

THEMATIC COMPILATION OF RELEVANT INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY MAURITIUS

ARTICLE 13 UNCAC

AWARENESS-RAISING MEASURES AND EDUCATION

MAURITIUS (EIGHTH MEETING)

1. Please describe (cite and summarize) the measures your country has taken, if any, (or is planning to take, together with the related envisaged time frame) to ensure full compliance with article 13(1)(c) of the Convention and, in particular, its provision on undertaking anti-corruption education programmes in schools and universities.

Information sought may include:

- Description of educational courses or modules that have been introduced in primary and secondary schools that include aspects of corruption or related issues such as integrity, ethics, civic rights and duties, fiscal education or governance;
- Description of educational courses or modules that have been introduced in universities that include aspects of corruption or related issues such as public administration, public procurement, integrity, ethics, criminal law, or corporate governance;
- Description of innovative teaching and learning tools and methodologies that have been used to foster and facilitate education programmes in schools and universities on anti-corruption;
- Training manuals, curricula, syllabi, course packets, websites and other materials related to anticorruption education programmes in schools and universities; and
- Statistics on number of students participating in anti-corruption education programmes in schools and universities.

In line with ICAC's mandate and Article 13, Section 1(c), of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) which stipulates that "each State party shall undertake public information activities that contribute to non-tolerance of corruption, as well as public education programmes, including school and university curricula", our actions aimed at strengthening trust and confidence among students in the fight against corruption.

Over the last five years, our strategy focused on:

- mobilizing students' efforts towards concrete actions through a 'Youth Networking Forum';
- sustaining 'Integrity clubs' in secondary schools and 'Anti-Corruption Clubs' in tertiary education institutions;
- empowering students on corruption and related issues through workshops and seminars; and
- triggering research and reflection through anti-corruption competitions.
- liaison with the Ministry of Education and Human Resources, Tertiary Education and Scientific Research for enhancing the school curriculum to include anti-corruption

values.

To further promote the participation of the students in the fight against corruption, the following activities are held every year:

Exhibitions: Exhibitions/values weeks focusing on the dangers of corruption and the need for promoting integrity are organised throughout the island for school children and parents. 14 such exhibitions were held over the last two years.

Competitions: With a view to mobilize the community in the fight against corruption as well as to trigger reflection and research on corruption and related issues, various competitions are organized. These competitions have proved to be highly successful both in terms of participation and motivation. The main ones are:

- Inter-College Debate Competition for secondary students;
- Poster Competition for lower secondary students;
- Public Speaking Competition for Secondary and Vocational Students;
- Community Integrity Award CBOs/NGOs;
- Sketch Competition for Youth;
- Short Story Writing Competition for Upper Primary Pupils;
- Drawing Competition for Primary School Students;
- Creative Art Expression Competition for Secondary School Educators;
- On the Spot Painting Competition;
- Anti-Corruption Sign Pictorial Competition; and
- Short Film Competition.

Model States Parties Anti-Corruption Conference for Lower VI students: The ICAC in collaboration with the UNODC organized in March 2016 a Model States Parties Anti-Corruption Conference for Lower VI students. The objectives of the Conference were to:

- encourage research work and enhance participants' knowledge and understanding of corruption and related issues;
- provide opportunities for youth to share views and concerns about the national and global anti-corruption strategies;
- provide supplementary information to HSC students with respect to the General Paper examination;
- sharpen youth communication and leadership skills; and
- add new momentum to the existing anti-corruption movement amongst the youth.

This event mobilized some 80 secondary schools and over 250 participants over three days. The main aim was to provide an opportunity for the students to share their views, concerns and proposals regarding the national as well as anti-corruption strategies submitted. The outcome of the conference has been compiled and distributed to all secondary schools in Mauritius and Rodrigues to encourage students to further understand the issue of corruption and how it is being fought all over the world.

The younger generation is one of the main targets in the fight against corruption. Through value-based education, the ICAC hopes to foster a culture of integrity in schools,

change the mind-set and attitudes of the younger generations and empower them to be intolerant against corruption.

Development and servicing of tailor-made Modules

In line with its educational mandate, the Independent Commission Against Corruption has developed and implemented several tailor-made corruption-related modules with a view to enhance the anti-corruption momentum. Thus, the following modules have been developed namely:

- A module entitled “Moral Values and Good Governance” for students of the University of Mauritius;
- A “Corruption and Ethics” module for students of the Université des Mascareignes Mauritius;
- A corruption module for students of the University of Technology;
- A “Work Ethics” module for vocational students; and

Anti-corruption activities organised were as follows:

(a) Primary Education Sector

Disseminating Inspirational Anti-Corruption Messages through Poems: Primary schools were provided with a set of inspirational anti-corruption poems to be used during national day celebrations and other events in schools.

Production of a value-based interactive CDROM: The edutainment approach, according to child psychologists, stimulates and instructs the moral imagination and hence creates attachment to goodness. In the same wavelength, a value-based interactive CD-ROM under the theme “Be an anti-corruption star” has been produced by the ICAC. The CDROM is meant to be used as a pedagogical tool for the transmission of anti-corruption messages to primary school children. The CDROM was officially launched in early 2016 and distributed for use by Standard V and VI pupils of the Republic of Mauritius.

(b) Secondary Education Sector

Empowerment of Students on corruption related issues: Sustaining anti-corruption education and sensitising youngsters on the scourge of corruption and the need to develop intolerance towards it are the objectives for the anti-corruption campaigns in schools. These campaigns target some 10,000 secondary school students every year and have as objectives to provide information on corruption and related issues, highlight the role and responsibilities of the youth and secure youth engagement in the fight against corruption.

Feedback gathered from rectors, educators and students indicated that these campaigns are successful and should be maintained as an annual feature at secondary school level. Such campaigns no doubt help students to recognise, resist, reject corruption and develop intolerance towards corruption.

Setting up of new Integrity Clubs in secondary schools: The main philosophy behind the integrity club project is to instil a culture of integrity and responsible citizenship amongst students. Members of Integrity Clubs are encouraged to initiate anti-corruption and integrity building activities. As at 30 April 2017, 109 Integrity Clubs have been set up in secondary schools.

Feedback collected revealed the following:

- Students are more aware of what constitutes an act of corruption;
- There is increased youth involvement in anti-corruption activities;
- Integrity Clubs are taking novel anti-corruption initiatives and using Internet to give visibility to their actions;
- Engagement of students in the promotion of anti-corruption values is equally more visible; and
- Other clubs are extending their actions outside school walls to reach other educational institutions and the community.

Empowerment of Integrity Club Members and School Facilitators: Half-day empowerment workshops are conducted every year for Integrity Club members and school facilitators with the objectives to:

- raise concern on the need for promoting an ethical culture at school level;
- share, synergise and sustain anti-corruption initiatives in secondary schools; and
- trigger a change in mindset towards right behaviour and good practices among the youth.

Video Clip on Integrity Clubs: A 6-minutes video clip on Integrity Clubs has been produced highlighting the benefits of Integrity Clubs and the potential impact of its activities. This video clip captures the feelings, emotions and most importantly, the commitment of Integrity Club members and facilitators in enhancing the school environment, staff and students attitudes' towards a culture of integrity. The clip has been widely disseminated amongst the youth through social media.

Integrity Club Award 2015/2016: To sustain Integrity Clubs and motivate members towards taking anti-corruption initiatives, the Integrity Club Award 2015/2016 was launched in 2015 and spanned over the period March 2015 to June 2016. 38 Integrity Clubs are participating in the competition which aimed at giving visibility to Integrity Clubs initiatives as well as demonstrate youth engagement and commitment in the fight against corruption.

Essay Writing Competition: Encouraging Research Work among Youth: An Anti-Corruption Essay Writing Competition was organised for Lower VI students to encourage research work, discussion and trigger reflection on corruption. The theme was: "Anti-corruption education is a vital component of any anti-corruption strategy. Informed citizens are probably more effective in preventing corrupt and unethical behaviour of public servants than the most sophisticated codes of conduct, laws and regulations. How far do you agree?" The competition triggered extensive research work on the part of participants. 193 students participated in the competition.

Anti-Corruption Sketch Competition - Enlisting Active Participation of Youth through an Artistic Approach: To further disseminate anti-corruption messages among the youth in schools,

the script of a sketch based on the theme 'Be the change you want to see in the world' was provided to all secondary schools for staging by students during either national day celebrations or any other special occasions such as prize-giving day or morning assembly. The sketch which depicted necessary anti-corruption attitudes and patriotism was staged by a number of schools. Feedback received indicates that this novel means of transmitting anti-corruption messages was well received by both students and staff.

(c) Tertiary Education Sector

Anti-Corruption Public Speaking Competition: The final of the 3rd edition of the Anti-Corruption Public Speaking Competition 2014/15 targeting tertiary education students was held in February 2015. Moreover, the 4th edition was launched in August 2015. 109 students from 15 tertiary education institutions participated in the competition. It provided opportunities for participants to research, reflect, discuss and generate practical ideas and voice out their views and concerns about corruption.

Following an evaluation undertaken, the participants acknowledged a better understanding of corruption and possible youth anti-corruption measures. They also recognise that fighting corruption is a social responsibility of one and all.

Anti-Corruption Clubs in Tertiary Education Institutions: Anti-corruption clubs have been set up in five tertiary institutions to enable students to take ownership of anti-corruption initiatives within their respective institutions.

Prompting Research on Corruption: In order to trigger research and reflection on corruption in Mauritius, students of tertiary education institutions have been encouraged to choose corruption and related themes for their dissertations / theses.

The main objectives of the project are to:

- enhance reflection and research on corruption and related issues;
- create a pool of corruption busters among would-be professionals; and
- help to bridge the gap between academic studies and the world of work.

A list of proposed dissertation topics have been worked out and forwarded to tertiary education institutions. The ICAC is providing assistance and support to student undertaking research in the field whenever requested for.

Sensitisation of Students of the University of Mauritius: Following a request made by the Law Society of the UOM, sensitisation sessions are organised for some 50 students every year. The presentation focuses on the salient aspects of Prevention of Corruption Act 2002 and ethical obligations of the youth in the national fight against corruption.

Symposium for Academics on Anti-corruption, Integrity and Ethics: The ICAC organized a Symposium for Academics on Anti-corruption, Integrity and Ethics in partnership with the UNODC and in collaboration with Tertiary Education Institutions targeting academics from all private and public tertiary institutions around a common theme. The symposium held was in line

with the UN 'Education for Justice - E4J Initiative' - under the Global Programme for the implementation of the Doha Declaration. The central theme of the Symposium was "Promoting Sustainable Development and Strong Institutions: The Key Role of Anti-Corruption Education". The objectives of the Symposium were, amongst others, to empower academic staff to enable the effective teaching of anti-corruption, integrity and ethics at tertiary level; promote best practices and foster an integrity culture among professionals; trigger high level reflections and research on corruption and related issues; and envisage the creation of a permanent structure to enable the active participation of academia in the fight against corruption.

2. Please outline actions required to ensure or improve the implementation of article 13(1)(c) on undertaking anti-corruption education programmes in schools and universities and any specific challenges you might be facing in this respect.

Examples of the types of challenges States parties and signatories may face include:

- Challenges related to the implementation of anti-corruption educational measures such as the need to provide support to schools following the introduction of a new academic course, including through the training of academic staff responsible for delivering such courses; and
- Challenges related to resources limitations, lack of capacity, overcrowded curricula, etc.
- The Primary and Secondary curricula are presently too overloaded for the inclusion of anti-corruption values. The Independent Commission Against Corruption is liaising with the Ministry of Education and Human Resources, Tertiary Education and Scientific Research for enhancing the school curriculum to include anti-corruption values. The challenge is to convince academic staff to accept delivering such courses and to be trained for the purpose.

3. Do you consider that any technical assistance is required in order to allow you to fully implement this provision? If so, what specific forms of technical assistance would you require?

States parties and signatories are encouraged to provide a description of any such assistance already being provided, including donor information.

Training of academic staff on the subject and the pedagogical approach to be adopted.

THEMATIC COMPILATION OF RELEVANT INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY MAURITIUS

ARTICLE 13 UNCAC

AWARENESS-RAISING MEASURES AND EDUCATION

MAURITIUS (FOURTH MEETING)

B. INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY THE INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

**(ii) Public education, in particular the engagement of children and young people
and the role of mass media and the internet (Art. 13)**

**1. Has your country adopted and implemented article 13 of the Convention against
Corruption?**

Yes, since Mauritius has signed the UNCAC in December 2003 and ratified it on 15 December 2004 no efforts were spared in complying to the provisions of the UN Convention against Corruption.

The Republic of Mauritius adopted the Prevention of Corruption Act (PoCA) in 2002. The PoCA 2002 provides for the setting up of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC), with the mandate to fight corruption through Investigation, Prevention and Education. Public education is one of the core activities of the ICAC and is discharged by the Corruption Prevention and Education Division.

In its programme for 2012 - 2015, Government of Mauritius reiterated its firm commitment to fight corruption and projected an intensification of anti-corruption education for the youth as a measure to build a corrupt-free generation.

**a) Public information activities engaging young people in the efforts to combat
corruption**

• Education Programmes

The youth who are the future leaders, remains a crucial target group for the Corruption Prevention and Education Division of the ICAC. A host of anti-corruption projects and empowerment programmes are organized to maximize youth involvement and participation in the promotion of a culture of integrity. They aim at engaging their active participation and gearing them with the right mindsets and attitudes.

A wide range of anti-corruption programmes for children and the youth as listed below have been developed by the ICAC to raise awareness on the evils of corruption as well as empower members of the civil society in the fight against corruption. These programmes have been implemented in collaboration with our main stakeholders.

These programmes focused on sensitisation, empowerment of our stakeholders and creating their engagement in anti-corruption initiatives
They comprise:

- Empowerment seminars for educators;
- A training of trainers programme for vocational trainers;
- A training programme for educational administrators;

- A Life Skills programme for lower secondary students;
- An empowerment programme for secondary school rector's;
- A training programme for NGO's;
- A four-phased youth empowerment programme;
- A programme for new recruits in the public service;
- Values week in primary and secondary schools;
- Door to door community programme;
- Anti-corruption programme for tertiary students and would be professionals;
- Anti-corruption programme for young professionals; and
- A variety of anti-corruption competitions organized with the approval of the Ministry of Education for primary and secondary students.

Following ICAC's representations, as from 2012, corruption has been included as a theme in the General Paper at the Higher School Certificate Examinations of the University of Cambridge. Moreover, the Model UN is an activity for upper secondary school students.

- **Mass Communication Campaigns**

Effective communication remains the tool par excellence in the fight against corruption. For the past 10 years, more and more emphasis has been on mass communication and production of anti-corruption materials to reach a larger population. Various channels of communication have been used to sensitise the public on the damaging effects of corruption.

The following media, among others, have been used to raise public awareness and enlist public support:

- (i) Billboard campaigns;
- (ii) TV programmes on corruption offences;
- (iii) TV clips on corruption;
- (iv) Radio (Public and private) programme on corruption offences;
- (v) Anti-corruption radio programmes;
- (vi) Anti corruption poster campaigns ;
- (vii) Adverts on rear of buses;
- (viii) Pull out for the Press;
- (ix) Press adverts linked with international and national days;
- (x) Publication of ICAC Newsletters;
- (xi) Brochures for the general public;
- (xii) Mass SMS and emails containing anti corruption messages to citizens;
- (xiii) Anti corruption messages on ICAC outgoing emails;
- (xiv) Regional exhibitions on corruption;
- (xv) A short anti-corruption film entitled "*Kel Fami*";
- (xvi) A short film titled "*Fighting Corruption Through Education*";
- (xvii) A short documentary film on good governance in the public sector;
- (xviii) An interactive value-based CD for primary school children; and
- (xix) Dissemination of anti-corruption messages through public forums.

2. Please cite, summarize and, if possible, provide copies of the applicable measure(s) or policy(ies):

In relation to article 13, it is useful to note the following:

Since July 2003 the Corruption Prevention and Education Division is fully operational with a full fledged staffing under a Director and two Assistant Directors.

The Prevention of Corruption Act 2002 makes provision for the establishment of a Corruption Prevention and Education Division of the ICAC with a clear mandate to educate the public against corruption and enlist and foster public support in combating corruption. The Corruption Prevention and Education Division of the ICAC operates through two specialized Branches, the Community Relations Branch and the System Enhancement Branch.

- The mandate of the Commission with respect to Education as per Section 30 of the Prevention of Corruption Act 2002 is as follows:

The Director of the Corruption Prevention and Education Division shall -

- (c) under the directions of the Commission-
 - (i) conduct public campaigns to alert the public on the dangers of corruption;
 - (ii) assist in enhancing the school curriculum so as to educate children on the dangers of corruption;
 - (iii) inform the general public on the manner in which complaints of acts of corruption should be made;
 - (iv) conduct campaigns to encourage the formation and strengthening of non- governmental organisations to fight corruption;
 - (v) liaise with private sector organisations and trade-unions for the setting up of anti-corruption practices;
 - (vi) conduct workshops and other activities to promote campaigns for the prevention and elimination of corruption;
 - (ix) enhance education on the dangers of corruption.

- **Curriculum enhancement through the development and servicing of tailor-made modules**

The ICAC designed several tailor-made corruption-related modules with a view to enhance the curriculum at different levels. The following modules were developed and run successfully:

- A module entitled "*Moral Values and Good Governance*" for students of the University of Mauritius;
- A "*Corruption and Ethics*" module for students of the former Swami Dayanand Institute of Management;

- > A corruption module for trainees of the former Institut Supérieur de Technologie
- > A corruption module for students of the University of Technology, Mauritius;
- > A "Work Ethics" module for students of the Mauritius Institute of Training and Development;
- > A corruption module for new recruits of the Mauritius Police Force;

These modules were initially serviced by ICAC officers and are now being reviewed and undertaken at the level of respective institutions.

- **Use of Internet and Social Media**

- > **Facebook:** The popularity of social media among the youth cannot be ignored and as such the ICAC has developed a facebook page to encourage discussions on anti-corruption issues.
- > **Mass SMS and Emailing System:** These are used for direct interaction with stakeholders for information, education and communication purposes.

3. *Please provide examples of the successful implementation of domestic measures adopted to comply with article 13 of the Convention.*

- **Anti-Corruption Campaigns in Primary and Secondary Schools**

Anti-corruption campaigns are conducted in either all primary or all secondary schools every year. Such campaigns target around 16,000 to 45,000 students and are conducted during the first semester. Such campaigns aim at creating greater awareness on corruption, motivating youngsters and youth towards building a culture of integrity and transmitting our anti-corruption messages to their families/ homes. This creates the required interactions and reflections at the level of the family.

Anti-corruption materials in the form of notebooks, comic strips, bookmarks, rulers, stickers, etc. containing short messages on corruption and integrity are distributed to the students. Posters, newsletters and the souvenir magazines are also handed over to head teachers and rectors. This creates the required interaction and reflections at the level of the family also.

- **Raising Awareness and Seeking Engagement Against Corruption through Competitions**

Competitions are highly effective in the promotion of an anti-corruption culture, and anti-corruption competitions have emerged as an effective means to comply with these instruments and have become an integral part of our anti-corruption strategy in the fight against corruption. Several anti-corruption competitions are organized in the course of the year to encourage public participation and the triggering research and reflection on corruption. The activities are as follows:

- > Inter-college debate competitions for secondary school students;
- > Essay writing competition for secondary school students;
- > Poster competitions for lower secondary school students;
- > Slogan competition for vocational trainees;
- > Public speaking competitions for secondary and vocational students;

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- > **National Anti-Corruption Youth Working Group:** It comprises of youth leaders from different sectors of the society and nine Youth Action Teams,

- > **Community Based Integrity Circles (CBICs)-** 4 CBICs have been set up to strengthen community solidarity and disseminate anti-corruption messages through

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the organization of anti-corruption activities by the local community groups. This is being reviewed.

- **Newsletters**

The newsletter "Teenagers" provides a portal to disseminate facts, updated statistics on corruption and relevant information to secondary students. It aims to disseminate information in the secondary/vocational education sector for the current year. It also informs stakeholders in the secondary education sector of past, ongoing and future anti-corruption activities.

Newsletter "Rainbow" aims at promoting anti corruption values among pupils of 10 to 12 years of age in Mauritius. The newsletter also serves as a teaching aid in class and exposes pupils, educators and parents to living values which are an anti dote to corrupt practices.

- **Youth Empowerment Programme**

With a view to involve youth in the fight against corruption, a Youth Empowerment Programme entitled 'Fighting Corruption with Youth Leaders' was designed and a four phased programme spreading over a period of five years was devised. The core objective of such an initiative was to facilitate the advocacy for the formulation and implementation of youth-orientated anti-corruption/ pro-social projects on a regional basis. The programme resulted in greater participation of the youth and the setting up of a National Anti-Corruption Youth Working Group (NAYWG). On account of feedback from stakeholders, the terms of reference of the NAYWG will be reviewed shortly.

- **Anti-Corruption Materials**

Anti-corruption educational material is an effective means of disseminating anti-corruption messages to the community at large. These not only help in raising awareness on the dangers of corruption but also serve as reminders on the need to adopt good practices. The ICAC has produced a number of anti-corruption materials bearing value-based messages or focusing on the dangers of corruption. These include:

- Newsletters for various target groups;
- Brochures;
- Stickers ;
- Flyers for students;
- Posters highlighting anti-corruption values;
- Pocket calendars;
- Desk calendars;
- Wall calendars ;
- Value- based note books and rulers; and
- Bookmarks.

All the above mentioned materials carry value-based/anti-corruption messages.

- **Empowerment Workshops with stakeholders in the Education Sector**

In line with our mandate to conduct public campaigns to alert the public on the dangers of corruption and conduct workshops and other activities are organized every year with educators, rectors, head teachers and senior officials in the education sector to promote campaigns for the prevention and elimination of corruption.

The aims of the workshops are to empower educators in the fight against corruption; facilitate the transmission of the right knowledge, skills and values for the development of students, develop capacities necessary for educators to promote values at school and enlist educators support and participation as influential stakeholders in the national fight against corruption

- **TV Programme on Corruption offences**

A set of 10 clips on corruption offences was developed by the ICAC and aired on TV. The clip was aired on a weekly basis at peak time that is just after French News to reach a maximum number of viewers. Impact of the programme was tangible as participants in interactive sessions commented positively on the programme and the number of complaints being reported was on the higher trend. The various offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act 2002 were explained in the local language – Creole.

- **Press Adverts**

Press adverts were used to trigger reflection and enlist support of citizens in the national fight against corruption. Adverts were placed on widely distributed newspapers to coincide with National and United Nations International Days.

- **Bulk Short Message Service and e-mails to citizens and anti corruption messages on ICAC PABX and outgoing mails**

It is vital that Mauritian citizens participate in the fight against corruption. Accordingly, a short message service 'SMS' was initiated at the ICAC to communicate with volunteers on a regular basis. To sustain participation of the youth in our activities, regular SMS and emails containing strong anti corruption messages are sent to the latter regularly. The number of individuals wishing to receive ICAC messages is on the increase.

The dissemination of our anti corruption messages to our citizens have been reinforced through:

- the ICAC PABX phone where every person calling the ICAC is exposed to an anti corruption message; and
 - outgoing emails containing anti corruption slogans which help to sensitise and remind our stakeholders on the need to fight corruption and participate in its elimination.
4. ***Have you ever assessed the effectiveness of the measures adopted to implement article 13? Please outline (or, if available, attach) the results of such an assessment including methods, tools and resources utilized.***
- Yes. Various surveys and informal assessments with regards to our activities were conducted.

- Evaluation of our mass communication campaign 2010.
- Gaps in national school curriculum.

The ICAC commissioned the Mauritius Research Council (MRC) in 2009 to conduct a study on *"The Secondary Educational System in Promoting Knowledge and Awareness of Anti-corruption Values in Mauritius"*.

The aim of this research was two-fold:

- i. to assess the extent to which the current education system is promoting knowledge and awareness of anti-corruption values
- ii. to examine the current status of students' knowledge and attitudes towards corruption. The general picture which emerges is not an encouraging one.

For the purpose of the study, the term "anti-corruption values" refers to personal thoughts, beliefs, actions and behaviour that are desirable. These are principles that help to distinguish between right and wrong and can be generally recognized as standing against corruption. In short, these values are integrity, honesty, respect of the law, responsibility and a sense of justice and fairness.

The report was launched in May 2010 and was referred to the Ministry of Education and Human Resources for appropriate actions.

5. Which challenges and issues are you facing in (fully) implementing article 13 of the Convention?

- Engagement and participation of the media to play a more constructive role in the fight against corruption.
- Mass communication campaigns are very costly.

6. Do you consider that any technical assistance is required in order to allow you to fully implement this provision? If so, what specific forms of technical assistance would you require?

- Capacity building for media people to empower them to play an effective role in the fight against corruption
- The running of mass communication campaigns and the production of anti-corruption materials require considerable financial resources. As such, projects are implemented on a priority basis.
- The dynamic nature of the fight against corruption calls for continuous development of our human resource through capacity building.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

1. The document "Empowering the Nation's Children – Towards A Quality Curriculum – Strategy for Reform" published by the Ministry of Education and Human Resources in September 2006 emphasized a national Vision of Education which would "fully empower the young people of Mauritius to become **rationally autonomous individuals**, capable of constantly adapting to changes in all spheres of life, while maintaining their **moral integrity** and sense of caring for all the other members of the society." It thus proposed the:
 - (i) provision of guidelines for a Pre-Primary Education Programme which would cater, among others, for the "spiritual development of the child" ;
 - (ii) inclusion of values in the subjects to be taught at the Primary level as from standard I and of Citizenship Education as from Standard III;
 - (iii) the integration of Anti Corruption Values and Human Rights across the curriculum for the Pre-Vocational as well as for mainstream secondary school level students (see relevant extracts from the above document and the National Curriculum Framework (Primary) and (Secondary) at Annex A).
3. In line with the above, the primary school textbooks have been rewritten to integrate the teaching of values such as honesty, patience, fairness etc. (samples at Annexes B and C) while at secondary school level various activities have been included in the Ministry's Calendar of Co & Extra Curricular activities for 2013 ICAC to sensitize students as well as school staff (Rectors, Deputy Rectors, Educators, Ushers) (see sections 3.1B-3.21, 5.16-5.18, 20.2-10.5, 10.9 of Annex D). The Ministry has also discussed with the Mauritius Revenue Authority the possibility of including, in its Calendar of Co & Extra Curricular Activities for 2014, talks to sensitize Standard V and VI pupils on taxation.
4. Although it is considered not advisable to have Corruption as a separate subject, issues on Corruption are being addressed in Teacher Education through special training sessions at the level of the MIE at the request of ICAC.

MINISTRY OF TERTIARY EDUCATION, SCIENCE, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

The Ministry has set up an Anti-Corruption Committee to look at the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Framework and to detect weakening in the system that can lead to corruption.

UNIVERSITY OF MAURITIUS	OF
Faculty of Law and Management	<p>Business Ethics and Good Governance covers causes of corruption-cultur (National & Corporate), types of corruption, Ethics philosophies, why some countries have a culture of corruption.</p> <p>BA Hons Legal Studies & Management Top-Up Programme-Anti-Corruption Laws as module</p>
Faculty of Engineering	Lectures of code of ethics which include demonstration of integrity an honesty and trustworthy, non- engagement in fraudulent, corrupt c criminal conduct
Faculty of Science	<p>Ethics being addressed as part of modules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Diploma/BSc (Hons) Biomedical Sciences - Professional Practice for the biomedical scientist Ethics and professionalism. -BSc (Hons) Occupational Therapy: Occupational Therapy for Practice - Professional ethics -BSc Hons Medical Science: Medicine and Society - The importance of ethics in biomedical and clinical research -Bachelor of Pharmacy: Health research methods and biostatistics - ethics in research Bachelor of Pharmacy: Pharmacy Practice II (Forensic pharmacy and ethics) -Drug legislation. Drug laws: Prevention of Cruelty Act, Pharmacy Act, Drug and Cosmetic Act, Narcotic and Psychotropic Drug Act, Drug and Remedies Act, Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act, Poison Act, Factory Act, Medical Termination and Pregnancy Act, drug order, Insecticide Act. Drug store management.
Faculty of Social Studies & Humanities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Courses in journalism including investigative journalism; -The FSSH runs the BA (Hons)/MA Public Policy which aims amongst other to make students master concepts like accountability and power -History and Political Science Department offers modules on Public Policy Making and on Public Administration relative to good governance

	-MSc Social Development and MA Development Studies with modules on good governance where issues relative to corruption are discussed and analysed.
Centre for Professional Development and Lifelong Learning	Corporate Finance -risk management and internal control; Financial Accounting Theory and the need for regulation Ethics, CSR and HRM -Ethical decisions in HRM, discriminatory HR practices and policies, social audit
The Mauritius Research Council	
Conduct of studies	<p>A Study of the Secondary Educational System in promoting Knowledge and Awareness of Anti-Corruption Values in Mauritius</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of the Extent, Nature and Costs of Domestic Violence to the Mauritian Economy • Study on Crime and Violence in the Republic of Mauritius • Gender-Based Violence Indicators Project • HIV Project • Suicide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations made: e.g. that anti corruption education be implemented in an interdisciplinary and indirect approach to prevent any further compounding of the curricula; • the development of teaching and learning material with an explicit emphasis on anti-corruption education. • way forward for ICAC in terms of its anti-corruption education initiatives.
Université des Mascareignes	Students are encouraged to participate in Anti-Corruption Public Speaking Competitions; Lectures are given by ICAC on a regular basis at the Université

MAURITIUS (SECOND MEETING)

1.3 Raising Awareness among the Population

All possible channels of communication were considered to raise awareness among the population. By using mass communications, the ICAC has been trying to create a greater awareness on the dangers and impact of corruption. This was done in the following ways:

- Mass Communications campaigns organized for a definite period of time (Billboards, Adverts on Buses)
- The Media (press, private and public radios, television)
- Mass communication campaigns are conducted once twice a year or for the general public using bill boards, posters and pullouts in Newspapers, radios, etc. Evaluation surveys are conducted to assess the impact and relevance of the campaigns.
- Wide anti-corruption campaigns are conducted annually in all primary and secondary schools. ICAC officers address school children on corruption related issues. Anti-corruption materials comprising posters, bookmarks, rulers, wall calendars, notebooks are distributed to schools and students. This activity allows the ICAC to reach over 70,000 children annually.
- The International Anti-Corruption Day is commemorated every year through a number of activities organized in collaboration with stakeholders. The activities are scheduled over a week.

1.4 Promoting Public Participation

To further promote the participation of the population in the fight against corruption, the following activities are held every year:

Exhibitions: Exhibitions/values weeks focusing on the dangers of corruption and the need for promoting integrity are organised throughout the island for school children and parents. 14 such exhibitions were held during the 18 months.

Competitions: With a view mobilize the community in the fight against corruption as well as to trigger reflection and research on corruption and related issues, various competitions are organized. These competitions have proved to be highly successful both in terms of participation and motivation. The main ones are:

- Inter-College Debate Competitions for secondary students.
- Poster Competitions for lower secondary students.

- Public Speaking Competition for Secondary and Vocational Students
- Community Integrity Award 27 CBOs/NGOs
- Sketch Competitions for Youth
- Short Story Writing Competitions for Upper Primary Pupils
- Drawing Competitions for Primary School Students
- Creative Art Expression Competition for Secondary School Educators

1.5 The Education Sector

The younger generation is one of the targets of the ICAC in the fight against corruption. Through valuebased education, the ICAC hopes to foster a culture of integrity in schools, change the mindset and attitudes of the younger generations and empower them to be intolerant against corruption.

- **Curriculum Enhancement via Development and servicing of Tailor-made Modules:** In line with its educational mandate, the Independent Commission Against Corruption has in recent years developed and implemented several tailor-made corruption-related modules with a view to enhance the school curriculum.

Thus, the following modules have been developed namely:

- A module entitled “*Moral Values and Good Governance*” for students of the University of Mauritius
- A “*Corruption and Ethics*” module for students of a tertiary institution (the Swami Dayanand institute of Management).
- A corruption module for trainees of the ‘Institut Supérieur de Technologie’
- A corruption module for students of the University of Technology
- A “*Work Ethics*” module for vocational students
- An Ethics module for youth

2. Each State Party shall take appropriate measures to ensure that the relevant anti-corruption bodies referred to in this Convention are known to the public and shall provide access to such bodies, where appropriate, for the reporting, including anonymously, of any incidents that may be considered to constitute an offence established in accordance with this Convention.

2.1 The Independent Commission Against Corruption is the national anti-corruption agency.

Throughout the year anti-corruption programmes and activities are conducted in collaboration with stakeholders to create intolerance towards corruption. Over and above these activities mass communication campaigns are conducted with targeting different segments of the population - students, educators, young professionals, new recruits, specific cadres of the public service, women, NGOs and the civil society at large to sensitise them on the dangers of corruption and on how to report acts of corruption.