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**Human Rights Council**

**Fifty-ninth session**

16 June–11 July 2025

Agenda item 6

**Universal periodic review**

 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

 Madagascar

 Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-eighth session from 20 to 31 January 2025. The review of Madagascar was held at the 11th meeting, on 27 January 2025. The delegation of Madagascar was headed by Garde des Sceaux, Minister of Justice, Benjamin Alexis Rakotomandimby. At its 16th meeting, held on 29 January 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on Madagascar.

2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Madagascar: Benin, Costa Rica and Qatar.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Madagascar:

 (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);[[1]](#footnote-2)

 (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);[[2]](#footnote-3)

 (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).[[3]](#footnote-4)

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on National Mechanisms for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, was transmitted to Madagascar through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

 I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

 [To be completed by 7 February 2025]

 A. Presentation by the State under review

 B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 82 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

 II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Madagascar and enjoy the support of Madagascar:**

6.1 **Ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Côte d’Ivoire);**

6.2 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Portugal);**

6.3 **Establish a national preventive mechanism in the framework of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Portugal);**

6.4 **Continue consistent efforts to modernize the national legislation in the area of protecting human rights and freedoms (Russian Federation);**

6.5 **Ensure its national human rights institution has sufficient human and financial resources to carry out its legal mandate (Australia);**

6.6 **Ensure adequate resources are allocated to the Independent National Human Rights Commission to address human rights challenges (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

6.7 **Strengthen capacity and increase resources for the National Human Rights Commission and other human rights protection bodies (Mozambique);**

6.8 **Increase resources for the National Independent Human Rights Commission as well as its regional presence (Cyprus);**

6.9 **Strengthen the National Human Rights Commission so that its activities are fully in compliance with the Paris Principles (Djibouti);**

6.10 **Continue efforts to maintain the independence of National Human Rights Institution in line with the Paris Principles (Nepal);**

6.11 **Formalize the appointment of Commissioners of the National Independent Human Rights Commission (South Africa);**

6.12 **Provide the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture with the necessary resources to carry out its activities with autonomy and independence (Chile);**

6.13 **Continue efforts to implement policies aimed at eliminating discrimination based on gender, ethnicity and religion (Mozambique);**

6.14 **Continue to bolster measures aimed at removing discrimination, especially against girls and children with disabilities (Burkina Faso);**

6.15 **Develop relevant policies and programmes to combat all forms of racial discrimination (Burundi);**

6.16 **Redouble efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination in labour market (Nepal);**

6.17 **Strengthen measures to eliminate discrimination against girls, twins, children with disabilities, those living with HIV/AIDS and those with albinism (Cyprus);**

6.18 **Adopt comprehensive legislation, accompanied by relevant policies and programmes, to combat all forms of racial discrimination (Niger);**

6.19 **Continue strengthening measures for the adoption of a comprehensive legislation, coupled with the relevant policies and programmes to combat all forms of racial discrimination (Angola);**

6.20 **Step up measures to reduce prison overcrowding (United Republic of Tanzania);**

6.21 **Reduce prison overcrowding by adopting alternatives to incarceration, ensure separation of minors from adults in detention facilities, and provide adequate healthcare, nutrition, and humane conditions for detainees (Gambia);**

6.22 **Improve detention centers and prisons by addressing overcrowding, separate minors from adults and provide adequate healthcare and nutrition for detainees (Ghana);**

6.23 **Encourage the continued strengthening of efforts in the fight against corruption (Sierra Leone);**

6.24 **Continue the effective implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2015–2025 beyond 2025 (Morocco);**

6.25 **Enhance measures to prevent and eradicate corruption by renewing the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and ensuring its effective implementation (Indonesia);**

6.26 **Fully implement the National Anti-Corruption Strategy, including its provisions for the protection of whistle-blowers (Ireland);**

6.27 **Continue its efforts to recruit and train new judges and police officers, based on the highest standards of transparency and relevant investigations, in order to combat corruption (Canada);**

6.28 **Continue  with efforts aimed at strengthening the judiciary to ensure effective and efficient justice delivery (Malawi);**

6.29 **Further strengthening the independence of the judiciary and ensuring access to justice for all citizens, particularly in rural and remote areas (Ethiopia);**

6.30 **Ensure the independence of the judiciary, take concrete steps to improve access to justice, including by removing financial barriers, and increase access to independent legal aid, particularly for children (Belgium);**

6.31 **Pursue measures to expand access to justice, including providing free legal aid to people who cannot afford to pay for their own legal representation (Brazil);**

6.32 **Enhance and strengthen its judicial framework to ensure the promotion and protection of human rights of all (Nigeria);**

6.33 **Ensure that robust investigations are initiated and completed promptly so that perpetrators of crimes against persons with albinism are prosecuted; and ensure that victims obtain redress (Togo);**

6.34 **Reduce prison overcrowding by accelerating the implementation of alternatives to incarceration and by improving the judicial follow-up of detainees (Guinea);**

6.35 **Accelerate the processing of cases of prisoners in pre-trial detention (France);**

6.36 **Uphold its obligations to peaceful assembly, including with respect to political parties, under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);**

6.37 **Take measures to ensure that all individuals and political parties can fully enjoy the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of association, and ensure that any restrictions on the exercise of these rights are in accordance with the conditions set forth in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal);**

6.38 **Ensure the safety of journalists and human rights defenders by establishing mechanisms for monitoring, prevention, protection and investigation of violations against them (Switzerland);**

6.39 **Strengthen legal protection of journalists (Germany);**

6.40 **Ensure that the laws on defamation, contempt and libelous statements respect the right to freedom of expression (Canada);**

6.41 **Increase efforts to protect human rights defenders and prevent all forms of intimidation, reprisals, arbitrary arrests, violence and unwarranted prosecutions (Italy);**

6.42 **Adopt a new national strategy to combat child marriage and ensure its full implementation (Estonia);**

6.43 **See to the full implementation of the national strategy of 2018–2024 to combat child marriage (Eswatini);**

6.44 **Continue efforts to combat child marriage (Georgia);**

6.45 **Combat child marriage by renewing and strengthening the expired National Strategic Plan on Child Marriage (Iceland);**

6.46 **Implement fully their national strategy to prevent and eradicate early and forced marriages (Italy);**

6.47 **Continue rendering comprehensive assistance to the institution of the family as it is understood in its traditional sense (Russian Federation);**

6.48 **Ensure equal rights in all areas relating to marriage and family relations and in the area of inheritance, divorce and child custody (Canada);**

6.49 **Continue to bolster measures towards eradication of child marriage (Botswana);**

6.50 **Design awareness campaigns on the harmful effects of child marriage on girls’ health and well-being (Togo);**

6.51 **Strengthen, in terms of operational capacities, the effective application of the law against trafficking in persons (Morocco);**

6.52 **Continue implementing the National Action Plan against Trafficking in Persons, ensuring effective allocation of resources to combat this crime (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

6.53 **Strengthen the fight against trafficking in persons, by establishing protection and rehabilitation mechanisms for victims, in particular children (Cameroon);**

6.54 **Adopt a National Plan on child labor, increase labor inspections and tackle root causes of child exploitation, including family vulnerability and lack of access to education for children (Ghana);**

6.55 **Fully implement the National Social Protection Strategy (2024–2028) and increase support, particularly to those in disaster-prone regions and extreme poverty (Malaysia);**

6.56 **Further implement the national social protection strategy and enhance the protection of vulnerable groups (China);**

6.57 **Sustain efforts in expanding social protection coverage, particularly for self-employed workers and vulnerable household (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

6.58 **Continue strengthening social safety nets to protect vulnerable populations and promote sustainable development (Ethiopia);**

6.59 **Further improve the implementation of the National Social Protection Strategy and ensure the integration of the right to development into national development plans by enhancing public participation, ensuring transparency in managing natural resources (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

6.60 **Ensure access to basic health, nutrition, education, protection, water and sanitation services for all, especially those living in rural areas (Malaysia);**

6.61 **Strengthen access to basic health, nutrition, education, protection and water and sanitation services for people living in rural areas (Morocco);**

6.62 **Increase funding and strengthen policies for water, sanitation, housing, health and nutrition, particularly in rural areas by constructing adequately staffed health centers, expanding the infrastructure for safe drinking water, ensuring affordable access to basic healthcare and meeting the budget health financing target (Germany);**

6.63 **Strengthening conditions of access to water, sanitation and hygiene (Mali);**

6.64 **Continue updating the national policy for water and sanitation services (Oman);**

6.65 **Strengthen measures to reduce poverty in the country and improve access to education and healthcare (Mozambique);**

6.66 **Sustain and intensify poverty alleviation efforts, aiming to improve the socio-economic well-being of its people (Nigeria);**

6.67 **Strengthen efforts on the implementation of its national poverty strategy (South Africa);**

6.68 **Ensure adequate allocation of resources towards cushioning the vulnerable communities, especially those living in extreme poverty conditions (Zimbabwe);**

6.69 **Adopt more measures to further bridge the gap between rural and urban areas and ensure improved living standards of rural and remote areas (China);**

6.70 **Pursue efforts in order to improve the health sector and to secure safe drinking water and appropriate sanitation, especially in the areas that are most vulnerable and exposed to climate change (Iraq);**

6.71 **Address the policy gaps to improve access to primary healthcare services, especially for persons from rural areas (Maldives);**

6.72 **Continue the policy for reducing regional discrepancies in access to basic services, especially access to drinking water, sanitation and primary health care (Cameroon);**

6.73 **Continue efforts to promote the right to health and access to medical services, especially in rural areas (Egypt);**

6.74 **Pursue efforts to enhance health care and improve health facilities, especially in remote areas (Tunisia);**

6.75 **Improve the quality and accessibility of services in health centres by applying free primary care, eradicating discrimination against the poor, lowering the price of medicine and increasing the number of hospitals, health centres and health staff working in childcare (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.76 **Consider further increasing the budget allocated for the health sector to ensure good-quality health services (United Republic of Tanzania);**

6.77 **Continue enhancing the healthcare financing system to provide the Malagasy population with access to quality health services (Cuba);**

6.78 **Continue its efforts to strengthen universal health coverage, while taking into account the needs of vulnerable groups (India);**

6.79 **Accelerate the adoption of the national strategic plan to address public health diseases (Sierra Leone);**

6.80 **Strengthen access to obstetric care for pregnant adolescents and effectively implement the national strategic plan for the elimination of obstetric fistula (Mali);**

6.81 **Increase the availability and quality of reproductive health services, prioritizing rural areas (Estonia);**

6.82 **Adopt a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health policy for adolescents and ensure that sexual and reproductive health education is part of the mandatory school curriculum (Estonia);**

6.83 **Design and implement a national awareness campaign on sexual and reproductive health among young people in both urban and rural areas (Mexico);**

6.84 **Protect and promote sexual and reproductive health and rights and ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services for all (Iceland);**

6.85 **Ensure the provision of comprehensive sexuality education in and out of school settings (Iceland);**

6.86 **Make progress in the provision of adequate sexual and reproductive health services for women and girls (Chile);**

6.87 **Strengthen HIV programmes, with a particular focus on young people and the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (Senegal);**

6.88 **Strengthen efforts to increase school enrolment, attendance and completion rates for all children (Maldives);**

6.89 **Guarantee access to education free of charge and increased school enrolment, attendance and completion rates for all children (South Sudan);**

6.90 **Take necessary measures to ensure free access to education and increase enrolment, attendance and completion rates for all children (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

6.91 **Take all necessary measures to increase school enrolment, school attendance and school completion rates, particularly at the level of secondary school (Cabo Verde);**

6.92 **Implement initiatives and programs to ensure that all children, including those with disabilities and marginalized groups, have equal access to quality education (Montenegro);**

6.93 **Ensure the implementation of its legislation on access to education by safeguarding inclusive participation of those living with disabilities as well as the marginalized communities (Zimbabwe);**

6.94 **Ensure that all children have access to education without any discrimination (Ukraine);**

6.95 **Take further measures to fully implement inclusive education policies, ensuring access to quality education for all, particularly for children from vulnerable groups (Armenia);**

6.96 **Continue to improve access to quality education for all, especially for vulnerable children such as those with disabilities, with albinism or living in rural areas (Cameroon);**

6.97 **Expand access to quality education for all, especially in rural areas (Viet Nam);**

6.98 **Continue to improve access to quality education and increase school completion rate for all children (Indonesia);**

6.99 **Continue efforts to promote the right to education for all (Djibouti);**

6.100 **Pursue efforts to promote the right to education and combat school dropout, especially for children from poor families (Tunisia);**

6.101 **Strengthen efforts to increase the percentage of persons in pre-, primary and secondary education by extending free schooling to the secondary and pre-primary levels (Zambia);**

6.102 **Improve educational infrastructure and ensure equal access to education for children in both urban and rural areas, with a focus on reducing dropout rates and enhancing technical and vocational education (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

6.103 **Increase efforts in order to increase the number of children in schools and to improve quality education outputs (Iraq);**

6.104 **Make more efforts to provide quality education for children and reduce the phenomenon of school dropout (Qatar);**

6.105 **Continue efforts to reduce the dropout rate and expand the scope of initiatives to distribute school supplies to vulnerable groups (Oman);**

6.106 **Continue to enhance the capacity of duty bearers to uphold and protect human rights through targeted, mandatory human rights education and training, with special focus on gender equality and the rights of the child (Philippines);**

6.107 **Pursue national policies and programs aimed at protecting the environment and addressing the risks and consequences of climate change (Sudan);**

6.108 **Implement measures to prevent and adequately manage the effects of climate change, such as droughts, to avoid the risk of internal displacement and increased food insecurity (Dominican Republic);**

6.109 **Strengthen climate resilience and environmental protection measures by implementing community initiatives and improving the effectiveness of national climate change policy (Viet Nam);**

6.110 **Further improve the legal system of environment protection and enhance environmental law enforcement (China);**

6.111 **Take steps to ensure that environmental defenders can work in a safe environment, free from intimidation, harassment or reprisal (Chile);**

6.112 **Enhance international cooperation to bolster climate mitigation and adaptation measures (Botswana);**

6.113 **Finalize the development of the draft law on non-forest environmental crimes with a view to its adoption (Gabon);**

6.114 **Promote the right to development through the adoption of strategies to empower vulnerable populations, including rural communities, by ensuring equitable access to education, healthcare, and social protection (Cuba);**

6.115 **Continue the work of achieving SDGs (Russian Federation);**

6.116 **Pursue national policies and programs aimed at implementing the sustainable development agenda (Sudan);**

6.117 **Continue efforts to enhance women empowerment through a national strategy (Nepal);**

6.118 **Further expand opportunities for women’s full and meaningful participation in politics and economy, including by urgently adopting the national strategy for women’s economic empowerment which is currently under deliberation (Philippines);**

6.119 **Adopt specific support measures to enable women to have access to a broader range of employment opportunities, including promoting their access to formal employment and decision-making positions (South Sudan);**

6.120 **Continue implementing initiatives aimed at empowering women economically, socially and politically (Oman);**

6.121 **Strengthen measures to ensure equal access for men and women in both public and private employment (Bangladesh);**

6.122 **Redouble efforts to substantially reduce the prevalence of child marriage (Bangladesh);**

6.123 **Proceed with promoting gender equality (Georgia);**

6.124 **Take all necessary measures to combat gender-based violence (Ukraine);**

6.125 **Continue to enhance its efforts to combat gender-based violence (Singapore);**

6.126 **Continue to fight against gender-based violence and all forms of discrimination against women (Cyprus);**

6.127 **Pursue and scale up efforts to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Italy);**

6.128 **Continue to take measures to ensure that women and girls who are victims of violence have effective access to justice, guaranteeing their adequate protection, strengthening support systems and improving judicial processes so that they are accessible and safe (Dominican Republic);**

6.129 **Strengthen mechanisms for preventing and combating domestic violence in order to protect victims and provide them with justice and rehabilitation as well as all forms of assistance (Djibouti);**

6.130 **Ensure implementation and funding of a renewed national strategy on ending gender-based violence in line with Act No. 2019-008 (Iceland);**

6.131 **Intensify efforts to comply with the application of the law on gender-based violence, allocating resources for the reduction of gender-based violence rates, through advocacy programmes, capacity-building and support for victims, especially in rural areas (Uruguay);**

6.132 **Provide training to law enforcement, judicial officers and community leaders in support of implementation of gender-based violence laws (Australia);**

6.133 **Accelerate efforts to combat gender-based violence, promote women’s political participation and leadership, and strengthen legal protections for women’s rights (Ethiopia);**

6.134 **Enhance programs targeting gender-based violence and child exploitation by expanding shelters, integrating prevention measures in schools, and providing adequate resources for victim support (Gambia);**

6.135 **Adopt the necessary measures to improve access to services and protection and support mechanisms for victims of gender-based violence, with special emphasis on rural areas (Mexico);**

6.136 **Increase awareness on combating gender-based violence (United Republic of Tanzania);**

6.137 **Strengthen women's economic empowerment, and strengthen support for victims of sexual abuse (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.138 **Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in all settings, in particular in school establishments (Cabo Verde);**

6.139 **Fully implement the law prohibiting corporal punishment in all settings (Estonia);**

6.140 **Ban corporal punishment in all settings, promoting positive, non-violent and participatory forms of parenting, and implementing awareness campaigns aimed at parents and professionals who work with children (Costa Rica);**

6.141 **Adopt legal and policy reforms to fully protect children from physical and other abuse, neglect and violence (Montenegro);**

6.142 **Implement a registration and identification process for children who are effectively homeless, and strengthen existing laws to protect them from further exploitation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

6.143 **Take further measures to prevent violence against children (Georgia);**

6.144 **Step up efforts in the fight against the sexual exploitation of children (Cyprus);**

6.145 **Step up measures to combat the sexual abuse and exploitation of children online and offline and other forms of child abuse (Philippines);**

6.146 **Adopt a comprehensive national child protection policy, including on sexual exploitation and violence against children (Uruguay);**

6.147 **Implement a national child protection policy to prevent and combat the high incidence of labor and sexual exploitation of boys and girls (Spain);**

6.148 **Implement a national strategy to end violence, discrimination and stigmatization of children in street situation, ensure their access to education, and increase the number and quality of State-run reception centres and shelters for them, particularly in terms of services such as health, education, nutrition, support and guidance (Costa Rica);**

6.149 **Continue steps to combat all forms of child labour (Malawi);**

6.150 **Continue and strengthen the fight against child labour, child sexual exploitation and child marriage (Burundi);**

6.151 **Develop a comprehensive strategy to evaluate and address child abuse, strengthen awareness-raising programmes to combat child abuse, and ensure timely reporting and investigation of all child abuse cases (Malaysia);**

6.152 **Continue to enhance its efforts to improve children’s access to healthcare (Singapore);**

6.153 **Continue efforts aimed at promoting the rights of the child, in particular by increasing the allocation of funds to the educational system as a percentage of gross national product and by combating discrimination against vulnerable children and girls in the educational system (Brazil);**

6.154 **Strengthen measures aimed at guaranteeing the rights of children and adolescents, in particular those aimed at eliminating any type of discrimination they may suffer (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

6.155 **Promote measures that prohibit child abuse and extend free access from primary to secondary education, including to refugee children (Colombia);**

6.156 **Strengthen the implementation capacity of its legislation on the promotion of the rights of children (Zimbabwe);**

6.157 **Adopt a national plan with a human rights-based approach to eliminate child labour, with sufficient resources, and that increases labour inspections and addresses structural causes, such as family vulnerability and lack of access to education (Costa Rica);**

6.158 **Develop a social protection programme addressing the worst forms of child labour (Eswatini);**

6.159 **Strengthen efforts to eliminate child labor by adopting a national plan (Gambia);**

6.160 **Strengthen the enforcement and implementation of existing legislation to combat child labor, forced marriage and illicit adoptions (Germany);**

6.161 **Redouble the efforts to end child labor, particularly by accelerating the adoption of new national plan (Ukraine);**

6.162 **Strengthen national policies aimed at combating child labor (Cuba);**

6.163 **Strengthen policies to combat child labour and to enhance child’s access to education, health and social protection (India);**

6.164 **Strengthen the fight against child labour by intensifying inspections and facilitating access to education, especially in rural areas (Guinea);**

6.165 **Ensure access to education and healthcare for persons with disabilities (Jordan);**

6.166 **Expand initiatives to guarantee the social and economic inclusion of persons with disabilities, including through improved access to healthcare, employment opportunities and public services (Armenia);**

6.167 **Redouble efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against persons with disabilities (Djibouti);**

6.168 **Enhance measures to eliminate discrimination, including against children with disabilities and children living with HIV/AIDS (South Africa);**

6.169 **Strengthen awareness raising campaigns to promote nondiscrimination against persons with disabilities (Italy);**

6.170 **Ensure greater outreach and awareness raising about the situation of people with disabilities (Mauritania);**

6.171 **Intensify efforts to further strengthen the protection of persons with albinism, particularly in remote areas (Namibia);**

6.172 **Consider children suffering from acute or severe malnutrition as a top priority and provide them with the necessary treatment and nutrition, and take measures to protect persons with albinism from abuse, ill treatment, discrimination in access to employment and social protection programs, among others (Cabo Verde);**

6.173 **Conduct awareness-raising campaigns aimed at the general population with the main goal of eradicating any type of action or discrimination against people with albinism (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

6.174 **Continue and strengthen awareness campaigns on albinism by involving all stakeholders, including community and religious leaders, in order to demystify albinism and combat false beliefs (Gabon);**

6.175 **Combat the discrimination that prevents persons with albinism from accessing the labour market; and ensure that complaints made by persons with albinism about discrimination in the labour market are addressed by the relevant bodies (Zambia);**

6.176 **Take the necessary measures to protect vulnerable communities and internally displaced persons from the impact of climate change (Colombia);**

6.177 **Strengthen internal migration policies, including by providing local authorities with adequate resources and training to manage migration and addressing adverse effects of climate change (Indonesia);**

6.178 **Create a free, universal and accessible national birth registration system, adequately fund it and widely disseminate it to ensure the right to identity for all persons (Mexico).**

7. **The following recommendations will be examined by Madagascar, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council:**

7.1 **Consider ratifying Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and repeal discriminatory provisions in inheritance and matrimonial property laws (Rwanda);**

7.2 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Colombia); (Côte d’Ivoire); (France); (South Sudan);**

7.3 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Senegal);**

7.4 **Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Côte d’Ivoire); (Rwanda);**

7.5 **Consider acceding to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Rwanda);**

7.6 **Consider acceding to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Eswatini);**

7.7 **Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Colombia);**

7.8 **Ratify the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Côte d'Ivoire);**

7.9 **Consider ratifying the OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (Algeria);**

7.10 **Ratify the Protocol to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Chad);**

7.11 **Consider acceding to the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees (Algeria);**

7.12 **Ensure that the National Independent Human Rights Commission and its commissioner representing civil society actors working for the promotion of human rights receive sufficient resources to effectively carry out their mandates (Jordan);**

7.13 **Enact an access to information law that will be in accordance with international standards, establishing an independent oversight institution (Zambia);**

7.14 **Raise the age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years old (Chad);**

7.15 **Raise the legal age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years, ensure the use of non-custodial measures for children and, where detention is unavoidable, that children are not detained with adults (Belgium);**

7.16 **Follow up on recommendations made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, including by raising the legal age of responsibility to ensure that children’s rights are respected, protected and fulfilled (Ireland);**

7.17 **Fully guarantee freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, and to put an end to the intimidation, arbitrary detention and judicial harassment suffered by defenders, journalists and other civil society actors in the exercise of their legitimate work (Spain);**

7.18 **Guarantee the right to freedom of assembly and association for all, and protect civil society organisations from any form of intimidation or reprisals (Switzerland);**

7.19 **Complete the adoption of the law providing for a system of protection for human rights defenders and whistleblowers (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**

7.20 **Adopt and operationalize the draft law of human rights defenders of March 2022 and ensure adequate resourcing for its implementation in close cooperation with civil society (Germany);**

7.21 **Adopt the draft legislation on the protection of human rights defenders from harassment, intimidation and arbitrary criminal prosecution (Ireland);**

7.22 **Continue efforts to amend the law relating to marriage and matrimonial régimes in order to remove exceptions to the minimum age of marriage, which is set at 18 years (Mauritius);**

7.23 **Consider decriminalizing abortion and amending the marriage law to remove exemptions from the minimum age for marriage, which is set at 18 years (Colombia);**

7.24 **Eliminate legal exceptions to the minimum age of 18 for marriage and implement a comprehensive and well-funded strategy to combat child marriage through public awareness campaigns and community engagement (Costa Rica);**

7.25 **Remove the legal exceptions to the minimum marriage age of 18 and conduct awareness campaigns on the harmful effects of child marriages (Ghana);**

7.26 **Remove all exceptions to the minimum age of 18 years for marriage, including in the Law on Marriage and Matrimonial Regimes (Iceland);**

7.27 **Amend the Law on Marriage and Matrimonial Regimes to eliminate exemptions to the minimum age of marriage in the Article 3 (Slovenia);**

7.28 **Amend Law No. 2007-022 to remove exceptions or to better regulate the grounds that may justify marriage under the age of 18 (Chad);**

7.29 **Adopt the bill on therapeutic termination of pregnancy (France);**

7.30 **Decriminalize and legalize abortion in all circumstances (Iceland);**

7.31 **Consider including exceptions to the laws that criminalize termination of pregnancy, making abortion legal in cases of rape, risk to the mother's life and fetal inviability (Chile);**

7.32 **Guarantee free primary and secondary education for all children by 2028, by increasing the education budget, in line with international recommendations (Estonia);**

7.33 **Encourage and promote the participation of communities where transnational companies wish to operate, through prior consultations, to generate better negotiations and avoid social conflict (Dominican Republic);**

7.34 **Promote gender equality by introducing the bill prepared on the subject, removing provisions in inheritance and matrimonial property laws that place women at a disadvantage (Belgium);**

7.35 **Continue its efforts to promote gender equity through legislative process (India);**

7.36 **Consider repealing Memorandum No. 2023-862, which currently prohibits continued studies for girls married after pregnancy (Sierra Leone);**

7.37 **Fully implement legal frameworks for women's representation, promote their socioeconomic empowerment, safeguard their sexual rights and prevent sexual and gender-based violence (Germany);**

7.38 **Continue to fight against all forms of gender-based violence and discrimination against women, including by ensuring effective enforcement of the 2019 law against gender-based violence, reforming the 2007 marriage law to remove exceptions to child marriage, and improving access to sexual and reproductive health services, including abortion (Spain);**

7.39 **Undertake adequate administrative and legal measures to prohibit corporal punishment in all settings (Bangladesh);**

7.40 **Finalize the development of the National Policy for the Inclusion and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities initiated since 2022 (Gabon);**

7.41 **Reform the law on the rights of persons with disabilities, and develop the national policy on their inclusion and empowerment (Qatar);**

7.42 **Adopt the necessary measures to prevent, combat and prosecute all forms of discrimination, violence and hate speech against LGBTI people (Spain);**

7.43 **Take concrete measures to prevent and combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and violence against LGBTI people (Switzerland);**

7.44 **Amend Article 331 of the Criminal Code to ensure the age of consent is equal for all, irrespective of sexual orientation (Iceland);**

7.45 **Develop a rights-based national framework for refugees and asylum seekers that guarantees their full economic and social inclusion (Uruguay);**

7.46 **Grant refugees and asylum seekers full access to self-employment and paid employment, through the refugee framework currently being developed (Niger);**

7.47 **Continue efforts to enhance services provided to refugees and asylum seekers, and provide them with the necessary** **protection (Egypt).**

8. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Madagascar and have been noted by Madagascar:**

8.1 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ukraine);**

8.2 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Malawi);**

8.3 **Finalize the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**

8.4 **Promote ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Chile);**

8.5 **Further strengthen efforts to improve the legal framework on human rights by acceding to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Burkina Faso);**

8.6 **Enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that explicitly ensures effective protection for persons of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics (Iceland);**

8.7 **Adopt legislative measures to combat discrimination against vulnerable or minority groups, LGBT+ people, people living with HIV or people with disabilities (France);**

8.8 **Repeal Law 2024-001 amending the Penal Code, which provides for the penalty of surgical castration for perpetrators of certain crimes (Spain);**

8.9 **Withdraw the law providing for surgical castration for the perpetrators of certain crimes (France);**

8.10 **Consider bringing the Criminal Code into line with the standards of the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment, eliminating penalties that establish physical or chemical castration for the commission of certain crimes (Chile).**

9. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

 Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Madagascar was headed by Garde des Sceaux, Minister of Justice, Benjamin Alexis RAKOTOMANDIMBY, and composed of the following members:

• Monsieur RAKOTOARIMANANA Herilala, Ministre de la Sécurité Publique;

• Monsieur TIANDAZA Dinaraly Odilon, Sénateur de Madagascar;

• Madame RABY SAVATSARAH Ain’Harimanga Gabrielle, Député de Madagascar élue à Farafangana, Présidente de la Commission Juridique de l’Assemblée Nationale;

• Monsieur MAMINIRINA Jolce Emilien, Député élu à Manakara, Président de la Commission Intérieur près de l’Assemblée Nationale;

• Monsieur TEHINDRAZANARIVELO Djacoba Andry Solofonirina Oliva, Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire, Représentant Permanent de Madagascar auprès de l’Office des Nations Unies et des autres Organisations Internationales à Genève et à Vienne;

• Monsieur JEAN CLAUDE, Secrétaire Général par intérim du Ministère de la Jeunesse et des Sports;

• Monsieur RABEARISOA Rochel, Directeur de Cabinet du Ministre de la Justice;

• Madame RABEMANANJARA Harifera Elisa, Directeur Général de la Coopération Internationale du Ministère des Affaires étrangères;

• Madame VOLAZARA Sakina Mohamady, Directeur Général de l’Administration Pénitentiaire du Ministère de la Justice;

• Monsieur RANARIVELO Andrianampoina Hajaina, Directeur Général de l’Office de la Radio et de la Télévision publiques de Madagascar du Ministère de la Communication et de la Culture;

• Madame ANDRIAMAMPIANDRA Hasindraibe Christiane, Directeur des Etudes Juridiques de la Présidence de la République;

• Madame RAMINOSOA Arozoa, Directeur de la Législation et du Contentieux auprès de la Primature;

• Madame RAFARAMALALA Florence Isabelle, Directeur des Relations Multilatérales du Ministère des Affaires étrangères;

• Madame RAKOTOMALALA Nadia Volatiana, Directeur des Etudes et des Réformes Législatives du Ministère de la Justice;

• Monsieur TOMBOHAVANA Fabien, Directeur des Droits Humains et des Relations Internationales du Ministère de la Justice;

• Madame RABENOROHANTA Aina Diamondra, Directeur des Affaires Juridiques du Ministère de la Santé;

• Madame RAKOTOVAO Vonjinirina Todisoa, Directeur du Travail et de la Promotion des Droits Fondamentaux du Ministère du Travail, de l’Emploi, et de la Fonction Publique;

• Madame RASOANIRAINY Diana Mirella Volahanta, Directeur des Affaires Juridiques du Ministère de l’Eau, de l’Assainissement et de l’Hygiène;

• Madame RAKOTOMAVO Nathalie Rosette, Directeur des Affaires Juridiques et Contentieux du Ministère de l’Environnement et du Développement Durable;

• Monsieur RAHOLINARIVO SOLONAVALONA Paolo Emilio, Directeur des Etudes et de Gestions des Risques du Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes du Ministère de l’Intérieur;

• Monsieur RAZAFIMANDIMBY Tiana Heriniaina, Conseiller auprès de la Mission Permanente de Madagascar à Genève;

• Madame RAKOTONIAINA Andry Marie Ange, Chef du Service des Droits de l’Homme et des Affaires Humanitaires du Ministère des Affaires étrangères;

• Madame RAKOTOARSON Rinja Ninah, Chef du Service des Affaires Juridiques du Ministère de l’Economie et des Finances;

• Monsieur FIDIMANANTSOA Liva, Inspecteur Général de l’Assemblée Nationale.

1. A/HRC/WG.6/48/MDG/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/48/MDG/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/48/MDG/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)