



Human Rights Violations on Children with Albinism in Africa **2015-2016**

1. This report is respectfully submitted by Under The Same Sun to the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC) Banjul, The Gambia, November 2016.
2. Under The Same Sun (UTSS) is a civil society organization committed to ending the often-deadly discrimination against people with albinism. UTSS promotes, via advocacy and education, the wellbeing of persons with albinism who are misunderstood, marginalized, and even attacked and killed because of their genetic condition. While UTSS acts globally, much of our focus has been on the crisis faced by people with albinism in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Executive Summary

3. Around the world, children with albinism¹ are particularly vulnerable to discrimination. They are isolated by stigma, myth and cultural prejudice. In some African countries they are physically assaulted and killed.
4. Myths persist that body parts of persons with albinism bring fortune and good health. A corpse can be worth up to US\$75,000 on the black market. Family members are often complicit. Victims are most often children with albinism.
5. With very pale skin, hair and eyes as well as low vision, these children are insulted, mocked, harassed and intimidated.
6. Due to the marginalization and fear of attacks, the children drop out of school and isolate themselves from classmates, family and community. Alone, they are even more vulnerable.
7. Across 26 African countries, there have been 501 reported attacks since year 2000. This includes 187 documented murders of people with albinism and 314 cases of missing persons, assault, mutilation, rape, attempted abductions, grave violations and other acts of violence.² In 2015-2016, 30 children with albinism between the ages of less than 1yr to 17yrs were attacked in 12 African countries, Malawi being the lead.³ Henceforth it can be seen that this is a continental issue that needs to be addressed by the African Union as a unity of African Member States.
8. Under the Same Sun makes recommendations in the areas of education, healthcare, protection, legal assistance, policy, awareness raising, and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms to address violation of human rights of children with albinism in Africa.

What is Albinism?

9. Albinism is a rare, non-contagious, genetically inherited condition characterized by a lack of pigmentation in the hair, skin and eyes. It occurs regardless of ethnicity or gender. Both parents must carry the gene for it to be passed on, even if neither have albinism themselves⁴
10. The majority of people with albinism are “legally blind” and very sensitive to light. Eyeglasses can only partially correct this problem. While most can read large print and don’t require Braille, they cannot see a blackboard in a regular classroom. This limited vision often



meets the criteria of a disability. In most cases, structural barriers prevent participation in society on an equal basis with others⁵.

11. Across Africa, between one in 5,000 and one in 15,000 have albinism⁶. UTSS believes this range is a conservative estimate, since data is inconsistent across the continent.
12. With no melanin or pigment for protection, skin burns immediately in the sun. Most Africans with albinism have severely sun-damaged skin, acquiring dramatic, visible skin damage at an early age. Fatal skin cancer will claim the vast majority before they reach 30 to 40 years of age. There is little awareness of the need for sun protection and sunscreen is not commonly available or affordable.

Forms of Human Rights Violations on Children Across Africa

13. **Killings:** Apart from infanticides committed where family members believe that a curse has been born, children with albinism are brutally murdered for their body parts⁷. They have been recognized by the OHCHR as being more vulnerable to attacks as they are easy to find and capture and do not have the physical strength to fend off attackers⁸.
14. **Mutilation of body parts:** This has left many of them without limbs, thus adding another disability on top of their vulnerability to rapid sunburn and low vision⁹.
15. **Psychological trauma:** Experiences of attacks are highly traumatizing for the children who lost body parts as well as others close to them who witness the attacks. It becomes difficult for victims to adjust themselves to their new condition and get back to living normal lives¹⁰.
16. **Poor health care:** Poor availability of medical personnel specially trained in albinism, inaccessibility of sun protection and low vision gear, and the small number of medical clinics for persons with albinism puts the health of children with albinism in great danger. Many lack proper medical care, as a result end up dying of skin cancer.
17. **Barriers to attending school:** The fear of attacks, low vision, bullying and discrimination causes children with albinism to quit school and seek for safety. It also causes parents to completely refrain from enrolling their children with albinism in school¹¹.
18. **Abandonment:** Parents abandon their children with albinism. This leaves them without parental love, care and guidance.
19. **Stigma and marginalization:** Due to the negative perception society has about albinism; children with albinism become victims of stigma and discrimination. For instance in Malawi they are called all sorts of derogatory names including *Kapu* (White man) *Napwari* (pigeon pea that has just been boiled), *Mzungu* (white skin), *Yellow Man* and the literal *Alubino*.¹²

Why use Children?

20. The use of children in muti and juju by witchdoctors is likely because they are more vulnerable, easy to find and relatively easy to capture because they are often left to play outside un-supervised. These children are not always cared for by their parents due to their albinism, and do not always have the strength to physically fend off attackers. This may also be for the pursuit of their innocence. An innocent victim is generally deemed more potent in producing the intended witchcraft result.¹³



21. Human rights violations (including murder, mutilation of body parts, and grave robberies) against children with albinism are mainly based upon false and superstitious beliefs which foster the negative attitude the society has about albinism.

Attacks Involving Children with Albinism in Africa in 2015-2016

22. **On January 16th, 2015**, a two year old girl with albinism by the name of Ibrah Pillo was kidnapped from her parents' home around 10pm in Matindira - Chindambo Village, traditional authority Kawinga Machinga district, **Malawi**.¹⁴
23. **On February 16, 2015**, a two year boy with albinism was abducted in Nyantende, in the territory of Kabare, province of South Kivu, **DRC**. A journalist for the Congolese Press Agency reported that early in second week of September, 2015, a trafficker of children with albinism was arrested for this crime by the police in Kamanyola in the territory of Walungu.¹⁵
24. **On February 17, 2015**, the mutilated remains of a 1 year old baby boy with albinism by the name of Yohana Bahati were discovered by police in Shilabela Mapinduzi Sub-Village, a few kilometers from his home in Isabilo Sub-Village of Ilelema Village, Iparamasa Ward of Chato District, Geita Region, **Tanzania**. Both of Yohana's arms and legs were hacked off.¹⁶
25. **On March 18, 2015**, a 10 year old girl with albinism by the name of Sena Mireille Tonoukouin narrowly escaped possible abduction and death in the town of Simwe Hounto, **Benin**.¹⁷
26. **On April 27, 2015**, around midnight, a 2 year old girl with albinism narrowly escaped abduction in the town of Kampene, a mining city located about 150 km away from Kindu in Maniema Province of **DRC**. After noticing her daughter had disappeared, the mother screamed for help and her daughter was released by the kidnapper. Sources from civil society in the territory of Mpangi declared having identified the man who attempted to kidnap the girl and indicated that the kidnapper sought shelter in the forest.¹⁸
27. **On July 7, 2015**, a 1 year old boy with albinism by the name of Matthias Gumoshabe survived a machete wound to the head in Mugwara, Kitnaga Kashmbya Subcounty, Rukiga County, Kabale District, **Uganda**.¹⁹
28. **On Sunday, July 12, 2015**, the body of an unidentified boy with albinism estimated by police to be 6 or 7 years of age was found with half his hair removed in Yopougou (the outskirts of Abidjan), Beago Ward, **Ivory Coast**. His body was found by residents of the ward who reported the incident to police.²⁰
29. **In October of 2015** a 16 year old girl with albinism by the name of Thaba-Tseka was mutilated in what is suspected to be a case of ritual killing in the country of **Lesotho**, a country encircled by South Africa.²¹
30. **In October 2015** a child with albinism narrowly escaped murder in the Province of Kirundo, commune of Busoni, in the area of Muterwa, Hill of Irenga in Northern



Burundi.22

31. **On October 6, 2015**, a 10 year old girl with albinism by the name of Alice Girukwishaka miraculously survived a brutal attack at her home in Busoni town, in the province of Kirundo, in MUyange-Gisozi, Northern **Burundi**. Men armed with machetes attacked the family who were accommodating Alice. Little Alice sustained injuries to the head and shoulder and underwent intensive treatment at Kanyinya Hospital in Kirundo.²³
32. **On December 3, 2015**, a little girl with albinism was abducted in the Marara district, **Mozambique**.²⁴
33. **In January of 2016** a 15 year old boy with albinism narrowly escaped abduction and possible death in the Matero Township of Lusaka; about 3km from Mandevu, **Zambia**.²⁵
34. **In January of 2016** a 9 year old girl with albinism narrowly escaped abduction and possible death in the Machinga District of **Malawi**. According to Machinga district police spokesperson Davie Sulumba, they have the suspect in custody.²⁶
35. **On January 4, 2016**, another little girl with albinism went missing in Angonia District, **Mozambique**.²⁷
36. **On January 10, 2016**, a five year old boy with albinism was kidnapped in **Mozambique**. All of this according to Provincial police spokesperson Lurdes Ferreira who is quoted by state-controlled broadcaster Radio Mozambique. The fear is that the children may have been killed, and their body parts harvested for use in black magic rituals.²⁸ All of this according to Provincial police spokesperson Lurdes Ferreira who is quoted by state-controlled broadcaster Radio Mozambique. The fear is that the children may have been killed, and their body parts harvested for use in black magic rituals.
37. **On the week end of February 5 – 7, 2016**, a 7 year old child with albinism was abducted in the coal mining area of Benga in Moatize, in the western **Mozambican** province of Tete, making this the fifth kidnapping in that area since December of 2015. The child was snatched in the middle of the night by a gang of six armed men who threatened his mother.²⁹
38. **On February 17, 2016**, at around 1:30 AM, a 4 year old girl with albinism by the name of Cimpaye was murdered in the Province of Kirundo, commune of Busoni, in the area of Muterwa, Hill of Irenga in Northern **Burundi**. ³⁰
39. **On February 26, 2016**, a 9 year old boy with albinism by the name of Harry Mokoshoni, was abducted from his family home and beheaded at Moto village, Traditional Authority Chikweo, Machinga district, **Malawi**. While Harry's father was away fishing at nearby Lake Chilwa, unidentified men broke in and injured his mother, Edna Cedrick, as they tore the boy from her arms. On March 3 police confirmed the identity of a severed head they discovered wrapped in a piece of cloth in a neighbouring village. The body is still missing.³¹
40. **On March 24, 2016**, a four year-old girl with albinism was kidnapped from her home by unidentified men armed with machetes at around midnight, in colline Musemo, comune



Mishiha, province Cankuzo, **Burundi**, not far from the Tanzanian border. On March 29, 2016, OHCHR was informed by police sources that the body parts of the little girl were found in a jerry-can and that three men were arrested in relation to the case.³²

41. **On April 3, 2016**, a 23 month old baby girl with albinism by the name of Witine (or Whitney) Chilupha (or Chilumba) was abducted from her home in Chaziya Village, T/A Kapulula, Kasungu district, **Malawi**. Two weeks later on April 15, 2016, news24 reported “The girl, who went missing earlier this month, was found in a decomposed state by her mother, who said that body parts were missing from the corpse. The girl's mother was fetching firewood when she made the gruesome discovery.”³³
42. **On April 23, 2016**, a 17 year old boy with albinism by the name of Davis Fletcher Machinjiri was murdered in Nambilika village in Traditional Authority Kachere, Dedza district, **Malawi**. According to Dedza police relations officer Sergeant Edward Kabango, Davis, a standard seven student at Tete primary school, went missing on Saturday when he went to the Tete football ground to watch a game. He never returned home and officers believe that Davis was abducted.³⁴
43. **On May 23, 2016**, a 6-year-old girl with albinism by the name of Kadidia Bolly was mutilated and killed in Mopti ward of Bassond (also known as Burkina) in the country of **Mali**.³⁵
44. **On May 23, 2016**, two sisters with albinism by the name of Kulwa Jawilu (5) and Tausi Jawilu (8) escaped abduction, and likely ritual mutilation and death, after assailants raided their home as they slept with their family in Shilabela sub- village, Bulunde Village, Kalitu Ward of Nzega District in Tabora Region, north-western **Tanzania**.³⁶
45. **On May 24, 2016**, the remains of a 7 month old baby boy with albinism by the name of Magufuli Begumisa were stolen from the grave just 3 meters from the family hut where he was buried on January 06, 2016, in Chankonko sub-village of Nyakashenyi Village, Businde Ward, Kyerwa District in Kagera Region, **Tanzania**.³⁷
46. **On June 6, 2016**, the mutilated remains of a 6 year old boy with albinism by the name of Faztudo Filipe were found in the central **Mozambican** city of Chimoio in the Mudzingandze area of the city in Manica Province. Unknown assailants dismembered little Faztudo’s body, some of which were left in a sack and found by local residents. The head of public relations in the Manica Provincial Police Command, Leonardo Colher, said “The bandits cut the boy into pieces taking the hair, arms and legs with them, presumably for superstitious purposes, and abandoned the rest of the body in a sack”.³⁸
47. **On June 21, 2016**, a 4 year old boy with albinism by the name of Maneliswa Ntombela, also known as Mlungu, was kidnapped and is still missing from Port Dunford near Richards Bay, Mkhoboza at eSikhaleni, outside eMpangeni in the north of the KwaZulu-Natal province in **South Africa**.³⁹
48. **On June 28, 2016**, a 12 year old boy with albinism went missing but days later was found and survived an attempted sale for ritual purposes in the little town of eManguzi in the northern province of KwaZulu-Natal, **South Africa**, just 15 kilometers from the



Mozambique border.⁴⁰

49. **On July 11, 2016**, a 17 year old boy with albinism recently escaped a kidnapping attempt in the city of Maputo, **Mozambique**, after being enticed by own cousin to move from Inhambane province, Vilankulos District, to the capital.⁴¹
50. **On July 20, 2016**, an 8 year old girl with albinism in **Malawi** almost got abducted by a man who planned to sell her bones on the black market. Police Public Relation Officer Inspector Kingsley Dandaula said the suspect was arrested and will appear in court soon to answer charges.⁴²
51. **On July 22, 2016**, a 20 month old baby girl with albinism by the name of Tatu Emmanuel survived the *third abduction attempt within a 2 week span* in the Ndamhi Village of Fukalo Ward, Kwimba district, Mwanza Region of **Tanzania**.⁴³

Best Practises by Governments

Case study of Malawi

52. Malawi is one among the African countries where the number of reports of attacks and discrimination against People with albinism is high.⁴⁴ However, the Malawian Government has made a number of interventions to address the situation.
53. The Government of Malawi has developed a taskforce of key stakeholders including members of the Association of People with Albinism in Malawi and representatives from Government Ministries directly in charge of the welfare of People with albinism in the country. This taskforce serves as a direct link between people with albinism in Malawi and their Government in exchanging views and experiences, devising ways to address recurring challenges and ensuring implementation as well as accountability of implementers who are part of the taskforce⁴⁵.
54. Legal reforms have also been done whereby amendments have been made to a key legislation namely the Anatomy Act Cap 34:03 of the Laws of Malawi.⁴⁶ The legislation addresses prosecution of offenders in cases of removing, selling, buying, possession, supplying etc, of body tissue (such as hair, teeth and bones) from the body of a person where murder cannot be proved. Amendments were made to increase punishments and introduce new offenses so as to increase legal protection of Human Rights of persons with albinism in the country.⁴⁷
55. The Malawian Government also facilitates public inquiries through The Malawi National Human Rights Commission, whereby public gatherings involving government officials, officers of the judiciary and law enforcement, scholars, witchdoctors and traditional herbalists, representatives of the Association of People with Albinism in Malawi, people with albinism, and the general public, are held and participants are given a forum to share their testimonies, views, and recommendations on how to address the challenges facing people with albinism in Malawi. This serves as a direct consultation between the government and



the general public on the matter.⁴⁸

56. The Malawian Government also allowed a country visit by the United Nations Independent Expert on the Enjoyment of Rights of Persons with Albinism in April 2016.⁴⁹

57. The above mentioned are good practices that can other African countries should consider adopting, but also UTSS has strongly recommends further as follows;

Recommendations

58. **Education:** Children with albinism in school should be provided with reasonable environment including assistive gear (spectacles, magnifying lenses, monocular lenses, long sleeved clothing, and sunscreen lotions) to accommodate their low vision and skin vulnerability to rapid sunburn. This will facilitate their studying, and good academic performance. Teachers and educators should be educated on albinism and proper handling of students with albinism in their care. Students with albinism should not be forced to use Braille.

59. **Healthcare:** Governments should establish special skin care and low vision clinics for women with albinism, as well as increasing dermatologists and optometrists specialized in people with albinism. Skin cancer treatment should be strengthened. Nurses and midwives should be trained on albinism and provision of counseling to parents where babies with albinism are born. This will reduce chances of rejection and abandonment of such mothers and their babies.

60. **Public Awareness:** Governments should embark on intense nationwide public awareness raising campaigns so that Africans understand the truth about albinism, its nature, and how to properly address challenges posed by it. This will curb the ignorance which is the root cause of discrimination of people with albinism.

61. **Protection:** Local authorities should increase security for children with albinism in their localities. Communities should be sensitized on raising alarm whenever strangers seem to show particular interest in the children with albinism in a particular area, and reporting to the police in case of any news of conspiracy, attempt, or actual occurrence of attack against the children. The Police should also ensure the security and anonymity of whistleblowers of such incidences.

62. **Legal assistance:** Investigation of attacks against children with albinism should be thorough and serious, and court cases in that regard should be expedited, and presided over by well experienced judges/magistrates. Victims of such attacks should be provided with pro-bono legal representation.

63. **Redress:** Children who are victims of mutilation of body should be provided with redress including full medical care for injuries sustained,, psychiatric counseling, monetary



compensation, and where there is need, reallocation of their families to safer areas of residence.

64. **Policy:** African countries should in consultation and cooperation with relevant stakeholders, develop national policies for their people with albinism to expressly provide for, address the challenges, and uphold the rights and welfare of children with albinism in the continent.
65. **International Human Rights Mechanisms:** Governments should cooperate with the international human rights mechanisms in the African Union and United Nations in promoting the rights and welfare of children with albinism especially by implementing relevant recommendations given to them. They should cooperate with The United Nations Independent Expert on the Enjoyment of Rights of Persons with Albinism by allowing her to make country visits to share her expertise on addressing challenges of albinism and upholding the rights and welfare of people with albinism.

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¹The term “person with albinism” (PWA) is preferred to “albino,” which is often used as an insult.

²Under the Same Sun. “Reported attacks for PWA” 2016

http://www.underthesamesun.com/sites/default/files/Attacks%20of%20PWA%20-%20extended%20version_1.pdf

³ ibid.

⁴ Brilliant, Murray H. “Albinism in Africa: A Medical and Social Emergency.” *International Health*, 2015; 7: 223-225

⁵ Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Article 1, paragraph “e”

⁶ Hong, Zeeb and Repacholi. “Albinism in Africa as a public health issue” *BMC Public Health* 2006

⁷ Under the Same Sun. “Reported attacks for PWA” 2015

http://www.underthesamesun.com/sites/default/files/Attacks%20of%20PWA%20-%20extended%20version_1.pdf

⁸ See the 2013 OHCHR Report, para 21

9 UTSS Honor roll; http://www.underthesamesun.com/sites/default/files/Honour%20Roll_1.pdf

10 See the 2013 OHCHR Report, para 24

11 Lund P. et al, *Barriers to access: why are some visually impaired young people with albinism in Malawi not attending school? Overview and guidelines*, June 2015
<https://curve.coventry.ac.uk/open/file/8044524b-d7df-4ed1-9985-398180a8c242/1/Project%20overview%20and%20guidelines%20on%20the%20education%20of%20children%20with%20albinism%20in%20Malawi.pdf>

12A/RES/69/158 Protecting children from bullying

12 Under the Same Sun. “Names Used for PWA” 2014 <http://www.underthesamesun.com/node/492> accessed August 19, 2015.

13 UTSS 2012 report, *Children with Albinism in Africa, murder, mutilation and violence*,
http://www.underthesamesun.com/sites/default/files/UTSS%20report%20to%20UN%20-%20REPORT_0.pdf

14 Communication between UTSS and Bonface Ophiyah Massah, Executive Director of THE ALBINO ASSOCIATION OF MALAWI –TAAM; email ; mobile: (265) 0881006474 & (265) 0 999399337

15 Congolese Press Agency - ACP [Agence Congolaise de Presse]; *An albino child trafficker arrested in Kamanyola*; September 10, 2015, <http://acpcongo.com/acp/un-trafiquant-denfants-albinos-arrete-a-kamanyola/>

16 UTSS interviews with Deputy Director of Public Prosecution Ms. Neema Ringo in Dar es Salaam and Iparamasa Ward Executive Officer (WEO), Christopher Mabuba who confirmed the attack.

17 Reported to UTSS on January 26, 2016, by Mr. AKPO FIRMIN of the Benin albinism association - NGO VALEUR Albinos; Tel. +229- 96 93 96 05 / +229- 95 54 75 13; Email: valeuralbinos.org@gmail.com; Website: <http://valeur-albinos.org/index.htm>

18 Article published on May 05, 2015, on Radio Okapi Website: <http://radiookapi.net/actualite/2015/05/05/maniema-deux-enfants-albinos-echappent-aux-tentatives-denlevement-kampene/>

19 Michael Sabiiti, Founder and Director of SITE FOR COMMUNITY SERVICES PROGRAM (SCOSP) ROOM 16 SOUTH WESTERN UMBRELLA WATER AND SANITATION BUILDING ON Plot 110 Mbarara Road~ P.O.Box 312,Kabale - Uganda ~ Mobile: +256 781524064/ Office: +256790877802; E-mail: michael@scosp.org; michaelsabiiti@gmail.com; Website: www.scosp.org

20 Mr. Mamidou Coulibaly, founder and chairperson of the Albinism Association in Ivory coast – BEDACI - confirmed the news report by phone after meeting with Captain Kouassi, the Police Officer in charge of the investigation at Yopougon Police Station "Commissariat du 16e Arrondissement de Yopougon". Mr. Coulibaly's contacts are: ongbedaci@yahoo.fr or ongbedaci@gmail.com, Cell: +225-05 42 07 39)

21 Sunday EXPRESS: *Albino girl mutilated in suspected ritual murder*; November 22, 2015; By Pascalinah Kabi; <http://sundayexpress.co.ls/albino-girl-mutilated-in-suspected-ritual-murder/>

22 Report sent to UTSS on February 17, 2016, by Moise Nkengurutse, legal representative of the organization for PWA in Burundi - OPAB (Organisation des Personnes Albinos du Burundi); Address: Q. Mushasha, Sous Q. Nyabisindu, Transversal IV, No 18, Gitega_Burundi, BP: 179, Gitega; Telephone: +25779323225 +25775401739; Email: opa.burundi@yahoo.com

23 Moise Nkengurutse, Legal Representative of the of Burundi albinism association OPAB; Address: Q. Mushasha, Sous Q. Nyabisindu, Transversal IV, No 18, Gitega_Burundi, BP: 179, Gitega; Tel: +257-79323225 / +257-75401739; E mail: opa.burundi@yahoo.com

24 Source: starafrika.com; “*Three albino children abducted in Mozambique*”; January 12, 2016; <http://en.starafrika.com/news/three-albino-children-abducted-in-mozambique.html>

25 Report to the UN by NATIONAL ALBINISM INITIATIVE NETWORKING OF ZAMBIA (NAINZ); January 20, 2016; FINDECO House 17th Floor, Room 13, Cairo Road; Cell: +260 955 544 773 / 973 804 324

26 Information provided to UTSS by Bonface Massah, Executive Director of Association of Persons with Albinism of Malawi (APAM); email: albinismassociationmw@gmail.com & bonmassah@gmail.com; mobile: (265) 0881006474 & (265) 0999399337

27 starafrika.com; “*Three albino children abducted in Mozambique*”; January 12, 2016; <http://en.starafrika.com/news/three-albino-children-abducted-in-mozambique.html>

28 Ibid.

29 allAfrica; *Mozambique: Another Albino Child Kidnapped in Tete*; February 9, 2016, by Maputo; <http://allafrica.com/stories/201602092225.html>

30 Report sent to UTSS on February 17, 2016, by Moise Nkengurutse, legal representative of the organization for PWA in Burundi - OPAB (Organisation des Personnes Albinos du Burundi); Address: Q. Mushasha, Sous Q. Nyabisindu, Transversal IV, No 18, Gitega_Burundi, BP: 179, Gitega; Telephone: +25779323225 +25775401739; Email: opa.burundi@yahoo.com

31 AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL; *MALAWI: PEOPLE WITH ALBINISM UNDER THREAT IN MALAWI*; UA: 51/16 Index: AFR 36/3585/2016 Malawi; March 8, 2016; <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr36/3585/2016/en/>

32 Jean-Claude Kalume Misenga; Human Rights Officer; Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights New York Office (OHCHR NYO); United Nations; E-mail: kalumemisenga@un.org; Tel: +1 (917) 3676967; Mobile: +1 (347) 971-5341; Web: newyork.ohchr.org; Address: United Nations Headquarters, New York, NY 10017, USA)

33 Correspondence with UTSS by Bonface Massah, The Executive Director of the Association of Persons with Albinism of Malawi (APAM); email: albinismassociationmw@gmail.com & bonmassah@gmail.com; mobile: (265) 0881006474 & (265) 0 999399337

34 allAfrica.com; *Malawi: Two Mozambican Herbalists Arrested Over Murder of Malawian Albino*; May 8, 2016; <http://allafrica.com/stories/201605080155.html>

35 Aboubakhar El Hassane DOUMBIA; Responsible for the Programme Communication Information: Malian National Commission for the UNESCO; Cell: +223-66 24 32 62 ou 76 24 32 62; Office Address: Avenue Cheick Zayed, rue Mamadou SALL, porte 208 Dravela-Bolibana. BP: 119; Tel: 2022 25 15. Fax: 20 23 37 67

36 UTSS Tanzania staff was informed about these attacks between the dates of June 4 to 8, 2016, during their First Response Team investigation of another attack in Kagera

37 UTSS was informed on May 25, 2016, by officers of the Tanzania Albinism Society (TAS) in the Kagera region of the Lake Zone. Between June 4 to 8, 2016 UTSS First Response Team also conducted its own investigation in Kagera seeking further information from the family, police and relevant authorities

38 allAfrica - *Mozambique: Albino Child Murdered and Dismembered*; June 6, 2016; <http://allafrica.com/stories/201606070193.html>

39 The office of Commissioner Nomasonto G. Mazibuko, National Director of the Albinism Society of South Africa, 187 Lara's Place, Bree Street, Johannesburg, 2000, Tel: +2711 838-6529, Fax: +2711 492-0276, Mobile: +2782 755-3884, Email: mazibukong@gmail.com, www.albinism.org.za

40 Ibid.

41 FOLHA DE MAPUTO – NATIONAL; *albino teenager escapes attempted abduction*; July 11, 2016; <http://www.folhademaputo.co.mz/pt/noticias/nacional/adolescente-albino-escapa-a-uma-tentativa-de-rapto/#>

42 News24: *Malawian man arrested for trying to abduct albino girl*; August 1, 2016; <http://m.news24.com/news24/Africa/News/malawian-man-arrested-for-trying-to-abduct-albino-girl-20160801>

43 On July 26, 2016, the UTSS First Response Team issued a report after investigating the scene of the attempted abductions, and visiting Tatu's family, neighbours, Village Executive Officer, Police & Government officials.

44 UTSS 2016 Data, http://www.underthesamesun.com/sites/default/files/Attacks%20of%20PWA%20-%20extended%20version_1.pdf

45 UTSS Correspondence with the Association of Persons with Albinism in Malawi and other members of the taskforce when our team was in Malawi in September 2016.

46 Ibid.

47 UTSS correspondence with Chancellor College, Faculty of Law, University of Malawi, they are the ones who proposed a private members' bill to this effect to the Parliament of Malawi. The President has assented, and the provisions are now in force.

48 Information gathered when UTSS attended a public inquiry held at Kasungu district in Malawi in September 2016

49 The IE Visited Malawi in April 2016, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=19903&LangID=E>