

SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

TARGETS	INDICATORS
<p>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p>	<p>16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age, and cause 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological, or sexual violence in the previous 12 months 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live</p>
<p>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p>	<p>16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age, and form of exploitation 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18</p>
<p>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p>	<p>16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population</p>
<p>16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</p>	<p>16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars) 16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found, or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments</p>

<p>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</p>	<p>16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months</p> <p>16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months</p>
<p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels</p>	<p>16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)</p> <p>16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services</p>
<p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels</p>	<p>16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions</p> <p>16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability, and population group</p>
<p>16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance</p>	<p>16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations</p>
<p>16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration</p>	<p>16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age</p>
<p>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</p>	<p>16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months</p> <p>16.10.2</p>

	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information
16.A Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
16.B Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.B.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Section 1.1- Inclusive Socio-economic Development

National Security

Government will ensure a safe, secure, and stable Fiji guided by the National Security Strategy. The rule of law will be upheld, and the Constitution will be protected. Adequate resources will be allocated to prevent and appropriately respond to domestic and transnational crimes, border security and access to justice. Responsive security forces and police, together with an adapting legislative and policy framework, will support a strong approach to the administration of justice and maintenance of the rule of law. Fiji will also continue its role in UN Peacekeeping missions

National Security Strategy

The formulation of the National Security Strategy (NSS) and the respective White papers for Defence, Police, Immigration, and Intelligence realigns the national security posture to mitigate internal and external threats. The current Government’s National Security Strategy, a first ever of its kind by any Fijian government, reinforces the responsibility of the ‘People’s Security’ in a framework that looks at comprehensive security. This framework capitalises on a whole Government approach that would in turn act as an instrument to achieve life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness. So, the process of nation building by the Government aims at the unification of the people within the state so that it remains politically stable and viable in the long run.

Source: <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/oceania/fiji-mdns.htm>

For further information on UN Peacekeeping: <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/what-is-peacekeeping>

FNDP SECTION SUMMARY

3.1.11 NATIONAL SECURITY AND THE RULE OF LAW

“An inclusive, safe, secure, stable and prosperous Fiji”

- Fiji's system of governance is based on the principle that all Fijians are equal under the law and this must be preserved to uphold national security.
- There is a focus on Fijians' protection from environmental risks and natural disasters, transnational crimes (human and drug trafficking), food and nutrition security and public health risks and financial and cybercrime.
- The police force will be strengthened through resources, recruitment, and training to ensure high security and crime prevention.
- Border security will be maintained through improved coordination and ensuring availability of adequate resources.
- Government will continue its efforts to further improve access to justice. Correctional services and rehabilitation of inmates for re-integration of inmates into society.
- Expanding legal services to improve access to justice for all Fijians has been a key priority.

Further Information

The National Council for Building a Better Fiji (NCBBF) was an organisation established in 2007 by the government of Fiji. Its task was to prepare the People's Charter for Change, Peace and Progress proposed by interim Prime Minister Commodore Voreqe Bainimarama, who came to power in a military coup in December 2006.

Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Council_for_Building_a_Better_Fiji#:~:text=The%20National%20Council%20for%20Building.military%20coup%20in%20December%202006.

The following policies and legislations are currently embarked by the Ministry:

1. Review of the Fiji Police Act CAP [85]
2. Review of the RFMF Act CAP [81]
3. Review of the Arms and Ammunition Act
4. Review of Illicit Drugs Act
5. Review of the Rehabilitation Act
6. Review of the Chemical Weapons Act
7. Review of the Biological Weapons Act
8. Search and Rescue Bill

Source and Useful link : <https://www.defence.gov.fj/policies> – Ministry of defence and national security website

SDG 16 in Figures

Crime Cases and Detection

Offences	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Against Lawful Authority	440	406	363	305	357	265	257	334	395
Against Public Mortality	966	1230	2,148	2,953	3,256	3,073	2,714	1,694	1,042
Against the Person	3,545	4,358	4,416	4,946	4,426	4,400	4,480	5,366	5,056
Against the Property	8,078	8,851	10,354	12,691	10,527	8,624	11,340	10,720	9,235
Other Offences Against Penal Code	1,361	1,524	1,404	1,521	1,891	1,274	1,628	1,884	2400

Selected Crimes

Offences	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Robbery with Violence	532	436	437	441	353	296	363	440	501
Burglary	609	1,828	1,874	2,161	1,931	1,808	2,362	2,337	2,180
House Breaking	828	3	1	0					
Theft of Motor Vehicle	195	71	64	46	73	91	86	85	76
Theft	2,491	3,882	5,537	7,126	5,512	4,367	6,447	5,899	4,793
Murder and Attempted Murder	31	22	24	26	28	26	28	19	17
Rape and Attempted Rape	232	232	417	448	313	246	284	327	210
Drug Offences	148	141	136	288	217	383	479	524	685
Money Laundering	N/A	N/A	N/A	28	67	30	43	6	6

Source:

Source: Fiji Police Force- Crime Statistics Report

<https://www.statsfiji.gov.fj/statistics/other-statistics/crimes-offences>

SDG 2019 REVIEW

SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels

Reducing Violence

- Fiji has made a highly concerted effort to tackle a culture of violence within the country's homes and communities, including violence against women and children, rape, or homicide cases
- The country has incorporated significant elements of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) into its laws and policies and is currently implementing a wide-ranging National Gender Policy and Women's Plan of Action.
- The establishment of a 24-hour, toll-free helpline for the first time in Fiji (administered by the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre) provides survivors of domestic violence with free counselling, referrals, and avenues for redress

- Fiji also for the very time established a 24-hour toll-free Child Helpline which allows all Fijians including children to report cases of violence against children and to seek information and counselling services in relation to child welfare cases
- At the national level, children's right to care and protection has been addressed under a variety of national laws. For example, child abuse and exploitation have been dealt with in the Crimes Act 2009, Domestic Violence Act 2009, and the Juveniles Act 1974
- The FPF has strengthened its statistics section, adding greater scope and expertise to capture and analyse child-related data, enhance decision-making, and facilitate the dissemination of information to relevant stakeholders in the interest of promoting a society-wide approach to upholding the interests of Fijian children.
- Fiji has embarked on a First Hour Procedure Project, in partnership with the United Kingdom, aimed at improving the overall efficiency and effectiveness within the law enforcement and detention sectors.
- Ending torture as an investigative tool and guaranteeing every person the right to a fair trial, requires reliable access to competent lawyers as early in the legal process as possible. The First Hour Procedure Project ensures the provision of counsel to every suspect at the police station within one hour of arrest, with a protocol guiding the conduct of both police and lawyers in relation to the implementation of this right

Equal Access to Justice

- Fiji's commitment to justice is mandated by the Fijian Constitution which enshrines the right to justice for all Fijians. Judicial services are increasingly becoming more accessible in recent years through a growing number of Judges and Magistrates, a higher frequency of court sittings in rural areas and outer islands, stronger efforts to build capacity through the upgrading and construction of court facilities, expanding access to services through the Internet, training programmes for judicial officers and the adoption of case management practices to improve efficiency.
- The Legal Aid Commission (LAC), was established to provide legal services to members of the public who cannot afford the services of a private legal practitioner.
- The LAC also caters for victims and witnesses in the criminal justice process by ensuring that all aspects of the criminal justice system are compliant with the Fijian Constitution and international standards
- The Rights, Empowerment and Cohesion (REACH) for Rural and Urban Fijians Project — a partnership of government agencies and international organisations through cost, information, and resource sharing — conducts awareness raising of the social, economic, and legal rights enshrined in the Constitution
- The Fiji Access to Justice Project which is funded by the European Union and implemented by the UNDP Fiji office is another example of how donor agencies are acknowledging the importance of the LAC to empower vulnerable groups by ensuring their access to justice

Reducing Illicit Financial Flows

- Fiji ratified the United Nation Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in 2017 and has since implemented a number of elements of the Convention prior to the accession through legislation, such as the Proceeds of Crime Act, Crimes Act 2009, Fiji Independent Commission against Corruption Act, Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act, Extradition Act and Financial Transactions Reporting Act (FTRA).
- FIU leads the anti-money laundering framework in Fiji and is responsible for implementing the FTRA, monitoring and detecting money laundering activities, and disseminating

information on suspicious financial activities to relevant law enforcement agencies. A key function of the FIU is to analyse reports of financial transactions that it receives from financial institutions and other agencies in Fiji. FRCS is responsible for identifying tax evasion, customs fraud, and illicit cross border trading activities.

Combatting Corruption

- In its efforts to eliminate corruption and bribery in all forms, the Fijian Government established the Fiji Independent Commission Against Corruption (FICAC). FICAC, as an independent legal institution established under the Fijian Constitution, is mandated to investigate, institute, and conduct criminal proceedings to combat corruption and is guided by the standards established under the United Nations Convention against Corruption
- Between 2007 and 2017, a total of 366 persons have been convicted of corruption related crimes and more than 67,000 complaints have been made to the FICAC, which has increased its collaboration with NGOs in fighting corruption in Fiji.

Accountable and Inclusive Institutions

- The Fijian Constitution lays down the fundamental principles and the framework for the separation of powers between the three arms of the State — the Legislature, the Executive, and the Judiciary — allowing for checks and balances.

Participation in Institutions of Global Governance

- In 2018, Fiji was elected to the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), an inter-governmental body within the United Nations system made up of 47 States responsible for the promotion and protection of all human rights around the globe.

Providing Reliable Legal Identities to All Fijians

- In the quest to provide a legal identity to all Fijians, registration services for Births, Deaths and Marriages (BDM) have been decentralised and are now offered in many locations across the four divisions of the country.
- In 2019, the Fijian Government — under its sweeping digitalFIJI initiative — launched a birth registration application that allows citizens to initiate the birth registration process electronically from the hospital or at home as opposed to travelling to a BDM office

Access to Information and Transparent Government

- Through the digitalFIJI programme, Fiji is aiming to make more Government services available online and through mobile applications. The Information Act 2018 also facilitates the rights of a person to access information held by public agencies.
- The work of Parliament is central to the transparency and accountability of the Fijian Government. Parliamentary sessions are broadcast live on free-to air television and streamed online, and Hansard reports are publicly available on the Fijian Parliament website.

Opportunities for Collaboration

- While Fiji has made many advances in promoting peace, justice and strong institutions, there remain challenges for relevant agencies in meeting the KPIs under the SDG indicators.
- Efforts to improve access to justice and erase social stigmas around the reporting of various crimes have seen a rapid increase in the number of court matters

- The Fijian Government's progress in expanding digital services warrants the need for an upgraded cybersecurity framework
- Due to CSOs and other international agencies working in isolation, the lack of collaboration and co-ordination has also proven an obstacle to progress. To accomplish more effective service delivery and research, these silos must be broken down, and knowledge-sharing must be enhanced.
- The Fijian Government will continue its efforts to further improve access to justice. Correctional services and rehabilitation of inmates for the re-integration of inmates into society will continue to grow, including robust support of the Yellow Ribbon Project
- The FPF will be strengthened to ensure security and effective crime prevention. Resources will be channelled towards recruitment and training, provision of vehicles and equipment, and decentralisation of services for quick and effective response.