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|  |  | A/HRC/59/13 |
|  | **Advance unedited version** | Distr.: General5 February 2025Original: English/French |

**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

 A. Presentation by the State under review

5. La délégation de Madagascar a déclaré avoir poursuivi ses efforts pour respecter ses obligations internationales et pour mettre en œuvre les 174 recommandations acceptées en 2019 malgré les crises économiques et mondiales y compris.

6. Madagascar est Partie aux huit des neuf instruments principaux relatifs aux droits de l’homme.

7. Depuis 2019, Madagascar a adopté plusieurs lois clés pour renforcer son cadre juridique et soutenir le développement durable. Parmi celles-ci figurent des textes sur la communication médiatisée, l’orientation du système éducatif, les investissements, la refonte du Code minier et le Code du travail. En parallèle, des projets et propositions de loi sont en cours d’examen, tels que ceux sur les infractions foncières, la lutte contre la traite des êtres humains, la protection des personnes atteintes d’albinisme et la lutte contre le mariage des enfants.

8. Les textes en vigueur ont démontré la volonté de l’Etat de renforcer l’indépendance de la justice à Madagascar. Le Président de la République, en vertu de l’article 107 de la Constitution, est le garant de l’indépendance judiciaire. L’article 108 précise que les magistrats du siège sont indépendants dans leurs décisions, et ne sont soumis qu’à la Constitution et à la loi. Le Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature gère les carrières des magistrats, contrôle le respect des règles déontologiques, tandis qu’un Comité Éthique et Déontologie, présent auprès des Cours d’Appel, apporte un soutien technique et moral aux magistrats qui en font la demande.

9. Le gouvernement a procédé à la révision de la loi contre la torture et autres peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants, pour se conformer à la Convention contre la torture, à son Protocole facultatif et aux recommandations du Sous-Comité pour la Prévention de la torture à l’issue de sa visite à Madagascar en 2023. Cette réforme prévoyait, entre autres : l’obligation d’ouvrir une enquête immédiate, la répression des mauvais traitements, le renforcement des sanctions, et le caractère non amnistiable des actes de torture. Pour l’opérationnalisation du Mécanisme National de Prévention de la torture, le Vice-président de la Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l’Homme est le responsable dudit mécanisme.

10. Depuis 2019, Madagascar a mis en place plusieurs mesures pour améliorer les conditions de détention, notamment en augmentant le budget des établissements pénitentiaires pour l’alimentation et les soins de santé. Parmi les initiatives engagées figurent la redynamisation des camps pénaux afin d’assurer l’autosuffisance alimentaire, la formation professionnelle pour favoriser la réinsertion sociale, l’alphabétisation, y compris pour les mineurs, ainsi que le recrutement de 1 637 agents pénitentiaires. Pour lutter contre la surpopulation carcérale, neuf établissements pénitentiaires conformes aux normes internationales ont été construits depuis 2019, un effort reconnu par le Comité International de la Croix Rouge en 2024. D’autres mesures ont été prises, telles que l’accélération du traitement des affaires pénales et le recrutement régulier de magistrats et greffiers. Concernant les enfants en conflit avec la loi, des actions concrètes ont été mises en place pour réduire leur détention, notamment par l’accélération du traitement des dossiers via des circulaires ministérielles, la formation des acteurs de la justice pour mineurs, la promotion de mesures alternatives à la détention comme la liberté surveillée ainsi que l’amélioration de l’accès à une assistance judiciaire adaptée aux enfants vulnérables.

11. L’État a fait de la lutte contre les violences basées sur le genre une priorité, dans le but de faire cesser l’impunité et prévenir la recrudescence de ce phénomène ainsi que d’offrir une protection sociale appropriée aux victimes, en mettant en place une Chaîne Pénale Antiviolences Basées sur le Genre depuis 2020, accompagnée d’une politique pénale pour réprimer ces infractions et accélérer le traitement des dossiers. Des Brigades Féminines de Proximité ont également été créées par le Ministère de la Sécurité Publique pour prévenir ces violences et soutenir les victimes. Une nouvelle stratégie nationale de lutte contre les violences basées sur le genre pour 2025–2030 est en cours d’élaboration pour renforcer ces dispositifs.

12. Le Bureau National de Lutte contre la Traite des Êtres Humains est l’autorité chargée de coordonner et de réguler les actions de lutte contre ce fléau à Madagascar. L’État a réaffirmé son engagement en allouant des fonds au Plan National d’Action et en instaurant, par une circulaire du Ministère de la Justice, une politique pénale stricte visant à poursuivre rigoureusement les auteurs, imposer la détention provisoire, rejeter les libertés provisoires, appliquer des peines sévères et établir des statistiques judiciaires. Des formations pour les acteurs judiciaires ainsi que des campagnes de sensibilisation ont été mises en place pour renforcer la lutte contre la traite. Depuis 2019, un numéro vert disponible 24h/24 a permis aux victimes ou aux personnes en danger de signaler des cas de traite ou d’obtenir des conseils. Par ailleurs, un projet de loi visant à renforcer les peines applicables serait présenté à la première session parlementaire de 2025 afin de rendre les sanctions plus dissuasives.

13. À Madagascar, les libertés d'opinion, d'expression, de presse, d'association, de réunion et de circulation sont garanties par la Constitution, avec des limites liées aux droits d'autrui, à l'ordre public, à la dignité nationale et à la sécurité de l’État. Conformément aux normes internationales et régionales, la Loi organique sur le régime des élections et référendums reconnaît ces libertés tout en fixant des restrictions. En cas de risque d’atteinte à l’ordre public, le représentant de l’Etat est autorisé soit à interdire, à suspendre ou à ordonner l’annulation de ces manifestations. En dehors des campagnes électorales, toute manifestation publique est soumise à autorisation préalable.

14. Le Président de la République de Madagascar a veillé à l’égal accès des femmes aux emplois publics et politiques, avec une augmentation de leur proportion dans le gouvernement, qui compte actuellement 12 femmes sur 29. Des femmes ont également été nommées dans des départements stratégiques traditionnellement occupés par des hommes. Cette tendance se poursuit au sein de la Haute Cour Constitutionnelle et dans les départements ministériels. En matière électorale, 16,2 % des membres du Parlement sont des femmes, et lors des élections communales de décembre 2024, une femme a été élue Maire de la capitale.

15. L’accès à l'eau potable pour tous figure dans le volet humanitaire du premier pilier de la Politique Générale de l’Etat. En 2024, 6 201 points d’eau réalisés dans le pays ont permis d’atteindre un taux d’accès à l’eau de 55,8% de la population, avec 235 000 nouveaux bénéficiaires ; 100 points d’eau ont été installés dans le Sud de Madagascar et la construction de travaux pour 412 points d’eau est également prévu ; 35 forages d’eau dotés d’unité de traitement dans la Capitale de Madagascar et ses périphéries sont en cours d’implantation. Au titre de l’année 2025, le Ministère de l’Eau, de l’Assainissement et de l’Hygiène a consacré 97,38% de son budget à la construction et/ou à la réhabilitation de systèmes d’Approvisionnement en Eau Potable résilients au changement climatique, utilisant l’énergie solaire ainsi que la construction d’infrastructures d’assainissement.

16. Les personnes dénonçant des crimes environnementaux ou des cas de corruptions bénéficient du régime de protection des témoins et dénonciateurs tel que prévu par le code pénal, la loi sur la lutte contre la corruption, la loi sur la lutte contre les violences basées sur le genre, la loi sur la traite des êtres humains et les textes environnementaux.

17. Le gouvernement a mis en place des Pôles Anti-Corruption dans les trois anciens chefs-lieux de provinces et adopté une nouvelle Stratégie Nationale de Lutte Contre la Corruption pour 2025–2030. Des initiatives ont renforcé la transparence, notamment la publication des rapports annuels d’organismes anti-corruption et la création en 2021 de l’Agence de Recouvrement des Avoirs Illicites. En 2024, 46 dossiers impliquant 59 hauts fonctionnaires et élus ont conduit à 13 condamnations. En 2023, 521 comptes bancaires, totalisant 6,3 milliards d’Ariary, ont été gelés par l’Agence.

18. Madagascar a créé en 2003 un Comité interministériel pour rédiger les rapports nationaux à soumettre aux organes de traités et à l’Examen Périodique Universel. Depuis sa réforme en 2017, ce comité assure le suivi de la mise en œuvre des recommandations internationales et travaille actuellement sur la mise en place d’une base de données relative aux droits de l’homme, visant à orienter la politique nationale en la matière.

19. Depuis la soumission du rapport national, plusieurs progrès ont été réalisés par le Gouvernement. En matière de lutte contre la corruption, la nouvelle Stratégie Nationale de lutte contre la Corruption 2025–2030 a été adoptée en Conseil des Ministres du 15 janvier 2025. La réforme de l’état civil et de l’identité des personnes a été engagée avec la digitalisation du registre de l’état civil et la création du Centre National d’État Civil et de l’Identité. Enfin, en matière foncière, le gouvernement a mis en place un Bureau des Doléances Foncières, chargé de recueillir et traiter les réclamations tout en orientant les usagers.

 B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

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

21. Jordan commended the efforts made in preparing the review report reflecting human rights achievements.

22. Malawi noted that Madagascar had ratified the core UN human rights treaties and key optional protocols.

23. Malaysia praised progress in improving access to clean water and sanitation, including through the Madagascar Madio 2025 roadmap.

24. Maldives lauded Madagascar for designating the National Independent Commission on Human Rights as the independent national preventive mechanism.

25. Mali congratulated Madagascar for extending social protection to non-salaried workers and expanding access to inclusive, equitable and quality education.

26. Mauritania welcomed the cooperation of Madagascar with regional and international mechanisms and measures to improve the quality of education.

27. Mauritius praised the initiatives undertaken by Madagascar towards the promotion and protection of human rights.

28. Mexico welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and progress in healthcare access.

29. Montenegro commended progress in education, legal protections, gender equality, social programs and protecting children's rights, notably children with disabilities.

30. Morocco welcomed the ratification of international instruments, strengthening of the domestic legal framework, and the new anti-corruption strategy.

31. Mozambique congratulated Madagascar on the substantial progress made since the previous universal periodic review cycle in strengthening its human rights system.

32. Namibia commended efforts to promote and protect the rights of persons with albinism, including establishing a national committee and organizing awareness-raising campaigns.

33. Nepal took positive note of the 2021 adoption of the National Climate Change Policy and implementation of the National Social Protection Policy.

34. Nigeria commended the continued cooperation of Madagascar with human rights mechanisms, and efforts to promote women's rights, legal reforms and anti-corruption measures.

35. Oman praised Madagascar for promoting the right to education, by increasing its budget and integrating the Sustainable Development Goals into educational curricula.

36. The Philippines welcomed the roadmap to reduce maternal and newborn mortality and the initiative for the digitization of birth registration.

37. The Russian Federation praised Madagascar for ratifying a number of international human rights instruments and incorporating their provisions into national legislation.

38. Rwanda recognized the efforts of Madagascar to combat corruption and promote access to justice, including through an online complaint system.

39. Senegal commended the cooperation of Madagascar with the bodies and mechanisms established under international human rights instruments.

40. Sierra Leone welcomed the increased education budget, climate governance legislation, and the I-Toroka platform for anonymous complaints to the Anti-Corruption Office.

41. Singapore praised efforts in combating gender-based violence, and improving children's health, including to reduce maternal and newborn mortality and improve nutrition.

42. Slovenia commended efforts to improve access to education and combat gender-based violence, and encouraged adopting measures to protect human rights defenders and persons with albinism.

43. South Africa commended Madagascar for its commitment to continue to advance human rights, notably through Decree No. 2022-1219 on Gender-Based Violence.

44. South Sudan commended Madagascar for ratifying almost all international human rights instruments, and strengthening the functioning of national institutions.

45. Spain welcomed the efforts of the government to improve the representation of women in public affairs.

46. La délégation de Madagascar a déclaré que la Constitution garantit le droit à la vie pour tous, y compris les auteurs présumés d’infractions. Les forces de défense et de sécurité priorisaient ce droit lors de leurs interventions et considèrent l’usage des armes comme un dernier recours après épuisement des alternatives. Des formations en droits de l’homme et en droit international humanitaire ont été dispensées pour prévenir les exécutions sommaires et arrestations arbitraires. L’État a imposé un cadre légal strict pour l’usage de la force publique, qui doit rester proportionnel et viser exclusivement à protéger la vie et l’intégrité physique des personnes.

47. La Constitution malgache a interdit toute forme de discrimination. La loi sur la cybercriminalité sanctionne les propos discriminatoires, tandis que l’administration garantit l’égalité d’accès aux fonctions publiques. En 2024, le programme de couverture sociale pour travailleurs non-salariés a été lancé pour promouvoir l’égalité sociale, et des sensibilisations contre la discrimination envers les personnes atteintes d’albinisme se sont intensifiées, avec une proposition de loi en discussion. La lutte contre le VIH/SIDA a progressé grâce à une modification de la loi s’y rapportant en 2023 pour protéger les personnes vivant avec le virus.

48. Concernant l’égalité hommes-femmes, un projet de loi est en cours de finalisation pour promouvoir cette cause. L’accès des filles et femmes à l’éducation est garanti par des textes, bien que des barrières socioculturelles subsistent. Pour y remédier, des programmes comme l’autonomisation des filles et femmes, exécutés avec le Fonds d’intervention pour le développement, visent à maintenir les filles à l’école, créer des espaces sûrs, offrir des bourses et préparer les jeunes femmes à un emploi productif. Entre 2019 et 2024, un nombre de mesures ont été initiées à l’instar de la distribution de kits scolaires,, l’ouverture de cantines dans 6 006 établissements, des subventions pour 22 206 enseignants non-fonctionnaires, l’intégration de 31 500 enseignants dans la fonction publique, et la construction de 1 650 salles de classe. Ces mesures ont favorisé l’accès équitable à l’éducation et réduit les abandons scolaires.

49. Le Gouvernement a construit 30 hôpitaux de référence équipés de matériels modernes, doté 893 centres de santé de base, d’équipements neufs et construit 147 nouveaux centres de santé de base au niveau des communes. Il a également acquis 150 ambulances, 10 scanners, 35 appareils de radiographie et 11 générateurs d'oxygène, facilitant l'accès aux soins auparavant réservés aux grandes villes. Un investissement de 15 millions de dollars sur deux ans a permis de garantir l'accès aux produits de planification familiale, tandis qu'aucune rupture de vaccins n'a été signalée depuis 2021. Deux programmes phares sont à souligner : les caravanes médicales annuelles, offrant des soins gratuits et diversifiés à 1,2 million de bénéficiaires depuis 2022, et la gratuité des premiers soins d'urgence dans les hôpitaux publics.

50. En matière d'infrastructures, le gouvernement a construit 1 650 salles de classe, quatre universités régionales, des commissariats de sécurité publique, des bases opérationnelles pour l'armée, ainsi que 11 tribunaux et neuf établissements pénitentiaires. Ces projets ont visé à étendre la couverture géographique et à améliorer l'accès aux services publics locaux.

51. À Madagascar, les principales institutions de contrôle sont l'Inspection générale de l'État (IGE), la Cour des comptes et le Conseil de discipline budgétaire et financière (CDBF). L'IGE, rattachée à la présidence, contrôle les services publics à tous les niveaux. Depuis 2019, le gouvernement a renforcé son personnel en organisant davantage de concours pour recruter des inspecteurs d'État. Ses audits ont permis de traduire des auteurs présumés de corruption devant les juridictions pénales.

52. En 2023, la Cour des comptes, a été érigée en une mission indépendante appelée Contrôle externe des finances publiques, augmentant ainsi la fréquence des audits des établissements publics nationaux. Le CDBF, rattaché à la Primature, prévient et sanctionne les infractions financières tout en promouvant la bonne gouvernance. L'obtention de l'autonomie administrative et financière a mis fin à l'absence de sanctions disciplinaires pour les gestionnaires publics.

53. The Sudan welcomed the adoption of the national policies on combating human trafficking, on combating climate change, and on health.

54. Switzerland thanked Madagascar for its presentation.

55. Togo congratulated Madagascar for its adoption of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2015–2025.

56. Tunisia welcomed the anti-corruption strategy, the Illicit Assets Recovery Agency and the adoption of several measures to improve social protection.

57. Ukraine commended efforts made to implement recommendations received during the previous review and the progress achieved in human rights protection.

58. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland requested clarification that the new Work Code covered child labour.

59. The United Republic of Tanzania acknowledged steps taken to reform the judiciary and progress made in the educational sector.

60. Uruguay thanked Madagascar for the presentation of its national report and hailed the efforts made by the country.

61. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela urged Madagascar to continue implementing measures and plans to address human rights challenges.

62. Viet Nam welcomed the adoption of significant measures to combat gender-based violence, strengthen social protections and address climate change.

63. Zambia applauded Madagascar for progress made since the third cycle review, especially a 33% educational funding increase in 2024.

64. Zimbabwe commended Madagascar on its implementation in full of some of the recommendations made during the last review process.

65. Algeria welcomed measures to fight human trafficking, in particular the implementation of the National Plan for Combating Human Trafficking.

66. Angola acknowledged the 2021 National Climate Change Policy, National Adaptation Programmes of Action, and National Appropriate Mitigation Actions programme.

67. Armenia acknowledged progress in implementing policies for the advancement of women's rights and steps to improve access to education.

68. Australia acknowledged the adoption by Madagascar of anti-corruption strategies as well as laws to address gender-based violence.

69. Bangladesh took note of efforts to combat trafficking in persons, and the validation process towards a gender-sensitive, evidence-based national labour migration policy.

70. Belgium recognized Madagascar’s progress since the previous review cycle but noted that the legislative framework and its implementation could be improved.

71. Botswana commended Madagascar for the National Policy Against Trafficking in Persons and the adoption and implementation of the National Climate Change Policy.

72. Brazil lauded efforts to combat child labour, including steps to align the minimum age of employment with that of compulsory schooling.

73. Burkina Faso commended efforts aimed at reducing prison overcrowding and improving prison conditions, including an increased budget for detainee health and nutrition.

74. Burundi welcomed plans to combat trafficking in persons, the National Social Protection Policy, and the proposed national strategy on the economic empowerment of women.

75. Cabo Verde commended the efforts made by Madagascar in the protection of human rights since the last universal periodic review.

76. Cameroon commended efforts to strengthen the institutional framework, particularly in the fight against human trafficking and the promotion of children's rights.

77. Canada praised measures taken to combat the sexual exploitation of children and implement the National Strategy to Combat Child Marriage.

78. Chile acknowledged the progress made by Madagascar in criminalizing all forms of violence, in particular domestic violence and marital rape.

79. China praised efforts to promote socio-economic development and judicial reform, combat human trafficking and illegal migration, and ensure the rights of women and children.

80. Colombia thanked the delegation for the presentation of its report and made recommendations.

81. Costa Rica recognized the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

82. Côte d’Ivoire commended measures taken to address statelessness and progress regarding the rights of women and girls, children with albinism, and twins.

83. Cuba acknowledged efforts made to overcome the challenges identified in the national report and to protect and promote human rights.

84. Cyprus commended progress in the representation of women in public affairs, their appointments to decision-making positions and their protection against gender-based violence.

85. The Democratic Republic of the Congo lauded the adoption of the National Policy and second National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking.

86. La délégation de Madagascar a déclaré que malgré les efforts du gouvernement pour réprimer les crimes sexuels, une augmentation alarmante des agressions sexuelles sur mineurs, notamment des viols, a été observée. Des milliers d'enfants, de jeunes filles et de femmes, victimes de viols, notamment au sein des familles, subissent des traumatismes physiques et psychologiques à vie. Le gouvernement a renforcé la répression du viol, avec l'objectif de mieux protéger les enfants conformément à la Convention des Nations Unies et à la Charte africaine des droits de l'enfant. Parmi les mesures envisagées, la castration chimique des prédateurs sexuels a été adoptée pour dissuader ces actes.

87. Adoptée en 2018, la Stratégie nationale de lutte contre le mariage des enfants sensibilise la population, y compris les leaders traditionnels et les parents, pour prévenir ce phénomène. Plus de 224 000 personnes ont été touchées par ces actions, et des formations ont renforcé les capacités des acteurs locaux. Les enfants victimes de violences sexuelles ont bénéficié d'une prise en charge médicale, psychosociale et judiciaire. Par ailleurs, des propositions de loi sur le mariage des enfants et la réforme du régime matrimonial seront en discussion à l'Assemblée nationale.

88. Madagascar a pris des mesures nationales et internationales pour garantir le droit à un environnement sain et durable. L'article 29 de la Constitution malgache a reconnu ce droit comme fondamental. Des initiatives multisectorielles ont été mises en place pour gérer les ressources naturelles, protéger les écosystèmes, lutter contre la déforestation et promouvoir l'adaptation aux changements climatiques.

89. Le pays a adopté plusieurs stratégies, dont la Stratégie nationale REDD++, le Plan national d'adaptation aux changements climatiques et des initiatives pour la gestion des risques de catastrophes. En 2023, Madagascar a lancé une Stratégie nationale de gestion des genres et des changements climatiques, visant à réduire les émissions de gaz à effet de serre et promouvoir les énergies renouvelables. En mars 2024, une campagne de sensibilisation a été lancée pour encourager l'utilisation d'énergies propres. Le système de transfert de gestion a également été instauré au niveau des communautés locales.

90. Pour protéger la biodiversité, Madagascar a lutté contre le braconnage et le trafic illégal d'espèces protégées, avec plusieurs arrestations, dont celle d'un parlementaire et de quatre assistants parlementaires impliqués dans le trafic de tortues.

91. Madagascar a accordé une grande importance aux personnes âgées, considérées comme dignes de respect et de sagesse. Toutefois, la réalité actuelle reflète un manque de respect et de soins appropriés. Le pays reconnaît la vulnérabilité spécifique des personnes âgées, en particulier en raison de conditions physiques, mentales et sociales. Conformément à la Déclaration de Madrid de 2002, le gouvernement met en place des mesures pour améliorer la qualité de vie des personnes âgées. Ces actions visent à prévenir la discrimination, renforcer leur autonomie et les protéger contre les abus. Plus de 303 963 personnes âgées ont bénéficié de programmes incluant sensibilisation aux droits, dialogues intergénérationnels, augmentation des pensions de retraite (80 ans et plus), distribution de produits essentiels et consultations médicales gratuites. Des structures de soutien psychologique et centres intergénérationnels ont également été créés.

92. Djibouti commended measures taken to implement third cycle recommendations, including to combat poverty, and promote the rights to education, health and work.

93. The Dominican Republic congratulated Madagascar on legislative policies to prevent and sanction gender-based violence and corporal punishment against boys and girls.

94. Egypt commended cooperation with human rights mechanisms and the empowerment of women towards greater decision making positions in the government.

95. Estonia acknowledged efforts undertaken to promote family planning and reduce maternal and newborn mortality, and encouraged further promoting child rights.

96. Eswatini commended Madagascar for judicial reforms aimed at increasing efforts to tackle corruption and speeding up the processing of court cases.

97. Ethiopia praised Madagascar for its commitment to implementing recommendations from previous cycles and its continued efforts to promote and protect human rights.

98. Gabon congratulated Madagascar for positive measures supporting persons with albinism and disabilities and for strengthening the legal framework for environment protection.

99. The Gambia recognized Madagascar’s progress in improving judicial procedures, combating gender-based violence, and expanding access to education through increased funding and infrastructure development.

100. Georgia welcomed measures taken to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and acknowledged progress in addressing and preventing gender-based violence.

101. Germany praised the 2019 legislation against sexual and gender-based violence but expressed concern over restrictions on freedom of expression and assembly.

102. Ghana commended Madagascar for undertaking legal reforms and awareness raising campaigns targeting victims of gender-based violence, child exploitation, and persons with disabilities.

103. Guinea welcomed efforts to combat corruption and protect vulnerable persons, including laws addressing violence against children and child labour.

104. Iceland welcomes the delegation of Madagascar and its national report.

105. India commended legislative progress and reforms, including combatting trafficking in persons and gender-based violence, safeguarding child rights and enhancing press’ freedom.

106. Indonesia acknowledged measures to address gender-based violence, sexual exploitation of children and child labour, and the increased budget for education and health.

107. The Islamic Republic of Iran recognized Madagascar’s efforts in combating HIV/AIDS, promoting inclusive education, and enhancing labour protections for migrant workers.

108. Iraq welcomed the adoption of the national strategy for social protection for 2019–2023 and looked forward to the adoption of the strategy for 2024–2030.

109. Ireland commended Act No. 2019/008 criminalizing all forms of gender-based violence including domestic violence, but expressed concern about continued gender-based violence and child marriage.

110. Italy acknowledged efforts to improve prison conditions and prison overcrowding, and to combat trafficking in persons and gender-based violence.

111. Portugal praised the increased allocation of resources in the field of education and the establishment of ten years of mandatory education.

112. Qatar welcomed the adoption of national policies on human rights, including regarding universal health coverage and access to education.

113. The Niger lauded the progress made by Madagascar regarding the strict application of recommendations from the third universal periodic review.

114. Chad welcomed the commitment to protect human rights, through the implementation of almost all of the recommendations accepted in the previous cycle.

115. France noted the measures taken by Madagascar since the last universal periodic review cycle.

116. La délégation de Madagascar a déclaré qu’une loi sur la communication médiatisée a été élaborée de façon participative et inclusive avec les différents acteurs de la communication à Madagascar, notamment les journalistes. Le point le plus important de cette loi a été d'avoir consacré la dépénalisation totale du délit de presse à Madagascar. Sur le plan pratique, aucune arrestation n'a été faite pour délit de presse de 2019 à aujourd'hui, et c'est une véritable avancée pour le pays. Par ailleurs, pour ce cycle de 2019 à 2024, l'ouverture des débats contradictoires systématiques au sein des chaînes publiques en 2020 fut également une véritable avancée.

117. Depuis l'année 2020, le gouvernement a doté le secteur éducatif d'un budget ambitieux. Les crédits alloués au Ministère de l’Éducation Nationale n'ont cessé d'évoluer. Cette augmentation du budget démontre la volonté de soutenir l'éducation nationale et d'améliorer les conditions d'apprentissage dans les établissements scolaires publics. Pour l'année scolaire 2024–25, la caisse école pour les écoles primaires publiques et les collèges d'enseignement général est alimentée à hauteur de 66 milliards d’Ariary.

118. Madagascar a investi dans l'éducation avec un budget de 47,8 milliards d'ariary pour les écoles primaires publiques, couvrant équipements, matériels pédagogiques et entretien des infrastructures. Les collèges bénéficieront de 10 milliards d'ariary pour garantir une éducation de qualité, tandis que les lycées auront une caisse de soutien de 8 milliards d'ariary pour améliorer le niveau d'instruction. Un budget spécifique est alloué aux cantines scolaires afin d'offrir un repas quotidien, lutter contre la malnutrition et favoriser la concentration des élèves. Ces mesures traduisent l'engagement du gouvernement pour une éducation accessible et de qualité.

119. La délégation de Madagascar a remercié tous les États ayant posé des questions et formulé des recommandations, témoignant de leur intérêt pour son pays. Ces échanges enrichissants et constructifs encouragent le gouvernement à intensifier ses efforts dans la mise en œuvre des recommandations acceptées durant ce cycle de l’Examen Périodique Universel. Ces actions s’alignent sur les trois piliers de la politique générale de l’État: le développement du capital humain, l’industrialisation et la transformation économique, ainsi que la gouvernance et l’État de droit. Malgré des contraintes financières, Madagascar a honoré la majorité de ses engagements du précédent cycle, grâce aux soutiens multilatéral et bilatéral. Madagascar est disposé à poursuivre la coopération avec tous les partenaires pour la promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme.

 II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

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

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

120.3 **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);**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

120.19 **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);**

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

120.21 **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);**

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

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

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

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

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

120.27 **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);**

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

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

120.30 **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);**

120.31 **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);**

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

120.33 **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);**

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

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

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

120.37 **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);**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

120.54 **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);**

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

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

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

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

120.59 **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));**

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

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

120.62 **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);**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

120.70 **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);**

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

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

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

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

120.75 **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);**

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

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

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

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

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

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

120.82 **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);**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

120.93 **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);**

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

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

120.96 **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);**

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

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

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

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

120.101 **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);**

120.102 **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));**

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

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

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

120.106 **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);**

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

120.108 **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);**

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

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

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

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

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

120.114 **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);**

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

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

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

120.118 **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);**

120.119 **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);**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

120.128 **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);**

120.129 **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);**

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

120.131 **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);**

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

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

120.134 **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);**

120.135 **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);**

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

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

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

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

120.140 **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);**

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

120.142 **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);**

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

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

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

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

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

120.148 **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);**

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

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

120.151 **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);**

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

120.153 **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);**

120.154 **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));**

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

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

120.157 **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);**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

120.166 **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);**

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

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

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

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

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

120.172 **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);**

120.173 **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));**

120.174 **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);**

120.175 **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);**

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

120.177 **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);**

120.178 **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).**

121. **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:**

121.1 **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);**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

121.12 **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);**

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

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

121.15 **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);**

121.16 **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);**

121.17 **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);**

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

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

121.20 **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);**

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

121.22 **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);**

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

121.24 **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);**

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

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

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

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

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

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

121.31 **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);**

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

121.33 **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);**

121.34 **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);**

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

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

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

121.38 **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);**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

122.3 **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);**

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

122.5 **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);**

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

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

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

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

122.10 **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).**

123. **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)