



Convention on the Rights of the Child

Distr.: General
18 November 2021
English
Original: French
English, French and Spanish only

Committee on the Rights of the Child

Eighty-ninth session

17 January–11 February 2022

Consideration of reports of States parties

Replies of Madagascar to the list of issues in relation to its combined fifth and sixth periodic reports*

[Date received: 17 November 2021]

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



List of tables

- Table 1: Child victims of sexual violence whose cases were brought before the courts of first instance of Antananarivo and Ambatondrazaka
- Table 2: Child victims of physical violence (other than sexual violence) whose cases were brought before the courts of first instance of Antananarivo and Ambatondrazaka
- Table 3: Persons registered as living with HIV who are under the age of 15, 2015 and 2021
- Table 4: Enrolment and completion rates in preschool, primary and secondary schools by year and gender
- Table 5: Number of children placed in certified social care centres 2018–2021
- Table 6: Children with disabilities by age group and sex
- Table 7: Number of children with disabilities in social care centres
- Table 8: Children with visual impairments 2018–2021
- Table 9: Children with hearing impairments 2018–2021
- Table 10: Children with language impairments 2018–2021
- Table 11: Children with physical impairments 2018–2021
- Table 12: Number of children with disabilities attending the Mampiaty Atsinanana school in Toamasina in the 2021/22 school year
- Table 13: No. of children with disabilities attending Lovasoa Lutheran College in Miandrivazo, 2019–2021
- Table 14: Number of children with disabilities attending the Sekolin'ny marenina Toamasina Semato school in Toamasina in the 2018/19 school year
- Table 15: Number of children with disabilities attending the Sekolin'ny marenina Toamasina Semato school in Toamasina in the 2019/20 school year
- Table 16: Number of children with disabilities attending the Sekolin'ny marenina Toamasina Semato school in Toamasina in the 2020/21 school year
- Table 17: Number of children in conflict with the law registered at the courts of first instance of Antananarivo and Ambatondrazaka, 2019 and 2020
- Table 18: Number of children in conflict with the law registered at the courts of first instance of Antananarivo and Ambatondrazaka, 2019 and 2020
- Table 19: Number of children under probation ordered by one of three courts of first instance
- Table 20: Number of children in conflict with the law in pretrial detention
- Table 21: Number of children in conflict who have been convicted or are serving a custodial sentence
- Table 22: Number of children detained in adult detention centres

Part I

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 1 of the list of issues in relation to the combined fifth and sixth periodic reports of Madagascar (CRC/C/MDG/Q/5-6)

1. Madagascar does not yet have a governmental body responsible for ensuring comprehensive coordination in the implementation of the Convention and related laws, policies and strategies.
2. The implementation of the Convention and its two Optional Protocols, relevant laws and regulations, and policies, programmes and plan of action relating to the promotion and protection of the rights of the child is the responsibility of specific institutions at the sectoral level, such as the juvenile courts, the National Child Protection Committee, the child protection networks and the National Committee to Combat Child Labour.
3. With regard to the measures taken to develop a comprehensive policy for the realization of children's rights, the Government is currently concerned with the effective implementation of existing programmes, strategies and plans of action and their monitoring and evaluation.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 2

4. The Initial Budget Act 2019 provided for a 15 per cent increase in the budget allocated to the social sector, in order to reduce vulnerability. The total budget for child protection was 5.9 billion ariary¹ in 2020 and the budget share allocated to decentralized services increased from 28 per cent in 2019 to 85 percent in 2020.
5. The same trend can be observed in the social sectors associated with the development of human capital. The budget for school cafeterias in eight regions increased from 2 billion ariary in 2020 to 18 billion in 2021, benefiting 159,640 students.
6. With a view to conducting a comprehensive assessment of budgetary needs in order to establish clear budgetary allocations for child protection, the Government plans to:
 - Increase the budgetary allocations earmarked for the social sector
 - Increase the operating budgets of the ministries up to 142.6 billion ariary,² of which 82.2 billion ariary is reserved for the social sector³
 - Strengthen the health-care system, construct and renovate health-care infrastructure, purchase medical equipment and train medical personnel
 - Prioritize activities intended to meet the basic needs of the population, including measures aimed at improving public health, strengthening education, improving access to drinking water and addressing malnutrition
7. With regard to the review and implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics, on behalf of the Ministry of the Economy and Planning, the National Statistics Institute is currently analysing data from the fifth Madagascar Demographic and Health Survey, which was conducted in July 2021. This survey provides reliable data that can be used to measure the indicators associated with sectoral plans and programmes and the Sustainable Development Goals.

¹ Equivalent to US\$ 1,488,020.12.

² Equivalent to US\$ 35,964,689.68.

³ Equivalent to US\$ 20,731,398.96.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 3

8. No violations of children's rights by businesses in the formal sector have been identified.

9. However, such violations have been reported in the informal sector. To address this situation, the Inspection Service of the Ministry of Labour handles complaints and reports related to child labour.

10. The measures taken include:

- Identifying child victims through unannounced labour inspections
- Strengthening collaboration with the vice and minors protection squads⁴ and local administrative units (*fokontany*)
- Taking action against non-compliant employers

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 4

11. Act No. 2007-022 of 20 August 2007 on Marriage and Matrimonial Regimes prohibits the marriage of minors under the age of 18 and remains in force.

12. In order to address the issue of child marriage, the Government has launched the National Strategy to Combat Child Marriage 2018–2024. A set of tools, including a guide and booklets, have thus been developed to help stakeholders develop local action plans to tackle the issue.

13. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and the Advancement of Women, a training-of-trainers programme was organized. Trainers from the appropriate ministries and civil society organizations working in the area of child protection have been tasked with building the capacities of local actors.

14. In 2021, 60 trainers in three regions of northern Madagascar followed the training programme and 293 community action plans were adopted and launched as a result.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 5

Specific, cross-cutting measures taken to end the discrimination and inequality faced by children, particularly girls, children with disabilities, children living with HIV or AIDS and children in rural areas

15. Children with disabilities are in no way marginalized or discriminated against.

16. To ensure that this continues to be the case, the Government of Madagascar adopted the National Disability Inclusion Plan 2015–2019, a programming tool and reference framework for activities in the area of disability. The Plan aims to further enhance the participation of men, women and children with disabilities in society, while ensuring respect for their rights.

17. The implementation of this plan has contributed not only to the empowerment of persons with disabilities by reducing their dependency on their families and the community but also to the economic and sociocultural development of the country.

Whether children have the opportunity to be heard in all judicial and administrative proceedings concerning them, including proceedings relating to decisions on custody, placement in alternative care settings, adoption and juvenile justice

18. Article 7 of Act No. 2007-023 of 20 August 2007 on the Rights and Protection of Children affords children the opportunity to be heard in all proceedings concerning them.

⁴ Police des mœurs et protection des mineurs (PMPM).

19. Pursuant to article 6 of Act No. 2016-018 of 22 August 2016 on Measures and Procedures Applicable to Children in Conflict with the Law, children are treated fairly and humanely and receive a fair trial. Their inherent rights, including the right to participate in decisions concerning them and be heard in all judicial or administrative proceedings, must be respected at all stages of the proceedings.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 6 (a)

20. The State of Madagascar accepted the two recommendations on eliminating corporal punishment made during the third cycle of the universal periodic review in 2019.

21. In order to follow up on the above-mentioned recommendations, measures to promote broad dialogue and consultation are envisaged under the plan for the implementation of the recommendations from the universal periodic review process, treaty bodies and Special Rapporteurs, which was approved and adopted in 2021.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 6 (b)

22. The information requested is not available.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 6 (c)

23. Violence against children, including sexual abuse and child neglect, is investigated and subject to prosecution.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 6 (d)

24. The establishment of regional public security services in all 22 regions of Madagascar has been under way since 2019. At present, 28 vice and minors protection squads are up and running at the regional level and in high-risk areas.

25. In addition, seven⁵ all-women squads at the local community level, specialized police units that deal with cases of violence, are now operational.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 6 (e)

26. The operationalization of the Division for Combating Cyber Crime established in 2017 is still under way and has been strengthened. It has become a central service within the Ministry of Public Security.

27. Since 2020, the Division has been responsible for handling cases of online sexual exploitation and abuse throughout Madagascar. Since its establishment, it has handled 206 cases, broken down as follows:

- In 2018, 49 cases
- In 2019, 54 cases
- In 2020, 71 cases
- In 2021, 32 cases

28. In addition, the Ministry of Justice has issued a circular ordering the effective implementation of legislation on the protection of children from online crime with a view to ensuring that perpetrators are prosecuted.

29. Since April 2021, the gendarmerie has been testing an online portal for reporting gender-based violence, called “SOS Herisetra”, pending its official launch.

⁵ In Antananarivo, Antsirabe, Fianarantsoa, Tuléar, Majunga, Tamatave and Diego.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 6 (f)

30. Gender-based violence support centres provide child victims with health care and counselling free of charge.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 7

31. Two draft decrees⁶ concerning the implementation of the Adoption Act (No. 2017-014 of 26 July 2017) are in the process of being approved by the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and the Advancement of Women.

32. In 2013, a document was developed on the standards and minimum standard for childcare centres in order to bring up to standard the 58 per cent of centres that are currently operating without certification.

33. Since 2018, a project on the quality of child protection services in Madagascar has been under way in collaboration with SOS Children's Villages and with the financial support of the French Development Agency and the Consulate of Monaco.

34. The main objective of this project is to bring 40 childcare centres up to the established standards and to build the technical capacities of 40 centre managers, 40 counsellors and 40 social workers active in the area of the reception and care of children.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 8 (a)

35. Consultations and studies on the establishment of a national commission for persons with disabilities are currently under way.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 8 (b)

36. Subsidies of 200 million ariary are allocated to special schools and centres and inclusive schools with at least 25 students or learners with special needs.

37. Each year, school kits and essential materials are distributed to children with disabilities in around 100 inclusive schools.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 8 (c)

38. No information is available with regard to specific steps taken to investigate the abuse of children with disabilities, especially girls and children living in rural areas.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 8 (d)

39. Since 2021, a capacity-building programme on the identification of disabilities, the provision of support and care and the prevention of discrimination and violence against children with disabilities has been under way in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). This programme is aimed at persons working in child protection networks and disability-related services.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 9 (a)

40. The National Child Survival Policy adopted in 2005 was extended in February 2019 to cover the period 2019–2024. The aim of this policy is to achieve a significant reduction in the morbidity and mortality rates among children under 5 years of age.

⁶ A draft decree on foster families and a draft decree on specialized adoption agencies.

41. Under the policy, the national action plans on nutrition for the periods 2012–2015 and 2017–2021 focused on preventing and treating all forms of malnutrition in children. The total number of treatment centres rose from 665 in 2014 to 898 in 2018.

42. With regard to the eradication of plague⁷ and measles, both of which affected Madagascar in 2017 and 2018, the Government no longer charges for treatment and has strengthened the capacities of health personnel, community workers and communities.

43. In addition, the Strategic Plan to Combat Malaria 2018–2022 is designed to eliminate all malaria-related deaths, as well as to boost the number of districts in the pre-elimination phase from 3 to 64 and the number of districts in the elimination phase from 5 to 13.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 9 (b)

44. Every year, Madagascar organizes a special event to mark the national week for the promotion of breastfeeding. The aim is to raise awareness of the importance of the exclusive breastfeeding of children up to the age of 6 months.

45. Information systems and a reference manual for health personnel have been developed. Personal child health records and the reference manual on infant and young child nutrition have thus been updated. An infant and young child nutrition task force has also been set up at the national and regional levels.⁸

46. In addition, capacity-building programmes have been organized for health workers in the areas of infant and young child nutrition, women's nutrition and early childhood development, including with regard to the exclusive breastfeeding of children up to the age of 6 months.

47. Pursuant to Decree No. 62-152 of 28 March 1962 on Working Conditions for Children, Women and Pregnant Women, all public establishments must have breastfeeding areas and baby-friendly facilities that encourage breastfeeding.

48. There are 270 baby-friendly hospitals and health centres and 24 baby-friendly workplaces.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 9 (c)

49. The information requested is not currently available.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 9 (d)

Access to drinking water

50. Within the framework of the National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy 2013–2018, as part of the Water Supply in the South Project,⁹ measures have been taken to build more standpipes in order to guarantee water development, distribution and supply in the southern regions of the country.

51. To improve access to drinking water for vulnerable people, including children under the age of 5, the Government conducted the Rural Access to New Opportunities in Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (RANO WASH) Project, which was officially launched on 17 August 2018, in partnership with the United States Agency for International Development.

⁷ Of the 107 persons diagnosed with plague between 1 August 2018 and 15 March 2019, 31 have died and 76 have been treated.

⁸ In Analamanga, Amoron'i Mania, Vakinankaratra, Analanjirifo, Haute Matsiatra and Itasy and at the ministerial, industrial free zone and other levels.

⁹ Adduction d'Eau dans le Sud (AES).

52. In addition, on 8 April 2019, six target regions were provided with 459 handpumps with a view to achieving the Government's aim of ensuring that 70 per cent of the population has access to drinking water at an affordable price by 2023.

53. As an urgent measure to supply two regions with drinking water, wells capable of supplying up to 100 m³ were constructed.

Sanitation

54. The National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy guarantees effective and sustainable access to sanitation infrastructure. In 2016 and 2017, 1,764,477 latrines were constructed across Madagascar.

55. Awareness-raising campaigns have been conducted to change behaviour and promote the use of latrines.

56. Since 2016, the 22 regions have received resources from a sanitation support fund aimed at gradually eradicating the practice of open defecation. The implementation of the Interim Education Plan has led to the construction of 1,191 water points and 1,380 latrines in schools.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 10

57. To ensure access to high quality education for all children, especially those in vulnerable situations, the following measures have been taken:

- Establishment of the Inclusive Education Steering Committee¹⁰
- Joint adjustment of official competitive and other examinations¹¹ by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health for candidates with special needs
- Training of local education officials on inclusive education¹²
- Continuation of teacher training on inclusive education, including with regard to the care and teaching of students with disabilities
- Provision of kits and materials appropriate to students with disabilities
- Allocation of subsidies to inclusive schools and specialized centres
- Continuation of refresher courses for children of school age who have dropped out of school to facilitate their reintegration into classes corresponding to their level

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 11 (a)

58. Various measures have been taken, including:

- Provision of initial training to new staff
- In 2019, training of *fokontany* chiefs in the region of Analamanga on the new legislation and the fight against child labour and its worst forms
- In 2020, training of labour inspectors on the new child labour legislation in six regions¹³ within the framework of the Alliance 8.7 Project, in collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and UNICEF

59. Concerning efforts to address child labour in the agricultural sector, companies working in the agricultural sector are required to commit to:

- Establishing an ethical policy on combating child labour in their sector

¹⁰ By Order No. 18344/2019/MENETP of 12 September 2019.

¹¹ By Interministerial Order No. 18036/2019/MENETP.

¹² Regional directorates of national education and school districts.

¹³ In Analamanga, Diana, Haute Matsiatra, Vakinankaratra, Anosy and Atsimo-Andrefana.

- Promoting respect for human rights, including the rights of children
- Introducing a clause prohibiting the employment of children in contracts concluded with growers in the area
- Raising awareness of legislation and measures to combat child labour and reporting any cases of child labour in their area

60. Between 2019 to 2021, 253 companies signed the letter of commitment to the fight against child labour.

61. In the Sava region, a project to combat child labour in the vanilla sector has been implemented and collaboration between growers, producers and potential partners on child protection is being strengthened.

62. In addition, local committees to combat child labour have been set up in various areas in the region.

63. Within the framework of the Alliance 8.7 Project, child labour inspections were carried out in six regions in partnership with UNICEF and ILO.¹⁴

64. In 2019, 31 raids were conducted in seven target regions. As a result, 698 child workers, including 31 teenage mothers, were identified.

Measures taken to facilitate the adoption of the new National Plan of Action to Combat Child Labour

65. The National Plan of Action to Combat Child Labour 2018 is currently undergoing an overall assessment. The outcome of this assessment will lead to the adoption of a new plan.

66. All stakeholders¹⁵ were involved in the implementation of the Plan.

67. Training was organized for key actors, including ministerial officials and members of civil society organizations.

68. The Plan was implemented with funding from the Malagasy State, ILO and UNICEF.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 11 (b)

69. Child victims are sometimes identified through the unannounced inspection of informal workplaces.

70. Whenever complaints are filed with the appropriate services, law enforcement officials carry out investigations and may arrest and prosecute the persons accused.

71. However, labour inspectors have only limited power to conduct inspections in private homes.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 11 (c)

72. In 2019 and 2020, the State recruited 75 labour inspectors, bringing the total number of inspectors to 198.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 11 (d)

73. The Manjarisoa Centre was set up in 2001 to provide assistance to child victims and offer educational and professional reintegration services. In 2020 and 2021, the Centre provided support to 70 children.

¹⁴ Analamanga, Diana, Vakinakaratra, Haute Matsiatra, Anosy and Atsimo-Andrefana.

¹⁵ The public officials concerned, the National Committee to Combat Child Labour and the Regional Committee to Combat Child Labour, local committees to combat child labour, local authorities, civil society platforms for children, employers' and workers' organizations.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 12 (a)

74. Under article 16 of Act No. 2014-040, child sex trafficking is punishable by a period of hard labour.

75. Under this law, various trafficking networks have been dismantled. The prosecutions launched since 2015 have led to the conviction of 75 persons by the Court of First Instance of Antananarivo.

76. Since June 2018, the Anti-Corruption Office has had jurisdiction over cases involving transnational crime.

77. Under the National Action Plan, the Government has taken the following steps:

- In 2019, 118 Malagasy nationals experiencing hardship were repatriated, including some who were victims of trafficking or other forms of exploitation
- In 2018, the Mitsinjo Reception and Assistance Centre for Victims was opened in Antananarivo
- In 2017, guides were developed on judicial procedure and the identification and treatment of victims
- Since 2016, training has been organized for criminal justice officials, labour inspectors, diplomatic and consular officials, stakeholders and social workers
- Since 2015, campaigns have been organized to increase public awareness of and disseminate the relevant legislation

78. Between 2015 and 2019, psychosocial, medical and financial assistance was provided to 198 victims of cross-border trafficking.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 12 (b)

79. To effectively combat transnational and national trafficking, a national anti-trafficking policy and an accompanying implementation plan were prepared in 2019. They are currently in the process of being approved by the Government.

80. In addition, a second three-year national action plan is currently being developed.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 12 (c)

81. Vonjy centres also provide tailored support to child victims of trafficking.

82. In addition, two teams of lawyers available to provide free legal assistance to child victims have been established at the Antananarivo and Majunga courts.

83. Social workers may also intervene in such cases.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 13 (a)

84. Since 2018, public prosecution offices have implemented the so-called real-time processing method to speed up and simplify the handling of cases and apply service standards in the courts.

85. Youth courts have a maximum of three months to complete their judicial investigations into minor offences and six months for more serious ones. Any order to prolong detention must be justified and substantiated.

86. In addition, a circular instructing judges to expedite the processing of cases involving minors in detention was issued on 6 September 2021.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 13 (b)

87. Prior to the Act of 2016, the use of probation was already being tried out by the Court of First Instance of Antananarivo. Currently, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 2016-018, probation is applied by 4 of the country's 42 courts of first instance, in Antsiranana and Mahajanga since 2019 and in Antalaha since July 2021.

88. Since 2018, release under judicial supervision has been applied in all courts.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 13 (c)

89. In 2018, a team of lawyers for the defence of women and children was established to provide free legal assistance to both child perpetrators and child victims of violence and to vulnerable and disadvantaged children during judicial proceedings at the courts of first instance of Antananarivo and Mahajanga.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 13 (d)

Access to food

90. The food budget for prisoners, including juveniles, was doubled in 2019.

91. Following the introduction of nutrition monitoring in 2016, the nutrition levels of children in detention are now checked on a monthly basis.

92. The overhaul of prison camps is helping to improve food rations for prisoners.

93. The new food system introduced in all prison facilities in 2019 ensures that all prisoners consume a varied diet of 2,000 kcal per day.

Access to care

94. The prison system ensures that every prison now has at least one nurse and one general practitioner.

95. The health of prisoners has been monitored since 2018.

96. A central pharmacy was established in 2017. It is responsible for supplying medicines to prisons and coordinating responses to epidemic emergencies.

Access to education

97. Educational and civics programmes specifically for minors in conflict with the law are currently being tested in two prisons. The Ministry of Justice plans to extend these programmes to other prisons.

98. Training courses on personal development or life skills to prepare the children for social reintegration were organized in three prisons.

99. Educational activities based on the school curriculum and led by qualified teachers from the Ministry of Education are organized in five prisons,¹⁶ thereby enabling the children to participate in official examinations for State diplomas. In the 2020/21 school year, 18 children took the official examinations for the primary school leavers' certificate and 15 for the lower-secondary education certificate.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 13 (e)

100. Of the 42 prisons where minors are detained, 32 have a separate wing for boys. The 6 penal institutions currently under construction have spaces reserved for boys and for girls.

¹⁶ In Antalaha, Antsirabe, Mahajanga, Anjanamasina and Antanimora.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 14

101. All available information on the measures taken in response to the recommendations made by the Committee in its previous concluding observations regarding the two optional protocols to the Convention is already included in the report.

Part II**Update of information provided in the report****Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 15 (a)**

102. Act No. 2008-011 of 17 July 2008 on the General Direction of the System of Education, Teaching and Training in Madagascar is being updated to incorporate the principle of inclusiveness.

103. With regard to adoption, a draft decree on the amendment of Decree No. 2006-596 of 10 August 2006 and the implementation of the Act No. 2017-014 of 26 July 2017 on Adoption is currently being prepared.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 15 (b)

104. Pursuant to Act No. 2018-028 of 8 February 2019 amending certain provisions of Act No. 2014-007 of 22 July 2014, the Independent National Human Rights Commission was designated as the national torture prevention mechanism.

105. The Decree on the Establishment of the Independent National Human Rights Commission is currently being revised.

106. With regard to civil status, the National Centre for Civil Registration and Identification, established pursuant to Decree No. 2020-1623 of 2 December 2020, is a new institution primarily responsible for the conservation, management and security of digital civil status and identity registers at the national level, as well as for managing the platform for the integration of data on civil status and identity.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 15 (c)

107. In the area of education, an action plan based on three strategic themes, namely access, quality and governance, has been applied since 2020. The access component is aimed at promoting an accessible, inclusive and equitable education system for all. The quality component is aimed at improving teaching and learning. The governance component is aimed at improving management.

108. With regard to civil status, a digital governance and identity management project known as PRODIGY has been under way since 2020 with the financial support of the World Bank. This project is intended in part to modernize civil registration systems in order to provide legal identity for all, including children.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 15 (d)

109. Madagascar has ratified all the core United Nations and African Union human rights treaties, except the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

Part III

Data, statistics and other information, if available

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 16

110. In 2018, the education and health sectors received 14.4 per cent and 3.8 per cent of the general budget, respectively, excluding interest.

111. In 2019, a total budget of 217.9 billion ariary, or 14.2 per cent of the total State budget pursuant to the Supplementary Budget Act, was earmarked for the improvement of health-care services and the education system, the strengthening of social protection and the empowerment of women, the integration of young people, the revitalization of sport, and the enhancement of communication and culture.

112. The Initial Budget Act and the Supplementary Budget Act for 2020 increased the funds earmarked for mother and child survival and development from 104,770,516,000 to 173,727,892,000 ariary, i.e., by 65.81 per cent.

113. The budget allocated to the education sector remains constant at 109,468,000 ariary.

114. In 2021, the Supplementary Budget Act provided for the allocation of 82.2 billion ariary to the social sector.

115. Information on the geographical distribution of these resources is not yet available.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 17 (a)

Table 1

Child victims of sexual violence whose cases were brought before the courts of first instance of Antananarivo and Ambatondrazaka

Court of first instance	2019										2020							
	0–2 years		3–9 years		10–14 years		15–17 years		Unspecified age	0–2 years		3–9 years		10–14 years		15–17 years		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F	M	F	M			
Ambatondrazaka	0	0	4	0	19	1	10	1	6	0	0	1	0	4	1	15	3	
Antananarivo	2	0	76	6	90	2	86	4	6	4	0	74	13	116	3	65	1	
Subtotal	2	0	80	6	109	3	96	5	12	4	0	75	13	120	4	80	4	
Total	313									300								

Source: Courts of first instance/prosecution services of Antananarivo and Ambatondrazaka.

Table 2

Child victims of physical violence (other than sexual violence) whose cases were brought before the courts of first instance of Antananarivo and Ambatondrazaka

Court of first instance	2019										2020							
	0–2 years		3–9 years		10–14 years		15–17 years		Unspecified age	0–2 years		3–9 years		10–14 years		15–17 years		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F	M	F	M			
Ambatondrazaka	0	0	1	0	3	1	14	3	9	0	2	0	2	13	0	8	4	
Antananarivo	3	3	25	18	46	8	120	12	8	7	4	16	11	63	8	126	4	
Subtotal	3	3	26	18	49	9	134	15	17	7	6	16	13	76	8	134	8	
Total	274									268								

Source: Courts of first instance/prosecution services of Antananarivo and Ambatondrazaka.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 17 (b)

116. One case of corporal punishment in a public setting was registered and tried by the Court of First Instance of Antananarivo in 2020. In this case, a father who had beaten his 15-year-old child with a stick was immediately placed in pretrial detention for 1 month following an investigation, then handed a suspended sentence of 3 months in prison and a fine of 1 million ariary by the Court in 2021.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 17 (c)

117. Data made available by the Ministry of Health show that, in 2021, 151 girls in 1,000 were pregnant and 1,144 adolescent girls had abortions

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 17 (d)

Table 3

Persons registered as living with HIV who are under the age of 15, 2015 and 2021

Year	< 1 year old	1–4 years	5–14 years	≥ 15 years	< 1 year old	1–4 years	5–14 years	≥ 15 years	Total
2015	-	14	18	819	1	11	15	950	1 828
2021	8	49	60	3 485	7	43	52	4 656	8 360

Source: Ministry of Health, 2021

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 17 (e)

118. No cases of child labour have been registered by the courts.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 17 (f)

Table 4

Enrolment and completion rates in preschool, primary and secondary schools by year and gender

Rate	2018/19			2019/20			2020/21		
	Boys and girls	Boys	Girls	Boys and girls	Boys	Girls	Boys and girls	Boys	Girls
Preschool Enrolment	39.5 %	38.0 %	41.1 %	39.3 %	37.8 %	40.8 %	42.2 %	40.4 %	43.9 %
Primary Enrolment	129.4 %	128.2 %	130.6 %	129.0 %	127.9 %	130.1 %	140.3 %	138.7 %	141.9 %
Primary Completion	56.3 %	76.7 %	35.0 %	50.6 %	48.0 %	53.3 %	53.1 %	50.7 %	55.6 %
Lower-secondary school Enrolment	42.7 %	39.0 %	46.6 %	43.3 %	41.5 %	45.2 %	44.0 %	42.2 %	45.7 %
Lower-secondary school Completion	34.0 %	32.8 %	35.2 %	30.6 %	29.1 %	32.1 %	33.4 %	32.3 %	34.5 %
Upper-secondary school Enrolment	19.7 %	19.5 %	19.8 %	18.5 %	18.0 %	19.0 %	20.2 %	19.7 %	20.6 %
Upper-secondary school Completion	16.9 %	17.2 %	16.6 %	16.0 %	15.8 %	16.3 %	18.5 %	18.3 %	18.8 %

Source: Ministry of Education, 2021.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 17 (g)

119. As stated in the report, there are no cases of children recruited by armed groups known as the *dahalo*, which are not counted as non-State armed groups.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 17 (h)

120. For the first semester of 2018, the national incidence rate of suicide attempts is estimated to have been 2 cases per 100,000 children.

121. The number of reported cases by region was as follows:¹⁷

- 39 cases in Analamanga
- 28 cases in Analanjirofo
- 26 cases in Sava
- 20 cases in Bongolava
- 19 cases in Sofia

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 18 (a)

Table 5
Number of children placed in certified social care centres 2018–2021

<i>No. of certified social care centres in the period 2018–2021:49</i>					
<i>No. of children</i>					
<i>Internal</i>			<i>External</i>		
<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>
753	868	1 621	1 026	666	1 692

Source: Directorate for Children and the Family/Ministry of Population, Social Protection and the Advancement of Women

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 18 (b)

122. Currently, there are no children in foster care.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 19 (a)

123. Information on the number of children with disabilities living with their families was gathered through the third general population and housing census, conducted in 2018.

Table 6
Children with disabilities by age group and gender

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Children with disabilities</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
< 5 years	4 651	3 567	8 218
5–9 years	7 712	6 008	13 720
10–14 years	9 029	7 063	16 092
15–19 years	9 703	8 121	17 824

Source: Third general population and housing census, 2018.

¹⁷ *Source:* Informative Bulletin on Violence against Children and Child Injuries in Madagascar, No. 5, December 2018.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 19 (b)

Table 7

Number of disabled children receiving care in social care centres

<i>No. of children with disabilities receiving care in social care centres, 2018–2021</i>					
<i>Internal</i>			<i>External</i>		
<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>
0	0	0	18	7	25

Source: Department for Children and the Family/Ministry of Population, Social Protection and the Advancement of Women

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 19 (c)

124. The following tables show the number of children with disabilities attending regular primary schools disaggregated by type of disability (visual, hearing, physical or language impairment), by gender and by geographical area.

Table 8

Children with visual impairments 2018–2021

<i>Mainstream primary school</i>	<i>School year 2018/19</i>		<i>School year 2019/20</i>		<i>School year 2020/21</i>	
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
<i>Dren</i>						
Alaotra-Mangoro	38	53	11	11	33	30
Amoron'i Mania	59	45	17	10	51	32
Analamanga	100	97	77	64	90	71
Analanjirofo	57	53	71	59	40	37
Androy	16	13	2	-	12	10
Anosy	20	16	2	1	35	23
Atsimo-Andrefana	25	38	1	-	25	16
Atsimo-Atsinanana	25	12	-	3	3	2
Atsinanana	49	53	35	29	115	101
Betsiboka	4	7	-	1	9	7
Boeny	40	35	3	6	28	19
Bongolava	3	1	2	1	3	2
Diana	24	13	11	3	23	7
Haute Matsiatra	29	40	13	13	36	24
Ihorombe	3	3	-	1	-	1
Itasy	10	7	1	-	6	3
Melaky	4	5	2	1	5	6
Menabe	2	2	2	1	-	1
Sava	30	16	-	4	27	10
Sofia	32	22	7	6	13	6
Vakinankaratra	207	153	107	97	228	201
Vatovavy-Fitovinany	18	12	2	2	17	13
Total	795	696	366	313	799	622

Source: Ministry of Education/Department of Educational Planning.

Table 9
Children with hearing impairments 2018–2021

<i>Mainstream primary school</i>	<i>School year 2018/19</i>		<i>School year 2019/20</i>		<i>School year 2020/21</i>	
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
<i>Dren</i>						
Alaotra-Mangoro	50	33	11	4	35	20
Amoron'i Mjanina	39	31	10	14	49	35
Analamanga	40	31	32	26	42	28
Analanjirofo	105	80	90	44	59	35
Androy	13	11	4	1	15	9
Anosy	55	53	1	3	43	53
Atsimo-Andrefana	24	17	1	2	11	14
Atsimo-Atsinanana	5	5	2	2	10	5
Atsinanana	124	94	45	37	84	67
Betsiboka	22	17	1	1	9	12
Boeny	87	91	22	19	49	49
Bongolava	1	-	-	-	4	2
Diana	50	37	6	2	29	13
Haute Matsiatra	24	32	20	17	37	40
Ihorombe	4	1	-	-	2	1
Itasy	10	12	4	1	3	1
Melaky	7	9	5	2	12	10
Menabe	14	9	12	10	10	8
Sava	25	22	4	1	19	11
Sofia	57	29	7	2	12	7
Vakinankaratra	183	178	86	87	228	164
Vatovavy-Fitovinany	79	57	-	1	41	26
Total	1 018	849	363	276	803	610

Source: Ministry of Education/Department of Educational Planning.

Table 10
Children with language impairments 2018–2021

<i>Mainstream primary school</i>	<i>School year 2018/19</i>		<i>School year 2019/20</i>		<i>School year 2020/21</i>	
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
<i>Dren</i>						
Alaotra-Mangoro	55	30	17	7	44	23
Amoron'i Mania	46	34	11	6	42	18
Analamanga	102	52	58	32	71	41
Analanjirofo	129	60	85	45	102	43
Androy	9	15	-	-	7	5
Anosy	33	23	2	2	28	27
Atsimo-Andrefana	16	9	-	-	10	10
Atsimo-Atsinanana	12	13	2	3	-	2
Atsinanana	83	37	8	8	68	44
Betsiboka	30	20	11	6	9	7
Boeny	71	49	2	5	36	17
Bongolava	1	3	-	-	7	1

Mainstream primary school	School year 2018/19		School year 2019/20		School year 2020/21	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<i>Dren</i>						
Diana	53	37	8	7	32	11
Haute Matsiatra	20	17	3	8	15	13
Ihorombe	2	5	-	-	2	1
Itasy	31	13	5	3	16	14
Melaky	1	2	-	2	8	4
Menabe	3	3	1	-	1	-
Sava	66	34	10	7	28	15
Sofia	82	81	4	5	34	29
Vakinankaratra	119	75	25	25	106	87
Vatovavy-Fitovinany	42	28	3	1	23	15
Total	1 006	640	255	172	689	427

Source: Ministry of Education/Department of Educational Planning

Table 11
Children with physical impairments 2018–2021

Mainstream primary school	School year 2018/19		School year 2019/20		School year 2020/21	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<i>Dren</i>						
Alaotra-Mangoro	108	75	24	25	73	50
Amoron'i Mania	146	87	31	33	101	93
Analamanga	177	105	91	71	127	73
Analanjirofo	234	157	189	122	162	123
Androy	20	20	2	-	22	26
Anosy	76	56	5	7	56	52
Atsimo-Andrefana	39	29	1	2	21	19
Atsimo-Atsinanana	10	5	3	5	7	3
Atsinanana	207	125	64	24	199	134
Betsiboka	16	13	2	1	9	7
Boeny	98	50	10	5	57	37
Bongolava	63	50	-	2	6	3
Diana	54	57	22	17	50	35
Haute Matsiatra	27	35	13	14	48	27
Ihorombe	12	8	7	5	11	6
Itasy	39	26	9	11	28	16
Melaky	3	6	5	3	13	7
Menabe	7	7	-	1	4	1
Sava	105	58	13	14	30	19
Sofia	91	59	17	10	24	17
Vakinankaratra	251	138	58	25	225	165
Vatovavy-Fitovinany	99	58	4	4	40	23
Total	1 882	1 224	570	401	1 313	936

Source: Ministry of Education/Department of Educational Planning.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 19 (d)

125. The department concerned is not currently able to provide the requested statistical data.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 19 (e)

Table 12

Number of children with disabilities attending the Mampiaty Atsinanana school in Toamasina in the 2021/22 school year

Class, age group	Gender		Type of disability		
	Male	Female	Visual	Intellectual	Physical
Preschool (3–5 years)	1	1		2	
11th grade (6–7 years)	3	2		4	1
10th grade (7–8 years)	3	1	1	3	
9th grade (8–9 years)	4		2	2	
8th grade (9–10 years)	2		2		
7th grade (10–15 years)	1	1	2		
Special class (5–21 years)	8	5	13		
Total	22	10	20	11	1

Table 13

Number of children with disabilities attending Lovasoa Lutheran College in Miandrivazo, 2019–2021

Age	Gender		Type of disability
	Male	Female	
19 years	1		- Visual
15 years	2		- Hearing
13 years	2		- Hearing
9 years	1	1	Visual and hearing
Total	6	1	

Table 14

Number of children with disabilities attending the Sekolin'ny Marenina Toamasina Semato school in Toamasina in the 2018/19 school year

Age group	Gender		Type of disability
	Female	Male	
3–5 years	0	0	Hearing
6–10 years	7	6	
11–15 years	2	1	
16–18 years	9	2	
Total	18	9	

Table 15
Number of children with disabilities attending the Sekolin'ny Marenina Toamasina Semato school in Toamasina in the 2019/20 school year

Age group	Gender		Type of disability
	Female	Male	
3–5 years	1	0	Hearing
6–10 years	12	12	
11–15 years	8	11	
16–18 years	4	3	
Total	25	26	

Table 16
Number of children with disabilities attending the Sekolin'ny Marenina Toamasina Semato school in Toamasina in the 2020/21 school year

Age group	Gender		Type of disability
	Female	Male	
3–5 years	0	0	Auditive
6–10 years	7	10	
11–15 years	11	11	
16–18 years	3	4	
Total	21	25	

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 19 (f)

126. There is no data available on the number of children with disabilities not attending school.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 19 (g)

127. There is no data available on the number of children with disabilities abandoned by their families.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 20 (a)

Table 17
Number of children in conflict with the law registered at the courts of first instance of Antananarivo and Ambatondrazaka, 2019 and 2020

Year	Court of first instance	Action taken by the prosecution service in respect of the cases registered				
		Total No. of files registered by the prosecution service	Case closed	Private prosecution	Preliminary investigation by the juvenile judge	Not indicated in the case file
2019	Antananarivo	915	81	215	514	105
	Ambatondrazaka	107	3	27	73	5
	Total	1 022	84	242	587	110
2020	Antananarivo	632	47	80	366	139
	Ambatondrazaka	86	0	30	54	2
	Total	718	47	110	420	141

Source: Courts of first instance/prosecution services of Antananarivo and Ambatondrazaka.

Table 18
Number of children in conflict with the law registered at the courts of first instance of Antananarivo and Ambatondrazaka, 2019 and 2020

Year	Court of first instance (2019)	Age of the children in conflict with the law					Not indicated in the case file
		No. of children in conflict with the law	Children < 13 years	Children between 13–15 years	Children between 15–18 years		
2019	Antananarivo	967	80	245	604	38	
	Ambatondrazaka	132	7	29	95	1	
	Total	1 099	87	274	699	39	
2020	Antananarivo	802	78	179	449	96	
	Ambatondrazaka	110	10	21	59	20	
	Total	912	88	200	508	116	

Source: Courts of first instance/prosecution services of Antananarivo and Ambatondrazaka.

Table 19
Number of children under probation ordered by three courts of first instance

Court of first instance	Children under probation	Gender		Age	Type of violation	District of origin
Mahajanga	54	51 male	3 female	13–18 years	Misdemeanours and offences	Mostly from Mahajanga City
Antsiranana	38	33 male	5 female	13–17 years	Misdemeanours and offences	22 from Diego I, 6 from Diego II and 10 from Ambilobe
Antalaha (Sava Region)	7	6 male	1 female	13–17 years	Offences	Sambava: 5 Andapa: 1 Vohémar: 1

Source: Ministry of Justice, October 2011.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 20 (b)

128. The requested information is not available.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 20 (c)

Table 20
Number of children in conflict with the law in pretrial detention

Prison district	Penal institution	December 2019		December 2020			September 2021			
		No. of pretrial detainees		No. of pretrial detainees			No. of pretrial detainees			
		M	F	M	F		M	F		
Analamanga	Ankazobe Prison	3	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	4
	Antanimora Prison	47	3	50	73	4	77	76	8	84
	Anjanamasina Rehabilitation Centre	79	0	79	89	0	89	73	0	73
	Subtotal	129	3	132	165	4	169	153	8	161
Itasy	Arivonimamo Prison	8	1	9	13	0	13	0	0	0
	Miarinarivo Prison	4	0	4	10	0	10	0	0	0

Prison district	Penal institution	December 2019		December 2020		September 2021				
		No. of pretrial detainees		No. of pretrial detainees		No. of pretrial detainees				
		M	F	M	F	M	F			
	Tsiroanomandidy Prison	9	0	9	12	0	12	8	1	9
	Subtotal	21	1	22	35	0	35	8	1	9
Vakinankaratra	Antsirabe Prison	13	0	13	29	0	29	28	1	29
	Fanatenana Antsirabe Rehabilitation Centre	16	5	21	10	0	10	13	3	16
	Ambatolampy Prison	0	0	0	6	0	6	9	0	9
	Subtotal	29	5	34	45	0	45	50	4	54
Diana	Antsiranana Prison	16	2	18	18	0	18	17	1	18
	Nosy Be Prison	15	1	16	16	2	18	19	1	20
	Ambanja Prison	16	0	16	15	2	17	16	0	16
	Subtotal	47	3	50	49	4	53	52	2	54
Sava	Antalaha Prison	47	4	51	78	3	81	53	4	57
	Andapa Detention Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vohemar Detention Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sambava Detention Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	47	4	51	78	3	81	53	4	57
Haute Matsiatra	Fianarantsoa Prison	25	3	28	25	2	27	21	1	22
	Ihosalotra Prison	9	0	9	9	0	9	7	0	7
	Subtotal	34	3	37	34	2	36	28	1	29
Amorimania	Ambositra Prison	6	0	6	8	0	8	12	0	12
	Subtotal	6	0	6	8	0	8	12	0	12
Atsimo-Atsinanana	Farafangana Prison	10	0	10	15	0	15	6	0	6
	Subtotal	10	0	10	15	0	15	6	0	6
Vatovavy-Fitovinany	Mananjary Prison	10	0	10	15	0	15	8	0	8
	Manakara Prison	40	2	42	17	0	17	12	2	14
	Ikongo Detention Centre							4	0	4
	Subtotal	50	2	52	32	0	32	24	2	26
Boeny	Mahajanga Prison	61	4	65	45	2	47	28	3	31
	Maevatanana Prison	4	1	5	6	0	6	6	0	6
	Subtotal	65	5	70	51	2	53	34	3	37
Melaky	Maintirano Prison	19	0	19	29	0	29	18	1	19
	Subtotal	19	0	19	29	0	29	18	1	19
Sofia	Analalava Prison	0	0	0	7	0	7	7	0	7
	Antsohihy Prison	12	1	13	15	0	15	10	1	11
	Mampikony Prison	9	0	9	13	0	13	5	0	5
	Port-Bergé Prison	9	0	9	15	0	15	9	0	9

Prison district	Penal institution	December 2019			December 2020			September 2021		
		No. of pretrial detainees			No. of pretrial detainees			No. of pretrial detainees		
		M	F		M	F		M	F	
	Mandritsara Prison	19	1	20	17	0	17	9	1	10
	Subtotal	49	2	51	67	0	67	40	2	42
Atsinanana	Maroantsetra Prison	5	0	5	9	1	10	7	0	7
	Toamasina Prison	27	1	28	24	2	26	16	3	19
	Vatomandry Prison	5	0	5	11	0	11	9	0	9
	Fénérive Est Prison	6	1	7	10	0	10	7	0	7
	Subtotal	43	2	45	54	3	57	39	3	42
Alaotra-Mangoro	Ambatondrazaka Prison	10	0	10	21	0	21	18	1	19
	Moramanga Prison	22	1	23	19	0	19	11	1	12
	Subtotal	32	1	33	40	0	40	29	2	31
Atsimo-Andrefana	Toliara Prison	12	0	12	10	0	10	8	0	8
Atsimo-Andrefana										
Menabe	Morombe Prison	9	0	9	12	0	12	7	0	7
	Ampanihy Ouest Prison	3	0	3	8	0	8	5	0	5
	Subtotal	24	0	24	30	0	30	20	0	20
Menabe	Miandrivazo Prison	5	0	5	12	0	12	8	0	8
	Morondava Prison	14	0	14	13	0	13	11	0	11
	Subtotal	19	0	19	25	0	25	19	0	19
Anosy	Betroka Prison	2	0	2	11	0	11	7	0	7
	Ambovombe Prison				12	0	12	6	0	6
	Taolagnaro Prison	6	1	7	9	0	9	5	0	5
	Subtotal	8	1	9	32	0	32	18	0	18
	Subtotal	632	32	664	789	18	807	603	33	636
No data available							807			636

Source: Ministry of Justice/Department of Prison Administration.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 20 (d)

Table 21
Number of children in conflict who have been convicted or are serving a custodial sentence

Prison district	Penitentiary facility	December 2019			December 2020			September 2021		
		No. of convicts			No. of convicts			No. of convicts		
		M	F		M	F		M	F	
Analamtanga	Ankazobe Prison	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Antanimora Prison	39	6	45	12	4	16	15	4	19

Prison district	Penitentiary facility	December 2019		December 2020			September 2021			
		No. of convicts		No. of convicts			No. of convicts			
		M	F	M	F		M	F		
	Anjanamasina Rehabilitation Centre	18	0	18	12	0	12	7	0	7
	Subtotal	59	6	65	24	4	28	22	4	26
Itasy	Arivonimamo Prison	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
	Miarinarivo Prison	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tsiroanomandidy Prison	9	0	9	3	0	3	4	0	4
	Subtotal	14	0	14	5	0	5	4	0	4
Vakinankaratra	Antsirabe Prison	11	1	12	5	0	5	10	0	10
	Fanatenana Antsirabe Rehabilitation Centre	2	0	2	2	1	3	0	0	0
	Ambatolampy Prison	2	0	2	2	0	2	3	0	3
	Subtotal	15	1	16	9	1	10	13	0	13
Diana	Antsiranana Prison	8	0	8	5	0	5	6	0	6
	Nosy Be Prison	14	0	14	7	0	7	7	0	7
	Ambanja Prison	4	0	4	7	0	7	2	0	2
	Subtotal	26	0	26	19	0	19	15	0	15
Sava	Antalaha Prison	86	2	88	38	0	38	21	1	22
	Andapa Prison	3	0	3	2	0	2	5	0	5
	Vohemar Prison	17	0	17	4	0	4	4	0	4
	Sambava Prison	4	0	4	5	0	5	4	0	4
	Subtotal	110	2	112	49	0	49	34	1	35
Haute Matsiatra	Fianarantsoa Prison	8	0	8	10	0	10	4	0	4
	Ihosalotra Prison	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	0	2
	Subtotal	8	0	8	13	0	13	6	0	6
Amorimania	Ambositra Prison	3	0	3	3	0	3	6	0	6
	Subtotal	3	0	3	3	0	3	6	0	6
Atsimo-Atsinanana	Farafangana Prison	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	0	4
	Subtotal	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	0	4
Vatovavy-Fitovinany	Mananjary Prison	13	0	13	8	0	8	4	0	4
	Manakara Prison	8	2	10	6	0	6	6	0	6
	Ikongo Detention Centre							1	0	1
	Subtotal	21	2	23	14	0	14	11	0	11
Boeny	Mahajanga Prison	20	2	22	12	0	12	26	1	27
	Maevatanana Prison	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	3
	Subtotal	20	2	22	13	0	13	29	1	30
Melaky	Maintirano Prison	9	0	9	3	0	3	8	0	8
	Subtotal	9	0	9	3	0	3	8	0	8
Sofia	Analalava Prison	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Antsohihy Prison	2	0	2	3	0	3	4	0	4
	Mampikony Prison	7	0	7	4	0	4	2	0	2

Prison district	Penitentiary facility	December 2019			December 2020			September 2021		
		No. of convicts			No. of convicts			No. of convicts		
		M	F		M	F		M	F	
	Port-Bergé Prison	2	0	2	6	0	6	3	0	3
	Mandritsara Prison	7	0	7	5	0	5	4	0	4
	Subtotal	21	0	21	18	0	18	16	0	16
Atsinanana	Maroantsetra Prison	7	0	7	3	0	3	3	0	3
	Toamasina Prison	9	0	9	5	0	5	4	0	4
	Vatomandry Prison	4	0	4	3	0	3	2	0	2
	Fénérive Est Prison	2	0	2	4	0	4	3	0	3
	Subtotal	22	0	22	15	0	15	12	0	12
Alaotra-Mangoro	Ambatondrazaka Prison	11	0	11	8	0	8	4	0	4
	Moramanga Prison	6	0	6	6	0	6	7	0	7
	Subtotal	17	0	17	14	0	14	11	0	11
Atsimo-Andrefana	Toliara Prison	4	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Morombe Prison	5	0	5	1	0	1	2	0	2
	Ampanihy Ouest Prison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	9	0	9	1	0	1	4	0	4
Menabe	Miandrivazo Prison	3	0	3	5	0	5	3	0	3
	Morondava Prison	10	0	10	2	0	2	5	0	5
	Subtotal	13	0	13	7	0	7	8	0	8
Anosy	Betroka Prison	3	0	3	3	0	3	1	0	1
	Ambovombe Prison				1	0	1	0	0	0
	Taolagnaro Prison	5	0	5	2	0	2	1	0	1
	Subtotal	8	0	8	6	0	6	2	0	2
	Subtotal	375	13	388	215	5	220	205	6	211
No data available				388			220			211

Source: Ministry of Justice/Department of Prison Administration.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 20 (e)

Table 22
Number of children detained in detention centres for adults

Prison district	Penitentiary facility	December 2019				December 2020				September 2021			
		Convicted		In pretrial detention		Convicted		In pretrial detention		Convicted		In pretrial detention	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Analamanga	Ankazobe Prison	2	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
Itasy	Arivonimamo Prison	2	0	8	1	2	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
	Miarinarivo Prison	3	0	4	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Diana	Nosy Be Prison	14	0	15	1	7	0	16	2	7	0	19	1
Haute Matsiatra	Ihosalotra Prison	0	0	9	0	3	0	9	0	2	0	7	0

Prison district	Penitentiary facility	December 2019				December 2020				September 2021			
		Convicted		In pretrial detention		Convicted		In pretrial detention		Convicted		In pretrial detention	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Vatovavy-Fitovinany	Ikongo Detention Centre									1	0	4	0
Sofia	Analalava Prison	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	3	0	7	0
Atsinanana	Maroantsetra Prison	7	0	5	0	3	0	9	1	3	0	7	0
Alaotra-Mangoro	Ambatondrazaka Prison	11	0	10	0	8	0	21	0	4	0	18	1
Menabe	Miandrivazo Prison	3	0	5	0	5	0	12	0	3	0	8	0
Total		45	0	59	2	28	0	100	3	23	0	74	2
No data available				106				131				99	

Source: Ministry of Justice/Department of Prison Administration.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 21

129. The measures provided for in the Budget Act 2022, in accordance with the general State policy, will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

130. In the justice sector, the promotion of the rule of law and equal access to justice for all and the strengthening of mechanisms for the promotion of gender in the service of development have been selected in order to implement Goal 16.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 22

New developments

131. In 2021, in accordance with the requirements of the Paris Principles, the Government appointed new members to the Independent National Human Rights Commission, which was established in 2014. These new members are currently in office.

132. As part of activities organized to mark the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child on 20 November 1989, a programme entitled “Demokr’ankizy 2021” is being organized in partnership with UNICEF.

Reply to the issue raised in paragraph 23

133. Promotion component:

- Right to life and development of the child
- Maternal and child health
- Access to high-quality education for all

134. Protection component:

- Combating violence in all its forms
- Combating child marriage
- Combating child trafficking and related offences and the sexual exploitation of children
- Protecting children from online sexual abuse

- Combating abuse and ill-treatment
 - Combating the worst forms of child labour
 - Protecting children in conflict with the law
-