

Women's Representation in the 2018 Fiji Election

Kerryn Baker

In Brief 2018/27

Fiji went to the polls on 14 November 2018. The incumbent FijiFirst Party won a narrower victory than expected, with just over 50 per cent of the vote. The main opposition party, the Social Democratic Liberal Party (SODELPA), increased its vote share from 28 per cent in 2014 to almost 40 per cent. While six parties contested, just three — FijiFirst, the Social Democratic Liberal Party of Fiji (SODELPA) and the National Federation Party (NFP) — won seats in the next parliament.

Women were key players in the 2018 election as both voters and candidates. While women have historically been under-represented in Fijian politics, the 2018 election brought a record number into parliament, where women now hold 10 of the 51 seats. This In Brief examines how women candidates performed in the election and what lessons this might hold for further increasing women's participation in politics in the future.

Women's participation in the 2018 election

Women contested the 2018 Fiji election in far fewer numbers than men. Despite no formal legal barriers to equal participation in elections, women comprised only 24 per cent of candidates in 2018. However, this is still an increase from recent elections in Fiji; women made up less than 18 per cent of candidates in 2014 and less than 9 per cent in 2006 (Liki and Slatter 2015).

The increase in women candidates — 56 in 2018 compared to 20 in 2014 — was largely due to strong representation in the candidate rosters of minor parties, most notably the Humanity Opportunity Prosperity Equality (HOPE) party, which fielded 19 (68 per cent) women candidates. The number of women candidates fielded by parties with parliamentary representation — FijiFirst, SODELPA and the National Federation Party (NFP) — remained at similar levels to 2014.

In 2014, five of the seven political parties contesting the election had female presidents or party leaders (Liki and Slatter 2015). Since then, men have replaced women in the positions of FijiFirst party president,¹ leader of SODELPA and president of the NFP. While women are in prominent leadership positions in other parties, women's representation in leadership posi-

tions in the most electorally dominant parties has significantly declined.

The under-representation of women as candidates and political leaders reflects male-dominated political institutions and cultures (Barbara and Baker 2016). While women's representation as candidates and members of parliament (MPs) is increasing, the Fijian political sphere remains a masculinised space and can be hostile to women. Female candidates in previous elections in Fiji have reported facing verbal and online harassment (Chattier 2015).

Nevertheless, the 2018 elections had a relatively positive outcome in terms of women's representation. Ten women were elected to parliament, two more than in the 2014 election. This means that Fiji remains amongst the highest-performing Pacific Island countries in terms of women's political representation. The 2018 election results put Fiji on par with the US House of Representatives, and just outside the top 100 countries in the world in terms of the proportion of women in parliament.

Men still performed better in the election than women; the success rate of male candidates was 23 per cent, compared to 18 per cent for women. The average vote share for female candidates was 668 votes, lower than that the 2329 votes for male candidates. Excluding the vote shares of the leaders of the two major parties (Frank Bainimarama of FijiFirst, who won 167,732 votes, and Sitiveni Rabuka of SODELPA who won 77,040), the average vote share for male candidates was 973 votes, still higher than for their female counterparts.

There is at least one female MP in each of the three parties represented in the new parliament: five in FijiFirst (19 per cent of the caucus), four in SODELPA (19 per cent), and one in the NFP (33 per cent). While the proportion of female MPs is similar for FijiFirst and SODELPA, the combined vote share for SODELPA female MPs was much higher — 19,261 votes versus 4546 votes for FijiFirst female MPs. The top five highest-polling female candidates were all SODELPA candidates; the fifth and sixth highest-polling female SODELPA candidates did not make it into parliament despite polling higher than any of the FijiFirst female MPs. SODELPA had a lower proportion

of female candidates (14 per cent) than any other party, but their cohort performed exceedingly well in the election, with all seven placing in the top 10 highest-polling female candidates and in the top 50 candidates overall.

Analysis of the open list proportional representation (PR) electoral system used in Fiji has suggested there is a 'coat-tails' effect taking place that affects women's representation: 'the possibility of a pattern developing of female candidates of dominant parties riding into Parliament on the coat-tails (or *sulu va taga*) of populist male leaders who have capacity to amass votes, cannot be ignored' (Liki and Slatter 2015:78). In 2018, the party leaders of FijiFirst and SODELPA won significant personal vote shares, with Bainimarama winning almost 37 per cent of votes cast and Rabuka gaining almost 17 per cent. The extent to which the coat-tails effect can be seen in the results of the 2018 election, however, is largely confined to FijiFirst and appears relatively gender-neutral. Thirteen of FijiFirst's 27 MPs (including three of their five female MPs) won fewer than 1000 individual votes, while no SODELPA MP won fewer than 2000, and the lowest-polling elected NFP MP, Lenora Qereqeretabua, won 1811 individual votes.

What can be learned from the 2018 election

Unlike in most Pacific countries, parties play a crucial gatekeeping role in Fijian politics. Parties have always been relatively strong in Fiji, and this control was solidified with the 2013 adoption of an open list PR voting system with a single whole-of-country constituency. While there two independents ran in the 2014 election, including female candidate Roshika Deo, neither came close to meeting the five per cent electoral threshold to be elected. No independents contested in 2018. This signifies the extent to which parties dictate political access. Increasing women's representation, therefore, requires sympathetic party leadership and inclusive party structures. In this respect, the decline in the number of women in senior party leadership positions, especially in the largest parties, is concerning.

Yet, the electoral system also prioritises personal popularity, with candidates' access to parliamentary seats dependent on both the overall vote share of their party and their individual vote share. This means that women's chances of gaining access to parliament can be boosted by the profile-raising of women candidates. Looking forward, it will be important to learn from the campaigns of candidates such as Lynda Tabuya, the highest-polling female candidate in 2018 (and fifth highest-polling candidate overall), who increased her personal vote share from the 2014 election sixfold.

Finally, it is necessary to recognise that women in Fiji are far from a homogenous group, and intersecting ethnic, religious, cultural and other identities also act to facilitate or hinder access to politics. The participation of Indo-Fijian women has historically been at a lower level than that of indigenous Fijian women, and the make-up of the new parliament reflects this trend. In particular, indigenous women from chiefly families have been comparatively well-represented in Fijian politics. Some have suggested, however, that the poll results in 2018 indicate chiefly authority has lost its electoral salience for both male and female candidates (Delaibatiki 2018). While the increase in women's representation is promising, further analysis on which societal groups are over and under-represented within the broad category of 'women' is important to gain a full account of the status of women in politics in Fiji.

Author notes

Kerryn is a research fellow in Pacific politics with the Department of Pacific Affairs.

Endnotes

1. Jiko Luveni resigned as the FijiFirst Party president in 2014 to take up the position of speaker.

References

- Barbara, J. and K. Baker 2016. *Improving the Electoral Chances of Pacific Women through an Evidence-Based Approach*. Canberra: State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program.
- Chattier, P. 2015. Women in the House (of Parliament) in Fiji: What's Gender Got to Do with It? *The Round Table: The Commonwealth Journal of International Affairs* 104(2):177–88.
- Delaibatiki, N. 17 November 2018. [End of Era for Paramount Chiefs Ro Teimumu, Ratu Naiqama Near](#). *Fiji Sun*.
- Liki, A. and C. Slatter. Control, Alt, Delete: How Fiji's New PR Electoral System and Media Coverage Affected Election Results for Women Candidates in the 2014 Election. *Journal of Pacific Studies* 35(2):71–88.

