservation such as Marine Protected Areas depicted as the most efficient way to preserve marine resources. In this paper we make the argument that time-bound closures offer a unique opportunity to implement sincere and culturally sensitive resource co-management initiatives. First, time-bound closures address, by essence, the necessity to strike a balance between ecological concerns and social preoccupations. Second, because they have an expiry date, they require more regular interactions between a wide diversity of actors which are not often used to interact -or only sporadically in the case of permanent closures – such as fishers, scientists and local government officials. The uncertainties surrounding the socio-ecological effectiveness of temporary closures requires a constant dialogue between stakeholders to decide what to do next. Not only do Rahui-type initiatives allow to actually implement co-management initiatives, but they also pave the way for the co-construction of knowledge about the dynamics of prized fish resources. Typically, a question such as “How long should we keep the area closed for unicornfish to be able to recover and to be sustainably harvested?” requires drawing simultaneously on the local ecological knowledge of Polynesian fishers and on the expertise of Western scientific knowledge. Here, we draw on a series of ethnographic case studies focusing on the socio-economic dimensions of reef fishing as well as the social, cultural and political dynamics surrounding the design, monitoring and daily management of contrasting forms of marine management in French Polynesia (ranging from a top-down managed network of MPAs in Moorea to community-based management of time-bound Rahui on the island of Tahiti). A fine-tuned analysis of the interactions between scientists, environmental activists, community leaders and reef fishers allow us to identify the key factors that either favor or hinder the articulation of diverse forms of knowledge. ...

40. 3B – THE CIRCULATION OF KNOWLEDGE TO ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE: THE CASE OF VANUATU AND NEW CALEDONIA

Authors: Samson JEAN MARIE; Catherine SABINOT (IRD)

Abstract: As part of my doctoral research, this presentation examines the construction, circulation and articulation of local knowledge in the face of the challenges posed by climate change in Vanuatu and New Caledonia. In the face of environmental and climate upheaval, the farming practices and know-how of the communities on these islands are essential to understanding their adaptation strategies. Initially, we will draw on field surveys conducted in the south-western and eastern regions of Santo Island, Vanuatu, to analyse the main agricultural practices observed, while taking into account the socio-cultural and environmental dynamics that frame them. Additional light will be shed on New Catherine SABINOT (IRD) Caledonia, in order to compare and enrich the observations. Secondly, we will highlight the processes of learning and transmission of agricultural practices, by describing some of the local adaptation strategies developed by communities to cope with climatic hazards. Finally, we will explore the dynamics of knowledge circulation by tracing the flow of exchanges between stakeholders before, during and after the passage of cyclone Harold in April 2020. This work aims to enhance understanding of the links between local knowledge, adaptive practices, and resilience to climate crises in the Pacific.

41. 3B – THE DIVERSITY OF KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES MOBILIZED BY FAMILY FARMING AS A CULTURAL ADAPTATION TO ECOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS IN THE INTERTROPICAL PACIFIC ISLANDS

Authors: Gilbert DAVID

Abstract: The objective is to show that the naturalist knowledge, techniques and geographical constructs mobilized by family farming in Oceania are a legacy of ancient strategies that constitute a cultural response by island populations to five major constraints: a) the high variability of the climatic and geological environment in space and time, b) the low intraspecific abundance of terrestrial and marine environments (few individuals per km² for each animal or plant species), c) the high spatial variability of interspecific diversity (number of species per km²), low human population densities, a material culture mainly focused on plants, which induces a limited technological baggage. These constraints are all threats to the survival of the Oceanians and the reproduction of their societies. Small-scale family farming is part of a more global reference system, the village food system, which is structured around 2 strategies aimed at reducing the vulnerability of Oceanian populations to the constraints imposed by the island environment: a)

diversifying food sources, b) managing and developing space to better manage time, adaptation strategies that stem from a precolonial culture of environmental risk.

42. 3B – THE ENVIRONMENTAL CODE OF NEW CALEDONIA’S LOYALTY ISLANDS: AN EXAMPLE OF SUCCESSFUL LEGAL CROSSBREEDING?

Authors: Claire JOACHIM

Abstract: In New Caledonia, ontological diversity is very much in evidence. This is all the truer in environmental protection law. Recent attempts at ontological crossbreeding, as in the Loyalty Islands’ environmental code, create a skilful mix. The terms “environment” and “nature” appear together, and a provincial deliberation of June 29, 2023 confers legal personality on certain natural entities. Nevertheless, there is resistance to this conceptual and legal blending. The Conseil d’État’s opinion of May 31, 2024 is a particularly revealing example. The aim of this contribution is to highlight, in the light of this example, the different ontologies that coexist in New Caledonia, and the articulation of knowledge in legal texts (material point of view) and institutions (organic point of view).

43. 3B – thgiryποC NEXUS AGRICULTURE AND FOOD IN THE PACIFIC

Authors: Séverine BOUARD

Abstract: The program explores the link between agriculture and food, focusing on the potential of indigenous family farming to improve food and nutritional security in Pacific countries and territories. It is based on 3 working hypotheses: 1. Indigenous family farming still occupies a significant proportion of Pacific populations, protecting them from excessively sweet and salty diets. However, it does not contribute sufficiently to a diversified diet, particularly in terms of fresh fruit and green vegetables, 2. This type of farming is an under-exploited lever for diversifying the diet of rural populations, thanks to direct access to their own production. They offer the prospect of transforming farming and food systems towards greater self-sufficiency and healthier diets, 3. Multidisciplinary and integrated research can provide recommendations for improving the performance of food systems. This implies a better understanding of global food systems, the food and farming practices of rural populations, and the enhancement and improvement of these practices, particularly in pest control and crop diversification. The project aims to generate

knowledge and recommendations to improve the contribution of indigenous family farming to food and nutritional security in New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna, complementing an exploratory approach in Vanuatu. It seeks to enhance the diversity of the food supply and traditional farming systems to counter the worrying trends of poorly diversified diets and dependence on imported products. Specific objectives include to characterize the dynamics of food systems in different territories, identify and document the agricultural and food practices of farm households and identify and mobilize agronomic levers to increase diversity and food security, by measuring the agronomic and nutritional performance of cultivated agrobiodiversity and implementing agroecological crop protection. In order to meet these objectives, the work is divided into three complementary components: 1. Characterization of major food system dynamics, 2. Surveys of farming households, documentation of farming and food practices and 3. Agronomic levers to increase food diversity and security.

44. 3B – TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE FOOD MODEL IN NEW CALEDONIA: RESEARCH AND INNOVATION CONTINUUM OF THE TRIAD PROGRAM

Authors: Malorie GREENE

Abstract: New Caledonia largely relies on external markets to meet its food needs, leading to significant economic, societal, and environmental consequences. To address these challenges, the TRIAD Program (Trajectory Research Innovation for Sustainable Food) led by the Government of New Caledonia was developed in response to a France 2030 call for projects. Its ambition is to sustainably transform the Caledonian food model to achieve food self-sufficiency, public health goals, and agrobiodiversity valorization. TRIAD aims to innovate throughout the food value chain in New Caledonia by promoting resilient and sustainable production, processing, distribution, and consumption systems. The program brings together public, associative, private, and scientific stakeholders to co-design solutions tailored to the territory's specificities. To support this transformation, the transversal action «Creation of a Research and Innovation Valorization Unit» has been established. Supported by CRESICA (Cooperation Consortium for Research, Higher Education, and Innovation in New Caledonia) and the local Startup Incubator, this unit assists TRIAD's initiatives and projects related to sustainable food. Its role is to enhance the value of CRESICA's research outcomes to meet the development needs of local businesses and stimulate innovation by leveraging both scientific knowledge and traditional local know-how. A mapping of

research in New Caledonia has been initiated to identify drivers and barriers to knowledge flow and skills utilization, thus fostering the emergence of technological, social, and economic innovations. The presentation will present the TRIAD Program and the accompanying strategy for research valorization and innovation management. It will highlight the frameworks and actions implemented, which could inspire similar initiatives in other Pacific Island Countries and Territories.

45. 3D – EXPLORING THE DIGITAL HEALTH LANDSCAPE: HOW ADOLESCENTS LIVING IN URBAN AND RURAL VANUATU USE SOCIAL MEDIA TO ACCESS HEALTH INFORMATION Guerre (UNC), Rowena Forsyth (USYD), Louisa Peralta (USYD), Marie-Jeanne Urvoy (UNC), Olivier Galy (UNC), Corinne Caillaud (USYD)

Authors: Krestina L. AMON THE; Guillaume Wattelez (UNC), Akila Nedjar-

Abstract: Worldwide, adolescents increasingly engage with online platforms as sources to search and discuss information related to health. With limited evidence of this from the Pacific Islands Countries and Territories (PICTs), understanding how adolescents in PICTs use online platforms for health information is important. Access to, and the use of, digital technologies vary across urban, rural, and tribal areas. Adolescents living in urban areas may face different health issues compared with their rural and tribal counterparts, necessitating tailored digital health (literacy) interventions. This study investigates the online healthrelated behaviours of adolescents in Vanuatu. Recognising the unique cultural and contextual factors in Vanuatu, this study aims to shed light on how adolescents living in urban areas compared with those living in rural areas navigate online resources to make informed health decisions. In June 2023, 245 participants were recruited from two schools in Vanuatu. Guillaume Wattelez (UNC), Akila Nedjar- (UNC), Rowena Forsyth (USYD), Louisa Peralta Marie-Jeanne Urvoy (UNC), Olivier Galy (UNC), Caillaud (USYD) Findings reveal that 77% of participants own a mobile phone, primarily used for music (34%) and gaming (22%). Only 24% (n= 47) reported using apps, social media, or websites for health purposes. Contrary to the common notion of a digital divide, our study highlights similar patterns of online health platform use between urban and rural adolescents in Vanuatu. Gaining insight into the patterns of use and purposes behind their engagement with online platforms for health-related information, we aim to bridge gaps in understanding and potentially tailor interventions that resonate with the specific needs of this population, contributing to the advancement of their

overall health outcomes. This study highlights the importance of cultural sensitivity, addresses the risks of misinformation, and emphasises the role of policy and education in effectively engaging adolescents with digital health tools to foster positive health outcomes.

46. 3D – HOW DO YOU PRONOUNCE THIS IN A LOCAL LANGUAGE? A DIGITAL TOOL FOR LEARNING AND DISSEMINATING THE PRO- NUNCIATION OF LOCAL LANGUAGES (UNC), Antoine Corral (Université Paris 3-INALCO), Fabrice Wacalie (UNC), Pauline Welby (Aix Marseille Université-CNRS)

Authors: Guillaume WATTELEZ; James Langeron (UNC), Julian Malaval

Abstract: Encountering written words and names in one of the almost 30 Kanak languages of New Caledonia is very common whether on road signs, in newspapers or in other media. It is challenge to know how to pronounce these words, especially since the grapheme-phoneme (letter-to-sound) correspondences differ from language to language. To help address this challenge, we are developing a web application called LaPasserelle.nc (“the gateway”), which is conceived and designed as a tool to help people in properly pronouncing words en langue (in local language). The main aim of this phonetizer is to provide an idea of how to pronounce a word written in Oceanic languages, especially Kanak languages. The user enter text in the input box. This input is processed by using a grapheme – phoneme correspondences, and a pronunciation is displayed as output in either: 1/ the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) or, since IPA is not widely understood, 2/ franétique (> français + phonétique), a pronunciation respelling based on French (the language shared by almost all Caledonians), enhanced with multimodal pedagogical tips. Work is in progress to reference the grapheme-phoneme associations into a database designed with these modeled associations, which can be queried using standardized languages dedicated to the semantic James Langeron (UNC), Julian Malaval Corral (Université Paris 3-INALCO), (UNC), Pauline Welby (Aix Marseille web. An application programming interface (API) is under construction and can be interrogated by the web application as well as by other machines wishing to feed on or use the modeled knowledge for other purposes. The phonetization is based on the proposed writing systems of the Académie des Langues Kanak, as well as current research. A beta version of the phonetizer handles the Drehu and Paicî languages, and we plan to extend it to other languages spoken in New Caledonia, if the different communities so desire, including other Kanak languages, but also possibly Polynesian languages such as Wallisian, and Tahitian. The web of data

database will be an asset for the dissemination and re-use of the knowledge acquired as a part of this project. For a neighboring Pacific country, Papua New Guinea, Kik et al. (2021) report that “ethnobiological knowledge is closely correlated with indigenous language skills” and that both are “declin[ing] precipitously. With that in mind, and fully aware that correlation does not imply causation, a broader goal of the LaPasserelle.nc project is to support and promote linguistic diversity in New Caledonia, by supporting language learning and the preservation and transmission of cultural knowledge more generally.

Theme 4 – What foreign aid and public policies for family farming in small islands?

47. 4A – CALEDONIAN ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES’ PERCEPTION OF FAMILY FARMING AND FISHING

Authors: Christophe SERRA-MALLOL UNIVERSITE OF TOULOUSE JEAN JAURES

Abstract: How do New Caledonia’s elected representatives perceive family farming and fishing? How do they see them in relation to the country’s other productive activities? What do they see as the main issues, strengths and weaknesses, and how are they developing? To answer these questions, which are central to the FALAH project, in March 2022 we conducted individual qualitative interviews in face-to-face with sixteen elected representatives from the Territory (mayors, representatives at Congress, at the CESE, etc.), in both urban and rural areas, which main results will be presented.



Figure X : participants during parallel sessions in the two conference rooms.

3. Conference report

3.1. Opening ceremony (18 March 2025)

The conference opened in Amphithéâtre 400 at UNC with an institutional welcome address by Prof. Catherine RIS (UNC). The implementation of the RISE-MSCA project in the Pacific (2018–2025) was presented by Prof. Jean-Marie FOTSING and Dr. Olivier GALY (UNC).

The opening sequence also included partner testimonials, an introduction to PIURN (Mme Mathilde SOUCHON), a presentation of the SPAR-Pacifique initiative (Dr. Olivier GALY & consortium), and an introduction to the research network on children and adolescent health in the Pacific (Prof. Corinne CAILLAUD & Dr. Olivier GALY).

The scientific coordinators (Dr. Séverine BOUARD, Dr. Catherine SABINOT, Dr. Séverine BLAISE) presented the conference scope and themes, followed by Plenary lecture #1 (Prof. David RAUBENHEIMER). The morning concluded with a presentation of CRESICA.

3.2. Scientific programme overview (18–20 March 2025)

The scientific sessions ran over three days with parallel tracks hosted in Amphithéâtre 80 and Salle PEPITE. Sessions were organised around the four themes described above, complemented by five plenary lectures and a public lecture.

3.2.1. Theme 1 – Family farming in small islands

Theme 1 addressed the diversity and multifunctionality of family farming and fishing in island contexts, including issues of food security, agrobiodiversity, climate variability and ecological restoration.

Illustrative communications included lessons from the COVID-19 crisis for island food security, reef gleaning practices, urban agriculture as an NCD prevention lever, agrobiodiversity case studies (Maré; Wallis-et-Futuna), ENSO and fisheries, and ecological restoration as a form of family-based activity.

3.2.2. Theme 2 – Food systems, lifestyles and health

Theme 2 examined the nutrition and lifestyle transitions affecting Pacific populations, with emphasis on non-communicable diseases, physical activity behaviours and the role of community and school settings.

Communications highlighted traditional food preservation, food desirability and symbolic values, digital opportunities and risks for adolescents' health literacy, and objective assessments of

physical activity and sedentary behaviours. The public lecture extended these discussions to the wider public.

3.2.3. Theme 3 – Co-construction of knowledge

Theme 3 focused on co-construction of knowledge and practices across land and sea production systems, education, digital tools, and the articulation of academic, local and indigenous knowledge systems.

Contributions ranged from community participation in Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) and traditional food plants, to research data lifecycle and open science practices, sociolinguistic tools supporting local language pronunciation, and governance tools such as Rāhui (time-bound reef closures) as pathways for co-management and knowledge co-construction.

3.2.4. Theme 4 – Public policies and external aid

Theme 4 addressed the role of public policies, external aid and governance frameworks shaping family farming and food systems, including institutional and legal dimensions.

The programme included contributions on the perception of family farming and fishing by elected representatives, and the strengthening of legal resilience of indigenous knowledge. The conference concluded with a general synthesis session and a customary closing ceremony.

4. Conclusion and post conference

4.1. Key outcomes

The final FALAH conference consolidated a multidisciplinary dialogue across agronomy, social sciences, education sciences, public health and environmental studies. Across themes, the programme highlighted the strategic value of family farming and fishing for food security and health, the importance of recognising local and indigenous knowledge, and the urgency of designing resilient and culturally grounded transitions in Small Island contexts.

As emphasised in the protocol speech, the conference is a milestone rather than an endpoint. Mobilities and field-based scientific activities continue throughout 2025 and future ambitious project will be proposed by UNC in the next years.

4.2. Synthesis

The general synthesis proposed by the scientific coordinators is structured using the IPBES analytical grid of transformative change, and articulates five complementary pathways for action and research.

1) Conserve and regenerate places of value to nature and people: strengthen inventories of genetic resources and local knowledge; mobilise funding for agrobiodiversity and agroecology; promote intergenerational education; prevent disconnection from territories; reinforce the social and cultural value of labour; recognise and support women’s roles.

2) Drive systemic change in the sectors responsible for nature’s decline: accelerate transitions from intensive industrial agriculture and fisheries to agroecology; promote short supply chains; address digital tools as both opportunities and risks through education and control.

3) Transform economic systems for nature and equity: strengthen regulation of multinational companies; develop open-air markets and access to traditional foods; reduce food loss with low-tech preservation; use sustainable development indicators beyond GDP; increase targeted support for agriculture, forestry and fisheries; integrate tangible and intangible heritage (including in tourism).

4) Transform governance systems to be integrative, inclusive, accountable and adaptive: improve acknowledgement of multiple interests of family farming; increase the use of academic results in decision-making; foster inclusive participation (youth and women); organise co-creation of knowledge; pursue open access research while protecting personal data.

5) Shift views and values to recognise human–nature interconnectedness: move beyond nature/culture dichotomies; re-embed food within indigenous ontologies and value networks; strengthen traditional foods for nutrition security; adapt physical education and promote nature connectedness; acknowledge the healthy dimension of family farming activities.

The discussions underlined the urgency of these transformations in the face of the climatic, economic and social challenges that threaten small island territories. The conference concluded with a call to action for decision-makers and institutions to swiftly implement the recommendations.

With this conference, the UNC confirms its leading role in research on the challenges of sustainable development in island environments. The FALAH project thus leaves a valuable legacy

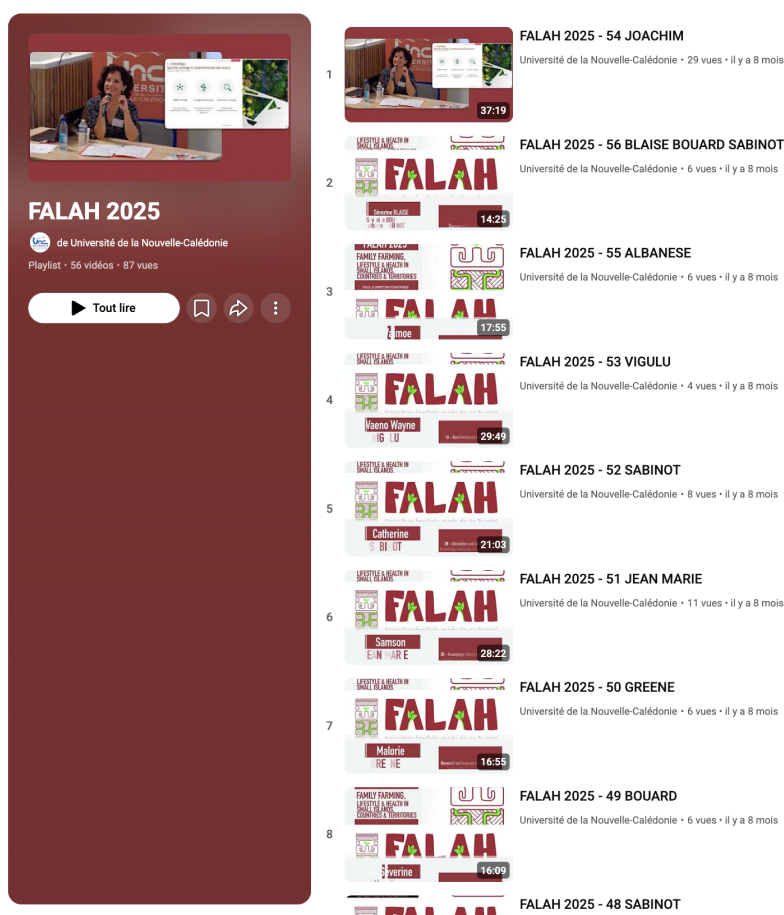
for agricultural sector actors and public policies, paving the way for fairer, sustainable and more resilient food systems.

5. Communication on the conference

The official public programme included on-site logistical information and Zoom links for remote participation in Amphithéâtre 80 and Salle PEPITE sessions. All communications on this conference were made through the usual communication channels of the H2020 RISE-FALAH 873185 project including Facebook, FALAG website.

Conference has been recorded and published in the UNC youtube channel:

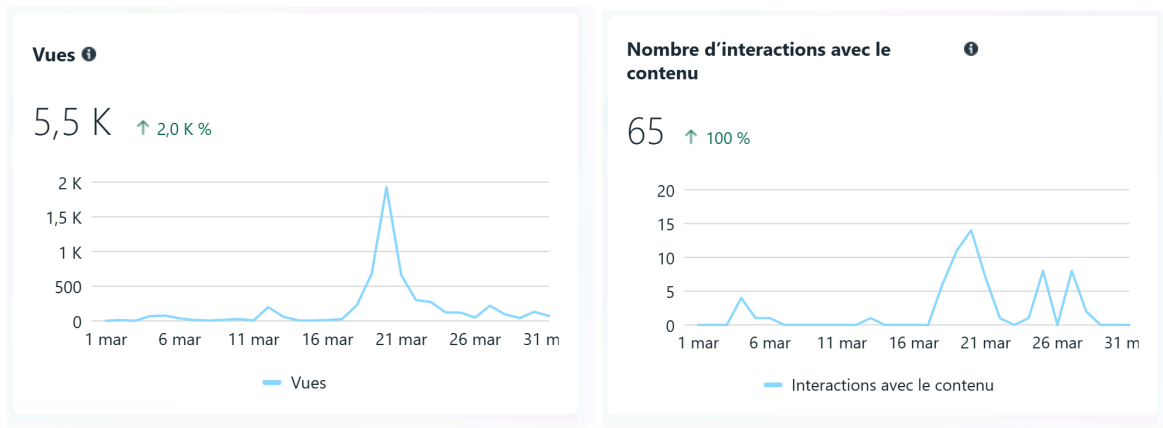
https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLJqRixIMtlnSkzj5fCXLuScu3U5YAW4Qb&si=J6t_aM9JdMMdMHpP



Concerning FALAH Website information's were given here: <https://falah.unc.nc/fr/node/191>

Concerning Facebook, FALAH accounts permit us to get 417 views, 5,5k impressions (Figures below). This communication ensures social media communication before, during and after the event.

Table 1: Facebook activity of March 2025



6. Appendices

Appendix 1 – Official public programme (18–20 March 2025).



Conférence finale FALAH

« Agriculture familiale, mode de vie et santé dans les petites îles, pays et territoires »

Du 18 au 20 Mars 2025

À l'Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, Nouméa, Nouvelle-Calédonie

Mardi 18 mars 2025		
<i>Matinée dans l'Amphithéâtre 400</i>		
08h30-08h40	Discours d'ouverture	Pr. Catherine RIS, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie
08h40-09h00	Mise en œuvre d'un projet RISE-MSCA de l'Union européenne dans le Pacifique : un voyage scientifique, humain et culturel (2018-2025)	Pr. Jean Marie FOTSING & Dr. Olivier GALY, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie
09h00-09h30	Témoignages des partenaires	
09h30-09h40	Présentation du réseau universitaire régional des îles du Pacifique	Mme Mathilde SOUCHON, Pacific Islands Universities Regional Network
09h40-09h50	Présentation du projet : "Savoirs, Pratiques Autochtones et Résilience dans le Pacifique insulaire : SPAR-Pacifique.	Dr. Olivier GALY & consortium FALAH
09h50-10h00	Présentation du réseau « Santé et bien-être des enfants et des adolescents dans le Pacifique » (Centre de recherche Charles Perkins & Université de Nouvelle-Calédonie)	Pr. Corinne CAILLAUD, The University of Sydney Dr. Olivier GALY, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie
10h00-10h30	PAUSE	
10h30-11h00	Présentation de la conférence "Family fArming, Lifestyle And Health in small Islands, countries and territories"	Dr. Séverine BOUARD, Institut Agronomique néo-Calédonien Dr. Catherine SABINOT, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement Dr. Séverine BLAISE, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie
11h00 - 11h40	Conférence plénière N° 1 : Transitions des modes de vie : perspectives mondiales et locales	Pr. David RAUBENHEIMER, The University of Sydney
11h40-12h00	Présentation du Consortium pour la Recherche, l'Enseignement Supérieur et l'Innovation en Nouvelle-CALÉDONIE (CRESICA)	M. Florent OLIVIER, Consortium pour la Recherche, l'Enseignement Supérieur et l'Innovation en Nouvelle-Calédonie
12h00-13h30	DEJEUNER	





THEME 1. QUELLE PLACE ET QUELS ENJEUX POUR L'AGRICULTURE FAMILIALE DANS LES PETITES ILES ? <i>Amphithéâtre 80</i>		
13h30 – 13h55	1A - Agriculture familiale et sécurité alimentaire : les leçons du COVID pour un avenir viable des territoires insulaires	Dr. Gilbert DAVID, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement
13h55 – 14h20	1A – « Remplir une coquille vide » : Connaissances, pratiques, contraintes et perspectives nutritionnelles liées aux activités de glanage sur les récifs en Océanie	Dr. Franck THOMAS, University of the South Pacific
14h20 – 14h45	1C - Cultiver la santé et la résilience : Améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et réduire les maladies non transmissibles grâce à l'agriculture urbaine à Honiara (Îles Salomon)	M. Alex MAKINI, Solomon Islands National University Dr. Hugo BUGORO, Solomon Islands National University
THEME 2. SYSTEMES ALIMENTAIRES, MODES DE VIE ET SANTE		
THEME 3. QUELLES PISTES POUR LA CO-CONSTRUCTION DES SAVOIRS DANS LES PRATIQUES DE PRODUCTION TERRESTRE ET MARITIME ET LES SYSTEMES ALIMENTAIRES DES PETITES ILES? <i>Salle PEPITE</i>		
13h30 – 13h55	3A - Participation communautaire et évaluation des politiques dans le cadre de l'Eba pour l'amélioration de la résilience et de la sécurité alimentaire	Mme Jyoti PRASAD, University of the South Pacific Dr. Hilda WAQA-SAKITI, University of the South Pacific Dr. Lau Viliamu IESE, University of the South Pacific
13h55 – 14h20	3A - Plantes alimentaires traditionnelles des îles Loyauté et santé	Dr. Edouard HNAWIA, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, M. Georges KAKUE, Province des Iles Loyautés, M. Julien DROUIN, Institut Agronomique Néo-Calédonien, M. Victor CARAWIANE, Centre d'appui au développement rural loyaltien, Mme Marjorie WEJIEME, Province des Iles Loyauté, Dr. Yawiya ITITIATY, Institut Agronomique Néo-Calédonien, Dr. Nadia ROBERT, Institut Agronomique Néo-Calédonien
14h20 – 14h45	2C - Mise en lumière du rôle des femmes iTaukei dans la pêche artisanale à Fidji	Dr. Elodie FACHE, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement
14h50-14h55	« PACIFIK BREAK » <i>Amphithéâtre 80 et salle PEPITE</i>	
14h55-15h20	PAUSE <i>Deck Amphithéâtre 80</i>	





THEME 2. SYSTEMES ALIMENTAIRES, MODES DE VIE ET SANTE		
Amphithéâtre 80		
15h20 – 15h45	2A - Le rôle des méthodes traditionnelles de conservation des aliments dans le renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire et de la résilience sanitaire des petites communautés insulaires des îles Salomon : une revue	Dr. Hugo BUGORO, Solomon Islands National University
15h45 – 16h10	Pacific Food Lab, un acteur clé de la transition alimentaire en Nouvelle-Calédonie et dans le Pacifique	M. Charles VUILLOD & M. Gabriel LEVIONNOIS, Pacific Food Lab
16h10 – 16h35	2B - Le comportement en matière d'activité physique des adolescents vivant dans les pays et territoires insulaires du Pacifique (PICT) et son association avec le statut pondéral : étude transversale utilisant l'évaluation par accélérométrie en Nouvelle-Calédonie	M. Guillaume WATTELEZ, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie Pr. Corinne CAILLAUD, The University of Sydney Dr. Olivier GALY, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie
THEME 2. SYSTEMES ALIMENTAIRES, MODES DE VIE ET SANTE		
Salle PEPITE		
15h20 – 15h45	2B - Moyens de subsistance et mode de vie dans les communautés côtières des îles du Pacifique : nouvelles perspectives de recherche avec des laboratoires vivants	Dr. Arno PASCHT, Université Nationale de Vanuatu Mme Jane TUILEVUKA, University of the South Pacific, Mme Gresilla Mariane VISAI, University of the South Pacific, M. Clarence CHEON, Solomon Islands National University, Dr. Séverine BOUARD, Institut Agronomique Neo-Calédonien Pr. Corinne CAILLAUD, The University of Sydney Dr. Juliana CHEN, The University of Sydney Pr. Margaret ALLMAN-FARINELLI, The University of Sydney Pr. David RAUBENHEIMER, The University of Sydney Pr. Sushil KUMAR, University of the South Pacific, Dr. Olivier GALY, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie
15h45 – 16h10	2A/B - De la sécurité alimentaire à la désirabilité alimentaire : exploration des valeurs symboliques et relationnelles de l'alimentation	Mme Cassandre FERNANDEZ, Centre national de la recherche scientifique Pr. Sophie CAILLON, Centre national de la recherche scientifique Dr. Arnaud BANOS, Centre national de la recherche scientifique Dr. Jérôme MUNZINGER, Institut de Recherche pour le développement
16h10 – 16h35	2B - Évaluation du jardinage alimentaire et des approches utilisées par les agents de vulgarisation agricole pour promouvoir les légumes traditionnels pour la sécurité alimentaire des communautés dans le district de Komiapiam de la province d'Enga en Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée	M. Danny SAKA, University of Goroka
16h35 – 17h00	Discussion Générale Amphithéâtre 80	
18h00 – 19h30	<p align="center">Conférence publique Amphithéâtre 400</p> <p align="center">« Agricultures familiales et modes de vie : influence des facteurs individuels et environnementaux »</p> <p align="center">Prof. Corinne CAILLAUD, Université de Sydney Dr. Séverine BLAISE, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie</p>	





Mercredi 19 mars 2025		
08h30-09h10	Conférence plénière N° 2: Dimensions socioculturelles de l'innovation et de l'adoption dans l'agriculture familiale <i>Amphithéâtre 80</i>	Pr. Georges CURRY, Curtin University
THEME 1. QUELLE PLACE ET QUELS ENJEUX POUR L'AGRICULTURE FAMILIALE DANS LES PETITES ILES ? <i>Amphithéâtre 80</i>		
9h10 – 9h35	1B - Facteurs personnels affectant l'observance thérapeutique chez les patients hypertendus aux îles Salomon	Mme Marineth MAGI, Solomon Islands National University
9h35 – 10h	1B - Évaluation comparative des pertes alimentaires et des risques climatiques dans le système d'élevage laitier entre Fidji et l'Australie	M. Christian-Yves AMATO-ALI, University of the South Pacific Dr. Viliamu IESE, University of the South Pacific Dr. Hilda WAQA-SAKITI, University of the South Pacific Dr. Gayathri MEKALA, University of Melbourne
THEME 2. SYSTEMES ALIMENTAIRES, MODES DE VIE ET SANTE <i>Salle PEPITE</i>		
9h10 – 9h35	2B/D - Renforcer l'autonomie des adolescents par la recherche participative : une étude de cas en Nouvelle-Calédonie	Pr. Corinne CAILLAUD, The University of Sydney Dr. Louisa PERALTA, The University of Sydney Dr. Juliana CHEN, The University of Sydney Dr. Rowena FORSYTH, The University of Sydney Pr. David RAUBENHEIMER, The University of Sydney M. Guillaume WATTELEZ, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie Dr. Olivier GALY, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie Dr. Krestina AMON, The University of Sydney Equipe APY
9h35 – 10h00	3D - Barrières et facilitateurs d'une alimentation saine et opportunité de solutions technologiques numériques : perceptions des adolescents des écoles urbaines et rurales de Nouvelle-Calédonie	Dr. Juliana CHEN, The University of Sydney Mme Maria NANAN, Australian Government Department of Health and Aged Care Dr. Krestina AMON, The University of Sydney Dr. Rowena FORSYTH, The University of Sydney Dr. Louisa PERALTA, The University of Sydney Pr. Stephanie PARTRIDGE, The University of Sydney Dr. Olivier GALY, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie Pr. Corinne CAILLAUD, The University of Sydney
10h00-10h30	PAUSE <i>Deck Amphithéâtre 80</i>	





THEME 1. QUELLE PLACE ET QUELS ENJEUX POUR L'AGRICULTURE FAMILIALE DANS LES PETITES ILES ?		
Salle PEPITE		
10h30 – 10h55	1A - Agrobiodiversité dans l'agriculture familiale en Océanie - une étude de cas à Maré (Nouvelle-Calédonie) et à Wallis-et-Futuna	M. Julien DROUIN, Institut Agronomique Néo-Calédonien M. Jonas BROUILLON, Institut Agronomique Néo-Calédonien M. Sébastien BLANC, ADECAL Technopole Mme Priscillia KOINDREDI Mme Alix MASURE M. Jacques WAMEJONENGO, Institut Agronomique Néo-Calédonien Dr. Séverine BOUARD, Institut Agronomique Néo-Calédonien M. Didier VARIN Dr. Nadia ROBERT, Institut Agronomique Néo-Calédonien
10h55 – 11h20	1A - L'influence de l'ENSO sur la remontée des eaux équatoriales du Pacifique et la pêche	M. Danny SHADRECH, Solomon Islands National University
11h20 – 11h45	1A - La restauration écologique, une forme d'agriculture à promouvoir	Dr. Bruno FOGLIANI, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie Mme Danielle SAINTPIERRE, SIRAS
THEME 2. SYSTEMES ALIMENTAIRES, MODES DE VIE ET SANTE		
Amphithéâtre 80		
10h30 – 10h55	2B - Perspectives locales sur l'adaptation au changement climatique et les changements de mode de vie dans le village de Wiana, île d'Emao, Vanuatu	Mme Gresilla Mariane VISAI, Université Nationale du Vanuatu
10h55 – 11h20	2B - Barrières et facilitateurs de l'activité physique chez les adolescents dans le contexte multiculturel de la Nouvelle-Calédonie	Mme Marie-Jeanne URVOY, Université de Nouvelle-Calédonie Dr. Thibaut DERIGNY, Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour Dr. Rowena FORSYTH, The University of Sydney Dr. Louisa PERALTA, The University of Sydney M. Guillaume WATTELEZ, Université de Nouvelle-Calédonie Dr. Christophe Serra-Mallol, Université de Toulouse Jean Jaurès Prof Corinne CAILLAUD, The University of Sydney Dr. Olivier GALY, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie
11h20 – 11h45	2B - MOVE Ô : étude des modes de vie des enfants en Océanie	Mme Solène BERTRAND, Communauté du Pacifique M. Guillaume WATTELEZ, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie Pr. Stéphane FRAYON, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie Pr. Corinne CAILLAUD, The University of Sydney Dr. Olivier GALY, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie
11h45-13h00	DEJEUNER <i>Deck Amphithéâtre 80</i>	





13h00-13h40	Conférence plénière N° 3: L'alimentation dans les pays et territoires insulaires du Pacifique: une vision globale en 2025 <i>Amphithéâtre 80</i>	Pr. Margaret ALLMANN-FARINELLI, University of Sydney
THEME 3. QUELLES PISTES POUR LA CO-CONSTRUCTION DES SAVOIRS DANS LES PRATIQUES DE PRODUCTION TERRESTRE ET MARITIME ET LES SYSTEMES ALIMENTAIRES DES PETITES ILES? <i>Amphithéâtre 80</i>		
13h40 – 14h05	3A - Un cycle de vie des données durable pour un meilleur avenir de la science et de la société : retour d'expérience	M. Guillaume WATTELEZ, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie Mme Marie LATOUR, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie
14h05 – 14h30	3A - Le point de vue des élèves sur leur participation à des activités culturelles et sur la manière dont cela améliore leur nutrition, leur activité physique et leur obésité dans le cadre de l'éducation physique	Dr. Aue TE AVA, Massey University of New Zealand
THEME 2. SYSTEMES ALIMENTAIRES, MODES DE VIE ET SANTE		
THEME 3. QUELLES PISTES POUR LA CO-CONSTRUCTION DES SAVOIRS DANS LES PRATIQUES DE PRODUCTION TERRESTRE ET MARITIME ET LES SYSTEMES ALIMENTAIRES DES PETITES ILES? <i>Salle PEPITE</i>		
13h40 – 14h05	2B - Les mécanismes de résilience des Calédoniens pour préserver leur mode de vie face aux pénuries	Mme Delphine CANONGE DUMAS, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie Pr. Virginie DE BARNIER, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie
14h05 – 14h30	3D - Exploration du paysage numérique de la santé : comment les adolescents vivant dans les zones urbaines et rurales du Vanuatu utilisent les médias sociaux pour accéder à l'information sur la santé	Dr. Krestina AMON, The University of Sydney M. Guillaume WATTELEZ, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie Dr. Akila NEDJAR-GUERRE, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie Dr. Rowena FORSYTH, The University of Sydney Dr. Louisa PERALTA, The University of Sydney Mme Marie-Jeanne URVOY, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie Dr. Olivier GALY, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie Pr. Corinne CAILLAUD, The University of Sydney
14h30 – 14h55	2B - Le PROJET KANU 2025 : une expédition en pirogue traditionnelle de la Nouvelle-Calédonie à l'archipel du Vanuatu	M. Pierre-Yves LE ROUX, Vice Rectorat de Nouvelle-Calédonie M. David BATTIE, Vice Rectorat de Nouvelle-Calédonie M. Benjamin PUGET, Vice Rectorat de Nouvelle-Calédonie Pr. Corinne CAILLAUD, The University of Sydney Pr Manfred LENZEN, The University of Sydney Pr. David RAUBENHEIMER, The University of Sydney Dr. Olivier GALY, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie
14h55 - 15h00	« PACIFIK BREAK » <i>Amphithéâtre 80 et salle PEPITE</i>	
15h00 - 15h30	PAUSE <i>Deck Amphithéâtre 80</i>	





THEME 3. QUELLES PISTES POUR LA CO-CONSTRUCTION DES SAVOIRS DANS LES PRATIQUES DE PRODUCTION TERRESTRE ET MARITIME ET LES SYSTEMES ALIMENTAIRES DES PETITES ILES?		
<i>Amphithéâtre 80</i>		
15h30 – 15h55	3A - Genre, changement climatique et connaissances écologiques indigènes dans les mangroves des îles Salomon	Dr. Mary TAHU, Solomon Islands National University Dr. Heide K. BRUCKNER, University of Graz
15h55 – 16h20	3A - Impact positif sur l'enseignement de l'éducation physique et des activités physiques avec du matériel disponible localement et des jeux indigènes (cas des îles Salomon)	M. Patrick MINITI, Solomon Islands National University
16h20 – 16h45	3A/B - Les cultures vivrières dans les îles : de nouvelles ressources pour un développement touristique plus durable	Pr. Jacinthe BESSIERE, Université Toulouse Jean-Jaurès
THEME 2. SYSTEMES ALIMENTAIRES, MODES DE VIE ET SANTE		
THEME 4. QUELLE AIDE EXTERIEURE ET QUELLES POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES POUR L'AGRICULTURE FAMILIALE DANS LES PETITES ILES?		
<i>Salle PEPITE</i>		
15h30 – 15h55	2B - Comprendre la répartition des activités physiques pratiquées par les adolescents calédoniens en fonction de leur sexe et de leur lieu de résidence	M. Matthieu CLAIN, Université de Strasbourg Dr. Thibaut DERIGNY, Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour Dr. Olivier GALY, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie
15h55 – 16h20	2 - Croissant queue blanche (<i>Variola albimarginata</i>) : Une étude préliminaire sur la taille à la maturité sexuelle, la variation gonadique saisonnière et la croissance	Dr. Lindon HAVIMANA, Solomon Islands National University Mme Shirlene HIRU, Solomon Islands National University M. Jim Hyacinth DAMUSARU, University of the South Pacific M. Collin GERENIU, The University of Queensland M. Kofi APREKU, Solomon Islands National University
16h20 – 16h45	4A - La perception de l'agriculture et de la pêche familiales par les élus calédoniens	Pr. Christophe SERRA-MALLOL, Université Toulouse Jean-Jaurès
16h45-17h15	Discussion Générale <i>Amphithéâtre 80</i>	





Judi 20 mars 2025		
08h30-09h10	<p>Conférence plénière N° 4 : Régimes de travail, sécurité alimentaire et connaissances : tendances émergentes et renouvelées de la vulnérabilité des pays et territoires insulaires du Pacifique (PICT) face aux profonds changements de la mondialisation</p> <p><i>Amphithéâtre 80</i></p>	<p>Dr. Gilbert DAVID, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement</p>
<p>THEME 3. QUELLES PISTES POUR LA CO-CONSTRUCTION DES SAVOIRS DANS LES PRATIQUES DE PRODUCTION TERRESTRE ET MARITIME ET LES SYSTEMES ALIMENTAIRES DES PETITES ILES?</p> <p><i>Salle PEPITE</i></p>		
9h10 – 9h35	<p>3D - Comment prononce-t-on cela dans une langue locale? Un outil numérique pour apprendre et diffuser la prononciation des langues locales</p>	<p>M. Guillaume WATTELEZ, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie M. James LANGERON, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie M. Julian MALAVAL, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie M. Antoine Corral, Université Paris 3 - INALCO M. Fabrice Wacalie, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie Dr. Pauline WELBY, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie et Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique Aix Marseilles</p>
9h35 – 10h00	<p>3A/B - Une étude sociolinguistique des facteurs influençant la pérennité des langues et cultures traditionnelles chez les jeunes générations de Polynésiens français</p>	<p>Dr. Anu BISSOONAUTH-BEDFORD, University of Wollongong</p>
<p>THEME 3. QUELLES PISTES POUR LA CO-CONSTRUCTION DES SAVOIRS DANS LES PRATIQUES DE PRODUCTION TERRESTRE ET MARITIME ET LES SYSTEMES ALIMENTAIRES DES PETITES ILES?</p> <p><i>Amphithéâtre 80</i></p>		
9h10 – 9h35	<p>3B - La diversité des savoirs et des pratiques mobilisés par l'agriculture familiale comme adaptation culturelle aux contraintes écologiques dans les îles intertropicales du Pacifique</p>	<p>Dr. Gilbert DAVID, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement</p>
9h35 – 10h00	<p>3B - Les savoirs locaux et leur dynamisme : la capacité d'expérimentation des agriculteurs comme levier d'adaptation au changement climatique</p>	<p>Dr. Maya LECLERCQ, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement Dr. Catherine SABINOT, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement</p>
10h00 - 10h25	<p>3B - Rāhui (fermetures de la pêche récifale limitées dans le temps) comme moyen de cogestion et de co-construction des connaissances</p>	<p>Dr. Jean WENCELIUS, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique</p>
10h25-11h00	<p>PAUSE</p> <p><i>Deck Amphithéâtre 80</i></p>	





PRESENTATIONS DE PROJETS		
<i>Amphithéâtre 80</i>		
11h00 – 11h15	DIVERSITES: Comprendre, préserver et valoriser les diversités des socio-écosystèmes tropicaux dans un contexte de changement global	Pr. Cyril MARCHAND, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie
11h15 – 11h30	Climat du Pacifique, Savoirs locaux et Stratégies d'Adaptation (CLIPSSA)	Dr. Catherine SABINOT, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement
11h30 – 11h45	Nexus Agriculture et Alimentation dans le Pacifique (NAAP)	Dr Séverine BOUARD, Institut Agronomique Néo-Calédonien
11h45 – 12h00	Trajectoire recherche et innovation pour un système alimentaire durable en Nouvelle-Calédonie (TRIAD)	Dr. Malorie GREENE, l'Incubateur – Unité de recherche et de valorisation de l'innovation
12h00-13h30	DEJEUNER <i>Deck Amphithéâtre 80</i>	
13h30-14h10	Conférence plénière N°5 : Promouvoir l'activité physique dans les îles du Pacifique : défis et opportunités <i>Amphithéâtre 80</i>	Pr. Anthony OKELY, University of Wollongong
THEME 3. QUELLES PISTES POUR LA CO-CONSTRUCTION DES SAVOIRS DANS LES PRATIQUES DE PRODUCTION TERRESTRE ET MARITIME ET LES SYSTEMES ALIMENTAIRES DES PETITES ILES?		
THEME 1. QUELLE PLACE ET QUELS ENJEUX POUR L'AGRICULTURE FAMILIALE DANS LES PETITES ILES ? <i>Amphithéâtre 80</i>		
14h10 – 14h35	3B - La circulation des connaissances pour s'adapter au changement climatique : le cas du Vanuatu et de la Nouvelle-Calédonie	M. Samson JEAN MARIE, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement Dr. Catherine SABINOT, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement
14h35 – 15h00	3B - Circulation et co-création des savoirs et savoirs-faire au cœur de l'adaptation au changement climatique des agriculteurs familiaux des îles du Pacifique Sud	Dr. Catherine SABINOT, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement Dr. Maya LECLERCQ, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement M. Samson JEAN MARIE, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement Dr. Gilbert DAVID, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement M. Julien DROUIN, Institut Agronomique Néo-Calédonien M. Isaake Tuikalepa, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie Dr. Jean WENCELIUS, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique Dr. Séverine BOUARD, Institut Agronomique Néo-Calédonien
15h00 – 15h25	1A - Architecture racinaire du teck et du flueggea dans les systèmes d'essences mixtes des îles Salomon	Dr. Vaeno WAYNE VIGULU, Solomon Islands National University Dr. Timothy J BLUMFIELD, Griffith University Dr. Frederick REVECHON, Griffith University Prof. Zhinghong XU, Griffith University





THEME 2. SYSTEMES ALIMENTAIRES, MODES DE VIE ET SANTE		
Salle PEPITE		
14h10 – 14h35	2B - Évolution des perceptions de l'alimentation et des pratiques nutritionnelles à Fidji : Une étude de cas du village de Nadoi, Rewa	Mme Jane TUILEVUKA, University of the South Pacific
14h35 – 15h00	2B - Migrer vers la ville : L'évolution des régimes alimentaires et des modes de vie dans la colonie de Lord Howe, Honiara, Îles Salomon	M. Clarence CHEON, Solomon Islands National University
15h25-15h30	« PACIFIK BREAK » <i>Amphithéâtre 80 et salle PEPITE</i>	
15h30-16h00	PAUSE <i>Deck Amphithéâtre 80</i>	
THEME 3. QUELLES PISTES POUR LA CO-CONSTRUCTION DES SAVOIRS DANS LES PRATIQUES DE PRODUCTION TERRESTRE ET MARITIME ET LES SYSTEMES ALIMENTAIRES DES PETITES ILES?		
Amphithéâtre 80		
16h00 – 16h25	3B - Le code de l'environnement des îles Loyauté de Nouvelle-Calédonie : un exemple de mixité juridique réussie	Dr. Claire JOACHIM, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie
16h25 – 16h45	3B - Renforcer la résilience juridique des savoirs autochtones dans le Pacifique. Une étude comparative entre les étudiants calédoniens et vanuatais	Mme Vaimoe ALBANESE, Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie
16h45 - 17h15	Conclusion Générale <i>Amphithéâtre 80</i>	
17h15 - 17h35	Coutume de clôture de cérémonie	

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[Lien zoom Amphithéâtre 80](#)

[Lien zoom salle PEPITE](#)



Appendix 2 – Scientific and organising committees (extracted from the conference booklet).

Scientific committee (as listed in the conference booklet):

- Arno PASCHT
- Catherine SABINOT
- Christophe SERRA-MALLOL
- Claire JOACHIM
- Corinne CAILLAUD
- Danny SAKA
- Francis THOMAS
- Gilbert DAVID
- Guillaume WATTELEZ
- Heide BRUCKNER
- Jean-Marie FOTSING
- Jesus DEL POZO CRUZ
- Jonas BROUILLON
- Julien DROUIN
- Jyoti PRASAD
- Krestina AMON
- Nazha SELMAOUI
- Nicolas LEBOUVIER
- Nicole GEORGEOU
- Olivier GALY
- Pascal DUMAS
- Pascal MICHON
- Patrick MINITI
- Séverine BLAISE
- Séverine BOUARD
- Viliamu IESE
- Virginie DE BARNNIER

Appendix 3 – Delegations list (protocol).

Fiji – University of the South Pacific (USP):

- Dr Hilda SAKITI-WAQA
- Mr Filipe VEISA
- Dr Zina BIRD
- Mr Ratu RAROKOLUTU
- Dr Franck THOMAS
- Mr Christian AMATO-ALI
- Mr Jioje FESAITU
- Mrs Jyoti PRASAD

Vanuatu – CTRAV / MoET / National University of Vanuatu (UNV):

- Mr Pierre METSAN

Solomon Islands – Solomon Islands National University (SINU):

- Dr Hugo BUGORO
- Dr Mary TAHU
- Dr Vaeno Wayne VIGULU
- Dr Lindon HAVIMANA

- Ms Miriam MULU
- Ms Marineth DEREVEKE
- Mr Alex MAKINI
- Mr Danny SHADRECH

Australia – University of Sydney / UNSW / UOW / UWS:

- Prof Corinne CAILLAUD
- Dr Rowena FORSYTH
- Dr Krestina AMON
- Prof David RAUBENHEIMER
- Prof Margaret ALLMAN-FARINELLI
- Prof anthony Okely

New Caledonia – UNC and partners:

- Prof Jean-Marie FOTSING
- Dr Olivier GALY
- Dr Séverine BLAISE
- Dr Catherine SABINOT
- Dr Séverine BOUARD
- Mr Jonas BROUILLON
- Ms Solène BERTRAND