

**FINAL REPORT OF THE REGIONAL WORKSHOP**  
**ON GOOD GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS AT**  
**VICTORIA HOTEL, MAURITIUS FROM 10-12 SEPTEMBER 2003**

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# **I-INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1.Introduction**

Notwithstanding the fact that most countries of Southern Africa adhere to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and to other international instruments, there are still challenges to be surmounted so as to create a real human rights culture at the country level. Ensuring that Human Rights standards are embedded into national constitutions and translated into mechanisms of protection and monitoring, entails a process enhancing capacity, commitment and resources at all levels. The installation of good governance in agreement with Human Rights and sustainable development is particularly necessary.

The OHCHR Southern African regional Office has, in consultation with the countries through the United Nations country teams, developed activities that are carried out at the request of the governments and /or Human Rights NGOs and other partners from civil society in the Indian Ocean countries.

## **ORGANIZATION OF WORK:**

### **1.2 RESOURCES PERSONS :**

In order to bring diversity in the approach in relation with the selected topics, the selected speakers came from various institutions. In addition to Dr SihakaTsemo, OHCHR Regional Representative for Southern Africa, other resource persons were: Justice Seetulsingh, President of the NHRC of Mauritius, Justice Youeng Sik Yen, Supreme Court of Mauritius, Prof. Shadrack Gutto, Director, Centre of African Renaissance Studies, Dr Jean Marc Andriamanantena, regional consultant for the occasion and working for UNDP Madagascar, Dr Zonke Majodina, South African Human Rights Commission, Mr Ireneo Namboka, Regional Programme Officer, OHCHR Southern Africa.

### **1.3 SUPPORT AND COLLABORATION:**

The regional office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights for Southern Africa, with the constant logistic support of The UNDP in Mauritius and the Mauritius Government jointly organised the workshop for the benefit of participants coming from the Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius including Rodrigues, and La Reunion (as Observer): The workshop was approximately attended by fifty people and the session took place from 9:00 to 17:00.

### **1.5. OPENING CEREMONY**

The opening ceremony was presided over by the Minister of Justice and Human Rights of Mauritius. It attracted the presence and intervention of the following personalities:

1. Madam Rose Gakuba, Resident Co-ordinator of the United Nations Systems Operations- Mauritius / Seychelles.
2. Dr Sihaka Tsemo, Office of HCHR, Regional Representative for Southern Africa.

In her words of welcome, Madam Rose Gakuba acknowledged the presence of representatives of government and civil society from Mauritius, Madagascar, Comoros, Rodriguez and Seychelles; the significant presence of a large number of participants testified their great interest for the question of good governance and Human Rights. She did mention the efforts of the United Nations in the promotion of Human Rights and good governance, for the eradication of poverty and for the promotion of gender equality and equity.

Dr Sihaka Tsemo, Regional Representative of the Regional Office of the United High Commissioner for Human Rights for Southern Africa recalled the interdependence between development, democracy and human rights, be they economic, social, cultural, civil or political. She also pointed out the importance of the partnership between the government and civil society in the promotion of good governance and the need to increase the capacities and effectiveness of the National Human Rights Commissions based on the Paris principles. In terms of technical co-operation, assistance is provided in the area of capacity building, and in conformity with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of 1993.

In his statement, the Minister of Justice and Human Rights of Mauritius welcomed and thanked OHCHR for having chosen Mauritius to host the workshop on good governance and human rights. He did not fail to point out examples of efforts that the Mauritius government has made in this domain and assured the availability of his government to cooperate with the United Nations before declaring the official opening of the workshop.

#### **1.4. PARTICIPANTS AND EXPECTATIONS:**

The workshop participants included government officials and civil society representatives of the following Indian Ocean countries: Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles. Over fifty participants attended the workshop.

#### **1.5. METHODOLOGY OF THE WORKSHOP**

##### **EXPECTATIONS OF THE PARTICIPANTS:**

At the beginning of the workshop, the participants were invited to express their expectations; these are summarised as follows:

- To be informed on what Human Rights, good governance and sustainable development are:
- To exchange experiences with the countries of the Indian Ocean.
- To acquire the competence or to reinforce them, so as to effectively carry out duties and tasks while taking human rights into consideration.
- To create a network within the Countries of the Indian Ocean.

The workshop was divided into 7 sessions:

Session 1: Human Rights and good governance.

Session 2: Institutions for good governance

Session 3: Over view of the fundamental aspects of human rights.

Session 4. Human Rights and Sustainable Development.

Session 5. Human rights monitoring systems.

Session 6. National institutions and processes for the protection and promotion of human rights.

Session 7. Processes of elaboration of a national plan of action.

Presentation of themes was followed by discussions to clarify some points and ease the process consisting of furthering theory into practice. A moderator who was encouraging the participation of all participants led discussions.

An interpretation service (English and French), composed of two persons was made available during the plenary sessions.

DAY 1:

## **II- FEEDBACK OF THE WORKSHOP AND DEBATES**

### **Session 1: Human Rights and Good Governance**

**Theme 1 <Principles of Good Governance>>**by Prof. Shadrack Gutto

The objective of the presentation was to explain the objective of good governance and the rule of law. It is based on transparency, participation, a rule of law, electoral processes, good will...etc. The search for the harmonisation of the global system should enable to make coherent choices where social actors are able to recognise themselves. Good governance is attained when the system makes a success of the exploit of pooling of know-how and of willing to manage a life quality turned towards a reality of dwelling together.

The speaker illustrated his presentation by pointing to the evolution of governance in the charter of the OAU, and NEPAD.

**The discussions underlined the following points:**

- The question of good governance operates 1) at many levels (Government, Civil Society, private sector, at the family level...) 2) in all sectors (political, economic, social, personal...)
- Good governance is an open and transparent contract between the government and all interested entities and it requiring both individual as well as collective responsibilities.
- Good governance should encourage the participation taking into account the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. (Art. 21).

-Good governance should prioritise the necessity to guarantee a political leadership at the service of the people.  
-In the same way, the principle of citizenship should promote the sharing of resources, benefits and information, which are gains of democracy.

**Theme 2: <The principle and importance of separation of powers>> by Justice Young Sik Yuen**

The aim of this presentation was to point out the rules in democracy and good governance. Drawing Mauritius examples, the speaker pointed out that the executive system formulates policies and has the responsibility to implement them. It is the constitution that defines the separation of power between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary, which is responsible for making laws and the laws and rendering justice. The judiciary should not be considered as a hindrance to a good administration of justice; the frequent administrative, organisational or material obstacle could be dealt with. The judiciary should be independent of the executive, integrated, competent and per formant. The speaker broadly used examples from Mauritius to illustrate the separation of powers.

**Theme 3: <<The role of Civil Society in good governance>> by Dr Jean-Marc Andriamanantena**

Civil society ( NGK's, orders and professional organisations, laic and professional associations, trade unions,...) are invested of a double functions: 1) that of interlocutor / partner of the political class, of donors and development partners. 2) That of animator and promoter of civic functions to citizens by sensitisation, mobilisation, education and information to participate in activities at national, regional and local level within associations.

In the developing countries, the weaknesses of the civil society lie in the absence of identity, in the lack of organisation, in the conflict of leadership, in the absence of complementarity and synergy in the contestable representation at the local, regional, national, and international level. The other weaknesses lie mainly in its incapacity to fully take up its duties of interpellation of the authorities, of efficient special interest group in the negotiations, of partner in the orientation of the policies affecting the general interest, of promotion of the civic functions (assistance, animation, education, training, information, socialisation and integration).

The civil society should also work the establishment of the rule of law through the assistance to citizens and local communities.

**Discussions on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> themes**

The debates showed the indispensability of civil society in the good governance: it should be credible, effective and efficient as a source of initiatives and proposals, mounting pressure, achievements and results. The legitimacy of civil society is achieved in a gradual way and progressively according to its capacities and strength. Moreover, it was noted that the role of the press, as the 4<sup>th</sup> power is important in attaining good governance; there is no judicial independence without judicial authority; Separation of powers cannot be guaranteed, if the judges are not of unquestionable integrity; authority is gained not by laws, but the confidence of the public/masses.

**Sessions 11: Institutions for good governance**

**Theme 4: State Institutions (electoral commission, judiciary, legislative) and non-state social actors. (Traditional Leaders, media, academic institutions). By Prof. Shadrack Gutto**

The objective of the presentation was to examine the role of state institutions in a rule of law that guarantee the legitimacy of power, the importance of the law, the social justice, the peace and liberty- in other words, this signifies pluralism, the holding of regular and authentic elections, the right to vote and eligibility, the universal suffrage, free and secret. So, the role of the electoral commission is important, The judiciary must be performant, competent and of integrity. The legislative has to be active and originators of good laws meeting the aspirations and needs of the citizens. Parliament should not fail in its other prerogatives, which are recognised by the constitution, including initiative of proposing laws, putting into place the means of information on the activities of the government...

### **Discussions on theme 5:**

The discussions took place on electoral issues and on the role of civil society considered as a pressure group to avoid that the rights of citizens are being trampled upon and that the voting should take place without any acts of intimidation. The citizens should take part in regular elections on the administrative level and that they should be free from any attempts at influencing the popular will. The role of the media as an organ of information, education and communication is important especially during the period of elections. A partnership role has to be established between state institutions and non-state social actors.

## **DAY 2**

The day started with a summary and evaluation of the 1st day. (See heading evaluation in Annex).

### **Session 111: Over view of the core aspects of Human Rights**

**Theme 5: << Principles, frameworks and mechanisms of international Human Rights Instruments>>** by Dr Sihaka Tsemo.

The aim of her presentation was to recall the fundamental principles of human rights and to sensitise on the key regional and international human rights instruments, and on the mechanisms and operations process of the United Nations Charter. The speaker made an historical background of the process of adoption of the UDHR and of the two covenants on civil and political rights and on economic, social and cultural rights: This recalls the role that these instruments played in the process of decolonisation, and in most of the constitutions after their adoption. The process of appropriation of these instruments could be done, although they were initially initiated by certain European and American countries.

The UN has put in place a complete mechanism for adopting in connection with Human Rights, and to make them operational and see to them being respected.

The speaker gave a general picture of the United Nations instruments and that of Africa.

### **Debate on theme 5:**

During the discussions the following points were underlined:

\* After the signature and or ratification of international instruments, the will and the political commitment are and resources (human, material financial) as well as the capacity for social mobilisation and plea are needed.

\* All governments that come to power through unconstitutional means will be suspended from the African Union. The instituting and promotion of democracy in Africa should be encouraged. Each state, although sovereign, is constrained with limit of sovereignty.

\* It is necessary to adhere to the dispositions of the United Nations and of African Union instruments which preserve, support the set up of standards and principles, although sometimes unpleasant against the country

**Theme 6 <<The Indivisibility and inter-relatedness of all Human Rights: social, economic, civil and political>> by Ireneo Namboka**

The presentation aimed to show the characteristics of human rights which are protected by the law, guaranteed at the international, regional, and national level, centred on human dignity, impose obligations for the state and non state actors, such as big multinational societies...After having demonstrated the indivisibility of the law in a diagram of gears, he 'presented the picture' of each country of the Indian Ocean that has signed and/or ratified the international instruments.

**Theme 7: "The link between Human Rights and Sustainable Development"** By Jean-Marc Andriamanantena.

The presentation highlighted the advantage of placing human beings at the centre of all development activities. After having defined the terms, he explained the link between these two notions and the Millennium Development goals, Development, democracy and human rights are interdependent. Using examples, he showed that obvious massive human rights violations are obstacles to sustainable development. Development means respect of the human rights and of the basic rights. Development is a right. This right includes/understands permanent sovereignty on the natural resources, self-determination, the popular participation, the egalitarian, the equality of chances and the installation of conditions suitable to ensure the pleasure of other civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights.

### **Debates on plenary sessions on the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> themes:**

Questions and clarifications from participants showed that:

-The aspect of durability, equity, stability of the context and the environment surrounding the project or development programme is very important.

-It is important to encourage a participatory approach right at the conceptual stage, during the beginning right up to the evaluation; and for that, there are methods of participation to use in projects. (I.e.: PRA/ Participatory Rural Approval)

-The appropriateness of development in conciliation with human rights (to sensitise, to raise awareness of the beneficiaries on their rights to participate in development, in the distribution of the benefits and in the distribution of resources) is of high priority for the promotion of good governance and human rights.

## **SESSION V: Human Rights Monitoring Systems**

### **Theme 8: <<United Nations and African Union Human Rights System>>** by Prof. Shadrack Gutto

The purpose of the presentation was to sensitise on the key regional and international human rights instruments and on the process of report of the United Nations charter.

. A history of the African Charter of Human Rights: it was adopted by the OAU in 1981 and came into force in 1986. The African Commission on Peoples and Human Rights was established to promote and protect human rights in Africa. The commission also interprets the charter and is mandated to address complaints concerning human rights abuses by states, provided that all internal resources in the country are exhausted.

The mission of promotion comprises a teaching function as regards humans rights (information, sensitisation, education...) It comprises also quasi-legislative functions in virtue of which the African Commission must work out projects of legislative texts to be proposed to states in matters of human rights or define principles which must govern this field. As far as the mission of protection is concerned, it consists of examining complaints as defined by the charter through the expression "other communications". The commission discharges on a drawn up report concerning the facts and the conclusions. Supplied with all the opinions, the report is submitted for decision to the conference of the heads of State and government of the OAU. The Commission can seek on amicable settlement, undertake studies and make recommendations.

### **Theme 9: <<Presentation and Explanation of responsibilities arising from the ratification of regional and international human rights instruments>>** by Justice Seetulsingh.

From the examples of Mauritius, the speaker showed that the international law relating to the human's right obliges the states to take all measures necessary to give effect to the standards contained in the usual instruments which compose them. That means in particular that they must take care that the victims obtain repair, to continue the culprits, to prevent excesses and to fight impunity. It belongs to the states to apply the standards, primarily via their national legal systems. For example, the two pacts of the charter are international legal instruments. Thus when the states members and non members of the United Nations ratifies a pact, they are willingly accept a series of legal obligations which oblige them to respect the rights and the provisions described in the pact. Once a state ratifies one of the pacts or conventions, it takes the responsibility to discharge in good faith all the obligations deriving from this and to ensure the accordance of the national laws with the international obligations. Consequently, by ratifying the instruments relating to the human rights, the states become responsible to the international community, to other states who have ratified the same texts, and to their citizens and all those who reside on their territory.

### **Debates on the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> themes:**

The following came out of the debates:

- The ratification of an international treaty provides the opportunity to exert a pressure on the governments on matters relating to the protected rights by the instrument in question. .



- All possible channels locally should be exhausted before resorting to human rights monitoring mechanisms (even if the process is slow).
- The conventions of migrant workers rights and on the refugees in Mauritius do not engage the Mauritius state, which is not signatory.
- The National Human Rights Commission of Mauritius and the process of its implementation. : Are they an example for the Indian Ocean and what kind of lessons can we learn from this experience.

## **Session VI: National Institutions and processes for the protection and promotion of human rights.**

**Theme 12 :** <<National Human Right Institutions and the processes\_of setting them up>> by Dr Zonke Majodina

The presentation made by Dr Majodina was to show the principles and model of vigorous and effective national institutions that can contribute in the practise of human rights and fundamental liberties. In considering the number of countries that decide to establish national institutions for the promotion of human rights, it thus become vital that there be guidelines for the establishment of these institutions for them to function effectively. It started by giving an outline of the historical and legal framework in which one can appreciate the current development of the national institutions. Then, she reviewed the elements, which one can consider as necessary to the correct operation of a National Institution and explained how these elements can be incorporated in the structure and the work of the institution to have an optimal effect. The effectiveness or strength of these institutions is related directly to their legal mandate. A national institution which is weakened or made ineffective by texts or provisions which establish it can reinforce its technical skill, but for lack of modification of the texts and provisions governing it, it will never overcome its structural insufficiencies; The very noticeable differences of structures and operation, which one notes between the existing national institutions, obviously reflect cultural, political, historical, and economic divergence. It is important to note that the principles concerning the statute of national institutions, "the Paris principles" were particularly significant in this respect.

**Theme 13:** <<Technical Co-operation services and support to the establishment of National Human rights institutions >> by Mr. Ireneo Namboka.

The objective of the presentation was to give to participants practical information on the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and its technical assistance and co-operation programme. The speaker presented the origin of the service since the first decade. After the entry into force of the UN charter he enumerated the categories of the services (the councils, experts, scholarships, seminars...) .The service and its program were reinforced with the creation of the Voluntary Contributions Funds for the technical assistance of the United Nations intended to the protection and more effective promotion of human rights. It was stressed that the state can profit from these services only on formal request. .

**Debate on the 12th and 13<sup>th</sup> themes :**

It came out from the debates that the initiative to establish NHRC requires:

- A close collaboration between the government and civil society, whose roles are complimentary.
- A guarantee and the existence of legal instrument under reserve of transparency, impartiality, objectivity and confidentiality.
- The National Institution should a) play the role of watch-dog that completes the role of parliament b) monitor the executive c) submit reports to governments on all cases of serious abuses d) should be able to propose new laws.
- All governments should 1) have the obligation to put in place National Institutions whose task essentially primarily consists to follow-up and see to the observation of Human Rights in every country 2) mount pressure on the officials of the country 3) examine the laws if they are in conformity and applied in conformity with principles.
- Civil society, like the states can address request to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for Southern Africa for the reinforcement of its capacities.

### DAY 3

#### **WORKING SUB-GROUPS:**

#### **TOPIC: NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS.**

The participants break-off into three sub-groups. Each sub-group was tasked with studying a case relating to the installation of a National Commission of Human Rights (NHRC) in each of the following countries: Madagascar, Seychelles, Comoros. After the group discussion, the outcome was presented in a plenary session in order to allow joint reflex ion and a free exchange of experiences.

#### **Group 1: NHRC/Seychelles**

#### **The following features were noted:**

- \* The head of the executive appoints the President of the Committee
- \* The recently amended constitution has a project to install it but nothing is still envisaged.
- \* There is a committee that appoints the OMBUDSMAN in Seychelles, the Ombudsman is however overflowed of work of administrative nature.
- \* There is no assistance for the promotion and protection of human rights.

\* The army has usurped the duties of the police. What constitutes in itself a violation of human rights?

### Group 2: NHRC/Comoros

In the absence of the parliament, the National Commission will be set up by presidential decree. The members of this sub-group proposed the following steps.

1. An ad hoc and multisectorial committee should be put in place to elaborate the project of a decree and the legal text for the functioning of this commission. It would be the task of this committee to decide from the Comoros realities if it should be a juridical or consultative commission.
2. Plea with the government and sensitise the population.
3. Appointments: the appointments should be made from the private sector, civil society and the government.
4. Challenge: the NHRC should not be a political tool, neither for the government nor the opposition; it should be neutral, independent and impartial.

### Group 3: NHRC/Madagascar

Comprised of 25 people appointed by Decree of the Council of the government, the Madagascar NHRC was established in 1996 but has not been functional only in August 1999 because of budgetary constraints. This nomination by the state/government explains its links with the state and thus limits its scope of working, especially during the 2002 crisis. The mandate/term of the members of the NHRC expired in August 2002 leaving a vacuum, which was still unfilled.

The members of group 3 recommend:

- 1) The appointment of new members.
- 2) The capacity of the NHRC should be reinforced with the collaboration of OHCHR.
- 3) Decentralise the NHRC by creating provincial antennas.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS OF GROUP 1, 2, 3**

The member of three working groups recommends the following:

\* For the establishment of the NHRC: assistance should be solicited from more experienced Human rights Institutions (ex: Canada, India) in order to overcome possible difficulties.

\* It should be decreed by a LAW, but not necessarily inserted in the Constitution.

\* It is not necessary to duplicate institutions that handle human rights; a single institution will suffice provided that it is equipped with necessary resources for its operation. .

## **111. MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORKSHOP**

**At the end of the workshop, the following recommendations were made:**

### **AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL**

Each country would have to:

1. Make efforts to ratify international conventions/instruments ;
2. Harness to revise the internal laws, which block the implementation and the promotion of human rights, once an international convention is ratified.
3. Perform its obligations by reporting on human rights conventions of which he is signatory.
4. - Put into place and make the National Human Rights Commission dynamic. The NHRC should be elevated to an independent institution its creation and functioning should be decreed by law.  
- The NHRC should comprise people from the public Sector, civil society and the private sector with interest in human rights. The members of this Commission should be appointed by Decree.
5. The NHRC should be mandated essentially with the following powers :
  - To observe the application of both regional and international instruments.
  - To propose laws supporting the good governance and the human rights
  - Lobby for the promotion and protection of human rights.
  - Prioritise information and education in matters relating to good Governance and human rights.
6. Every country should have to provide the NHRC with sufficient resources to enable its efficient function, by taking care that the annual budget is envisaged in the annual finance Bill.
7. Every country should prioritise the dialogue between politicians and the NHRC, through exchanges
8. Civil society actors, NGOs involving in the promotion and protection of human rights should organise themselves and acquire the necessary institutional capacity to constitute a fourth power capable of promoting

governance and human rights. They should be prepared to engage in plea and in lobbying, information and education, social mobilisation, exchange of information and know how.

9. Every country should implement democratic principles and guarantee its stability.

10. In other to ensure good governance and human rights, every country should respect the separation of powers of the judiciary, having ascertained the integrity of judges.

11. In consideration of the principle of citizenship, every country should ensure that everyone has the opportunity to participate in the development process and equally share the benefits.

#### AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL:

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) should:

12. Assist the Indian Ocean countries by strengthening their capacity.

13. Prioritise the creation of a network of human rights civil society in the Indian Ocean.

14. Promote inter-island and inter-region exchanges on matters relating to human rights and good governance.

15. Maintain a network of the participants of the workshop in order to maximise and consolidate the benefits of the workshop.

16. Organise sessions allowing to consider urgent needs looking further into the identification of the obstacles /factors and to search ways and means to implement the principles and standards of human rights in the Indian ocean.

17. Elaborate a regional /national action Plan.

## **IV. EVALUATION OF THE WORKSHOP:**

Based on the twenty-six questionnaires returned to the organiser, the result of the final evaluation shows that the documents distributed on the major themes dealt with during the workshop were relevant to the workshop and were found useful (22/26). The workshop in general was fairly well organised (17/26). All the topics responded to the needs of the countries (19/26) and will be useful for their work (22/26). According to participants, the choice of the themes met their expectations and the quality of the presentations was satisfactory (19/26): the methods and pedagogic assistance (ex: photocopies of documents). The group work during the workshop is quite helpful (23/26) and fairly well supervised (19/26).

The accommodation, the meals and the general logistics were satisfactory. Drawing from the evaluation, it appeared that the participants had enough knowledge and material to help them translate the principles into action.

## **V. CLOSING CEREMONY**

Prior to the Foreign Affairs Minister of Mauritius making his closing speech, Mrs. Tsemo expressed the appreciation of the Regional office of the HCDH to the Mauritius Government for the hospitality and the significant support, which has allowed the realisation, and the success of the workshop. Mrs. Gakuba also thanked the government of Mauritius, the regional Office of HCDH and the resources people for the quality of work provided, as well as the participants for their enthusiasm and tenacity during the intense three working days.

Invited to say word in the name of all the participants, Professor Gutto made a short summary of the seminar and topics treated during the three days of reflex ion and experience sharing. This workshop was an occasion to discuss the NEPAD and African Union. Like the previous speaker , he rented the hospitality of the Mauritius people and Government .

In its short closing speech, the Foreign Minister of the government Mauritius stressed the importance and the value of the workshop within the framework of the reinforcement of the capacities in the field of Human Rights in the zones of the Indian Ocean. He reiterated the engagement of the Mauritius Government for the respect of the human rights in spite of the threats posed by the terrorism, which constitutes a great challenge. The Minister of Foreign Affairs highlighted the efforts made by the government and people of Mauritius to put emphasis on good governance and human rights in Mauritius. He also highlighted the stand of Mauritius against coups d'etat (never again Bokassa, never again Amin Dada), he also the mentioned the importance of the media. He was delighted that the workshop came out with information to help at the grass roots level to promote good governance and human rights and he did not fail to thank OHCHR, all the resource persons and participants for having devoted their efforts to make the workshop successful.