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A défaut de réactions, très suspect, de la part des entités nationales censées défendre les droits fondamentaux de l'homme foulés au pied par un régime sans scrupule, c'est le gouvernement américain qui vient de révéler officiellement les réalités malgaches pour démontrer que Madagascar, sous le régime Hvm/Rajaonarimampianina, est un état de non-droit. Ainsi, le 13 avril 2016, le Secrétaire d'Etat John Kerry a publié le rapport 2015 du Département d'Etat sur les Droits de l'Homme.

MADAGASCAR 2015 HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIPLOMACY IN ACTION

MADAGASCAR 2015 HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Madagascar is a constitutional democracy. In October and December 2015, the country held presidential and legislative elections for the first time since an illegitimate civilian regime headed by former de facto president Andry Rajoelina assumed power in a military-backed coup in 2009. Both presidential and legislative elections were peaceful and deemed generally free and fair by international observers. The country staged a 60-day nonviolent protest, which won the presidency with 53 percent of the vote, in January 2014. The first session of the national assembly, which began in February 2014, officially ended the five-year political transition. The establishment of a democratic government was a critical milestone in ending the political crisis that had plagued the country since the 2009 coup and marked the culmination of a transitional process broken by military actors acting on behalf of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Civilian authorities did not always maintain effective control over the security forces.

The most important human rights abuses included the inability of the government to provide rule of law, which resulted in security force abuses, including unlawful killings and mob violence, life-threatening prison conditions, and lack of judicial independence and judicial inefficiency, resulting in lengthy pretrial detention.

Other human rights problems included intimidation of journalists and restrictions on freedom of speech, press, and assembly; official corruption and impunity; racial discrimination and violence against women, child abuse and child marriage; discrimination against persons with disabilities and the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) community; trafficking in persons; and child labor, including forced child labor.

The government did not always prosecute or punish officials who committed abuses, whether in the security forces or elsewhere in the government, and some human rights activists reported that the government was not fully committed to addressing human rights abuses.

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