

Regional Action Plan on Albinism (2017-2021)

WHAT IS THE REGIONAL ACTION PLAN “RAP”?

The Regional Action Plan on Ending Attacks and Human Rights Violations against Persons with Albinism in Africa (2017 - 2021) was a 5-year plan to address attacks and related violations against persons with albinism at the continental level for Africa.

The RAP was built on:

- Recommendations from United Nations (UN) and African Union mechanisms
- National Initiatives on albinism such as Mozambique’s Multi-Sectoral Action Plan, Malawi’s National Action Plan, Taskforce of Tanzania, as well as policy responses and initiatives from Kenya, Nigeria, and South Africa.

CONTENT OF THE “RAP”

—○ **4 PILLARS**

—○ **15 MEASURES**

—○ **40 TARGETS**

COLLABORATION

Developed with collaborative efforts between the United Nations Independent Expert on Albinism (UNIE), African Union mechanisms, and other international development partners. A taskforce was mandated to collate, finalize, and adopt the substantive text on behalf of all participants who met in Dar es Salaam to refine the proposed plan.

AN INCLUSIVE PROCESS

The draft was prepared in 2016 with the participation of more than 200 participants from most countries in Africa, lending technical expertise and legitimacy to the document.

ENDORSEMENTS

The RAP was endorsed by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Pan-African Parliament in 2017 & 2018 respectively.

The implementation report was published in 2021 by the UNIE.

**FIRST-EVER CONTINENTAL
RESPONSE TO ADDRESS HUMAN
RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AGAINST
PERSONS WITH ALBINISM**

SCAN ME!



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THE RESULTS:

Here are the top 3 best overall country performances on each of the 4 pillars of the RAP. These statistics are from the Report on the Regional Action Plan published in 2021.

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PREVENTION

The prevention pillar was centered on demystifying the condition of albinism to combat ignorance, misconceptions, and superstitions that generate stigma and discrimination.

- Malawi: 39,54%
- Nigeria: 26,13%
- Uganda: 19,88%



PROTECTION

This protection pillar was centered on ensuring that the national legal framework and the social security systems protect people with albinism.

- Tanzania: 17,35%
- Malawi: 16,65%
- Mozambique: 14,40%



ACCOUNTABILITY

This pillar was aimed to ensure that people with albinism vulnerable to attacks, benefitted from the protection of the State, in particular, justice and the rule of law.

- Malawi: 15%
- Tanzania: 12%
- South Africa: 3,17%



D



C

EQUALITY & NON-DISCRIMINATION

The measures of this pillar aimed at establishing access to other key human rights such as the right to education, employment, and health care. These create the conditions to promote equality and non-discrimination and to protect people with albinism from poverty which often predisposes them to attacks and other human rights violations.

- Tanzania: 52,51%
- Nigeria: 42,80%
- Malawi: 40,16%