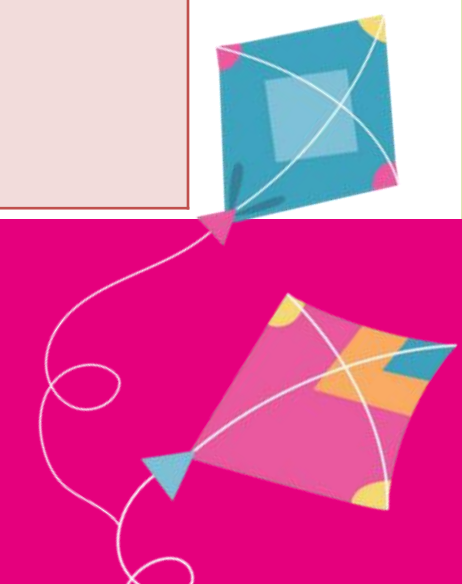


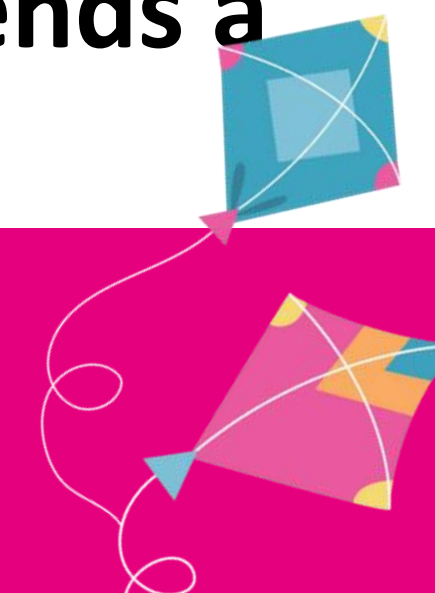
The Plateforme de la Société Civile pour l'Enfance (PFSCE) is a national networks dedicated to the promotion and respect of children's rights in Madagascar. The PFSCE currently has 66 members from civil society.

| EPU 2019 | REPORT BY CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE | REPORT BY PFSCE MEMBER'S |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 34 RECOMMANDATIONS ABOUT CHILD RIGTH | 46 FOCUS GROUP | ONLINE SURVEYS |
| 27 RECOMMANDATION ACCEPTED | 705 CHILDREN CONSULTED | 66 OSC CONSULTED |
| | 13/24 REGIONS | 13/24 REGIONS |



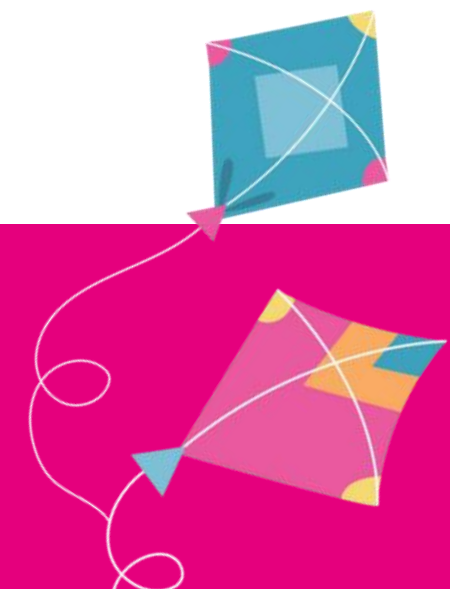
EDUCATION

The members of the PFSCCE congratulate the government for recognising its commitments at the *Transformation Education Summit* (TES) and in the Partnership Pact prioritising teacher-related reforms. The government has made efforts, but these remain insufficient, as the budget allocated to education remains well below the sector's needs. For 2024, the budget allocated to education has increased very slightly compared with 2023, but it should be noted that only 12% of the State budget is devoted to education, whereas the Jomtien agreement recommends a proportion of 20%.



Recommendation

Step up efforts to improve the quality of education in Madagascar by increasing the budget allocated to this sector and the implementation of the national policy of inclusive education where free and accessible education will be effective and the case of community education will be considered.

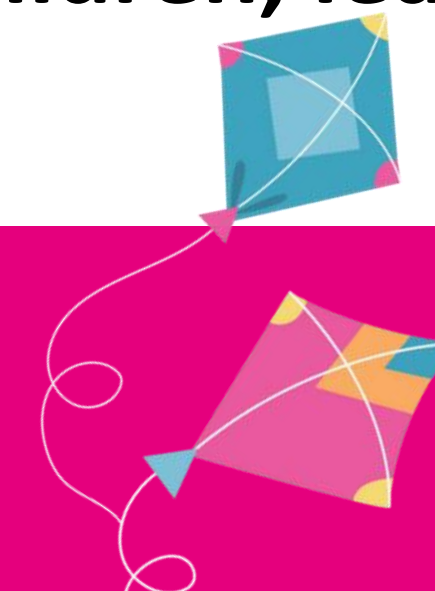


Health

Considering children's health is a sign of respect for the best interests of the child. However, Madagascar's allocation to health remains relatively low (5% to 7% of the general State budget in 2021), despite the Abuja Agreement requiring at least 15%.

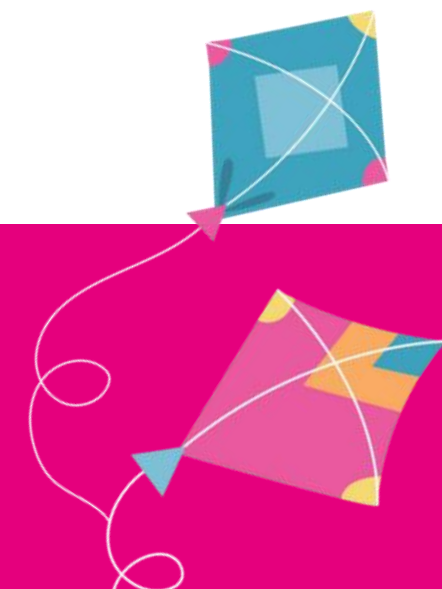
Regarding nutrition and food security, the State has taken action through the National Nutrition Office and partnerships. School canteens are being maintained, but the scope of these initiatives is limited.

Malnutrition remains a significant issue, especially for children, leading to high dropout rates.



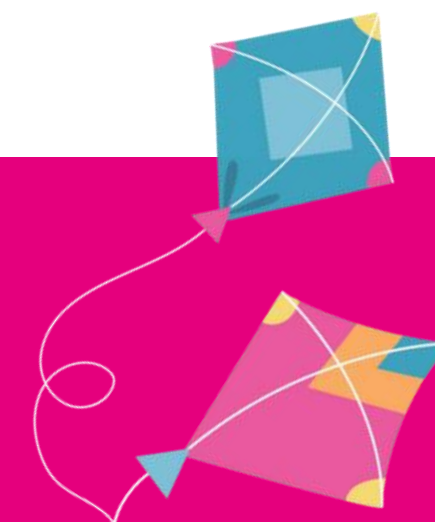
Recommendation

Intensify efforts to improve children's health by increasing the budget allocated to Health to at least 15% of the general State budget by 2028 and by extending access to a quality school canteen throughout the school year in all 24 regions, thereby improving school retention.



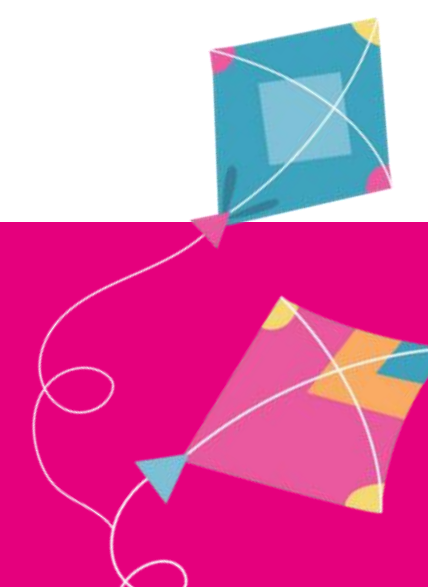
Child labour

- **The number of labour inspectors is insufficient for effective monitoring.**
- **The persistence of child labour is mainly due to their precarious situation or that of their families, making it difficult to put in place reintegration and rehabilitation measures for child labour victims, particularly in rural and isolated areas.**
- **The fight against domestic work is not yet a public policy concern, even though in 2019, more than 1,950,000 children were already working as domestic workers.**



Recommendation

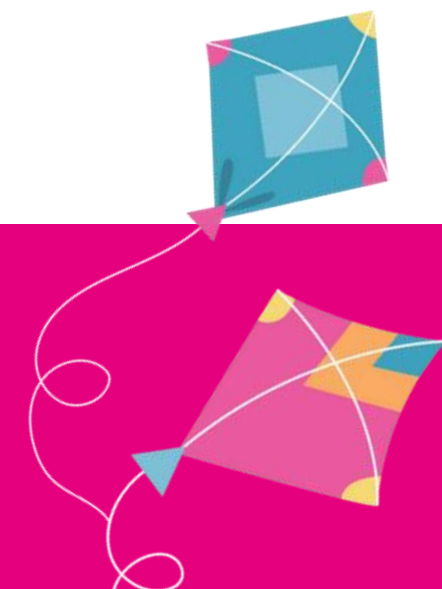
Develop a specific national policy, building on the achievements of the last national strategic plan to combat child labour in all its forms, including the worst forms, ensuring close collaboration with the relevant stakeholders, and setting up a monitoring and control structure.



Violence, abuse and protection

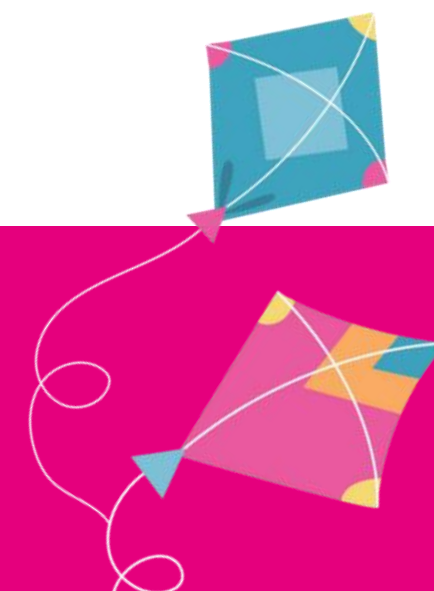
Corporal punishment is still a regular method of discipline for the Malagasy, and violence against children is part of everyday life, with 9 out of 10 children subjected to violent discipline in the form of corporal punishment within their family.

There has been an alarming increase in cases of abduction and torture of children with albinism: 44 cases of abduction and murder of children with albinism in 2021-2022 in Ikongo



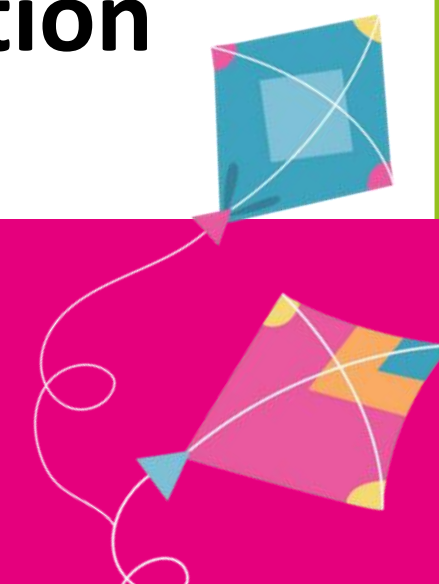
Recommendation

Develop and implement the national child protection policy, incorporating concrete solutions for protecting children from violence, by increasing the number of care centres and conducting awareness-raising campaigns, and by adopting a legal framework to put an end to corporal punishment of children



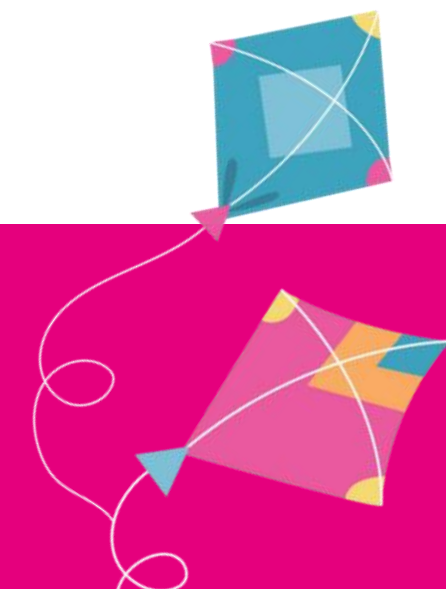
CHILDREN IN CONFLICT OF LAW

As regards the implementation of alternatives to detention provided for by Law 2016-018 on measures and procedure applicable to children in conflict with the law, only judicial supervision remains practically applicable in all Madagascar's jurisdictions. Detention, which is supposed to be a measure of last resort for minors, is still very common. Probation is still limited in four (4) out of forty-two (42) jurisdictions and is difficult to access for children in street situations. Community service provision, as well as the placement of children in a state-approved centre, with a foster family or with a trustworthy person, remain major challenges due to the lack of resources and, above all, the precision of their application from a textual point of view.



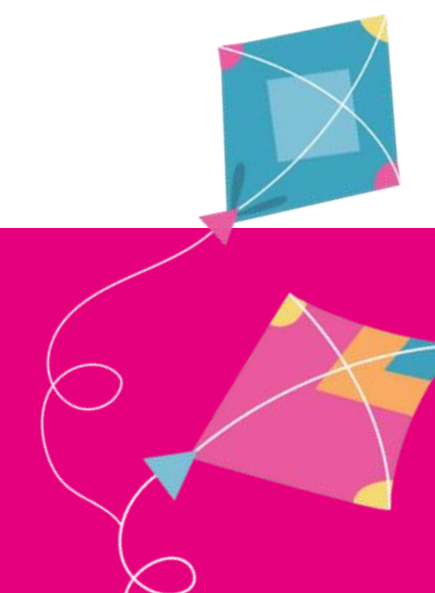
Recommendation

Promote and guarantee the application of alternatives to detention, in particular the development of probation and the adoption of the law on community service, as well as the improvement of detention conditions.



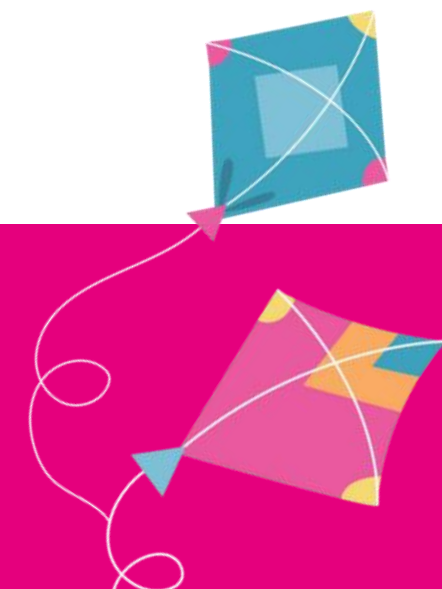
CHILDREN IN STREET SITUATION

Their vulnerability is alarming: their right to identity is compromised by lack of access to civil status, their right to education by dropping out of school, their right to health by precarious nutrition and care, their right to security by being forced to work and/or beg and/or live on the streets every day. The situation is particularly serious for those in conflict with the law, as they are often hardly ever granted probation on the grounds that it is difficult to ensure follow-up, due to the lack of a place of residence and the absence of a civilly responsible person



Recommendation

Take account of the specific needs of children in street situations in national child protection policy.



Nous comptons sur vous !

THANK YOU

