



Social inclusion and exclusion

Unpacking the people-centred approach with a
focus on marginalised groups and exclusive
practices

Inclusivity: Why and How?

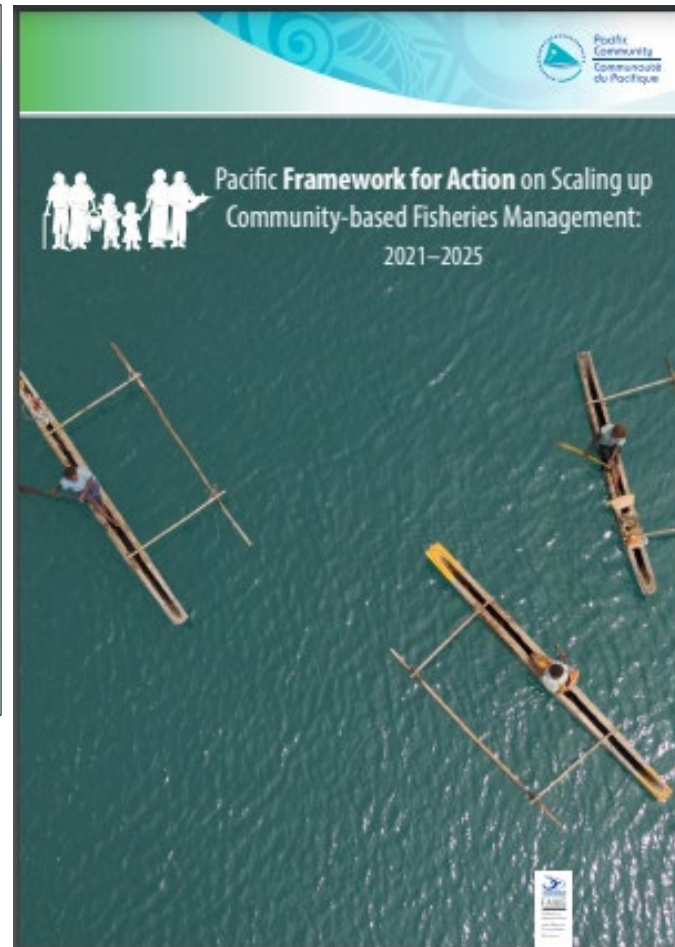
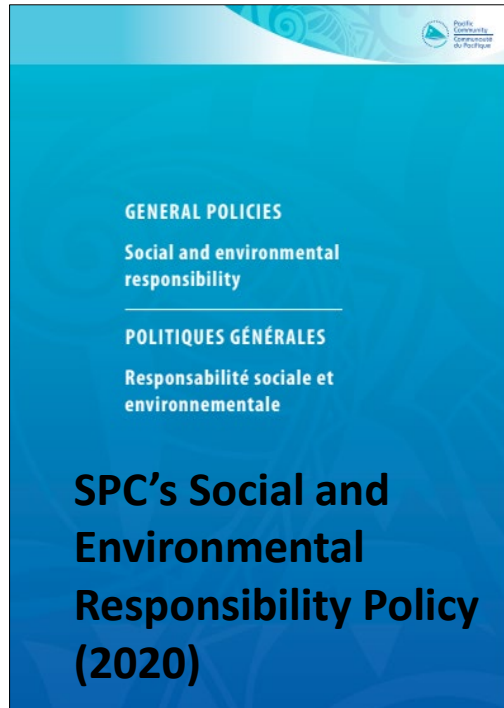


Content

- 1) Terminology “PCA-GESI-GEDSI”
- 2) Social inclusion and exclusion – the concept
- 3) Examples of inclusion and exclusion in CBFM contexts



Scaling up CBFM with a People-Centred Approach (PCA)



PCA:

- A development approach for sustainability, social justice and participatory decision-making based on human rights values.
- Places people and their environment at the centre of planning, implementation, decisions, discussions, monitoring and reporting.
- Recognises people as unique individuals and as part of a collective with valuable contributions, experiences and skills in a particular cultural context and set of values.



Pacific people in all their diversities come with social identities

Social Inclusion is the process of improving the terms on which individuals and groups take part in society – improving the ability, opportunity, and dignity of those disadvantaged on the basis of their identity

Social exclusion is complex and multidimensional. Involves the denial of resources/rights/goods and services/ inability to participate in social/cultural/economic/political life



Pacific Framework for Action on Scaling up CBFM

*“Inclusivity and equitable benefits depend on understanding the imbalances and inequalities that exist between individuals or groups due to varying **social characteristics such as gender, age, ethnicity, social status, disabilities, level of education**. Examples of such groups raised by country representatives include foreign workers, immigrants, untitled men, youth, widows, women married into the village and different ethnic groups”*



Examples of social exclusion

Solomon Islands (community-level context)

- Female-headed households, in particular those headed by widows;
- Persons with disabilities and those with limited access to health services;
- People who lack ownership rights, in particular land ownership; and
- People from different ethnic backgrounds, especially migrants and those from minority groups.

Challenges associated with being marginalised:

- being treated as an outcast and thus rejected by the community;
- being seen as a hindrance and burden in the community;
- lack of opportunities;
- insecurities; and
- an increase in dispute potential.



Examples of social exclusion

Cook Islands, FSM and RMI

Aging outer island populations
in particular aging rural
women fishers and
outmigration of young people
(often able-bodied men)

Tonga

Neighbouring landlocked
communities and their
access to resources for
subsistence purposes

Kiribati

Unmarried women

Fiji

- Indo-Fijian fishing communities
- Women/men marrying into a
community

Samoa

Untitled men

Regional

- Remote communities
excluded by geography
- People with disabilities
amongst the most
vulnerable
- Youth participation and age
hierarchies
- Non-resource owners –
Melanesia
- Changing demographics due
to increased labour
migration schemes



Examples of social inclusion

Regional

- Discussion on PCA during regional fisheries meeting
- Extending invitations to community representatives from marginalised groups during regional/national fisheries meeting
- First regional GESI in fisheries symposium (April 2024)

National

- Nomination of women and youth reps in SMA committee (Tonga) and as part of the Reimaanlok process in local resource committees (RMI)
- Use of inclusive community-level engagement
- Dedicated Women in Fisheries Forum (Fiji, Kiribati, Vanuatu)
- Working with institutions for youths; Youth Council (Solomon Islands)
- Creation of women associations with spousal support (Kiribati)
- Work with national organisations for people with disabilities (Kiribati)



Meet Our Panellists

Tarateiti Uriam Timiti



Kiribati

CBFM Coordinator –
Min. Fisheries & Marine
Resource Development

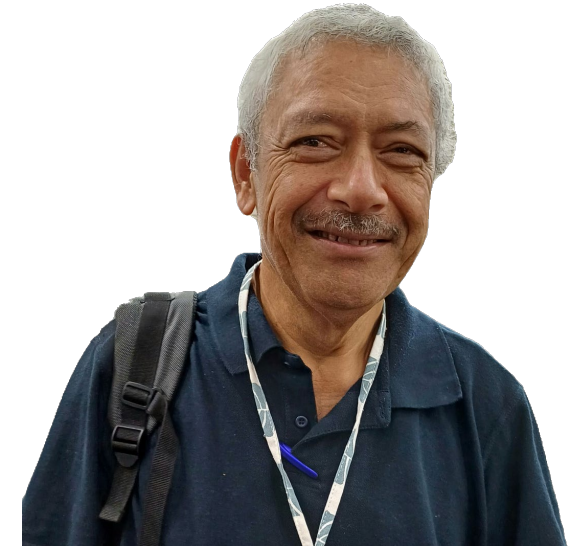
Donald Aromalo



Vanuatu

CSO/NGO Rep

George Tapai Taikakara



Cook Islands

Community Rep



Questions

Tarateiti:

Please share your experience on opportunities to integrate people-centred approaches when scaling up CBFM?

I heard there is a local term about inclusive language in Kiribati referring to CBFM. Can you tell us more about the story behind the Mermaid?

Donald:

We would like you to highlight exclusion issues and its associated risks in relation to CBFM?

George:

Please share the voice of your community on why there is a need for better inclusivity in CBFM?



Reflections

- French speakers from Wallis & Futuna and French Polynesia
- Having this session being bilingual – English & French
- Q & A



Thank you! Merci!