MADAGASCAR REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SADC PF RESOLUTIONS

Referring to the Resolutions of the 58th Plenary Assembly of the SADC PF, held in Durban, from November 29 to December 6, 2025, as well as the SADC Protocols, the table below briefly presents Madagascar's progress in terms of its implementation at the level of each Standing Committee:

COMMITTEE DEMOCRATISATION, GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS **(DGHR)**	Madagascar reaffirms its commitment to the objectives of the SADC and the resolutions adopted during the 58th Plenary Assembly of the SADC Parliamentary Forum, particularly in terms of good governance, regional integration, gender equality, peace and security. Concerning the **SADC Protocol against Corruption of 2001**, although its ratification has not yet taken place, several of its principles are already integrated into national legislation through **Law No. 2016-020 of August 22, 2016** on the fight against corruption. Specialized institutions such as BIANCO, the Anti-Corruption Center and SAMIFIN contribute to strengthening transparency, accountability and the prevention of corrupt practices. Regarding the **Protocol on cooperation in politics, defence and security**, Madagascar already applies the principles of peace, stability and respect for the rule of law. The country joined the SADC Mutual Defence Pact through **Law No. 2016-020 of August 22, 2016** and actively participates in regional cooperation and conflict prevention mechanisms. In terms of democratic governance, Madagascar continues the implementation of the **SADC Principles and Guidelines governing democratic elections** through **Organic Law No. 2018-008 of May 11, 2018** relating to the general regime of elections and referendums. Furthermore, in accordance with the resolutions of the 58th Plenary Assembly, the country continues to promote equality between women and men, the empowerment of women, the protection of young people and the

	strengthening of resilience to the effects of climate change. Finally, the Malagasy Parliament remains fully committed to regional integration and the progressive harmonization of the national legislative framework with SADC instruments, in order to contribute to a more stable, more inclusive and more prosperous region.
COMMITTEE HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, SPECIAL PROGRAMMES **(HSDSP)**	Since January 2026, Madagascar has continued its efforts in the areas of health, employment and social protection, in accordance with the SADC guidelines and the resolutions of the 58th Plenary Assembly. Two advances deserve to be highlighted. First, the implementation of the new Labour Code, which pays particular attention to safety and health at work, particularly for women and young employees. Secondly, the strengthening of social protection mechanisms and the fight against child labour, in a context marked by the recurring effects of climate change on several regions of the country. On the parliamentary level, no new law directly falling under the mandate of the HSDSP Committee has been adopted since January 2026. However, harmonization work continues at the level of the competent ministries in order to ensure the consistency of the national framework with regional orientations. Madagascar adopted **Law No. 2006-009 of August 10, 2006** authorizing accession to the 1999 **SADC Health Protocol**. The Regional Strategy on Health, Sexual and Reproductive Rights 2019-2030 also continues to guide national policies. Although the Employment and Labour Protocol has not yet been ratified, several provisions of the new Labour Code already reflect regional standards in this area. Furthermore, the country has a solid legal framework, notably through **Law No. 2017-043 of January 25, 2018** on Reproductive Health and Family Planning, **Law No. 2019-008 of January 16, 2020** relating to the fight against Gender-Based Violence and the legal provisions setting the minimum age of marriage at 18 years for both sexes. In conclusion, Madagascar presents a high level of compliance with the guidance of the HSDSP Committee. The main challenge now remains the effective implementation of existing texts. The National Assembly thus intends to strengthen its monitoring role in order to ensure the concrete application of public policies for the benefit of the population.
COMMITTEE GENDER EQUALITY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT **(GEWAYD)**	Since January 2026, the Parliament of Madagascar has continued its efforts in favor of equality between women and men, the empowerment of women and the development of youth, in accordance with SADC commitments. As part of strengthening its institutional capacities, parliamentarians participated in several initiatives devoted to migration, human rights, sexual and reproductive health as well as gender-sensitive budgeting. These activities made it

	possible to improve parliamentary skills in terms of budgetary control, health financing and taking into account the specific needs of women and young people in public policies. At the legislative level, the National Assembly adopted a reform of the law governing security interests. This improves access to finance, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises run by women, thereby promoting their economic empowerment. The Malagasy Parliament has also strengthened its participation in international dialogue spaces. Indeed, in March, two deputies represented Madagascar at the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women CSW70. Their participation made it possible to share national experiences, strengthen international partnerships and promote initiatives promoting equality between women and men as well as the economic empowerment of women. Furthermore, Parliament supported several activities organized on the occasion of Women's Month and in favor of youth, in particular to promote the rights of girls, the participation of young women in decision-making and the fight against early marriage. As part of its monitoring mission, a parliamentary mission carried out in the Atsimo-Andrefana region made it possible to identify the main obstacles to access to sexual and reproductive health services and to guide future advocacy and monitoring actions. Madagascar is also continuing consultations with a view to ratifying the revised SADC Protocol on Gender and Development. At the same time, the country continues to promote youth leadership, notably through hosting the meeting of the Indian Ocean Regional Youth Parliament, dedicated to governance, sustainable development and citizen participation. These achievements demonstrate the constant commitment of the Parliament of Madagascar to promote gender equality, women's empowerment, youth participation and the strengthening of democratic governance in accordance with SADC guidelines.
COMMITTEE TRADE, INDUSTRY, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS (TIFI)	The Republic of Madagascar reaffirms its commitment to sustainable development, environmental protection, the fight against climate change and the energy transition, in accordance with the objectives of the SADC, the African Union Agenda 2063, the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement. As part of the implementation of the SADC Protocol on Environmental Management for Sustainable Development, Madagascar has strengthened its legal and institutional framework. The Environmental Charter remains the foundation

	of national environmental policy, while recent reforms have made it possible to modernize environmental and social assessment procedures. The country is also continuing its efforts in the sustainable management of natural resources, protection of biodiversity and conservation of forest resources. Faced with the growing effects of climate change, Madagascar has updated its Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement and is continuing the implementation of its National Adaptation Plan. The actions undertaken concern in particular agriculture, water resources, health, infrastructure, disaster management and the protection of coastal zones. The preparatory work for the future CDN 3.0 also aims to strengthen the integration of gender, youth, food security and blue economy issues. The transition to a green economy is another national priority. To this end, Madagascar promotes the green budget, sustainable investments, the restoration of forest landscapes, the circular economy and the fight against plastic pollution, in order to reconcile economic development and environmental preservation. In the energy sector, the National Energy Pact 2025-2030 aims to significantly increase access to electricity while promoting the development of renewable energies and clean energy solutions. Madagascar also participates in SADC regional initiatives relating to energy efficiency and energy transition. The National Assembly supports these efforts through the exercise of its legislative missions and control of government action, as well as through raising awareness of environmental and climate issues. In this dynamic, it adopted, on September 2, 2026, the bill authorizing the ratification of the SADC Protocol on Finance and Investment, signed by Madagascar in 2006. This adoption constitutes an important step towards the ratification of the said Protocol and demonstrates the commitment of the National Assembly to contribute to the harmonization of the national legal framework with regional commitments, particularly in terms of financial cooperation and investment within the SADC. Madagascar intends to continue strengthening its partnerships and accelerate investments in favor of adaptation, resilience and renewable energies. In conclusion, Madagascar remains fully committed to the implementation of SADC instruments relating to the environment, climate change, green economy and energy, in order to promote sustainable, inclusive and resilient development.
COMMITTEE FOOD, AGRICULTURE, NATURAL	Madagascar is evolving today in a renewed institutional context, marked by the Refoundation of the Republic and by the General Policy of the State for Refoundation. This dynamic aims to strengthen good governance, restore citizen

RESOURCES AND CLIMATE ACTION **(FANRCA)**	confidence and accelerate the implementation of public policies responding to national priorities. In this context, several important advances have been made in connection with the regional instruments examined during the 58th Plenary Assembly of the SADC Parliamentary Forum. **First,** in the area of the environment, Madagascar has consolidated its legal framework through the updating of the Environmental Charter, the implementation of the National Environmental Policy for sustainable development and the adoption of a new system relating to environmental and social assessment. These reforms make it possible to better regulate investments, strengthen stakeholder participation and ensure more sustainable management of natural resources. **Secondly**, in terms of climate change, Madagascar has updated its Nationally Determined Contribution and is continuing its adaptation efforts in the face of the growing effects of climate change. The country is committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions, strengthening its carbon sinks and further integrating gender, youth, food security and blue economy issues into its future climate policies. **Third**, regarding the green economy, Madagascar is making progress in integrating environmental considerations into the management of public finances, particularly through the introduction of a green budget. Initiatives are also being carried out to strengthen forest carbon governance, promote the circular economy and fight against plastic pollution. **Fourth**, in the energy sector, Madagascar has set ambitious objectives aimed at significantly improving access to electricity and clean cooking solutions by 2030. Several structuring projects are underway to reduce pressure on forest resources, improve the living conditions of households and promote renewable energies. The signing of the Memorandum of Understanding relating to the SADC Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency also demonstrates the country's commitment to regional cooperation. In conclusion, Madagascar reaffirms its desire to translate regional commitments into concrete national actions. The Malagasy Parliament will continue to fully play its role as legislator, control of government action and promotion of accountability in environmental, climate and energy matters.

Antananarivo, November 4, 2026
Secretary General
Signed
FANDRO Diana