



# Fiji Police Force Support Project Annual Report

August 2020 – December 2021

# FIJI



Rotuma



# Acronyms

<b>FPF</b>	Fiji Police Force
<b>HD</b>	High-definition
<b>HRADC</b>	Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission
<b>LAC</b>	Legal Aid Commission
<b>LGBTIQ+</b>	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Intersex and Queer
<b>MFAT</b>	New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
<b>MOHMS</b>	Ministry of Health and Medical Services
<b>MOWE</b>	Ministry of Waterways and Environment
<b>NZ Police</b>	New Zealand Police Advisors
<b>ODPP</b>	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedures
<b>UNCAT</b>	United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
<b>UNDP</b>	UN Development Programme

# Introduction and Context

The Constitution of the Republic of Fiji, which came into force on 7 September 2013, states in Chapter 1 that Fiji is founded on the values of, inter alia, respect for human rights, freedom and the rule of law, and an independent, impartial, competent and accessible system of justice. To ensure a just system, Chapter 2 of the Bill of Rights establishes the rights of the arrested, detained and accused persons and the right to access courts and tribunals.<sup>1</sup> Additionally, the Fiji Police Force (FPF) was established in Chapter 6, Part B of the constitution<sup>2</sup> to enforce the laws of Fiji, maintain law and order, and prevent and detect crime.<sup>3</sup>

However, the FPF has limited capacities to discharge its duties and responsibilities, particularly in relation to the promotion of a transparent, accountable and effective criminal justice system, the provision of early access to justice and commitments to achieving gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls. As the first point of contact with the formal justice system, it is imperative that the FPF has the capacity to carry out its mandate in a transparent, accountable and effective manner to ensure access to justice for all. Access to justice has been identified as one of the most important concerns of the impoverished and vulnerable, and essential for poverty eradication and addressing inequality and exclusion.<sup>4</sup>

There's been concern of a possible culture of impunity for the police and of torture during interrogations in Fiji. As a result, the 2014 National Report to the Human Rights Council acknowledged allegations of torture and police brutality and advised that internal investigations had been instituted to address such matters, demonstrating that the FPF is not immune to investigations into alleged acts of brutality.<sup>5</sup> The FPF has taken significant steps to eradicate these concerns, such as improving early access to justice in criminal proceedings, and improving the treatment of suspects and those in detention.

Justice sector stakeholders including the FPF, Judicial Department, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), the Legal Aid Commission (LAC) and the Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission (HRADC), identified two priority criminal justice issues to

be addressed to further enshrine rights under the Constitution. These two areas relate to the processes and rights of when a person is first arrested and detained by the police (the First-Hour Procedure) and thereafter the processes and rights during the interview by the police following cautioning (Video-Recorded Interviews).

Furthermore, following the ratification of the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (UNCAT) in 2016, there was further impetus to address these issues and to improve practices to adhere with obligations under UNCAT. As a follow up, on 1 November 2016, the independent institutions of the Judicial Department, ODPP, FPF, LAC and HRADC undertook the Pilot<sup>6</sup> (PSSG Pilot) of the First Hour Procedure and Video Recorded Interviews—a Project supported by the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the British High Commission, and the European Union. The key objectives of the Pilot were to support the reform of police procedures and practices and to improve overall efficiency and effectiveness of the justice sector to deliver access to justice.

The Pilot addressed two key priority areas related to early access to justice:

- i) the rights of a person when arrested or detained by the police (i.e. First Hour Procedure), and
- ii) the processes and rights during the interview with the police (i.e. Video Recorded Interviews).

The Pilot mostly focused on the capacity development for investigation officers, since they are responsible for conducting interviews and investigations. It has also piloted victim video recorded interviews, specialized interviewing techniques for victims and one-way glass identification parades. The current Project has been created as a follow up to the successful short-term results of the pilot.

## Gender dimension of policing

There is recognition that police reform should meet the needs of different demographics in society and that the integration of gender equality issues is key to the effectiveness and accountability of the police, local ownership and legitimacy of the reform process.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Constitution of the Republic of Fiji, Sections 21-43.

<sup>2</sup> Constitution of the Republic of Fiji, Chapter 1; Chapter 6, Part B.

<sup>3</sup> Police Act 1965.

<sup>4</sup> World Bank Voices of the Poor, 2000; UNDP Human Development Report, 1994; World Bank Development Report, 2011.

<sup>5</sup> Fiji, National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21; 26th August 2014

Violence against women and girls, whether it is intimate partner violence or sexual and physical violence in broader societal settings, is reported at near epidemic levels in the Pacific, with over one third of women having experienced intimate partner violence. Additionally, the percentage of women in Kiribati, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu who have reported experiences of sexual violence in their life is averaged between 60 and 70 percent. However, most women who experience intimate partner violence do not seek help from police, other authorities or services. The Fiji Five-Year & Twenty-Year National Development Plan: Transforming Fiji notes that sexual and gender-based violence is of particular concern to the country and outlines several areas of engagement for the FPF to focus on in its development.

There is growing evidence from countries around the globe that domestic violence cases have increased because of the lock-downs restrictions put in place to fight the coronavirus pandemic. According to the National Domestic Violence Helpline, there was an increase of 606 percent in calls during February to April 2020 (There is no data for 2021 available by this time). However, most of the cases were not officially reported by women to police after the calls. This might be explained by either a lack of registration of the appeals by the police, a lack of trust from public in reporting episodes of violence to the police forces, or by a lack of opportunity for the survivors to seek help when confined to the same accommodation as the aggressor at all times as part of the COVID-19 prevention measures.

UNDP Justice needs and satisfaction in Fiji Report 2018<sup>8</sup> addressed the issue of domestic violence and one of its findings was that “13 percent of all respondents who encountered legal problems say that they had to deal with domestic violence in the last four years. For women, the percentage is higher – 19 percent. Fear and social stigma are considerable barriers for women who suffer from domestic violence. As noted above, this is most likely resulting in the under-reporting of cases of domestic violence in the survey.”

As survivor’s first point of contact with the formal justice system, the police should be equipped to deal with victims’ complaints. Research conducted by Fiji Women’s Rights Movement revealed that 60 percent of women surveyed faced difficulties in reporting alleged domestic violence to the police. Among their concerns was

apprehension about how they would be treated by the police and in some cases the police told them to ‘resolve the issue within the family or village or the police did not take what they said seriously’. Of the women who reported their cases to the police, half said they felt safe in the police station; 18 percent said the police had sexually harassed or threatened them; 38 percent were referred to other services such as safe housing, medical and counselling services; and 40 percent said the police tried to act as counsellors and reconcile them with their partner, refused to take any action following their complaint, and delayed serving the domestic violence restraining order.<sup>9</sup>

Fiji Women’s Rights Movement’s research also revealed that two thirds of survivors of sexual offences in cases prosecuted by the ODPP are children under 18 years of age. This highlights the need for specialized skills in cases involving allegations of sexual offences committed against children. There is only one location in Fiji (Totogo Police Station), which has a ‘home set up’ for interviewing child victims. Such a set-up is preferred over the typical police station setting to make the child more comfortable during their interview. It is best practice to actively consider the location of an interview and the layout of the room in which the interview is to take place.<sup>10</sup>

## COVID-19

Further to the analysis of the development challenges above, as the world grapples with the impact and effect of the COVID-19 pandemic, key institutions that offer public service, such as the police, are faced with the significant task of enabling business continuity while taking adequate precautions so as not to exacerbate the pandemic through further spread of the virus. In this regard, the FPF needs to increase its capacity to conduct its business in this new context while deploying effective measures to protect members of the FPF and the public.

Fiji confirmed its first COVID-19 case on 19 March 2020, and initially managed to contain the spread of the infection. However, in April 2021, the second wave of COVID-19 started in Fiji and the virus spread extensively in the main island of Viti Levu affecting mostly urban areas. Initially the government’s response entailed complete lockdowns and enforcement of the containment zones. Between June to December 2021, Fiji recorded a sharp spike in COVID-19 transmissions throughout communities predominantly situated in the Central and Western divisions. During this peak transmission period, FPF resources were

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/Projects/pssg-Project.html>

<sup>7</sup> Police Reform and Gender; Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces/ United Nations-INSTRAW/ OSCE/ODIHR; Tara Denham; 2008



exhausted as its COVID-19 taskforce supported the MOHMS with the enforcement of health protocols and measures. Due to isolations and infections among the police staff, there was a lack of the available human resources, thus many police officers had two shifts a day, working for up to 16 hours per day in the field.

Overall, during the second wave, 52,745 COVID-19 cases were recorded, with 71 percent of the cases from the Central division and 28 percent of cases from the Western division and one percent of the cases from the Eastern and Northern divisions. Interestingly, during the peak of the second wave, the daily rate of new infections exceeded 500 (higher than India's daily infection rate on a per million population basis). As of December 2021, Fiji was able to achieve vaccination targets by attaining 97.7 percent vaccination rate for adults with one dose and 91.9 percent vaccination rate for adults with two doses.

The FPF has a total of 4,546 officers. From the beginning of the pandemic, the FPF has formed a COVID-19 Taskforce, currently composed of 870 officers, and an additional 1,292 officers in reserve. This Taskforce was only engaged in COVID-19 related activities, including contact tracing, enforcing COVID-19 health protocols and measures and ensuring the safety of neighborhoods most affected. Moreover, locations and neighborhoods that must be isolated and locked down required more police officers to ensure compliance with COVID-19 protocols. As such, a reserve team provided the possibility for officers to be rapidly relocated to the new locations on demand. A lot of frontline workers, including police officers, are infected with the new variant of COVID-19. Those officers are usually placed in home isolation, thereby diminishing the capacities of the FPF in a highly demanding situation where the daily case count has surpassed that 1000 mark and where the general positivity rate is about 18 percent.

The cumulative impact of COVID-19 in Fiji had undoubtedly hindered progress and plans for implementation of the Project as the high rates of transmission resulted in the closure of businesses and schools, suspension of passenger transport to and from the main Island of Viti Levu, enforcement of lockdown areas, enforcement of curfew hours to restrict movement, limited access to workplaces, limited access to places of worship and public recreational spaces. In addition, the Government of Fiji diverted a substantial portion of resources towards pandemic preparedness. According to a World Bank report, Fiji's economy contracted by 4.1 percent in 2021 following a decline of 20 percent in 2020. Finally, COVID-19 has exacerbated all the risk factors for violence against women and girls, including unemployment and poverty, and reinforced many of the root causes such as gender stereotypes and harmful social norms.

## Collaboration and accountability of justice stakeholders

Enhancing collaboration between the justice stakeholders has a positive impact on the ability of the stakeholders to communicate with one voice and work towards the same goal. Consistent collaboration between justice stakeholders to discuss, adopt and implement changes to the criminal justice process is vital as changes require adoption by all actors in the justice system. This was demonstrated by the Pilot of the First-Hour Procedure and Video-Recorded Interviews, which was implemented by the FPF from 2016 to present. As a result of the Pilot initiative, collaborative efforts of the stakeholders ensured the adoption and implementation of early access to justice initiatives. If all stakeholders are not positively engaged, roadblocks arise, resulting in an ineffective initiative.

In terms of accountability, it is important to note that the actions of one justice stakeholder have a ripple effect on all other stakeholders and that it is the responsibility of all stakeholders to hold each other accountable to strive for an effective and independent justice system. The continued and enhanced collaboration and accountability between justice stakeholders will greatly assist in the progress and achievement of the outcomes envisaged by this Project, as both existing and new initiatives are implemented.

FPF has a total of 4,546 officers. It has taken the lead in addressing gender inequality within the institution and now has more than 20 percent of female officers in force. FPF is guided by the National Security Strategy (NSS) and the Police White Paper which is now before Government. As indicated in the Review Report by the Parliament Standing Committee in August 2019, the public perception of the Force is derived mostly from the actions and inactions of police officers in dealing with public complaints.<sup>11</sup>

UNDP justice needs and satisfaction survey has revealed that: among the institutions, the police is a popular dispute resolution mechanism. The type of legal problem people face plays a major role in which approach people use to resolve their problem: for crimes, people rely heavily on the police (80 percent), in cases of domestic violence, people rely more on relatives (33 percent) and the police (34 percent). It should be also noted that many users of justice express dissatisfaction with the long response times to calls for police services, particularly in rural and remote areas.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.pacific.undp.org/content/dam/fiji/docs/Justice-Needs-and-Satisfaction-in-Fiji-Report.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> Balancing the Scales, Improving Fijian Women's Access to Justice; Fiji Women's Rights Movement, November 2017

<sup>10</sup> Achieving Best Evidence in Criminal Proceedings- Guidance on interviewing victims and witnesses, and guidance on using special measures; Ministry of Justice United Kingdom; March 2011



(Photo: the Fiji Police Force)

## FPF at a Glance

In terms of COVID-19 tasks, the COVID-19 Taskforce created by the FPF implements the following key activities:

- Overall coordination with the Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MOHMS).
- Continuous awareness on current stringent measures and protocols in place.
- Continuous manning and monitoring of Road-blocks at Lockdown borders, curfew checkpoints and cut off points at MOHMS demarcated containment boundaries.
- Processing of arrested persons on breach of orders.
- Increased footprint and strict monitoring of curfew hours and lockdown areas.
- Vigorous community policing awareness.
- Aerial (Drone) and CCTV surveillance.
- Vehicle monitoring of vehicles (Curfew and Border Pass).

- Data Entry Exercise – Ministry of Waterways and Environment (MOWE) & FPF.
- Random swabs.
- Security coverage at vaccination centers.
- Controlled movements in and out of lockdown areas.
- Assistance in facilitating food distribution to lockdown/containment zones with MOWE.
- Provision of security coverage at Jetty's and landing sites.
- Enforcement of MOHMS COVID-19 restrictions.
- Assistance in conveying sick patients to Major Hospitals and management of COVID-19 positive deaths.

<sup>11</sup> Review-Report-of-the-Fiji-Police-Force-AR-Aug-2016-to-Jul-2017-Final.pdf (parliament.gov.fj)

<sup>12</sup> Justice Needs and Satisfaction in Fiji Report | UNDP in the Pacific

# Project Objective

This Project seeks to enhance early access to justice for victims or crime witnesses, arrested or persons detained in police custody, and access to justice for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. The Project will support the criminal justice stakeholders of Fiji and in particular, the Fiji Police Force, to provide effective and efficient services in compliance with UN human rights standards and to proactively engage with communities to address their needs.

# Project Outcomes

The Project falls directly under the United Nations Pacific Strategy 2018-2022 and responds to Outcome 5: Governance and Community Engagement: “By 2022, people and communities in the Pacific will contribute to and benefit from inclusive, informed and transparent decision-making processes; accountable and responsive institutions; and improved access to justice.”

The Project also contributes to Outcome 2: Gender Equality: “By 2022, gender equality is advanced in the Pacific, where more women and girls are empowered and enjoy equal opportunities and treatment in social, economic and political spheres, contribute to and benefit from national development and live a life free from violence and discrimination.

The immediate outcome of the Project is that early access to justice, rights and services in the Fiji criminal justice system is enhanced for suspects and victims, and particularly for vulnerable groups, including women and girls, survivors of violence, LGBTIQ+ community and people with disabilities. The expected results will be delivered according to the Results Framework.

The Project directly contributes to the achievement of the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):



**SDG16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (Target

16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal justice for all. **Target 16.6:** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels)



**SDG 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (Target 5c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality

and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.)

# Project Outputs

The Project is organized under three outputs aimed at strengthening the medium-long term capacity of the FPF, strengthening the collaboration and mutual accountability of the justice stakeholders and improving outreach and citizen engagement. It also includes one output specifically focused on strengthening the FPF's ability to respond to the additional requirements of the COVID-19 pandemic and related government response. As such, all support feeds into the overall intended outcome of the Project, namely, that early access to justice, rights and services in the Fiji criminal justice system is enhanced for suspects and victims and particularly for vulnerable groups.

## Output 1: Support national and sub-national capacities for planning, coordination and crisis management (Police COVID-19).

Activity 1.1: Improve the response capacity of the FPF.

Activity 1.2: Increase FPF visibility to bolster public confidence.

Activity 1.3: Improved protection of arrested and detained persons.

## Output 2: Enhanced access to justice and implementation of the UNCAT in Fiji.

Activity 2.1: Support justice stakeholders in nationwide expansion of the Pilot of the First Hour Procedure and Video Recorded Interviews.

Activity 2.2: Support the Fiji Police Academy in early access to justice training and curriculum development.

Activity 2.3: Support Justice Stakeholder coordination in relation to early access to justice, investigative techniques, treatment during police detention and rights to a fair trial.

## Output 3: Enhanced capacity of justice institutions to apply an inclusive and human rights-based approach in empowering women and girls.



Activity 3.1: Support FPF and justice institutions in implementing victim-based initiatives with clearly defined duty bearers and rights holders.

Activity 3.2: Fiji has enhanced capacity to localize, implement and report on the SDG 16 targets related to transparency, accountability, and the related targets on rule of law and access to justice, including cross cutting initiatives and reporting related to gender equality.

## Key Achievements

### Output 1: Support national and sub-national capacities for planning, coordination, and crisis management (Police COVID-19)

#### COVID-19

The COVID-19 outbreaks have starkly exposed inequalities worldwide and could set back human development for the first time since 1990. According to the UNDP report “Human Development Perspectives COVID-19: Assessing the impact, envisioning the recovery<sup>13</sup>”, the combined impact of different shocks affecting health, education and incomes could signify the largest reversal in human development on record. The fall-out from the pandemic is expected to hit poorer economies and regions harder, as they’re less able to deal with the socio-economic impacts of the virus.

The COVID-19 pandemic further exacerbated existing vulnerabilities, in some cases further compounding them. Intertwined with multidimensions of discrimination and marginalization, it also created new vulnerable groups, such as health care workers, the frontline staff of the response, like police and other specialized services.

The Project initiated its response to the COVID-19 pandemic from the very inception of the Project. The forward-looking and strategic design of Output 1 allowed immediate follow up to police needs and requests. Moreover, following the Tropical Cyclone (TC) Yasa in early 2021, the Project’s workplan was revised to allocate resources to meet the urgent needs of people and institutions affected by both TC Yasa and COVID-19.

Support was rendered to the police officers remaining at the forefront of preventing the spread of the coronavirus disease. The personnel of the FPF in Fiji has been involved in conducting quarantine, awareness, detection, prevention, and enforcement measures to combat the spread of coronavirus infection. Police officers have been serving at the checkpoints created on the

borders of containment zones, certain districts, towns, and villages to control compliance with special quarantine measures and to prevent the spread of the infection between the settlements. Moreover, they have been tasked with monitoring compliance with quarantine measures in public places.

To strengthen the capacity of police to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Project provided the equipment as per the table below. This has covered all immediate needs of the police, and more personal protective equipment will be provided in the coming months.

#### Tropical Cyclone Yasa

Severe TC Yasa was the strongest tropical cyclone in the South Pacific since TC Winston in 2016, as well as the fourth most intense tropical cyclone on record in the basin. The category 5 storm which hit the country on 17 December 2020, caused heavy destruction to infrastructure, buildings and agricultural areas as it cut a path across Vanua Levu and the Lau group of islands. Many locations were left without food, water, shelter and electricity. FPF played a leading role in responding to the crisis.

A new 250 KVA generator was acquired to strengthen the response time and efficiency of the FPF. The generator will be installed at the Police Special Response Unit situated in Narere, Nasinu and will allow relevant units to remain fully operational during extreme weather events or times of crisis. During the time of reporting, the generator was in the process of being manufactured in New Zealand, while the necessary ground and electrical works had commenced on the site of installation. The generator is due to be installed by May 2022.

The Project has supported the emergency response capacities of the police by equipping them with specialized tools (cleaning and cultivation) together with disaster response equipment and emergency generators. These tools and equipment will enable the FPF to act as the first responders to emergency and natural disasters and allow them to have a strategic reserve logistically to respond immediately to humanitarian assistance. This will also strengthen their ability to mobilize units much quicker and in being operational in the field at any required time.

<sup>13</sup> <http://hdr.undp.org/en/hdp-covid>

Item	Qty Purchased	Total cost in FJ\$
Thermometer non-contact gun	10	1,000.00
Heavy duty hand Ggoves	200	5,000.00
Surgical gloves (100 pc in box )	40,000	8,975.00
KN-95 masks	10,000	57,000.00
70% & above hand sanitizer in liters	2,980	28,860.00
3 ply surgical masks	108,300	53,495.00
Disinfectant & sanitizer in liters	7,500	30,000.00
Double bunk single beds	50	28,750.00
Vinyl covered single mattress	100	8,500.00
Blankets	100	1,000.00
ICT equipment (desktops)	10	24,092.00
ICT Equipment (laptops)	10	24,336.00
Face shield	275	687.50
Isolation Gown	500	3,000.00
Body Bags- Plastic fully sealed with zip for COVID patients	160	5,440.00
<b>Total Cost</b>		<b>280,135.50</b>

## Counseling services to police officers and their families during COVID-19 and support to FPF Women's Network

The COVID-19 pandemic has presented FPF COVID-19 operation with new stressors. The police were expected to implement new policies to ensure social distancing while stay-at-home directives were being challenged on political, economic, and legal grounds. As the agents of new and unpopular restrictions, police officers have experienced additional anxiety and disapproval from people they serve. They were also required to adapt the existing practices to the pandemic situation such as curfews and borders restrictions. Community and offender programs, service call responses, and patrol practices had to be adapted to limit exposure and ensure enough officers remained healthy to maintain public safety. Moreover, daily exposure to stress, strict safety protocols, and social distancing policies resulted in limited capacity for police officers to engage in positive coping strategies. In addition to this, police personnel carried out a variety of unconventional duties, including creating social awareness, clarifying fake news, daily inspection of people in isolation or quarantine, managing vaccination registration sites, assisting the MOHMS in contact tracing activities, and helping the needy persons to access medical and other essential services, such as expediting police ambulance services at the peak of lockdown and filling the gap in health services. Thus, the mental health issues of serving officers and their families have been an increasing concern.

To address this issue, the Project has partnered with Medical Services Pacific (MSP)<sup>14</sup>, which jointly with the FPF, recently revised and reaffirmed its commitment to a five-year framework by formalizing partnership through the Memorandum of Agreement 2020-2025, agreeing to provide health services, including counselling and legal support to police officers, their spouses and family and for survivors of gender-based violence, child abuse and sexual crimes.

The support program, which started in summer 2021, and will continue to roll out over next 12 months, has the following key objectives:

- To provide police officers with a Holistic Wellness Awareness Program by working closely with the Force Human Resources Department, Force Psychologist, and the Chaplain's Office.
- To provide counselling services to the FPF, outsourced and confidential service provision.
- To provide women police officers with safe space to discuss matters relating to COVID-19 trauma, access to services for gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health, and facilitate revival of the FPF Women's Network.

The mental counselling program is focused at sensitising police officers on trauma healing and psychological wellbeing as they fulfil their mandate of providing safety and security in the country. The program seeks to empower officers at all levels and to enhance their sensitivity to issues of stress and trauma that they routinely encounter in their professional and personal lives. It will strive to create and hold safe spaces

<sup>14</sup> <http://msp.org.fj/>

in police stations, posts, offices, Academy, pre- and post-mission deployment and communities, enhancing peer to peer support for officers to feel safe enough and dignified to share their stories and experiences of stress, anguish and trauma in a confidential and non-judgmental environment. In addition, the program will seek to provide tools and frameworks that increase informed choices to ensure that the stress and trauma that officers experience do not feed into the cycle of violence.

The Program aimed at reaching 50 percent of women police officers across the country. This program will include the revival of the FPF Women's Network, which organises meetings and internal consultations on peer-to-peer support among women police officers. From July to December 2021, MSP continued a strong collaborative engagement with the FPF chaplain to develop strategies and a workplan that would allow COVID-19 front line officers to receive psychological support and care for the high degree of intensive work experienced during the pandemic. During this period, MSP worked closely with the FPF chaplain and the COVID-19 taskforce to ensure that frontline officers continued to receive access to a trained counsellor when needed.

In addition, MSP endeavoured to supply hot meals to frontliners who continued to enforce health regulations and protocols. The provision of food, equipment and supplies during the second wave of the pandemic was a measure that was put in place to provide psychological relief and nourishment to frontline officers who endured the brunt of COVID-19 related enforcement.

The strategy has been revised to facilitate psychological support services to remote locations across Fiji with a strong emphasis on psychosocial sessions focused on survivors and witnesses of sexual and gender-based violence.

## COVID-19 and human rights awareness

As stated above, while communities and individuals face various human rights issues as part of the effect of the COVID-19 safety measures, such as restriction of movement and economic activities, and violence against women and children at home, increasing presence of police personnel and tightening control by the police in the communities can raise both confidence and skepticism among the population towards law enforcement.

In this context, public awareness activities using radio programmes and social media messaging as popular media among the general public to target the audience have been coordinated with the two major objectives:

- Increase awareness of the public on key human rights issues, especially relevant in the current COVID-19 situation in Fiji.
- Inform the public of an inclusive, victim-centred and human-rights based approach to justice (support) responses to those issues taken by the Project partners and related services provided by them.

Five key radio stations hosted by two companies, Communications Fiji Limited and Fijian Broadcasting Corporation, have been contracted for three months to produce talkback shows and messages in three vernacular languages both on radio and online platforms. The first set of shows went online on 14 and 15 July with the topic of legal services for domestic violence survivors provided by the Legal Aid Commission. The topic was extended to include various issues as the radio staff saw the relevance and interest among the public, which included the rights of the persons who are arrested or detained; child in custody and juvenile justice; protection of the rights of the child.

The radio programme also invited the Fiji Disabled People's Federation (CSO) to raise awareness of the rights of the persons with disabilities, and sought increased awareness on how communities could work together to protect the rights and improve access to reasonable accommodation particularly under the pandemic protocols enacted.

The social media posts on those radio programmes received a high number of responses from the public, majority of which provided supportive and appreciative comments on the programmes and the work performed by those partners/presenters.

The Project actively participated in the 16 Days of activism against gender-based violence, 25 November – 10 December coordinated by the UNDP Pacific Office. The Project hosted three virtual livestream events involving key actors in the region from governments, UN agencies and civil society. Director of the Fiji Police Force Community Policing provided her message as one of the panel speakers, highlighting the bottom-up, community-wide approach to addressing gender-based violence in the communities and domestic and intimate partner violence.

<sup>15</sup> [http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage\\_e.aspx?si=A/71/298](http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?si=A/71/298)

**End violence against women now!**  
Respond, innovate & leave no one behind to 'Orange the World'  
16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence Panel Discussion

**Livestream Event**

**Wednesday 8 Dec at 10am (Fiji Time)**  
"LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND" event, we will discuss how the 'leaving no one behind' principle can be applied in our prevention & response actions around gender-based violence.

**Join the event via**  
Meeting ID: 875 8999 4071  
Passcode: 330839

**Or join via**

**NEW ZEALAND FOREIGN AFFAIRS & TRADE**

**UNDP**

**@UNDP.Pacific @fijiontelevision**

## Output 2: Enhanced access to justice and implementation of the UNCAT in Fiji

### Trainings and capacity building for the FPF in relation to the First Hour Procedure, Video Recorded Interviews and investigative interviewing

The Project provides technical, capacity building and procurement support to the FPF and other key justice actors to expand the Pilot of the First-Hour Procedure and Video-Recorded Interviews across Fiji. The success of the pilot implemented in 2017-19 on First Hour Procedure and Video Recorded Interviews in the targeted police stations was an indication of the possibility of change in the justice system and in the treatment of arrested and detained persons, and in the security sector governance overall. Such change in treatment by the FPF has shown the potential to have a consequential impact on other areas of overall security sector governance and various areas in society and notably on key justice organisations to include the ODPP, the LAC, the FPF, the HRADC and the Judiciary. Moreover, the change in treatment could result in an increase in public trust and confidence in the FPF, contributing to a more peaceful society.

### Investigative interviewing

Since 2016, the UN Special Rapporteur on torture, Juan E. Méndez, has been advocating for the development of a universal set of standards for non-coercive interviewing methods and procedural safeguards, aiming to ensure that no person is subjected to torture, ill-treatment or coercion. “Persons interviewed by authorities during criminal or other investigations may be confronted with the entire repressive machinery of society,” the UN Human Rights expert stated in presenting his latest report<sup>15</sup> to the UN General Assembly, adding that “questioning, particularly of suspects, is inherently associated with risks of intimidation, coercion, and mistreatment.” It was also noted that scientific data and evidence from the criminal justice system demonstrate that coercive methods of questioning, even when not amounting to torture, produce unreliable information and false confessions, and are counterproductive for public safety.

Pacific Security Sector Governance (PSSG) Pilot implemented a series of awareness-raising training on FPF investigations in 2018. This has resulted in a cohort of FPF trainers capable of conducting introductory training on early access to justice, including rationale, human rights value and legal benefits of investigative interviewing and video-audio recording of interviews.

Current Project interventions on interviewing focus on technical capability-building for systemic change of the interviewing practices across the FPF, with objectives focused on better quality and consistency of policing practice, leading to better engagement with citizens and better outcomes in prosecution and public trust and confidence in police.

In the reporting period, the Project with technical support from NZ Police placed in key strategic units of the FPF, provided the followings:

- A review has been completed of existing resources such as First Hour Procedure, Early Access to Justice and the recruit training course to understand the capability baseline that currently exists within the FPF. Moreover, data has been gathered about the issues faced around interviewing and the work that is currently being done in the area.
- Human rights training of police recruits in which a basic interview package was presented. The training focused on providing recruits with an introduction to the PEACE model, and emphasised the importance of victims, witnesses and suspects being treated fairly by police, and in accordance with sections 13 and 14 of the Fijian Constitution

The Project with technical support and guidance from NZ Police will support the trainers in a continuation of the capacity development to enable the identified police investigators to undertake refresher training in this area once the COVID-19 situation eases. NZ Police’s role in this specific activity will focus on mentoring and advising the trainers, including Police Academy staff. The focus will be on enabling the FPF to train their own staff, rather than relying on NZ Police as a training service provider.

The Project and NZ Police continue supporting Fiji Police Academy in laying the groundwork, advocating for and strengthening institutional change for the level-one interview package to be developed by FPF, for FPF. The level one package is currently under development but will require substantial input from FPF counterparts before it can be finalised.

<sup>15</sup> [http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage\\_e.aspx?si=A/71/298](http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?si=A/71/298)



Once the package is developed, the focus will then move to supporting the rollout and ensuring that it is sustainable. As agreed with the Criminal Investigation Department at the Police headquarters and the Police Academy, the latter will be the key hosting institution for interviewing capability, including advanced capability which will focus specifically on criminal investigators, with specialisation factored in. The School of Investigations & Intelligence will be the appropriate academic base for the training. The School of Research & Development will be a substantial stakeholder in terms of research and curriculum development.

## Video Recorded Interviews (VRIs)

Video and audio recordings can be used with different objectives, mostly revolving around deterrence, protection, security and accountability. Specifically, the Project supports the process of police interviews recordings (as opposed to use of CCTV as a general monitoring system). The main purposes of recording police interviews of victims, witnesses and suspects are:

- to prevent torture and other ill-treatment during questioning
- to provide protection to police officials against false allegations of use of torture
- to secure evidence for legal proceedings

The UN Committee against Torture, in its General Comment No.2 on Article 2 of the Convention, stated that '[a]s new methods of prevention (e.g. videotaping all interrogations [...]) are discovered, tested and found effective, article 2 provides authority to build upon the remaining articles and to expand the scope of measures required to prevent torture.<sup>16</sup>

In his 2003 Annual Report to the General Assembly, the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture also stressed that 'all interrogation sessions should be recorded and preferably video-recorded, and the identity of all persons present should be included in the records. Evidence from non-recorded interrogations should be excluded from court proceedings.<sup>17</sup>

The PSSG Pilot implemented several victim-centred initiatives to test the potential introduction of victim video recorded statements and one-way glass identification parades. Based on that, a few recommendations were made to the Commissioner of Police in relation to victim centred approaches to investigations.

As of 2021, there was only one set of video-recording equipment in Fiji which was installed at the police headquarters a few years back. Based on continuous interest of the FPF to extend the practice, the Project has completed international procurement of the equipment, and the FPF has received a first batch of the delivery of video recording equipment to be installed in 20 pilot police stations. Piloting this equipment in 2021 will provide data about use of such equipment and first lessons learned, which will then inform the delivery of the second (2022) and third (2023) batches to cover the needs of every police station in Fiji.

The video recording equipment includes 60 units of HD touchscreen interview recording system that has been designed to be the world's most fully featured PACE compliant evidential recorder. The HD touchscreen interview recorder has an integrated digital overview camera and can accept two external HD cameras. The all-in-one design can record audio only or video and audio, utilising the internal and external HD cameras with five-year back to base warranty.



<sup>16</sup> Article 2 of the Convention against Torture: '1. Each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction. 2. No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture. 3. An order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification of torture.'

<sup>17</sup> Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, 17 December 2002, E/CN.4/2003/68, para. 26(g). See also A/56/156, 3 July 2001, para. 34.

The Project is also funding the purchase of 60 units of portable field recorders (body cameras) These field cameras will be used to protect both the rights of the detainee, the police officer and the FPF. It also supports the testimony and credibility of the officers involved. In addition, 120 units of external HD dome cameras and 60 units of microphones will also be purchased to address the blind spots in the VRI rooms—spots that are highly likely to be contested in judicial proceedings. There will be one to cover the room entrance view and another in the centre of the room in the ceiling. This will also serve the purpose of capturing documents and articles shown to the interviewee during the interview. The microphones will be installed to enhance the voice Projection quality.

In the reporting period, the Project successfully delivered the first batch of 20 VRI units to the FPF. Eight units have been installed. It is expected that the second and third batch will be delivered in 2022. One of the lessons learned is that VRIs need a proper room environment to function properly in the long-term perspective. It is not only sound proofing of the rooms, but also installation of the AC units and other equipment in all VRIs rooms. Six police stations in Suva were visited by the team of UNDP, NZ Police Advisory mission and NZ High Commissioner. It was found that the targeted police stations had available rooms for VRI. But they all need some renovation and refurbishment to be compliant with the minimum requirements. Based on the visit, the FPF organised a rapid cost assessment, which was presented at the Project Board Meeting held in December 2021. The Project Board has agreed to include the costs into the annual workplan 2022.

## Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the Early Access to Justice initiatives: baseline assessment

Monitoring the effectiveness of the early access to justice initiatives is of critical importance, not only for the Project implementation, but for the overall proactive policy making, sustainable and long-term sector wide solutions. While much focus of the early access to justice initiatives is on the performance of police officers, such work requires coordinated efforts from all key security and justice stakeholders. For instance, benefits of using video-recorded statements or modern investigative interviewing to collect evidence will culminate in the results of trial or court hearings, how such evidence has been treated by all parties of the trial, what was the outcome for the rule of law and delivery of justice. At the same time, such monitoring has some inherent challenges: i) intended impact of the interventions being long term as opposed to instant, and ii) it demands

close coordination and collaboration among all security and justice stakeholders, especially in terms of sharing data and analysis.

PSSG Pilot put some effort in getting an agreement from the justice experts on a design of a system of monitoring with a set of indicators. However, due to lack of support at the institutional level for such a system, gathering data and accessing relevant information proved to be an issue.

In the reporting period, the Project has supported the Coordination Group in continually discussing the matter, which has resulted in the agreement<sup>18</sup> by all members of the Coordination Group to develop an M&E tool, and to use it for data gathering and analysis, which will contribute to the Baseline Assessment (planned for 2021), subsequent mid-term assessment (2022-23) and a final impact assessment (2024). All assessments will help to inform policy and to direct the Project's implementation in coming years.

It is expected that by end of the first reporting exercise, the Project will equip the Police and the Coordination Group with:

- **M&E tool** to monitor the implementation of the project initiatives and other relevant interventions on early access to justice. The M&E tool will have a clear list of indicators, targets, and milestones to assess the effectiveness of justice interventions. The M&E tool will be gender sensitive and will take into account different justice pathways and experiences of various groups, based on gender, social status, and other relevant grounds.
- **The forms and questionnaires** to collect the relevant information from the FPF, ODPP, and other justice institutions and development partners
- **Computer-based database** for entering inputs and update of the collected data. The database should allow easy management and extraction of data sorted by the parameters in the database.
- **The Handbook/Manual** for the M&E using the M&E tools, including a guideline and roadmap for conducting next assessments.

**Baseline assessment** is being conducted for the very first time in the history of the FPF to monitor the effectiveness of the early access to justice interventions like VRIs or first hour and investigative interviewing. It also covers other relevant Project's interventions aimed at strengthening human rights protection in Fiji. The Project has advocated for the use of monitoring tools for the Project purposes among all justice stakeholders. The process of consultations and advisory (which was chaired by the Chief Justice) took two months, and as the result all engaged justice stakeholders have agreed to develop an M&E tool that will be used to gather

<sup>18</sup> As recorded by the Minutes of the Coordination Group meeting from June 10, 2021

and evaluate data, which will contribute to the baseline assessment. The terms of reference have been also discussed in detail to ensure the understanding of the process and its results at all levels. The questionnaire, which is the main source of data collection, has been discussed and agreed by the experts from the Fiji Police Force and Fiji Legal Aid Commission at the dedicated workshops and meetings.



### OVERVIEW OF ASSESSMENT

THROUGH 29 QUESTIONS, THE QUESTIONNAIRE EXPLORES:

- THE PROFILE OF THE ARRESTED PERSON
- COMPLIANCE WITH REGULAR PROCEDURE: BRINGING THE ARRESTED PERSON TO THE STATION, NOTIFICATION OF RIGHTS, CONDUCT OF INTERVIEWS
- AVAILABILITY AND CONDUCT OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION
- EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT TO INFORM RELATIVES
- EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT TO ACCESS TO THE LAWYER
- OTHER RELEVANT ISSUES

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The baseline assessment, which is being finalised, and should be ready for the use in February 2022 will help inform policy and direct the Project's implementation in the coming years.

- The baseline assessment is based on data collection from the FPF and LAC that will be focused on receiving data, feedback and opinions gathered from clients of the justice service from all regions of Fiji.
- Questionnaires have been developed and disseminated to the following 12 Police Stations across Fiji: Totogo, Lautoka, Nausori, Valelevu, Rakiraki, Nadi, Sigatoka, Nabouwalu, Nakasi, Raiwaqa, Namaka and Nasinu.
- Similar questionnaires but from the perspective of with focus on legal aid and counselling have also been disseminated to the LAC.
- The assessment covers the last month of 2021 with the sampling of at least 500 questionnaires.
- Preliminary results indicate that a specific monitoring & evaluation workshop needs to be held with the relevant crime officers at the respective 12 stations to strengthen the quality of data collected as this is the first time an exercise of this nature has been conducted with the FPF.

## Working with police and other stakeholders to support the implementation of UNCAT and taking measures through training and early access to justice to help prevent torture by police

In the reporting period, the Project supported an analysis of all-available UN treaty-based recommendations, with focus on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and its relevance for the Project implementation. Overall, the analysis concluded that UNDP Fiji Police Force Project supports the advancement of the police-specific recommendations made by UN treaty bodies and during UPR review. For instance, the Project addresses the following: specialized training for officers in relation to victims of sexual offences, domestic violence, and child-sensitive cases, employing victim-centered approaches to ensure greater access to justice for survivors of violence, "no drop" policies are followed, and that criminal proceedings take the place of traditional methods of dispute settlement.

At the same time some areas have been suggested for future programming and Project interventions, like:

- Setting up a mechanism allowing survivors who report violence to submit a complaint in the event of harassment, threat or pressure by law enforcement personnel.
- Include more female police officers in training opportunities.
- Supporting the establishment of a child helpline and ensuring there are coordinated efforts with a trained police force to enable intervention and follow-up.
- More specialised training for officers on investigating and preventing child trafficking

The analysis has been provided to the FPF for their further consideration and a preparation for the next cycle of reporting to the UN treaty bodies and UPR.

## Public consultations on the Draft Police Bill

The Project had supported the initiation of the process of public consultation for the Draft Police Bill 2020 in 13 provinces in Fiji. In line with the FPF request, the two core objectives of the consultations were:



- To conduct an open and transparent nationwide public consultation on the first Draft of the Police Bill 2020 through well-structured and well publicised procedures for effective and timely submissions from the public at large
- To have the Draft Police Bill 2020 tabled in the August 2021 sitting of Parliament with the goal of having it enacted into law by February 2022.

The planned methodology for the consultations was split in two. The first was online submissions for a period of 30 days with a target of at least 300 submissions. The commencement of this mode of consultation coincided with the launch of the wider consultation by the government. The online consultation was meant to primarily target members of the public residing in urban areas who have access to the internet. The second was face-to-face consultation for members of the public residing in rural areas who do not have access to the internet.

Once the consultation process commenced, it was deferred to a later time by the government following dialogue and engagements on the following issues:

1. The Draft Bill had not been subjected to all internal consultations within government.
2. Some of the proposed provisions of the Draft Bill were not compatible with international human rights norms and standards, resulting in backlash from citizens. These provisions needed to be revisited.
3. The naming of the document as a bill was inappropriate as the consultations were supposed to be done on the 1965 Police Act.

While the FPF and the government had revisited the points above, the resumption of the consultations was negatively impacted by the second wave of COVID-19 in Fiji. In addition, the following had been accomplished at the initiation stage:

- Public announcement via major mass media in Fiji about the start of public consultations and review of the Draft Police Bill.
- Media tool package for consultation has been prepared.

Plan developed for resumption of consultations including on-line consultations because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In the reporting period, the Project Board decided to temporarily cease all active engagement towards consultations for the Draft Police Bill. The Project Board has reserved the option to continue with the consultative process if the FPF and the Ministry of Defence, National Security & Policing wish to re-engage with the revitalization of this activity.

### **Output 3: Enhanced capacity of justice institutions to apply an inclusive and human rights-based approach in empowering women and girls**

UNDP Justice Needs and Satisfaction Report 2018 provides details on factors of vulnerability to sexual and domestic violence. Domestic violence does not happen randomly. Domestic violence affects mostly young people and predominantly young women. The mean age of the victims is 34 years. Young women living in rural areas are particularly harshly affected by domestic violence. More than a third (36 percent) of rural women under 25 say that domestic violence was the most serious legal problem they encountered in the previous four years. For comparison, 18 percent of rural women between 25 and 39 and 13 percent of those between 40 and 55 had to deal with domestic violence. The trend looks similar for urban women but at a slightly lower rate. From all divorced or separated respondents who experienced a legal problem respectively 29 percent and 23 percent said that domestic violence was the most serious legal problem they had to deal with. The Report also indicated that "...there are criticisms about police actions in cases of domestic violence. Escalation of the problem to the police can be difficult because the police might be perceived by some victims as unmotivated and slow in responding to cases of domestic violence. Some of the respondents in the qualitative interviews think that the police are too eager to push the victims to reconcile, in violation of the "no-drop" policy..."

The Project supports capacity development of police officers regarding interviews of vulnerable persons and survivors of sexual and domestic violence. In addition, the FPF is equipped with human and technical capacities to carry out Video-Recorded Interviews with vulnerable victims, including children.

In 2017-18, PSSG Pilot implemented activities, mostly introductory training on victim-centred identification methods with the goal of minimising the re-traumatization of victims. Based on continuous discussion with the FPF, a number of recommendations have been adopted in relation to:

- The arrangement of video recording of victims' statements, gender-responsive standard operating procedures (SOP) and training for the relevant personnel.
- The arrangement of the delivery of the victim's testimony via video link in Court.
- The revision of the method by which an identification parade is conducted between sexual assault victims and alleged suspects and the use of one-way glass in the conducting of such identification parades.



In the reporting period, the Project had supported several inclusive consultations among police and all key justice stakeholders to agree on details and plan for the coming year. The key activity for 2021, which was supposed to lay the foundation for all future activities, was a training of trainers on video-recorded statements by victims/survivors of violence and children who witness the crime. It will be followed by country-wide workshops at the community level with engagement of both local police officers and civil society groups. This will bring evidence for policy making and SOP development or revision and Practice Directions' design.

The Project has also engaged with Community Policing and Sexual Offences Units as focal points in the FPF to plan and implement prevention and response activities for gender-based violence, that will enhance the overall Fiji Police capacity to provide inclusive and equal justice services. The work with the Community Policing Unit will allow the FPF to reach out to the most remote communities and raise awareness on domestic violence, sexual and gender-based violence, and available justice services for all. The work with the Sexual Offence Unit is very sensitive and therefore the Project has conducted a round of consultations that will continue in 2022 to identify internal and external barriers, and the specific needs of the Unit. Implementation of the Project activities have been paused due to COVID-19 restrictions.

## Green rooms

- The main purpose of creating and operating “green rooms” for children is to enhance the social and legal protection of children through the proper detection and documentation of criminal activities aimed at children or with the participation of children.
- Green rooms create a safe, friendly and conducive environment for interviewing children and women who are survivors of sexual and gender based violence. In particular, the establishment of green rooms will contribute towards the collection of quality evidence gathered during the course of an investigation.
- Green rooms a specially designed and equipped room for interviewing and questioning children - witnesses and victims of crime, as well as those who have committed violence, which make it possible to apply the principles of child-friendly justice.
- Green rooms can serve as short term accommodation for survivors of sexual and gender based violence that need urgent refuge whilst long term accommodation is being sought.
- Some of the main functions of a green room are as follows:-

→ Improve the collection of evidence of a crime or offence in which the child has become a victim or witness of a crime or offender;

→ Restoration of the psycho-emotional status of the child who is in a stressful condition due to a crime, accident or extreme event.

→ Provide psychological relief to women and children who have experienced heinous crimes.

→ Act as a safe consultative space that can facilitate legal and psychosocial advice and support for survivors of sexual and gender based violence.

- The green room will be designed and constructed in a manner that will provide psychological relief along with a sense of safety and comfort in the new environment.

→ Green rooms will contain child friendly decor.

→ Green rooms will contain necessary amenities for short term accommodation.

- One pilot is being completed in the Criminal Investigation Department Headquarters. Based on the assessment of the pilot, some part of the video recorded interview rooms, depending on the space availability in each target police station, will be made with the features of green rooms.

## Gender action plan

The Project has developed the Gender Action Plan. The Plan details specific activities, benchmarks and indicators for target Project activity results under each output level for the entire duration of the Project.

The Gender Action Plan will be implemented by the Project and monitored by the Gender Specialist of UNDP. The progress and achievements will be documented for Project evaluation and will also contribute to the Gender Equality Seal certification for UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji assessed by its headquarters.

## Coordination Group meetings

The Project has the following key stakeholders: FPF, Judicial Department, ODP, LAC and HRADC. These stakeholders have agreed to form a Coordination Group for the regular discussions about Project implementation and required coordination among the Group's members, policy implications and follow ups from each respective institution. The Coordination Group is chaired by the Chief Justice and attended by the heads of institutions. The first meeting was held on 30 June 2020 and since the inception, the Project has organised two Coordination Group meetings in June and October 2021. The following key topics have been discussed and agreed by the

security and justice institutions (the list contains only key topics):

1. Capacity development needs of each member of the Group in relation to early access to justice.
2. Opportunities for joint training and workshops.
3. Women's perspectives, needs and challenges in relation to early access to justice
4. Sharing information and building a joint system of data between the institutions
5. Challenges of the FPF and justice institutions during pandemic and how to address them
6. Use of video recording equipment at the police stations and implications for the use of evidence by other justice institutions
7. The system of monitoring the effectiveness of the use of video recording equipment and investigative interviewing capacity development.
8. Role of lawyers, including those from legal aid system, in first-hour procedures
9. Coordination for the implementation of the baseline assessment

The Coordination Group meetings proved to be an effective mechanism for security and justice coordination. In practice, it is related not only to Project implementation, but also for overall policy and inter-agency cooperation and coordination for strengthening of early access to justice in Fiji. The Project may advocate for deepening and institutionalising of such a coordination system via establishment and operation of platform for coordination of justice service in a form of the National Security and Justice Coordination Committee, with secretarial support. It will underpin improvements in systems M&E, inclusive policy making, evidence-based research, and inter-agency problem-solving.

## Project Management

### Project Board meetings

Governance of the Project is undertaken through the Project Board, composed of representatives from UNDP, FPF, LAC, and New Zealand (MFAT and NZ Police). The Project Board holds

responsibility for Project quality assurance and making Project management decisions when guidance is required by the UNDP's Project Manager, including approving Project plans and revisions. In addition, the Project Board plays a critical role in UNDP commissioned Project evaluations through quality assurance oversight and ensuring findings are integrated into the Project for continuous quality improvement.

For the reporting period, there were three Project Board meetings: in August and December 2020 and December 2021. The Project Board reviewed Project annual workplans, overviewed the progress of the Projects and responded to some suggestions made by the members of the Coordination Group, which acts as a platform for guiding the Project on conceptual, legal, policy and technical matters. Please see more in the section on Coordination Group Meetings.

The latest Project Board meeting was convened on 2 December 2021 and chaired by the FPF Commissioner, Brigadier-General Sitiveni Qiliho. The Project board meeting consisted of representatives from all major justice stakeholders and created an opportunity for representatives to discuss Project success, challenges and ways forward for implementation in 2022. Below is a summary of salient points that were made by the Project board:

- The Project Board meets once a year around the end of November or early December.
- Annual reporting period to shift to the calendar cycle 'from January to December'.
- The Chief Justice representing the Judicial Department to be invited to the Board meetings as Co-Chair of the meetings.
- FPF and Project team to continue progress relating the implementation and instalment of VRI's in respective police stations across Fiji.
- Justice stakeholders agreed to support the baseline assessment exercise that was being conducted with the FPF and LAC.
- Project team to continue progress towards the development of green rooms.
- Enhance coordination and cooperation amongst all justice institutions to strengthen partnerships and improve implementation.
- Overall recognition by the Project Board that COVID-19 had impacted delivery and implementation in 2021.







(Photo: the Fiji Police Force)

## Lessons learned and challenges

- Long-term effects of the Project will be visible over a much longer period. However, it will require continuous willingness and political support of both national level decision makers with the FPF to further pursue the reforms, and local level police officers and justice service providers to change practices and behaviours. Changing national and local dynamics, understanding of practices for investigation takes time, so the Project needs to continue advocacy and awareness raising activities along with building technical capacities. At the same time, the public and the people should see some improvements in a short-term perspective, this can be only achieved via proactive communication and participatory approaches in the work of police stations.
- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent quarantine restrictions, the Project has paused many planned activities as the FPF and other justice stakeholders were mostly preoccupied with emergencies, while the staff had been working remotely (or in case of the FPF – staff was reallocated to operational duties). This adversely affected the process of consultations and procurements and thus Project implementation. The Project has started exploring new online solutions to engage participants in communicating and learning through digital channels, but due to limited internet connectivity and a lack of remote-work practices, these solutions are yet to be fully exercised.
- The Project needs to actively support gender sensitive data collection and analysis for evidence-based decision making by the FPF and

other relevant stakeholders for early access to justice. Currently, there is a clear lack of data, ex ante analysis and evidence available for the use of both Project inventions or overall policy development, implementation, and monitoring of its effectiveness.

- Proactive communication from the FPF on thematic issues related to the Project, its plans and even challenges is one of the key principles for changing the perception of people about criminal investigations and policing in Fiji. Engagement of civil society groups and other opinion makers will foster the dialogue and recognition of the efforts at the national and local levels and will promote social cohesion and security.
- More dialogues and consultations on security needs and policing are needed between the police (including at local level) and citizens. Dialogue processes between police, justice service providers, local governments, civil society organisations, local activists, and other stakeholders in the communities are often absent or inefficient.
- The participation of a wide range of justice stakeholders is extremely important for the success of early access to justice initiatives. The Project needs to continue strengthening various coordination and cooperation platforms, similar to the Coordination Group, or explore other venues including e-solutions based.





- The delivery of services, especially related to sexual and gender-based violence, and domestic violence need to become more participatory, innovative, integrated and aimed at genuinely reaching out to the population, especially those in remote or rural areas and urban poor. At the same time, digital literacy (or lack thereof) among the local population might prevent them from benefiting from new digital and online services. The Project might need to invest additional resources in building the capacities of local service providers to provide quality information services to clients or visitors, as well as experimenting with new forms and methods of capacity building and the development of digital skills, especially among the most vulnerable (women facing multiple forms of discrimination, the elderly, LGBTIQ+ community and persons with disabilities).
- There is a need for better understanding and sensitization about gender-based violence, and especially domestic and intimate partner violence among the Police Force, which is male-dominated especially in high-ranking and decision-making positions. To promote institutional capacity and

behavioral change in this regard, the Project needs to continue include and build capacity of relevant units such as the Sexual Offence Unit, to ensure participated decisions, especially under output 3.

- VRI equipment should be installed in properly prepared and equipped rooms. Only a few police stations in Fiji have the rooms available for immediate installation of the VRIs. The Project will need to consider carefully each location for the VRI equipment and provide necessary support to the Fiji Police force for the renovation and rehabilitation of the existing rooms. This may lead to the revision of the number of target police stations which will have VRIs equipment installed by the end of the Project.
- The use of VRI should also take into account current resources and capacities of the Fiji Police Force to support and archive the DVD-based recording in mid- to long-term perspective. The Project will explore the options and scenarios in 2022.



## Consolidated Budget and Delivery as of 31 December 2021 (US\$)

Output & Description	Revised Budget 2021	Total Delivery includg commitments	Advances	Delivery % without advances
<b>Output 1:</b> Support national and sub-national capacities for planning, coordination and crisis management (Police COVID-19)	472,603	365,827	64,483	77%
<b>Output 2:</b> Enhanced access to justice and implementation of the UNCAT in Fiji	270,698	287,745		106%
<b>Output 3:</b> Enhanced capacity of justice institutions to apply an inclusive and human-rights based approach in empowering women and girls	393,829	320,297		81%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,137,130</b>	<b>973,869</b>	<b>64,483</b>	<b>86%</b>



# ANNEX

## 2020-2021 articles published on the UNDP media and covered by the media

### 1. Press releases / articles / impact stories on websites: UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji [www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home.html](http://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home.html), other UNDP offices and UN agencies and key partners

Date	Headline	URL
2/11/2021	[Media article] Towards a common goal of an efficient access to justice	<a href="https://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/articles/2021/towards-a-common-goal-of-an-efficient-access-to-justice.html">https://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/articles/2021/towards-a-common-goal-of-an-efficient-access-to-justice.html</a>
23/08/2021	[Media article] Police officers face high operational demands during COVID-19 response in Fiji	<a href="https://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/articles/2021/police-officers-face-high-operational-demands.html">https://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/articles/2021/police-officers-face-high-operational-demands.html</a>
13/07/2021	[Press release] Video-Recorded Interviews by Fiji Police Force to strengthen human rights protection	<a href="https://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2021/video-recorded-interviews-by-fiji-police-force-to-strengthen-human-rights-protection.html">https://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2021/video-recorded-interviews-by-fiji-police-force-to-strengthen-human-rights-protection.html</a>
29/04/2021	[Press release] Fiji Police Force Receive Personal Protective Equipment To Assist The COVID-19 Response [Unic Canberra]	<a href="https://un.org.au/2021/04/29/fiji-police-force-receive-personal-protective-equipment-to-assist-the-covid-19-response/">https://un.org.au/2021/04/29/fiji-police-force-receive-personal-protective-equipment-to-assist-the-covid-19-response/</a>
28/04/2021	[Press release] Fiji Police Force Receive Personal Protective Equipment To Assist The COVID-19 Response [UNDP Pacific]	<a href="https://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2021/fiji-police-force-receiveppe-to-assist-covid19-response.html">https://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2021/fiji-police-force-receiveppe-to-assist-covid19-response.html</a>
3/03/2021	[Speech] Nationwide Public Consultation on the Draft Police Bill 2020 [UNDP Pacific]	<a href="https://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/speeches/2021/nationwide-public-consultation-on-the-draft-police-bill-2020.html">https://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/speeches/2021/nationwide-public-consultation-on-the-draft-police-bill-2020.html</a>
18/06/2020	[Press release] New partnership for Fiji's security sector governance launched	<a href="https://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2020/new-partnership-for-fijis-security-sector-governance-launched.html">https://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2020/new-partnership-for-fijis-security-sector-governance-launched.html</a>



## 2. Facebook posts by UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji <https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/>

24/12/2021	FPF community message on VAW	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/videos/507206093793407/">https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/videos/507206093793407/</a>
03/12/2021	Project Board message	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/4487298767991824">https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/4487298767991824</a>
4/11/2021	Audio Know your rights	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=400590111760810">https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=400590111760810</a>
23/08/2021	Bunkbed delivery story	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/4172717672783270">https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/4172717672783270</a>
15/07/2021	Radio prog legal aid Hin	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/4060569773998061">https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/4060569773998061</a>
15/07/2021	Radio prog legal aid iTk	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/4060102727378099">https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/4060102727378099</a>
14/07/2021	Equipment delivery video recording	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/4057677247620647">https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/4057677247620647</a>
10/07/2021	Legal Aid service on DV	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/4046390505415988">https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/4046390505415988</a>
9/07/2021	Radio programme	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/4043537569034615">https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/4043537569034615</a>
13/05/2021	Total PPE handover to the FPF, link to the previous PR	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/3885851954803178">https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/3885851954803178</a>
28/04/2021	PPE handover to the FPF, link to the PR	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/3842867322434975">https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/3842867322434975</a>
18/06/2020	Launch of the Fiji Police Force Support Project	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/2979873452067704">https://www.facebook.com/UNDP.Pacific/posts/2979873452067704</a>



(Photo: the Fiji Police Force)

### 3. Twitter post by UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji @UNDP\_Pacific

24/12/2021	FPF community message on VAW	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1474259893016141824">https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1474259893016141824</a>
11/12/2021	FPF 16 Days VAW campaign	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1469436491491278856">https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1469436491491278856</a>
02/12/2021	Project Board message	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1466667585538166789">https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1466667585538166789</a>
3/11/2021	Audio Know your rights	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1455750163713064965">https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1455750163713064965</a>
23/08/2021	Bunkbed delivery story	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1429670544299872258">https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1429670544299872258</a>
30/07/2021	radio prog legal aid Hin	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1420873664610725888">https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1420873664610725888</a>
28/07/2021	radio prog legal aid iTk	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1420279201773473792">https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1420279201773473792</a>
22/07/2021	radio prog police	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1417985123622871040">https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1417985123622871040</a>
15/07/2021	radio prog legal aid Hin	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1415525319356731396">https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1415525319356731396</a>
15/07/2021	radio prog legal aid iTk	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1415463511837216771">https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1415463511837216771</a>
14/07/2021	Equipment delivery video recording	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1415146123027566592">https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1415146123027566592</a>
10/07/2021	Legal aid service on DV Question	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1413629616602771456">https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1413629616602771456</a>
9/07/2021	Radio programme	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1413229928607207427">https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1413229928607207427</a>
10/06/2021	Justice partners coordination meeting	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1402857123382394886">https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1402857123382394886</a>
13/05/2021	Total PPE handover to the FPF, link to the previous PR	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1392701288387801089">https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1392701288387801089</a>
28/04/2021	PPE handover to the FPF, link to the PR	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1387276678578147330">https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1387276678578147330</a>
3/03/2021	Police Bill public consultation launch; Link to the Project page	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1366941117648760832">https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1366941117648760832</a>
18/06/2020	Launch of the Fiji Police Force Support Project	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1273489831247482882">https://twitter.com/UNDP_Pacific/status/1273489831247482882</a>



#### 4. LinkedIn posts by UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji [www.linkedin.com/company/undp-pacific](http://www.linkedin.com/company/undp-pacific)

24/12/2021	FPF community message on VAW	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6880028440045715456">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6880028440045715456</a>
03/12/2021	Project Board message	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6872454438301372417/">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6872454438301372417/</a>
3/11/2021	LAC FHP	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6861770168230649856">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6861770168230649856</a>
23/08/2021	bunkbed delivery story	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6835441974271705088">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6835441974271705088</a>
14/07/2021	Equipment delivery video recording	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6820917468069031936">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6820917468069031936</a>
9/07/2021	Legal aid service on DV Question	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6819402061524938752">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6819402061524938752</a>
20/05/2021	Project brief	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6801007123452063744/">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6801007123452063744/</a>
28/04/2021	PPE handover to the FPF	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6793048140678361088/">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6793048140678361088/</a>



(Photo: the Fiji Police Force)

## 5. Media Coverage

6/11/2021	Working towards a common goal	The Fiji Times Online, and printed	<a href="https://www.fijitimes.com/working-towards-a-common-goal/">https://www.fijitimes.com/working-towards-a-common-goal/</a>
3/11/2021	Towards a common goal of an efficient access to justice	PACNEWS 2nd ed.	Distributed by email
24/08/2021	UN supplies 50 beds to police	The Fiji Times Online	<a href="https://www.fijitimes.com/un-supplies-50-beds-to-police/">https://www.fijitimes.com/un-supplies-50-beds-to-police/</a>
23/08/2021	<u>6. FIJI --- Police officers face high operational demands during COVID-19 response in Fiji</u>	PacNEWS 2nd ed.	Distributed by email
23/08/2021	Police officers in demanding situation	FBC News	<a href="https://www.fbcnews.com.fj/news/covid-19/police-officers-in-demanding-situation/">https://www.fbcnews.com.fj/news/covid-19/police-officers-in-demanding-situation/</a>
14/07/2021	Video-Recorded Interviews by Fiji Police Force to strengthen human rights protection at early stages of criminal process	[Unic Canberra]	<a href="https://un.org.au/2021/07/14/video-recorded-interviews-by-fiji-police-force-to-strengthen-human-rights-protection-at-early-stages-of-criminal-process/">https://un.org.au/2021/07/14/video-recorded-interviews-by-fiji-police-force-to-strengthen-human-rights-protection-at-early-stages-of-criminal-process/</a>
14/07/2021	Fiji Police receives video recording equipment	The Fiji Times Online	<a href="https://www.fijitimes.com/fiji-police-receives-video-recording-equipment/">https://www.fijitimes.com/fiji-police-receives-video-recording-equipment/</a>
13/07/2021	Video-Recorded Interviews By Fiji Police Force To Strengthen Human Rights Protection At Early Stages Of Criminal Process	Scoop World	<a href="https://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/WO2107/S00141/video-recorded-interviews-by-fiji-police-force-to-strengthen-human-rights-protection-at-early-stages-of-criminal-process.htm">https://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/WO2107/S00141/video-recorded-interviews-by-fiji-police-force-to-strengthen-human-rights-protection-at-early-stages-of-criminal-process.htm</a>
13/07/2021	Video-Recorded Interviews By Fiji Police Force To Strengthen Human Rights Protection At Early Stages Of Criminal Process	Pacific.Scoop	<a href="http://pacific.scoop.co.nz/2021/07/video-recorded-interviews-by-fiji-police-force-to-strengthen-human-rights-protection-at-early-stages-of-criminal-process/">http://pacific.scoop.co.nz/2021/07/video-recorded-interviews-by-fiji-police-force-to-strengthen-human-rights-protection-at-early-stages-of-criminal-process/</a>
13/07/2021	Video-Recorded Interviews to strengthen human rights protection	FBC News	<a href="https://www.fbcnews.com.fj/news/video-recorded-interviews-to-strengthen-human-rights-protection-police/">https://www.fbcnews.com.fj/news/video-recorded-interviews-to-strengthen-human-rights-protection-police/</a>
29/04/2021	Fiji Police Force Receive Personal Protective Equipment To Assist The COVID-19 Response	Pacific.Scoop	<a href="http://pacific.scoop.co.nz/2021/04/fiji-police-force-receive-personal-protective-equipment-to-assist-the-covid-19-response/">http://pacific.scoop.co.nz/2021/04/fiji-police-force-receive-personal-protective-equipment-to-assist-the-covid-19-response/</a>
29/04/2021	Fiji Police Force Receive Personal Protective Equipment To Assist The COVID-19 Response	Scoop World	<a href="https://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/WO2104/S00315/fiji-police-force-receive-personal-protective-equipment-to-assist-the-covid-19-response.htm">https://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/WO2104/S00315/fiji-police-force-receive-personal-protective-equipment-to-assist-the-covid-19-response.htm</a>
29/04/2021	Surge in covid cases puts Fiji's main island under threat (UNDP and NZ handover of PPF to the Fiji Police Force is mentioned at the end of the article)	RNZ	<a href="https://www.rnz.co.nz/international/pacific-news/441415/surge-in-covid-cases-puts-fiji-s-main-island-under-threat">https://www.rnz.co.nz/international/pacific-news/441415/surge-in-covid-cases-puts-fiji-s-main-island-under-threat</a>
29/04/2021	Fiji's police force receives over \$58,000 worth of PPE from NZ and UN	TVNZ	<a href="https://www.tvnz.co.nz/one-news/world/fiji-s-police-force-receives-over-58-000-worth-ppe-nz-and-un">https://www.tvnz.co.nz/one-news/world/fiji-s-police-force-receives-over-58-000-worth-ppe-nz-and-un</a>
28/04/2021	Police receive PPE to assist in COVID-19 operations	FBC News	<a href="https://www.fbcnews.com.fj/news/covid-19/police-receive-ppe-to-assist-in-covid-19-operations/">https://www.fbcnews.com.fj/news/covid-19/police-receive-ppe-to-assist-in-covid-19-operations/</a>

19/03/2021	'State requested UNDP's support'; UN 'limited to support process of consultation'	The Fiji Times printed	<a href="https://www.pressreader.com/fiji/the-fiji-times/20210319/textview">https://www.pressreader.com/fiji/the-fiji-times/20210319/textview</a>
18/03/2021	Police 'will not comment'	The Fiji Times Online, and printed	<a href="https://www.fijitimes.com/police-will-not-comment/">https://www.fijitimes.com/police-will-not-comment/</a>
18/03/2021	Lessons to be learned from discredited efforts to change the police act (Analysis by Nemani Delaibatiki)	Fiji Sun printed	<a href="https://www.pressreader.com/fiji/fiji-sun/20210318/textview">https://www.pressreader.com/fiji/fiji-sun/20210318/textview</a> <a href="https://www.pressreader.com/fiji/the-fiji-times/20210318/textview">https://www.pressreader.com/fiji/the-fiji-times/20210318/textview</a>
13/03/2021	TUC labels UNDP, NZ link with draft Bill 'inappropriate'	The Fiji Times Online	<a href="https://www.fijitimes.com/ftuc-labels-undp-nz-link-with-draft-bill-inappropriate/">https://www.fijitimes.com/ftuc-labels-undp-nz-link-with-draft-bill-inappropriate/</a>
9/03/2021	Curr: NZ didn't draft Bill	The Fiji Times Online	<a href="https://www.fijitimes.com/curr-nz-didnt-draft-bill/">https://www.fijitimes.com/curr-nz-didnt-draft-bill/</a>
9/03/2021	NZ and UNDP criticised over connection to controversial Fiji police law	ABC radio	<a href="https://www.abc.net.au/radio-australia/programs/pacificbeat/nz-and-undp-criticised-over-fiji-police-law/13229246">https://www.abc.net.au/radio-australia/programs/pacificbeat/nz-and-undp-criticised-over-fiji-police-law/13229246</a>
4/03/2021	Online Submission Begins For Police Bill	Fiji Sun Online	<a href="https://fijisun.com.fj/2021/03/04/online-submission-begins-for-police-bill/">https://fijisun.com.fj/2021/03/04/online-submission-begins-for-police-bill/</a>
4/03/2021	Online Submission Begins For Police Bill	Fiji Sun printed	<a href="https://www.pressreader.com/fiji/fiji-sun/20210304/textview">https://www.pressreader.com/fiji/fiji-sun/20210304/textview</a>
4/03/2021	Public consultation on draft Police Bill 2020 launched	The Fiji Times Online	<a href="https://www.fijitimes.com/public-consultation-on-draft-police-bill-2020-launched/">https://www.fijitimes.com/public-consultation-on-draft-police-bill-2020-launched/</a>
4/03/2021	More power for the force; Proposed Police Bill	The Fiji Times Printed news	<a href="https://www.pressreader.com/fiji/the-fiji-times/20210304/textview">https://www.pressreader.com/fiji/the-fiji-times/20210304/textview</a>
3/03/2021	3. FIJI --- Draft Fiji Police bill 2020 consultation launched	PACNEWS 3rd ed.	Distributed by email
3/03/2021	DRAFT POLICE BILL 2020 PUBLIC	Fiji One TV News	<a href="https://www.fijione.tv/news-posts/draft-police-bill-2020-public-consultation-launched/">https://www.fijione.tv/news-posts/draft-police-bill-2020-public-consultation-launched/</a>
3/03/2021	Existing Police Bill Is Outdated: UNDP	Fiji Live	<a href="https://fijilive.com/news/2021/03/existing-police-bill-is-outdated-undp/71960.Fijilive">https://fijilive.com/news/2021/03/existing-police-bill-is-outdated-undp/71960.Fijilive</a>
3/03/2021	Consultations begin on the Police Bill 2020	Fiji Village	<a href="https://www.fijivillage.com/news/Consultations-begin-on-the-Police-Bill-2020-x4rf85/#.YD8RljeE3pM.twitter">https://www.fijivillage.com/news/Consultations-begin-on-the-Police-Bill-2020-x4rf85/#.YD8RljeE3pM.twitter</a>
3/03/2021	Consultations begin on Draft Police Bill	FBC News	<a href="https://www.fbcnews.com.fj/news/consultations-begin-on-draft-police-bill/">https://www.fbcnews.com.fj/news/consultations-begin-on-draft-police-bill/</a>
3/03/2021	The nationwide public consultation on the draft police bill 2020 was launched in Suva this morning.	Fiji One News & Sports (0'50-3'50)	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0g9oGWFYkwU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0g9oGWFYkwU</a>
3/03/2021	Draft Police Bill	FBC 7pm News (8'31-9'43)	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KH4b8fPL_Rg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KH4b8fPL_Rg</a>
19/06/2020	<a href="#">New Partnership For Fiji's Security Sector Governance Launched</a>	Pacific.Scoop	<a href="https://pacific.scoop.co.nz/2020/06/new-partnership-for-fijis-security-sector-governance-launched/">https://pacific.scoop.co.nz/2020/06/new-partnership-for-fijis-security-sector-governance-launched/</a>
19/06/2020	<a href="#">\$9.2m police Project agreement</a>	The Fiji Times (printed)	Also available on <a href="https://www.pressreader.com/fiji/the-fiji-times/20200619/281633897489267">https://www.pressreader.com/fiji/the-fiji-times/20200619/281633897489267</a>



19/06/2020	<u>New Project to strengthen our Police</u>	Fiji Sun (printed and online)	<a href="https://fijisun.com.fj/2020/06/19/new-Project-to-strengthen-our-police/">https://fijisun.com.fj/2020/06/19/new-Project-to-strengthen-our-police/</a> Also available on <a href="https://www.pressreader.com/fiji/fiji-sun/20200619/281599537750903">https://www.pressreader.com/fiji/fiji-sun/20200619/281599537750903</a>
19/06/2020	3. FIJI --- New partnership for Fiji's security sector governance launched	PACNEWS1st ed.	Distributed by email
18/06/2020	<u>New partnership for Fiji's security sector launched</u>	FBC News	<a href="https://www.fbcnews.com.fj/news/new-partnership-for-fijis-security-sector-launched/">https://www.fbcnews.com.fj/news/new-partnership-for-fijis-security-sector-launched/</a>
18/06/2020	<u>Fiji Police Force sign \$9.3 million Project agreement with NZ Government and UNDP</u>	Fijivillage	<a href="https://www.fijivillage.com/news/Fiji-Police-Force-sign-93-million-Project-agreement-with-NZ-Government-and-UNDP-4fxr58">https://www.fijivillage.com/news/Fiji-Police-Force-sign-93-million-Project-agreement-with-NZ-Government-and-UNDP-4fxr58</a>
18/06/2020	Launch of the Fiji Police Force Support Project	Fiji One News & Sports (2'00-4'20)	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y14sPznQlhQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y14sPznQlhQ</a>
18/06/2020	Launch of the Fiji Police Force Support Project	FBC 7pm News (6'00 - 8'18)	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UrDf298RAWY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UrDf298RAWY</a>



