

DATA ANALYSIS - FAMILY LAW AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN CASES

Fiji Judiciary



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Acknowledgments

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Recommendations

1. The Fiji Courts to consider publishing the following data:
 - number of cases heard at island Court sittings.
 - number of Domestic Violence Restraining Order (DVRO) applications that are granted or not granted by the Family Court and Magistrates Court each year.
 - number of applications for a waiver of a Court fee due to financial hardship and whether these are granted or not granted.
 - how the parties are represented: self-represented, private lawyer, pro-bono lawyer or Legal Aid Commission.
 - the average duration from filing to finalization of different categories of Family Law and violence against women and children cases.

2. The Fiji Courts to consider publishing annually on its website Court data presenting trends over time, including sex disaggregated data.

3. The Fiji Courts to consider the following in relation to service delivery:
 - providing duty solicitors/ community helpdesks at Court registries to assist clients to complete Court forms.
 - providing disability inclusive service information.
 - reviewing Court forms with a view to simplifying the forms.
 - displaying information on the waiver of Court fees for Court clients who face financial hardships in each Court Registry.
 - alerting lawyers and clients via text message if their hearing is postponed.
 - pre-trial conferences with Counsels to narrow issues in dispute and to better prepare the case for trial.
 - separate waiting area for women that have a DVRO application to be heard in Court.
 - hearing Appeals to the High Court in the same location the matter was heard at first instance in order to address the barriers of cost and distance raised by women victim/survivors.
 - providing standard operating procedures and training to Court Registry staff so they provide clear and uniform information to Court clients.
 - separate child-friendly waiting room in the Court Registry for women with children.
 - conducting an audit of all Court Registries to see whether they meet the minimum standard for people with disabilities. Consider installing ramps, elevators or arrange alternative Court hearing rooms at ground level to assist women and men with a mobility impairment.

4. The Fiji Courts to consider publishing annually:
 - a summary of the feedback it receives from its own customer feedback mechanisms as well as surveys conducted externally to the Court that seek client and Court stakeholder feedback on the services provided by the Court.
 - how it intends to respond to this feedback.

5. The Chief Justice consider a Practice Direction instructing judges and legal practitioners that the following will not be considered as mitigating factors and nor will a sentence reduction be provided in cases of sexual and other forms of violence, where the perpetrator is:

- appearing before the Court for the first time charged with sexual and other forms of violence but the perpetrator has been charged and found guilty of other counts of violence over a number of years.
 - the sole breadwinner in the Family (based on the case authority *Raj v State* decided in March 2014).
6. Judgments in the Magistrates Court related to cases of Rape and Attempted Rape, Sexual Assault, Indecent Assault and child sexual abuse should be published on PaCLII (with redaction/ anonymization where required).
 7. The Fiji Courts and Ministry of Women, Children & Poverty Alleviation should consider ways to increase the number and collaborate on the training of social welfare officers who are able to provide the Court with reports in cases of:
 - Adoption
 - Family law
 - Criminal cases involving child perpetrators
 - Criminal cases victim survivor/witnesses
 8. The Fiji Courts to consider publishing annual reports that contain sex disaggregated data and information.
 9. The Fiji Courts to consider providing clear and uniform information to the public regarding DVRO application and processes.
 10. The Fiji Courts to consider providing the following for all staff:
 - Disability awareness training focussed on attitudes, myths and stereotypes. This training should highlight the cases in which the agency provides outstanding support services to women and girls with a disability.
 - Gender sensitivity training to ensure that all staff have an understanding of the key principles and how these underpin their work. The training should highlight cases in which the agency provides outstanding support services to women and girls victims/survivors of domestic violence.
 - Violence against women training emphasising the ‘No Drop Policy’ for the Police and the inappropriate use of reconciliation when dealing with domestic violence complaints.
 - Training on DVROs, including the requirements and process for making a DVRO application.
 11. The Fiji Courts to consider reporting and publishing the number of staff who have undertaken this training.
 12. The Fiji Courts to consider providing disability inclusive service information to the public.
 13. The Fiji Courts to consider coordination with Fiji Police Force, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Ministry of Health to strengthen the procedures that apply to the collection and use of forensic evidence in violence against women and children cases.

The research report with the full list of recommendations can be accessed at the following link: [Balancing the Scales: Improving Fijian Women’s Access to Justice](#)

Fiji Courts: Findings

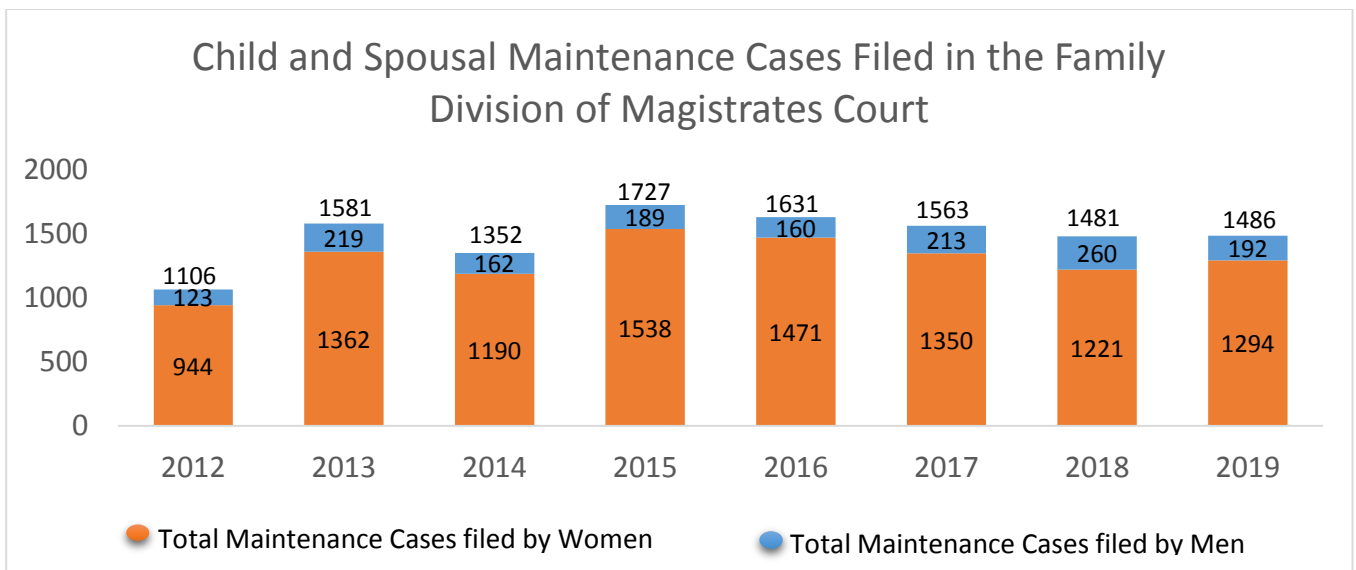
Budget Allocation

Note:

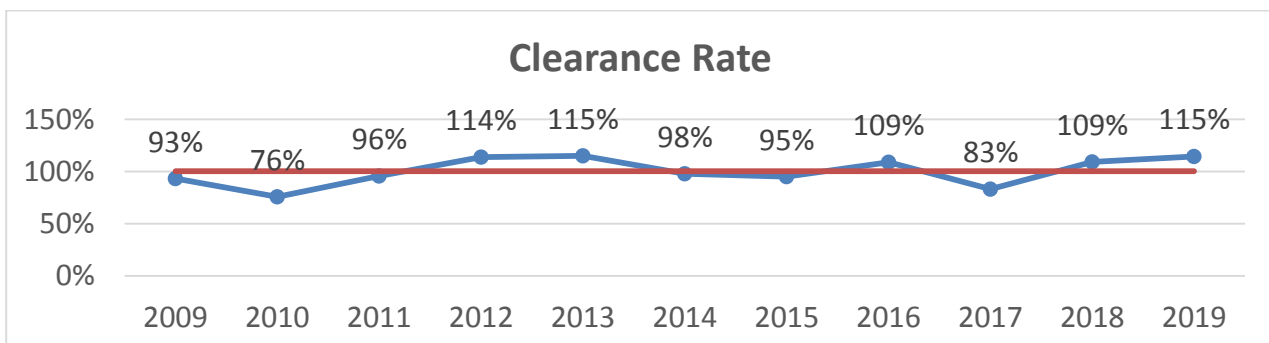
Estimate Year	Payroll (Seg 1 & 2)	Other Operations (Seg 3 to 7)	Capital (Seg 8 to 10)	VAT (Seg 13)	Total Budget (million) FJD
2015 ¹	22.3447	4.0358	11.6500	2.3523	40.3828
2016 ²	26.4410	4.6867	11.4380	1.4508	44.0165
2016/2017 ³	25.3835	7.2507	6.4500	1.1376	40.2218
2017/2018 ⁴	0.0	54.4635	0.0	0.0	54.4635
2018/2019	0.0	69.2	0.0	0.0	69.2
2019/2020	0.0	54.4	0.0	0.0	54.4

2017/2018 funding to the Judiciary is under Seg 6.⁵

The budget allocation for the Fiji Judiciary increased from \$40.38m in 2015⁶ to \$54.46m in the 2017/2018 budget.⁷ There was a significant increase in 2018/2019 (\$69.2m), however the 2019/2020 budget reverted back to \$54.4m.

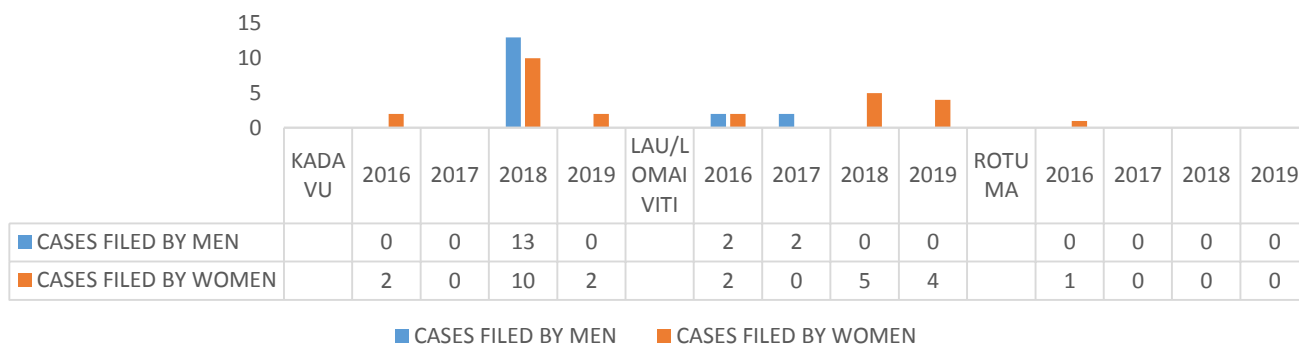


Women applying for child and spousal maintenance in Magistrates Courts increased from 944 cases in 2012 to 1,350 cases in 2017. This has slightly decreased to 1,221 in 2018 and later slightly increased to 1,294 in 2019. Women were the applicant party in 9 out of 10 maintenance cases.⁸



The average clearance rate for child and spousal maintenance is at a 100%, and generally has been high. In 2017, there was an 83% clearance rate for child and spousal maintenance, while 2018 saw more applications disposed of than applications filed. In 2019 the clearance rate went even higher to 115% showing above 100% rates for clearance in the last two preceding years. The 11 year average trend clearance rate is 100%.⁹

Child and Spousal Maintenance Cases Filed in the Family Division of Magistrates Court – Island Courts



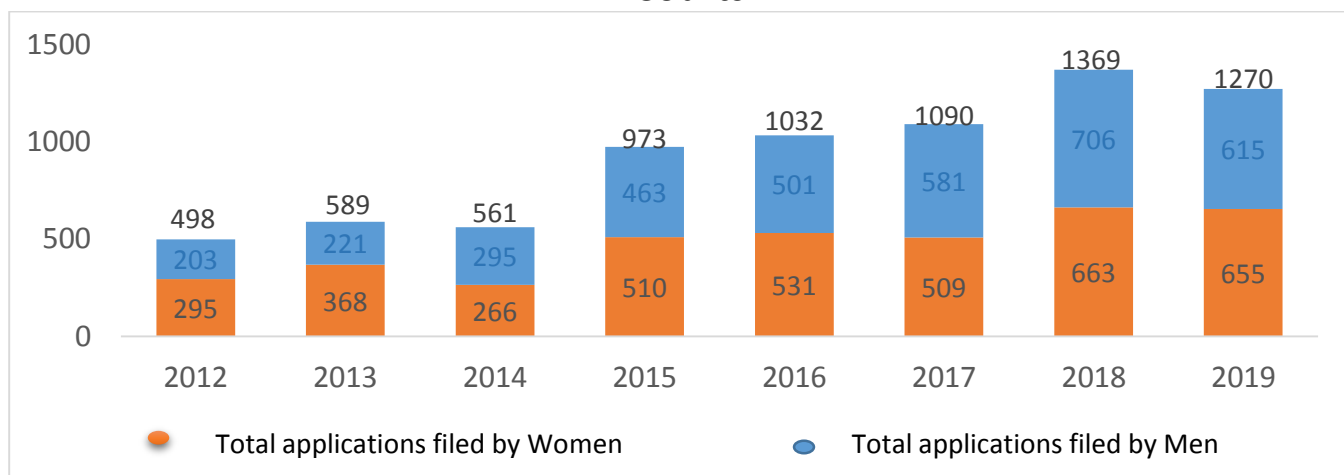
Women were the applicant party in approximately 60.47% of child and spousal maintenance cases from 2016 to 2019 initiated in the Family Division of the Magistrate Court in Island Courts.¹⁰ For the period of 2016 to 2019, only 1 woman filed a maintenance application in Rotuma.¹¹

There was a significant spike in applications by both sexes in 2018 with 13 applications filed by men and 10 applications filed by women in Kadavu. In 2019, the number of women filing for maintenance in Kadavu dropped to only 2 women.

In 2016, both men and women initiated maintenance cases in Lau/Lomaiviti, but in 2018 and 2019, only women filed maintenance applications (5 and 4 respectively).¹²

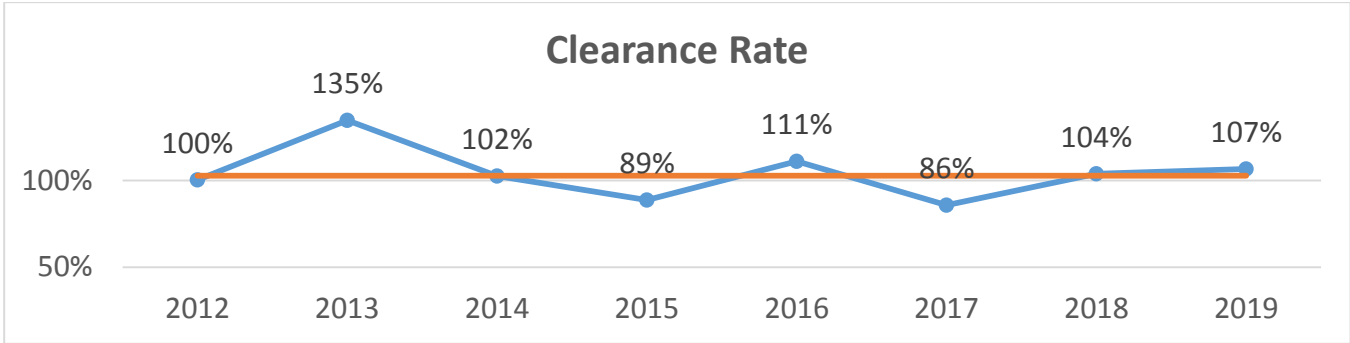
The data presented in this report is insufficient to analyze the clearance rate in the Family Division of the Magistrates Courts- Island Courts.

Residence and Contact Cases Filed in the Family Division of the Magistrates Courts

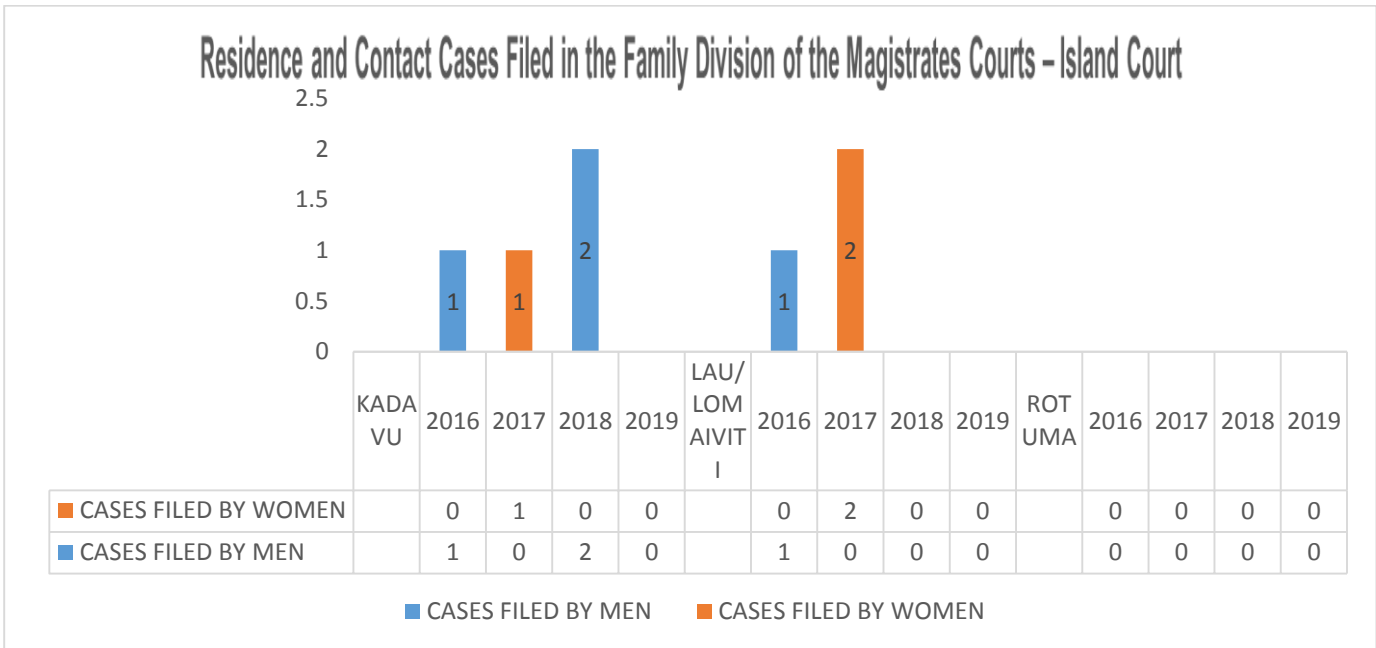


The number of residence and contact cases filed in the Family Division of the Magistrates Court has more than doubled from 498 cases in 2012 to 1270 cases in 2019.¹³ There have also been sharp increases in the number of applications filed by women, from 509 applications filed in 2017, to an increase by more than 100 more applications; 663 in 2018 and 655 in 2019.

Overall, women and men generally file equal numbers of residence and contact cases.¹⁴



In 2019, the clearance rate for residence and contact cases was 107%. The 8 year average trend clearance rate is steadily above 100%.¹⁵



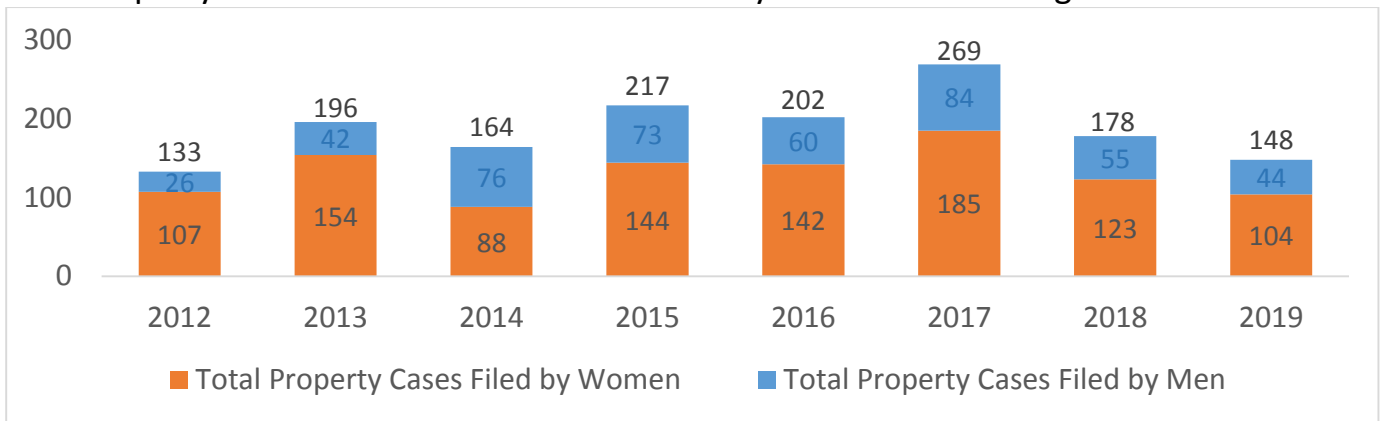
In 2017, only 1 residence and contact case was initiated by a woman in Kadavu, and for 2018, women did not make any residence applications. There were no residence/contact applications in Kadavu in 2019.

Twice as many women initiated residence and contact cases than men in Lau/Lomaiviti from 2016 to 2019.¹⁶

Zero residence and contact cases were initiated in Rotuma from 2016 to 2019.¹⁷

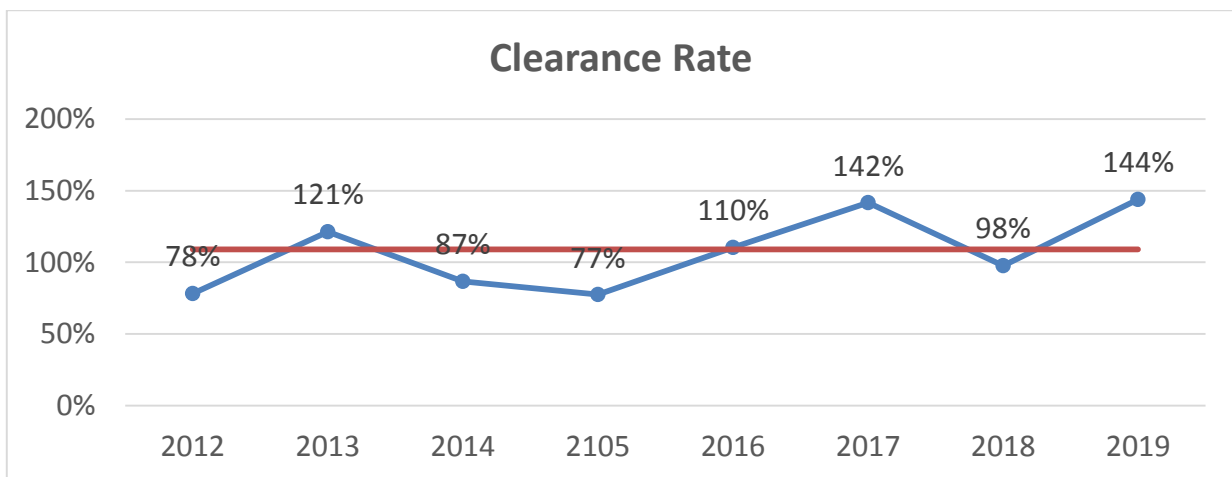
The data presented in this report is insufficient to analyse the clearance rate in the Family Division of the Magistrates Courts- Island Courts.¹⁸

Property Settlement Cases Filed in the Family Division of the Magistrates Courts



The number of property settlement cases initiated in the Family Division of the Magistrates Court doubled from 133 cases in 2012 to 269 cases in 2017. From 2018 to 2019, the number of applications decreased from 269 in 2017 to 148 in 2019.¹⁹

Women initiated 7 out of 10 property settlement cases in 2019.²⁰



In 2019, the clearance rate for property settlement cases was 144%. The 8 year average trend clearance rate for property settlement cases is 107%.²¹

Property Settlement Cases Filed in the Family Division of the Magistrates Courts – Island Court

Year	Cases filed by Women	Cases filed by Men
KADAVU		
2016	0	0
2017	0	0
2018	0	0
2019	0	0
LAULOMAIVITI		
2016	0	0
2017	0	0
2018	0	0
2019	0	0
ROTUMA		
2016	0	0
2017	0	0

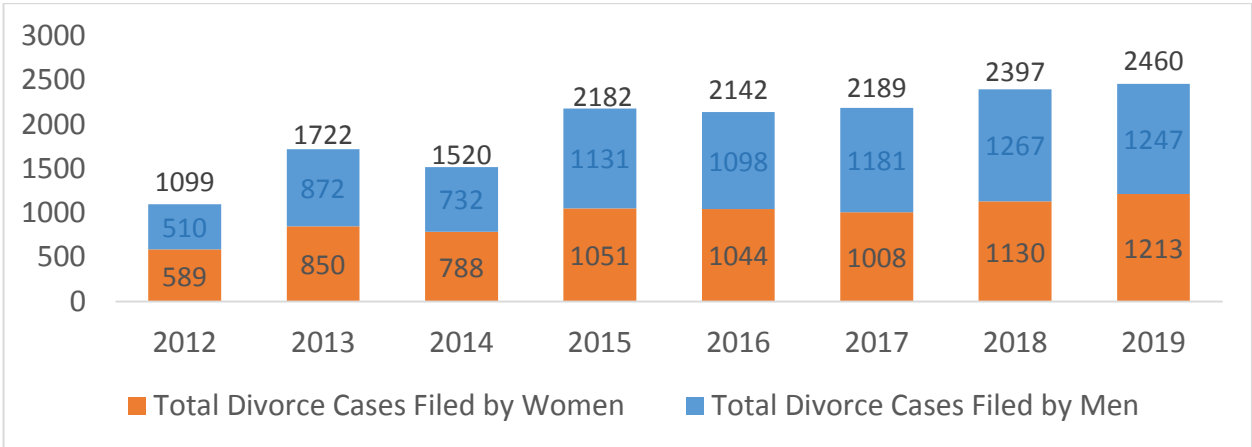
During the 2016 -2019 Island Court sitting, zero property settlement cases were initiated.²²

2018	0	0
2019	0	0

There are 37,750²³

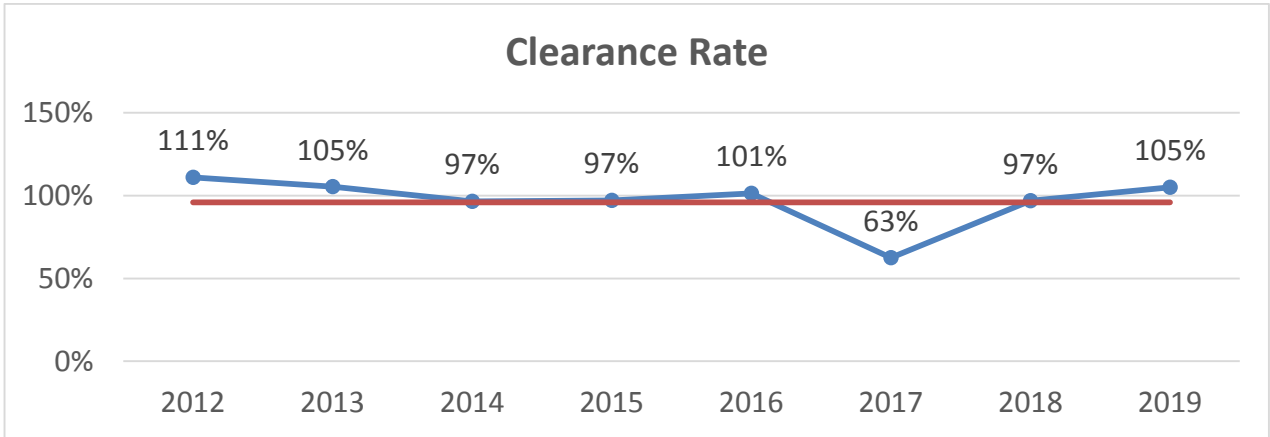
people living in the four island provinces of Fiji (Kadavu, Lau, Lomaiviti and Rotuma). The majority of these people own property communally or through the Vola ni Kawa Bula²⁴ (Native Land Register). Due to this, it is difficult to initiate property settlement cases.

Divorce Cases Filed in the Family Division of the Magistrates Courts



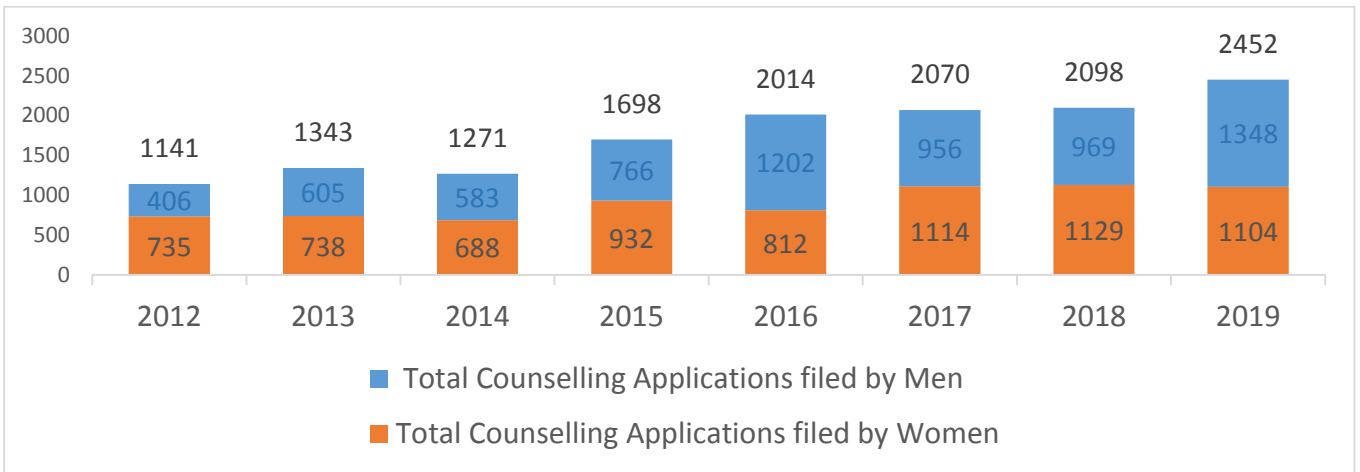
The number of dissolution applications filed in the Family Division of the Magistrates Court has more than doubled from 1099 cases in 2012 to 2460 cases in 2019.

Between 2012 and 2019, men and women filed similar numbers of divorce cases in the Magistrates Court.²⁵



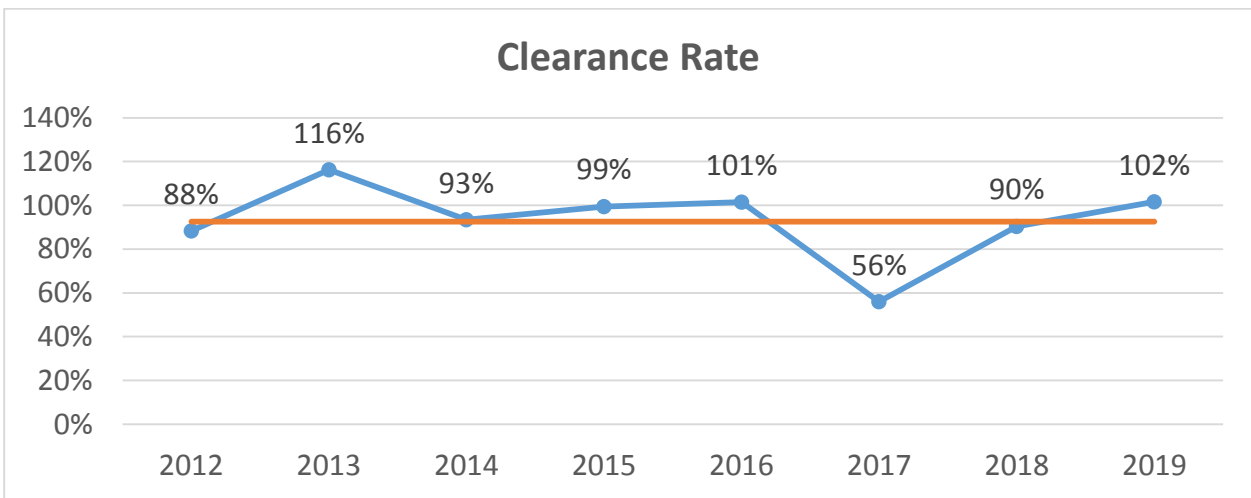
In 2019, the clearance rate for dissolution applications was 105%. The 8-year average trend clearance rate for divorce cases is 97%.²⁶

Counselling Applications Filed in the Family Division of the Magistrates Courts



The number of counselling applications filed in the Family Division of the Magistrates Court doubled from 1141 cases in 2012 to 2452 cases in 2019.

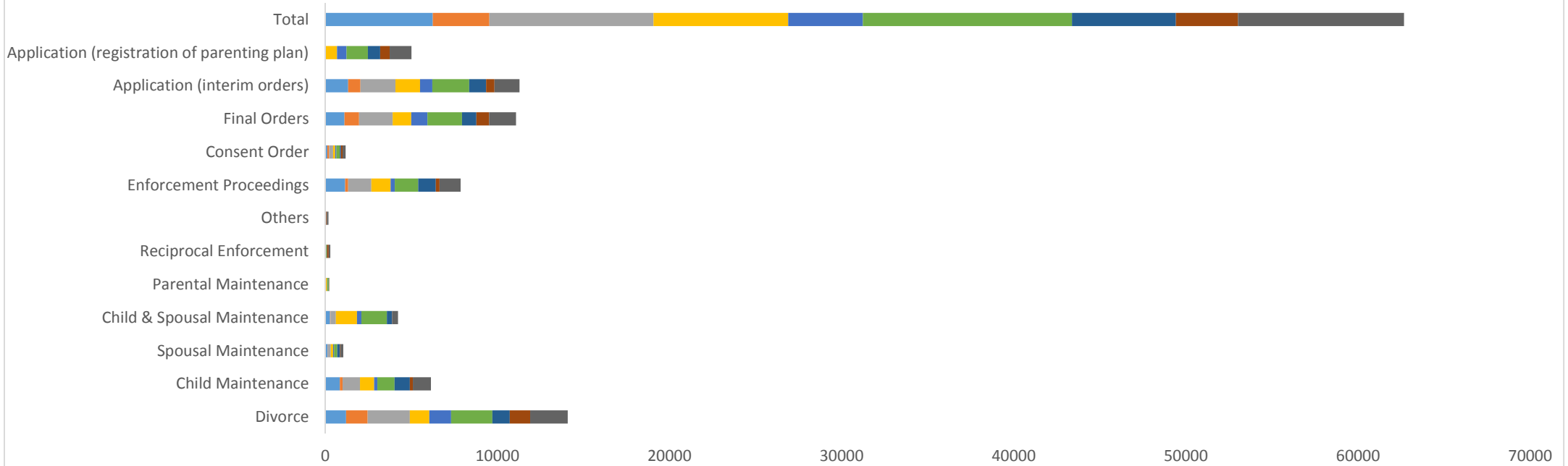
Both men and women file counselling applications in the Family Division of the Magistrates Court, 3 out of 4 applications relate to residence and contact arrangements for children.²⁷ As a general rule, Form 9 applications are filed immediately after a Form 5 maintenance application is filed which could possibly explain the stark increase in applications filed by men over the 8 years.



In 2019, the clearance rate for counseling applications was 102%. The 8-year average trend clearance rate for counseling applications is 93%.²⁸

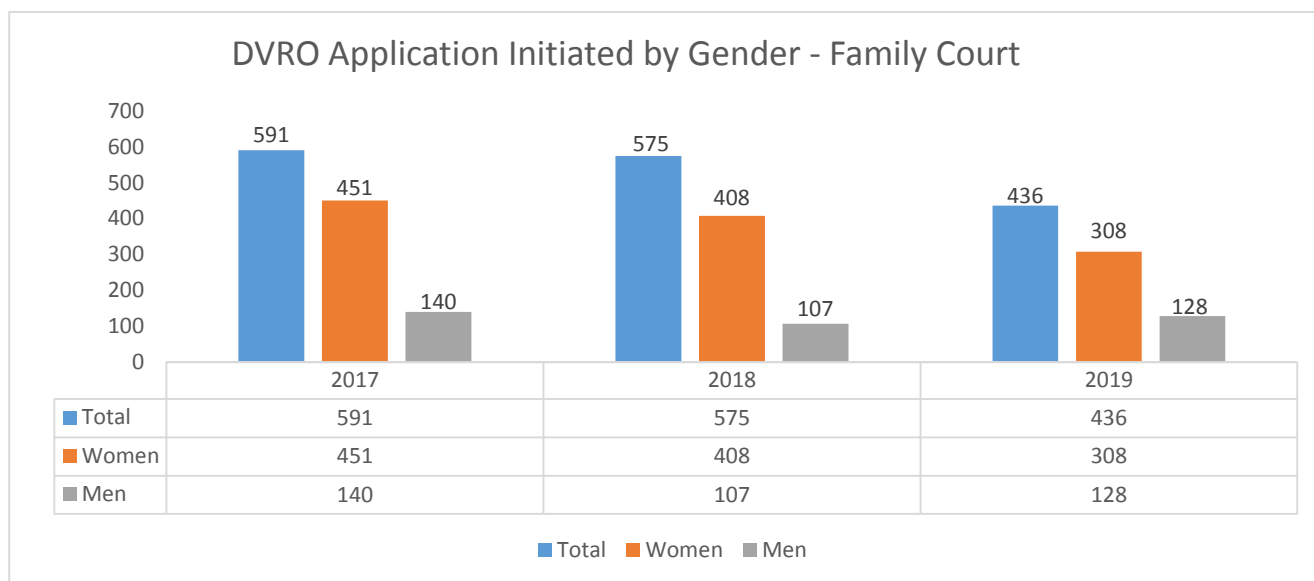
Total Family Applications 2017-2019 : Initiated by Gender

■ 2019 - Women
 ■ 2019 - Men
 ■ 2019 - Total
 ■ 2018 - Women
 ■ 2018 - Men
 ■ 2018 Total
 ■ 2017 - Women
 ■ 2017 - Men
 ■ 2017 Total

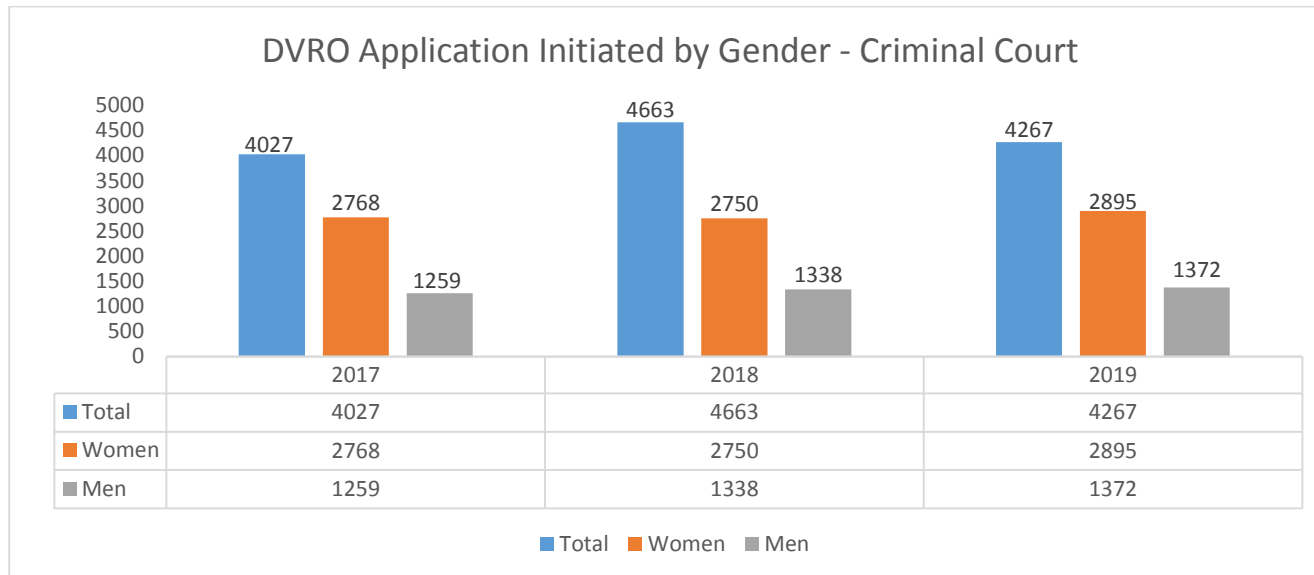


	Divorce	Child Maintenance	Spousal Maintenance	Child & Spousal Maintenance	Parental Maintenance	Reciprocal Enforcement	Others	Enforcement Proceedings	Consent Order	Final Orders	Application (interim orders)	Application (registration of parenting plan)	Total
■ 2019 - Women	1213	850	152	288	10	1	0	1160	121	1114	1334	2	6245
■ 2019 - Men	1247	161	8	22	10	0	1	180	109	846	708	1	3293
■ 2019 - Total	2460	1011	160	310	20	1	1	1340	230	1960	2042	3	9538
■ 2018 - Women	1130	819	141	1221	69	23	2	1124	113	1081	1421	679	7823
■ 2018 - Men	1267	184	46	260	15	30	0	238	79	935	721	558	4333
■ 2018 Total	2397	1003	187	1481	84	53	2	1362	192	2016	2142	1237	12156
■ 2017 - Women	1008	887	154	309	6	2	47	1027	77	825	981	716	6039
■ 2017 - Men	1181	172	23	18	9	91	44	204	95	742	479	548	3606
■ 2017 Total	2189	1059	177	327	15	93	91	1231	172	1567	1460	1264	9645

In 2017, 63% (6,039) of applications filed in the Family Division of the Magistrates Court were filed by women.²⁹ The Judiciary collects sex-disaggregated data only. Similar trends were reported in 2018 (64%) and 2019 (66%) where women initiated majority of the applications in the Family Division of the Magistrates Court.

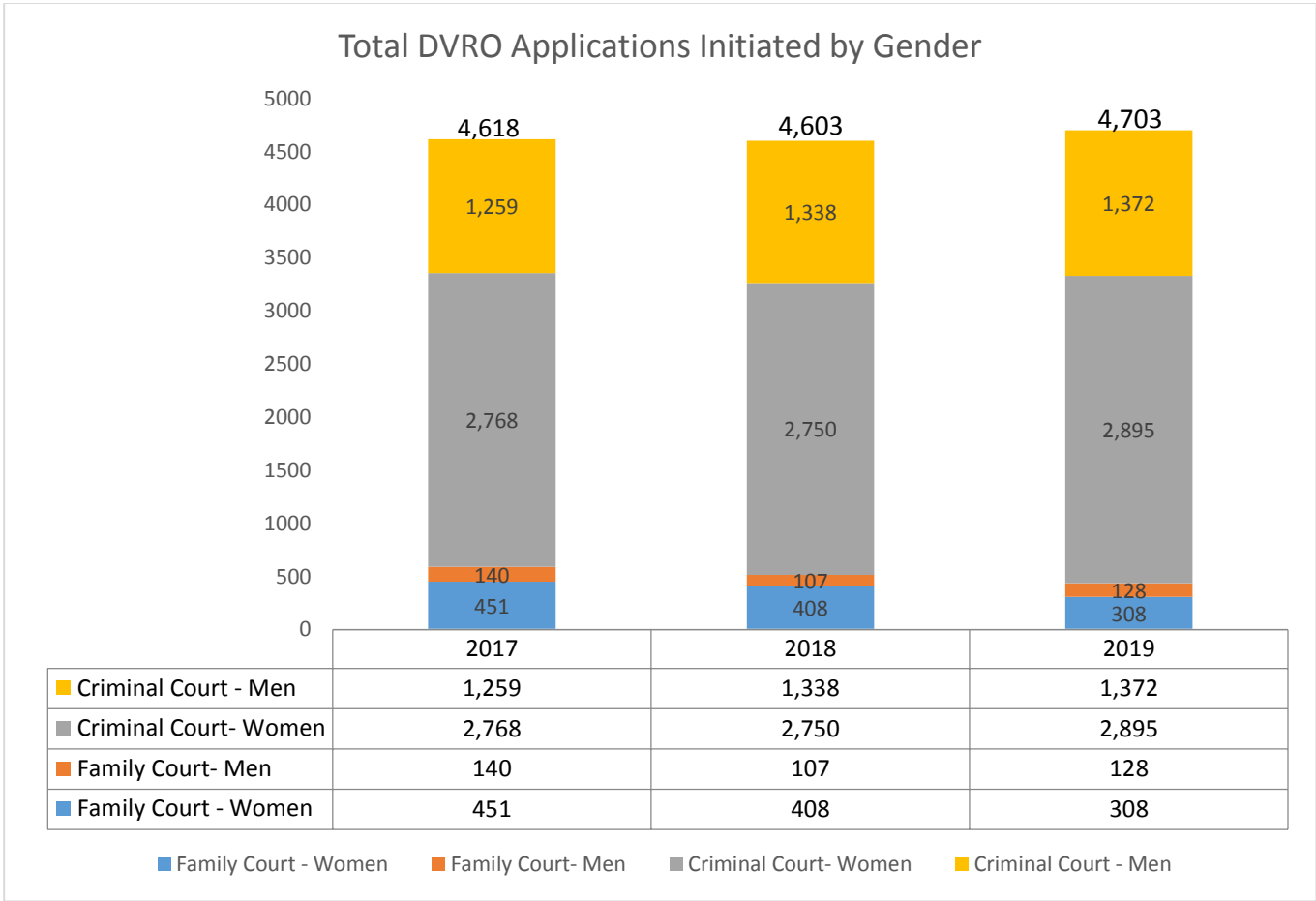


A total of 591 DVRO applications were initiated in the Family Division of the Magistrates Court in 2017, 575 DVRO applications in 2018 and 436 DVRO applications in 2019. Women continue to be the ones filing DVRO applications in the majority.



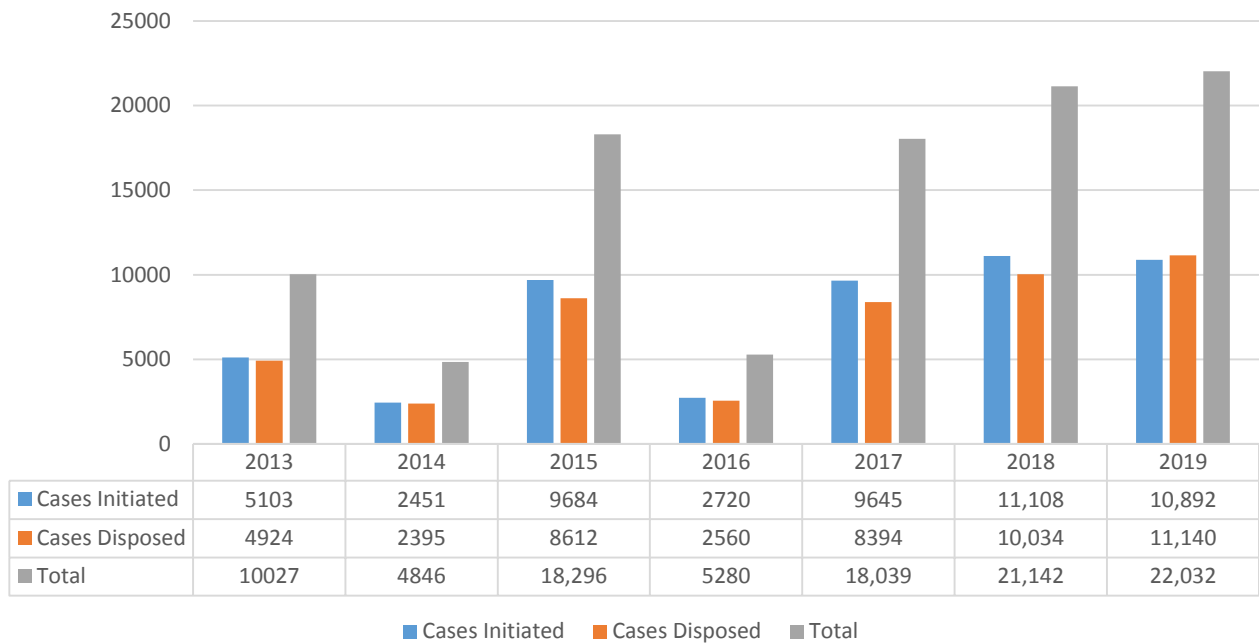
In 2017, 4,027 DVRO applications were initiated in the Criminal Division of the Magistrates Court. This shows that nine out of ten (87%) of all DVRO applications are initiated in the Criminal Division of the Magistrates Court.³⁰ Section 26(1) (b) of the Domestic Violence Act allows the Courts to make Domestic Violence Restraining Orders on its own motion to ensure the safety and wellbeing of a victim in domestic violence.³¹ The Courts application of this section in Criminal cases whereby the parties share a domestic relationship accounts for the high number of DVRO applications initiated in the Criminal Division.³²

All DVRO applications in 2018 and 2019 were initiated in the Criminal Division of the Magistrates Court.



In 2017, women initiated 9258 family law or domestic violence restraining order applications in the Family and Criminal Divisions of the Magistrates Court.³³ This decreased to 3158 in 2018 but increased slightly to 3,203 in 2019.

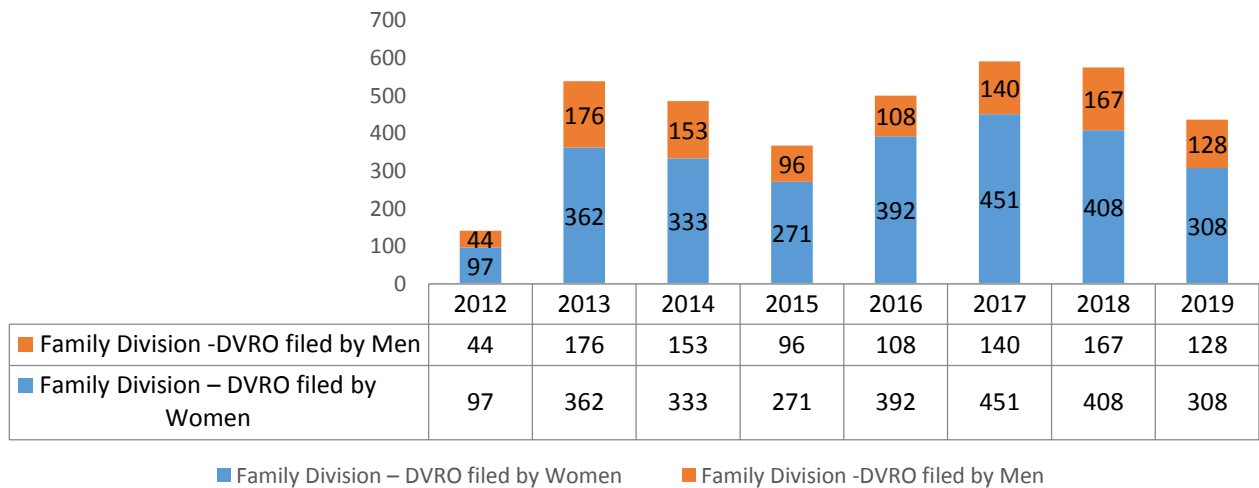
Cases Initiated and Disposed in the Family Division of the Magistrates Court 2013 - 2019



The average clearance rate of the Family Division of the Magistrate Court in the last 7 years is 93%.³⁴

DVRO Cases Filed in the Family Division of the Magistrates Court

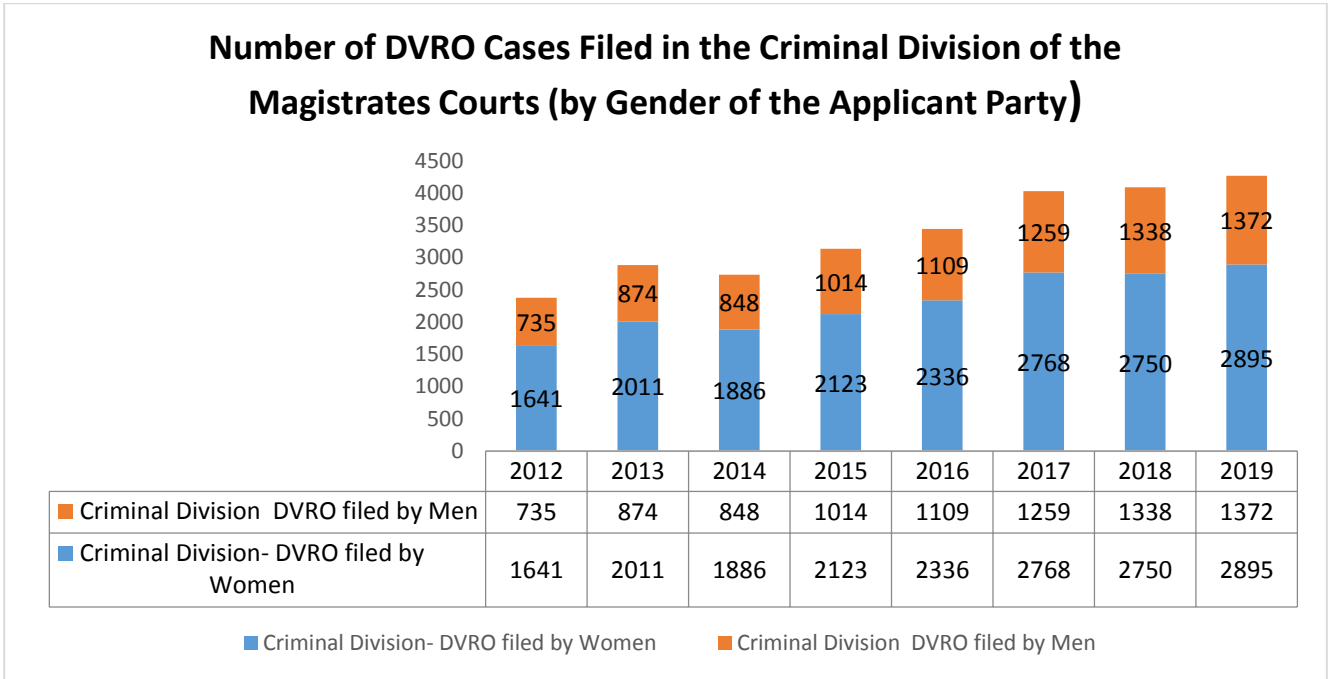
Number of DVRO Cases Filed in the Family Division of the Magistrates Courts (by Gender of the Applicant Party)



The number of women initiating domestic violence restraining order applications increased significantly, from 97 cases in 2012 to 308 cases in 2019.³⁵

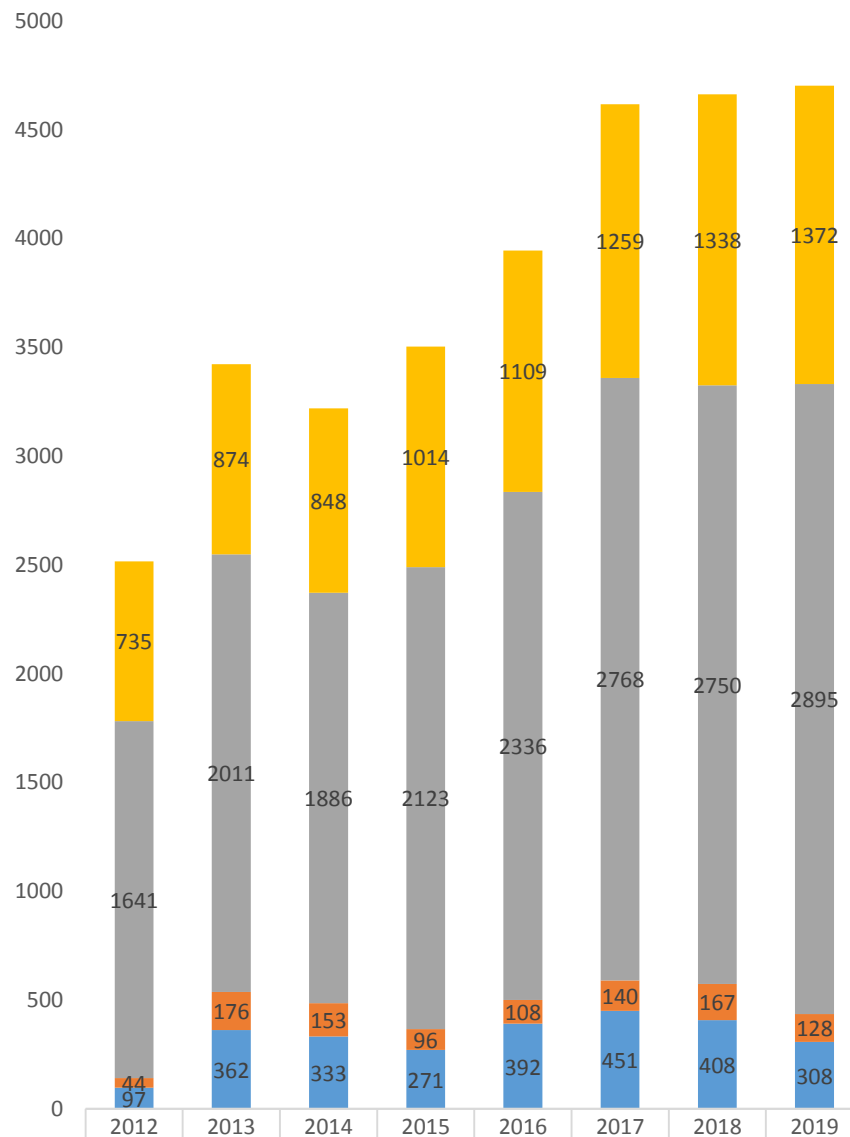
Women initiate 7 out of 10 DVRO cases in the Family Division of the Magistrates Court.³⁶

DVRO Cases Filed in the Criminal Division of the Magistrates Court



The number of women applying for DVROs has doubled between from 1,641 cases in 2012 to 2,895 cases in 2019.³⁷

DVRO Applications in the Family and Criminal Divisions of the Magistrates Court



■ Criminal Division DVRO filed by Men	735	874	848	1014	1109	1259	1338	1372
■ Criminal Division- DVRO filed by Women	1641	2011	1886	2123	2336	2768	2750	2895
■ Family Division -DVRO filed by Men	44	176	153	96	108	140	167	128
■ Family Division – DVRO filed by Women	97	362	333	271	392	451	408	308

■ Family Division – DVRO filed by Women
 ■ Family Division -DVRO filed by Men
■ Criminal Division- DVRO filed by Women
 ■ Criminal Division DVRO filed by Men

The highest number of DVRO applications are filed in the Criminal Division of the Magistrates Court.³⁸

Women filed 9 out of 10 DVRO cases from 2012 to 2019.³⁹

87% of DVROs are filed in the Criminal Division of the Magistrates Court, however data is not collected on the outcomes of these cases.⁴⁰

Outcome of the DVRO Applications in the Family Division of the Magistrates Court

The Family Division of the Magistrates Court does collect data on the outcomes of DVRO cases. In 2017, the Fiji Judiciary presented outcomes in these cases as ‘DVROs granted’ or ‘DVROs not granted’. In 2016 this gave the impression that the Judicial Officers had dismissed 404 of 655 (62%) of DVRO applications. The Fiji Judiciary analyzed the Family Division data at the Suva Registry and found that the category of “not granted” included the categories of⁴¹:

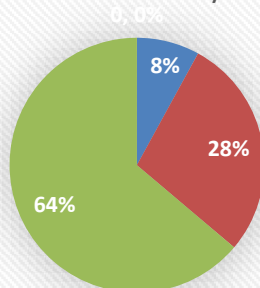
- **Dismiss** - A case is dismissed after being heard and the orders are not granted on the merits for example, lack of evidence.
- **Withdrawn** – In the instance whereby the Applicant voluntarily asks to withdraw their application for a DVRO.
- **Struck Out** – A case is disposed without hearing the case for example, the parties have not appeared at court.
- **Revocation** – In the instance whereby there is a cancellation of permanent orders.

Restraining Order Cases Filed in the Family Division of the Suva Magistrates Courts – Not Granted

The following ‘Not Granted’ data is only from Suva Family Court Registry.

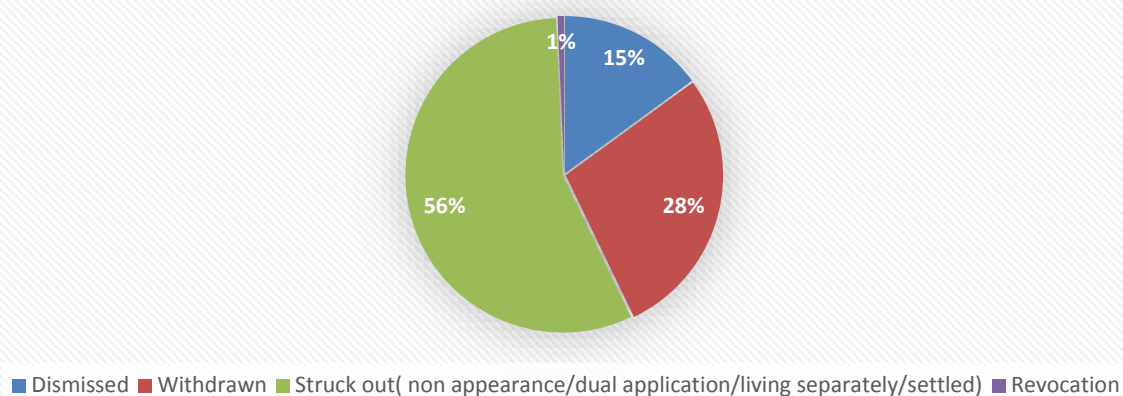
2016		2017	
Dismissed	15	Dismissed	22
Withdrawn	53	Withdrawn	41
Struck Out (non-appearance/dual application)	120	Struck out(non-appearance/dual application/living separately/settled)	83
Revocation	0	Revocation	1
Total Not Granted	189	Total Not Granted	147

2016 - Not Granted by Reasons



■ Dismissed ■ Withdrawn ■ Struck Out (non appearance/dual application) ■ Revocation

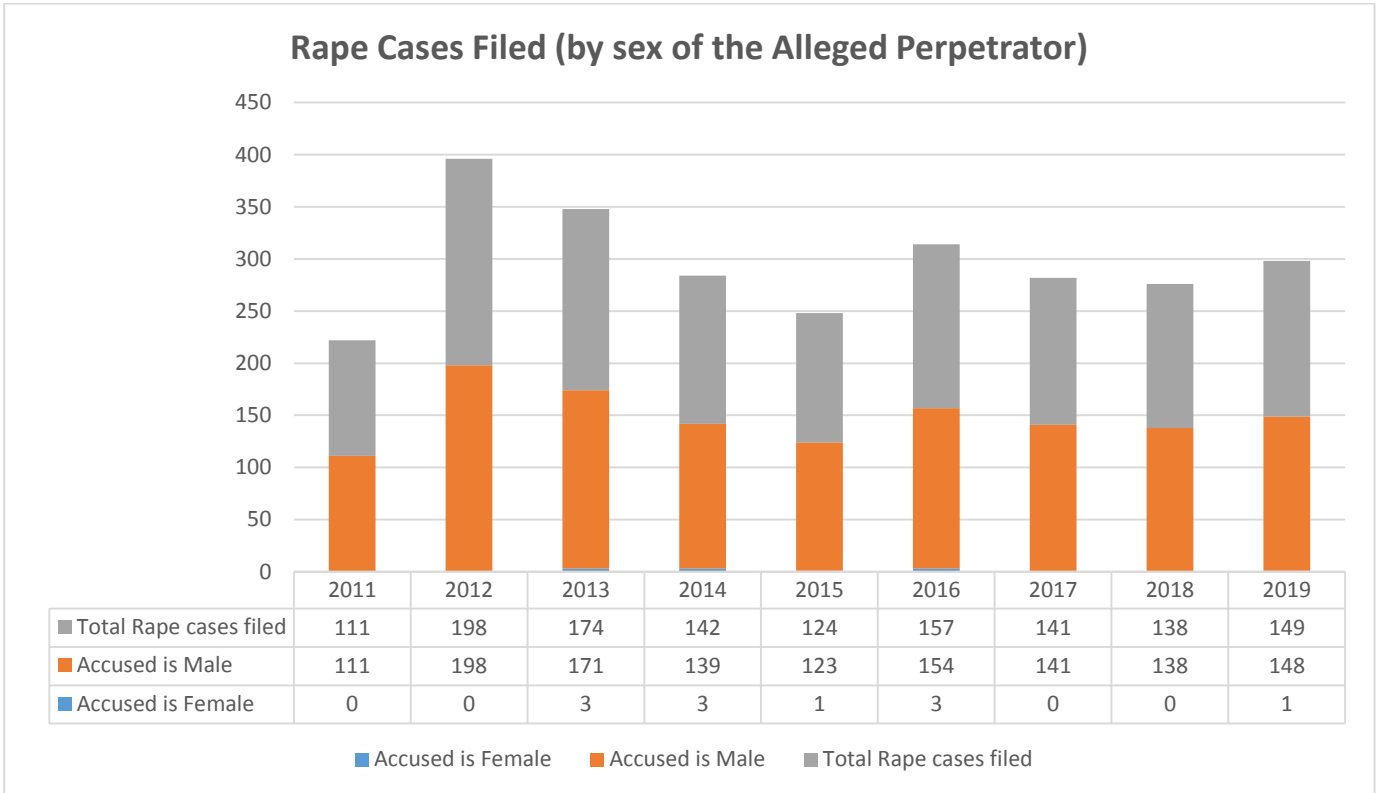
2017 - Not Granted by Reasons



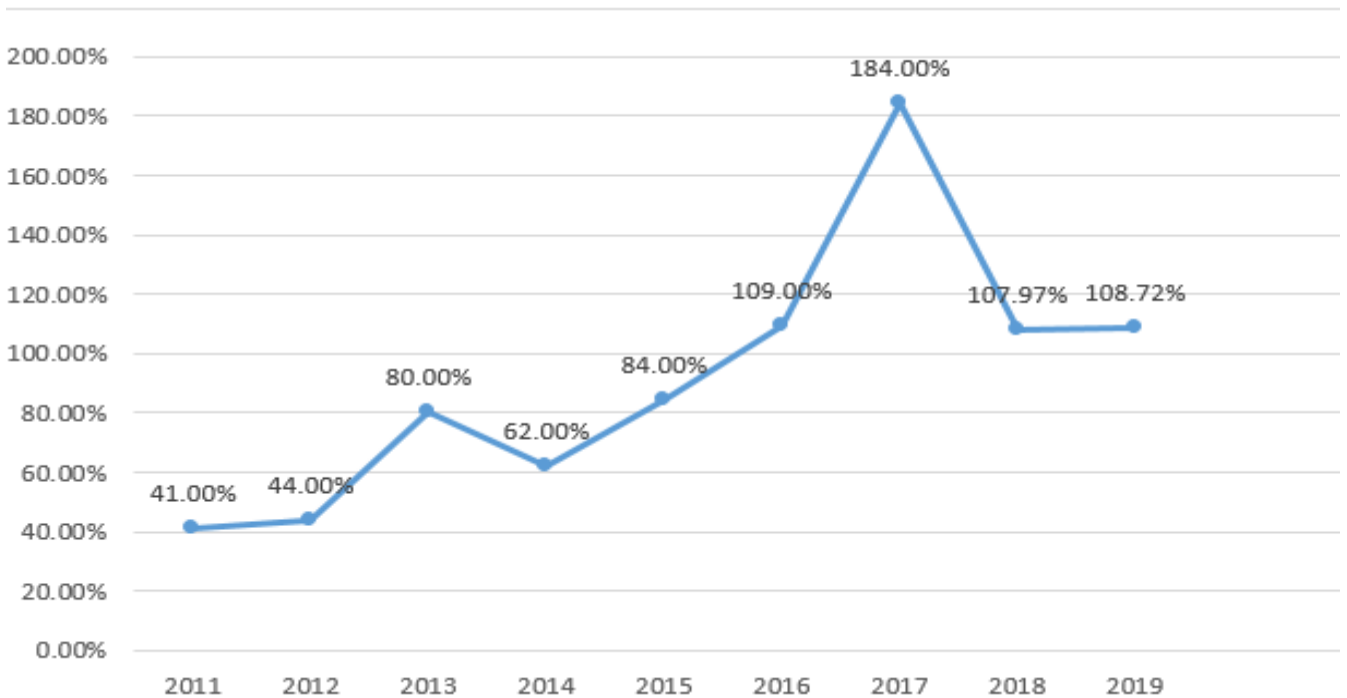
Almost 50% of DVROs– Not Granted in the Family Division of the Magistrates Court were from the Suva Family Court Registry.⁴²

In the Suva Magistrates Court, 8 out of 10 of the cases analyzed were struck out for non-appearance or withdrawn by the parties. As women bring the majority of DVRO cases to the Courts, this raises concerns as to the reasons behind their withdrawal or non-appearance in these cases.⁴³

Court Data – Criminal Cases involving Violence Against Women

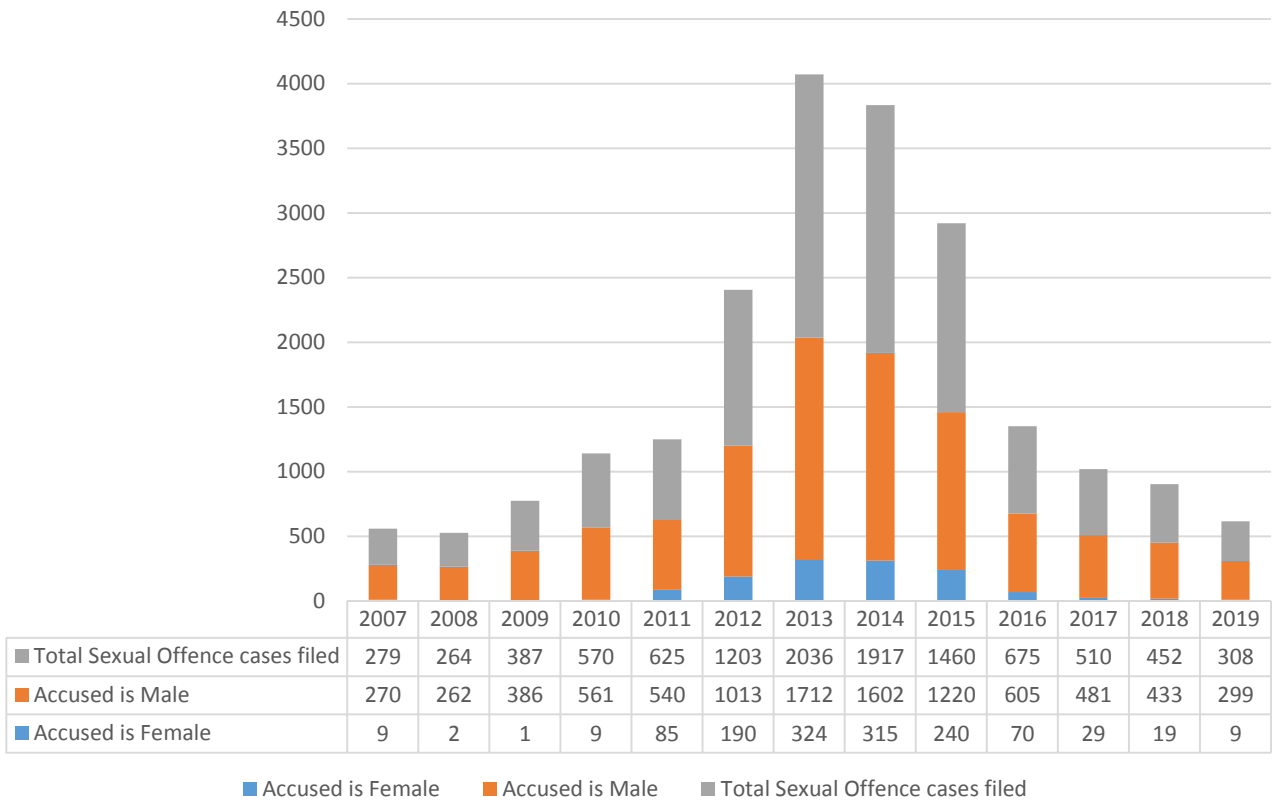


CLEARANCE RATE

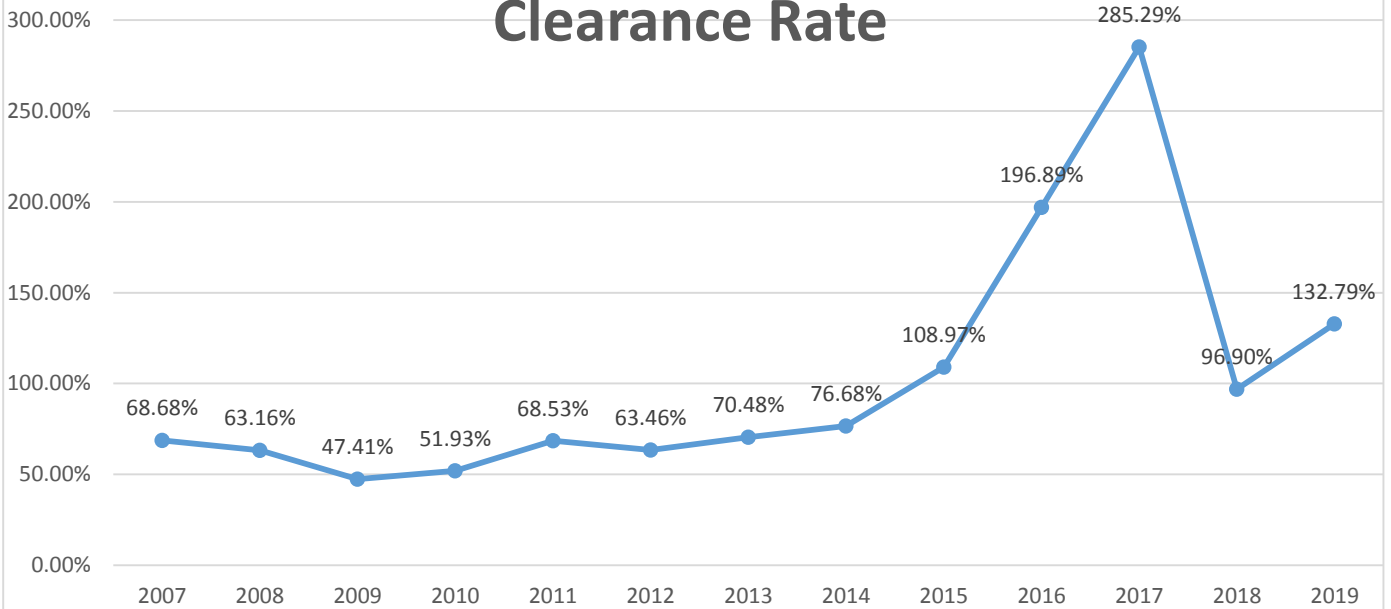


In 99% of Rape cases filed in the Magistrates Court filed from 2011 to 2019, the accused was male⁴⁴, and over the last 13 years the average clearance rate in Rape cases heard in Court is 91.19%.⁴⁵

Sexual Offences Cases Filed in the Magistrates Court (by sex of the Alleged Perpetrator)



Clearance Rate



The total cases of sexual offences filed in a year range from 279 in 2007, 2,036 in 2013 and 308 cases in 2019.⁴⁶ Between 2007 – 2019, the average clearance rate for sexual offence cases was above 100 % at an average of 102.40%.⁴⁷

Analysis of All High Court Family Cases 2010-16 – 260 Cases

The Family High Court mainly hears appeal and first instance nullity cases.

There are similar numbers of men and women bringing cases to the Court⁴⁸:

- 43% of women have no legal representation in their Family Court cases compared with 35% of men.
- 49% of men and 42% of women pay for private legal representation for their cases in the High Court.

In a random sample of 25% of all cases⁴⁹:

- no instance of gender stereotypes, customary forms of reconciliation or other contentious factors were raised by the Judicial Officer.
- 69% of the cases were dismissed.
- 42% of the cases were for nullity of marriage.

Analysis of all Rape Cases published on PaCLII decided in the High Court (2017)

In none of the 60 rape cases decided in 2017 in the High Court were gender stereotypes or customary forms of reconciliation raised by the Judicial Officer.⁵⁰

Of the 60 rape cases analyzed in 2017⁵¹:

- In 42 of 60 cases (70%) the Judge found the accused guilty of Rape
- In 6 of 60 cases (10%) the accused was found guilty of a lesser charge
- In 12 of 60 cases (20%) cases the accused was acquitted

The average starting sentence in the 42 cases where the Judge found the accused guilty of Rape was 9 years and 10 months. The average final sentence was 11 years and 6 months.⁵²

In 1 out of 60 cases analyzed, a forensic pathology report was referred to in Court.⁵³

It took an average of 2.9 years for the judgment to be handed down from the date of the incident.⁵⁴

Of the 60 rape cases⁵⁵:

- 28 cases (47%) involved girls aged 1 to 17 years as the victim survivor. Lowest age being a 1 year old in 2 separate cases.
- 32 cases (53%) involved women as the victim/survivor.
- 1 case involved person with a disability as the victim/survivor.

Men were the accused in 59 out of 60 cases (98%) with an average age of 37 years.⁵⁶

Analysis of all Rape Cases published on PaCLII decided in the High Court (2018)

94 Rape Cases were decided in the High Court of Fiji in 2018⁵⁷

- In all 94 cases, the accused was a male.

- The average age of accused was 39 years old with the youngest accused being 11 years old and the oldest accused was 85 years old.

In all 94 cases, the victim/ survivor was female.

The average age of victim/ survivor 14 years with the youngest victim/ survivor being 6 months old and the oldest victim survivor was 71 years old.

Average number of days from incident to judgment was 1,025 days or 2.8 years.

The average starting sentence was 9 years 11 months and the average final sentence was 11 years 10 months. The highest sentence meted out was a life sentence. In 2 cases the accused was given a non-custodial sentence since they were juveniles.

Out of the 94 rape cases

- In 85 cases, the accused was found guilty of rape.
- In 3 cases, the accused was found guilty of a lesser charge. In all three cases the accused was found guilty of sexual assault.
- In 6 cases, the accused was acquitted.
- 2 cases, involved a person with disability.
- In 1 case, the forensic pathology report was referred to however, the accused was acquitted.
- In 71% cases the victim/ survivor knew the accused.
- In 83% cases the victim/ survivor was 17 years or younger.

Analysis of all Rape Cases published on PaCLII decided in the High Court (2019)

101 Rape Cases were decided in the High Court of Fiji in 2019⁵⁸

In all 101 cases, the accused was a male.

The average age of accused was 34 years old, whilst the youngest accused was 12 years old. The oldest accused was 83 years old.

In all 101 cases, the victim/ survivor was female.

Average age of victim/ survivor was 16 years. The youngest victim/ survivor was 2 years 11 months old. The oldest victim survivor was 63 years old.

Average number of days from incident to judgment is 977 days or 2.7 years.

Average starting sentence was 10 years 4 months. Average final sentence was 11 years 8 months. The highest sentence meted out was 20 years 6 months. In 4 cases the accused were given a non-custodial sentence as 2 were minors, the other 2 were found not guilty of rape but 1 was found guilty of assault causing actual bodily harm and the other was found guilty of common assault.

Out of the 101 cases:

- In 62 cases, the accused was found guilty of rape.

- In 7 cases, the accused was found guilty of a lesser charge. In these cases the accused was found guilty of the following offences; sexual assault and attempted rape (1), attempted rape (1), sexual assault (2), defilement (1), assault causing actual bodily harm (1) and common assault (1).
- In 32 cases, the accused was acquitted.
- None of 101 cases, involved a person with disability.
- None of the cases referred to the use of forensic pathology.

In 63% cases the victim/ survivor knew the accused.

In 53% cases the victim/ survivor was 17 years or younger.

Analysis of Appealed Rape Cases published on PaCLII decided in the Court of Appeal (2019)

Of the total number of rape appeals heard in 2019 and finalized by December, 2019, as published on Paclii⁵⁹

- 10 appeals resulted in the original sentence and conviction being affirmed on appeal.
- In 13 appeals the appellants (original Accused) abandoned their appeals.
- In 2 appeals the original sentence was reduced on appeal, whilst affirming the original sentence.
- In the 1 appeal where the sentence was increased, the State (ODPP) had filed the appeal.
- The State also filed 1 appeal against an acquittal which was dismissed (acquittal upheld).
- In 3 cases where the appeals were successful, 2 had convictions overturned and sentence quashed, whilst 1 ordered a new trial.

Transparency – Sex Disaggregated Data and Annual Reports

1. The Fiji Judiciary collects sex disaggregated data for Family Law and violence cases. The Court is committed to the swift publication of Criminal Court cases on PaCLII, often publishing judgments within one week of the case being decided in court. In 2016, the Court published more than 1,000 cases on PaCLII.
2. The Fiji Judiciary has begun publishing anonymized Family Law judgments on PaCLII.
3. The Fiji Judiciary also have not published an Annual Report since 2011.
4. The Judicial Department has customer feedback forms in the Family Court Registry in Suva encouraging feedback from Court clients on their experience at the Court, what could be improved and what clients would like to see in future.

End Notes

¹ Source: Fiji Budget Estimates 2015

² Source: Fiji Budget Estimates 2016

³ Source: Fiji Budget Estimates 2016/2017

⁴ Source: Supplement to the 2017-2018 Budget Estimates

⁵ Source: Supplement to the 2017-2018 Budget Estimates

⁶ Source: Fiji Budget Estimates 2015

⁷ Source: Supplement to the 2017-2018 Budget Estimates

⁸ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (2009-2016 was received in August 2017 and 2017 data in March 2018).

⁹ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (2009-2016 was received in August 2017 and 2017 data in March 2018).

¹⁰ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (received April 2018).

¹¹ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (received April 2018).

¹² Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (received April 2018).

¹³ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (2009-2016 was received in August 2017 and 2017 data in March 2018).

¹⁴ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (2009-2016 was received in August 2017 and 2017 data in March 2018).

¹⁵ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (2009-2016 was received in August 2017 and 2017 data in March 2018).

¹⁶ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (received April 2018).

¹⁷ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (received April 2018).

¹⁸ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (received April 2018).

¹⁹ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (2012-2016 was received in August 2017 and 2017 data in March 2018).

²⁰ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (2012-2016 was received in August 2017 and 2017 data in March 2018).

²¹ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (2012-2016 was received in August 2017 and 2017 data in March 2018).

²² Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (received April 2018).

²³ Census of Population and Housing, 2007, Fiji Bureau of Statistics <https://www.statsfiji.gov.fj/statistics/2007-census-of-population-and-housing> (accessed June 2018)

²⁴ I Taukei Lands and Fisheries Commission, Ministry of iTaukei Affairs <http://www.itaukeiaffairs.gov.fj/index.php/divisions/itaukei-lands-and-fisheries-commission> (accessed June 2018)

²⁵ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (2012-2016 was received in August 2017 and 2017 data in March 2018).

²⁶ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (2012-2016 was received in August 2017 and 2017 data in March 2018).

²⁷ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (2012-2016 was received in August 2017 and 2017 data in March 2018).

²⁸ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (2012-2016 was received in August 2017 and 2017 data in March 2018).

²⁹ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (2012-2016 was received in August 2017 and 2017 data in March 2018).

³⁰ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (received April 2018).

³¹ Source: Section 26(1)(a) of the Domestic Violence Act 2009.

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- ³² Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (received April 2018).
- ³³ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (received April 2018).
- ³⁴ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (received April 2018).
- ³⁵ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (received April 2018).
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- ⁴² Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (received November 2017).
- ⁴³ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (received November 2017).
- ⁴⁴ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (2011-2016 was received in August 2017 and 2017 data in March 2018).
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- ⁴⁷ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (2007-2016 was received in August 2017 and 2017 data in March 2018).
- ⁴⁸ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (received June 2017)
- ⁴⁹ Source: Data provided to FWRM by the Fiji Judiciary (received June 2017)
- ⁵⁰ Source: Data retrieved from Pacific Islands Legal Information Institute <http://www.paclii.org/> (accessed January 2018)
- ⁵¹ Source: Data retrieved from Pacific Islands Legal Information Institute <http://www.paclii.org/> (accessed January 2018)
- ⁵² Source: Data retrieved from Pacific Islands Legal Information Institute <http://www.paclii.org/> (accessed January 2018)
- ⁵³ Source: Data retrieved from Pacific Islands Legal Information Institute <http://www.paclii.org/> (accessed January 2018)
- ⁵⁴ Source: Data retrieved from Pacific Islands Legal Information Institute <http://www.paclii.org/> (accessed January 2018)
- ⁵⁵ Source: Data retrieved from Pacific Islands Legal Information Institute <http://www.paclii.org/> (accessed January 2018)
- ⁵⁶ Source: Data retrieved from Pacific Islands Legal Information Institute <http://www.paclii.org/> (accessed January 2018)
- ⁵⁷ <http://www.fwrn.org.fj/images/A2J/FWRM-2018-Rape-and-Trend-Analysis.pdf>
- ⁵⁸ http://www.fwrn.org.fj/images/Sexual_Violence_Against_Women_and_Girls_Rape_Case_Analysis_2019_updated.pdf
- ⁵⁹ Source: Data retrieved from Pacific Islands Legal Information Institute <http://www.paclii.org/> (accessed June 2020)