

**Joint Alternative Report on the List of Issues and questions Concerning the  
Rights of Women with Albinism in Angola in Relation to Angola's Eighth Periodic  
Report to the CEDAW Committee**

**By**



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## **I. Introduction**

This report is prepared by the Africa Albinism Network in collaboration with Fundacao Joel Tchombosi, to assist the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in its review of Angola's Eighth Periodic Report. It focuses on the human rights situation of women with albinism, who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination based on their gender, disability, skin condition, and associated cultural stigma. Despite growing regional recognition of their vulnerability, the State Party's report lacks meaningful reference to or data on this group. This submission identifies key concerns and proposes questions that the Committee may consider incorporating into its List of Issues and Questions to Angola.

## **II. Articles of Concern and Suggested Questions**

### **Article 1 – Definition of Discrimination (Para 95–97)**

#### **1. Absence of Albinism as a Recognized Ground for Discrimination**

Angola's 8th periodic report to the CEDAW Committee (CEDAW/C/AGO/8) references general non-discrimination provisions under Article 212 of the Criminal Code. However, it does not explicitly identify albinism as a protected ground. This omission is significant given the documented discrimination and violence faced by persons with albinism in Angola and the broader Southern African region. The United Nations highlights that individuals with albinism are often subjected to erroneous beliefs and myths, leading to their marginalization and social exclusion.<sup>1</sup>

The lack of explicit legal recognition of albinism as a ground for discrimination undermines the protection of this vulnerable group. Without specific legal safeguards, individuals with albinism may find it challenging to seek redress for rights violations, perpetuating their marginalization.

#### **2. Lack of Recognition of Intersectional Discrimination Affecting Women with Albinism**

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.un.org/en/observances/albinism-day/albinism-and-human-rights?utm\\_source=chatgpt.com](https://www.un.org/en/observances/albinism-day/albinism-and-human-rights?utm_source=chatgpt.com)

The report fails to acknowledge the compounded discrimination experienced by women with albinism, who face multiple layers of marginalization based on gender, disability, and physical appearance. This intersectionality exacerbates their vulnerability to human rights abuses, including violence, social exclusion, and limited access to essential services. Research indicates that women with albinism in Africa often encounter discrimination in healthcare settings, hindering their access to necessary medical services. Such intersectional discrimination requires targeted measures to ensure that the unique challenges faced by women with albinism are adequately addressed. Reports from Albinism groups in Angola indicate that, In provinces like Cunene, Huíla and Benguela, women with albinism are being denied participation in community events or being accused of bringing misfortune. There are also accounts in these provinces of women with albinism being excluded from inheritance or family decision-making due to superstitions surrounding their condition.

### **Suggested Questions:**

1. Does Angola recognize albinism as a distinct ground for discrimination, especially when compounded by gender?
2. What measures are being taken to address the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination faced by women with albinism in Angola?

## **Article 2 – Legal Guarantees of Equality (Para 98–99)**

### **1. Broad Equality Provisions Lack Specific Application to Women with Albinism**

While Angola's legal framework broadly prohibits discrimination, its non-specificity leaves women with albinism unprotected. The Constitution (Article 23) guarantees equality for all citizens, but in practice, the absence of albinism-specific language in anti-discrimination and gender equality laws leads to policy gaps. As noted in the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights General Comment No. 1 on Article 14 (1) (d) and (e) of the Maputo Protocol, *effective equality requires attention to “specific*

*situations of vulnerability” and the adoption of targeted measures.*<sup>2</sup> General equality clauses are insufficient where particular groups experience persistent structural discrimination. Targeted recognition is needed.

## **2. Lack of Evidence of Enforcement or Remedies Accessible to Women with Albinism**

Angola’s report does not provide evidence of legal redress mechanisms that are accessible or effective for women with albinism. There are:

- No reported cases of women with albinism successfully accessing justice,
- No statistics disaggregated by disability or albinism status,
- No demonstrated enforcement of anti-discrimination provisions in this context.

This silence suggests a protection gap that allows violations to go unchallenged. According to the Human Rights Council Resolution 46/12 (2021), States must ensure that persons with albinism have access to justice, legal aid, and remedies on an equal basis with others.<sup>3</sup>

### **Suggested Questions:**

- How are legal provisions on non-discrimination enforced in cases involving women with albinism?
- Are women with albinism able to access legal remedies when their rights are violated?

## **Article 3 – Development and Advancement of Women (Para 100)**

### **1. No Targeted Policies or Programs for Women with Albinism**

Angola’s report references broad development efforts for women and gender equality (e.g., the National Development Plan and National Gender Equality Policy) but fails to mention any targeted initiatives for women with albinism, a group that faces

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<sup>2</sup> General Comments on Article 14 (1) (d) and (e) of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa

<sup>3</sup> Mandate of Independent Expert on the Enjoyment of Human Rights by Persons with Albinism: resolution / adopted by the Human Rights Council on 23 March 2021 (A/HRC/RES/46/12)

compounded discrimination due to their gender and genetic condition. This exclusion highlights a policy gap in the implementation of Article 3 of the CEDAW Convention, which mandates States to take all appropriate measures to ensure the full development and advancement of women. The UN Independent Expert on albinism has repeatedly emphasized the need for *targeted* interventions to ensure that women with albinism benefit equally from development initiatives: “Targeted support is necessary to address the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination that impede the advancement of women with albinism.”<sup>4</sup>

Furthermore, women with albinism in Angola face structural barriers such as:

- Exclusion from economic empowerment programs due to stigma;
- Limited access to education and vocational training;
- High rates of gender-based violence and harmful practices rooted in superstition.

Despite these realities, Angola’s report offers no indication that women with albinism are recognized as a vulnerable group requiring tailored policy responses.

## **2. No Indicators Show Their Inclusion in Gender Development Strategies**

Angola’s report lacks disaggregated data or measurable indicators on the inclusion of women with albinism in national gender development strategies. The CEDAW Committee has consistently urged State Parties to collect and use disaggregated data to ensure that the rights of all women, especially those from marginalized communities, are protected and promoted.<sup>5</sup>

The absence of such data:

- Obscures the needs and status of women with albinism;
- Prevents monitoring and evaluation of their participation in development;
- Undermines efforts to design inclusive and effective gender policies.

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<sup>4</sup> Women and children impacted by albinism: report of the Independent Expert on the Enjoyment of Human Rights by Persons with Albinism

<sup>5</sup> General recommendation No. 28 on the core obligations of States parties under article 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

This failure also contradicts Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Target 17.18, which calls for capacity-building to support increased availability of high-quality, timely, and reliable disaggregated data.

The African Union Plan of Action on Albinism, calls on States to: “Ensure that national gender policies and plans recognize and include women and girls with albinism as a specific group and collect data on their participation in development programs.”<sup>6</sup>

### **Suggested Questions:**

- What policies or programs are in place to support the development and advancement of women with albinism in Angola?
- How are women with albinism involved in the design and monitoring of such initiatives?

## **Article 4 – Temporary Special Measures (Para 101–102)**

### **1. No evidence that women with albinism benefit from existing temporary special measures**

While Angola’s report cites the existence of temporary special measures aimed at promoting gender equality such as quotas for women in political participation and targeted education programs, there is no evidence that these measures are inclusive of or accessible to women with albinism. This omission signals a failure to recognize and address the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination experienced by this population, particularly in the areas of political participation, education, employment, and health.

This Committee, in its General Recommendation No. 25, emphasizes that temporary special measures must target groups of women subjected to multiple forms of

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<sup>6</sup> Implementation matrix of the plan of action to end attacks and other human rights violations targeting persons with albinism in Africa (2021–2031)

discrimination, including women with disabilities and those belonging to minority or marginalized populations<sup>7</sup>

Women with albinism often:

- Face entrenched stigma and harmful stereotypes that isolate them from public life;
- Experience violence and discrimination that hinder their participation in education and the workforce;
- Are excluded from leadership and decision-making processes due to both gender bias and albinism-related discrimination.

Despite these realities, Angola's report offers no disaggregated data or targeted actions to show that Temporary Special Measures are designed to address these dual vulnerabilities. This lack of targeted application also undermines Angola's obligations under Article 5 of the Maputo Protocol, which requires State Parties to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and ensure that women with disabilities including those with albinism enjoy equal opportunities.<sup>8</sup>

### **Suggested Questions:**

- Are temporary special measures being implemented to ensure the inclusion of women with albinism in education, employment, and political life?
- Can the State provide data on how many women with albinism have benefited from these measures?

### **Article 5 – Stereotypes and Harmful Practices (Para 103–110)**

Despite Angola's acknowledgment in its periodic report of efforts to address harmful traditional practices and gender stereotypes, the State fails to explicitly recognize the specific forms of violence and discrimination experienced by women and girls with

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<sup>7</sup> General recommendation No. 25, on article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, on temporary special measures

<sup>8</sup> Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, Adopted by the 2nd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union Maputo, Mozambique 11th July 2003 Entry into Force 25th November 2005

albinism, notably those rooted in beliefs about witchcraft, supernatural powers, or impurity.

## **1. Harmful Practices Linked to Witchcraft Accusations and Albinism**

Women and girls with albinism in Angola and across the region are particularly vulnerable to:

- Witchcraft-related attacks and killings, often driven by beliefs that their body parts bring wealth or luck;
- Ostracization and abandonment by family or communities due to stigma;
- Forced hiding or exclusion from public life, including education and healthcare.

Although Angola's Penal Code criminalizes certain harmful practices and violence against women, these provisions are not explicitly applied to albinism-related beliefs or practices. This legislative gap means that many cases of violence against persons with albinism may go unreported, uninvestigated, or unpunished, especially when the violence is framed as part of a "cultural" belief.

According to the UN Independent Expert on albinism, harmful practices related to witchcraft and albinism are "rooted in superstition and discriminatory stereotypes that must be addressed through specific legal, policy, and educational responses".<sup>9</sup>

## **2. Lack of Public Education and Legal Protection Mechanisms**

Angola's report highlights general awareness campaigns on gender equality and harmful practices, but fails to show any targeted efforts addressing myths, stigma, or violence affecting women with albinism. This omission directly undermines obligations under CEDAW General Recommendation No. 35 on gender-based violence, which calls on States to: "Address intersecting forms of discrimination that compound the risks of

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<sup>9</sup> Harmful practices and hate crimes targeting persons with albinism Report of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism, Muluka-Anne Miti-Drummond



gender-based violence, including for women and girls with disabilities and those affected by harmful traditional beliefs”.<sup>10</sup>

Moreover, Article 5 of the Maputo Protocol calls for the elimination of all harmful practices against women, particularly those justified by culture, tradition, or religion. Yet Angola has not developed or implemented national strategies to counter harmful beliefs affecting women with albinism, despite international and regional commitments.

### **Suggested Questions:**

- What measures has Angola taken to protect women with albinism from harmful practices, including witchcraft-related violence?
- Are traditional authorities and community leaders sensitized about the rights of women with albinism?

### **Article 6 – Trafficking and Exploitation of Prostitution (Para 111–112)**

Angola’s periodic report outlines some legal and institutional frameworks addressing human trafficking and the exploitation of prostitution e.g., the Penal Code and national action plans on albinism. However, it completely omits the specific risks faced by women and girls with albinism, despite regional evidence of their vulnerability to ritual-related trafficking and exploitation.

#### **1. Increased Risk of Trafficking and Ritual Exploitation**

Women and girls with albinism are at heightened risk of being trafficked or exploited due to the widespread belief in some parts of southern and eastern Africa that their body parts possess magical or spiritual powers. These beliefs have led to:

- Kidnapping and murder for body parts used in ritual practices;
- Cross-border trafficking, especially in rural areas near borders;

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<sup>10</sup> General recommendation No. 35 (2017) on gender-based violence against women, updating general recommendation No. 19 (1992)

- Sexual exploitation, where myths associate intercourse with a person with albinism with wealth or cures for HIV/AIDS.

Although Angola has ratified the Palermo Protocol and has national legislation addressing human trafficking notably in the 2020 Penal Code, the lack of disaggregated data or mention of albinism-related risks indicates a serious blind spot in implementation and prevention efforts.

The UN Independent Expert on albinism has raised concern over “trafficking for ritual purposes” as a form of gender-based violence and discrimination, particularly for women and girls.<sup>11</sup> Similarly, the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, in its 2017 Resolution 373, urged States to take urgent action against the abduction and ritual killing of persons with albinism.

## **2. Lack of Data and Protection Mechanisms**

Angola’s report provides no evidence of data collection or investigations into cases involving women with albinism, nor does it indicate specialized protection services or prevention programs targeting this group. This violates the guidance in CEDAW General Recommendation No. 38 (2020) on trafficking in women and girls, which calls for: “...measures to identify, prevent and protect at-risk groups, including those facing intersecting forms of discrimination such as women with disabilities and those affected by harmful beliefs”.<sup>12</sup>

### **Suggested Questions:**

- Does the national action plan against trafficking recognize the specific vulnerabilities of women with albinism?
- Have any cases involving the exploitation or trafficking of women with albinism been documented and addressed?

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<sup>11</sup> Right to access to justice for persons with albinism Report of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism

<sup>12</sup> Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women General recommendation No. 38 (2020) on trafficking in women and girls in the context of global migration

## **Article 10 – Education (Para 200–209)**

### **1. Lack of Disaggregated Data on Girls with Albinism**

Angola's report outlines general progress in girls' access to education, including legal and policy frameworks supporting gender equality in schooling. However, it fails to provide disaggregated data on girls with disabilities, and more specifically, girls with albinism, who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. The absence of such data undermines the ability to monitor inclusion or tailor interventions.

According to the UN Independent Expert on albinism: "The lack of data disaggregated by both gender and disability status, including on persons with albinism, leads to their exclusion from mainstream education planning and delivery"<sup>13</sup> Moreover, Article 31 of the CRPD, to which Angola is a party, obliges States to collect appropriate disability data to inform policy.

### **2. Failure to Address Visual Impairments as a Barrier**

Children with albinism often have significant visual impairments, including photophobia, nystagmus, and reduced acuity, which directly affect their ability to learn in conventional classroom settings. Yet Angola's report does not mention inclusive education accommodations or reasonable adjustments, such as:

- Provision of assistive devices (magnifiers, telescopic lenses);
- Access to large print books, or seating arrangements adapted to low vision needs;
- Teacher training on albinism-related impairments.

The UN Independent Expert on Albinism in her report on the rights to education for persons with albinism emphasized that: "Reasonable accommodation must be provided for learners with albinism, particularly addressing their visual impairments, to ensure meaningful participation in school"<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> The right to education for persons with albinism Report of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism, Muluka-Anne Miti-Drummond.

<sup>14</sup> As above

The failure to consider albinism-related impairments as a disability under inclusive education policies constitutes a de facto denial of equal access to education.

### **Suggested Questions:**

- What steps has Angola taken to ensure that girls with albinism receive inclusive, accessible, and quality education?
- Are assistive devices and accommodations provided to girls with albinism in schools?

## **Article 11 – Employment (Para 210–216)**

### **1. Absence of Targeted Employment Measures**

Angola's report references broad efforts to promote women's access to the labor market, including support for entrepreneurship and affirmative action. However, it does not include any targeted interventions or data related to women with albinism, who face multiple, intersecting barriers in accessing employment. Persons with albinism often encounter:

- Stigma and social exclusion, especially in the service sector or jobs involving public interaction;
- Stereotypes about their competence or fragility;
- Visual impairments that are rarely accommodated in formal workplaces.

These challenges are intensified for women with albinism, who face intersectional discrimination based on gender, disability, and appearance.

According to the UN Independent Expert on albinism: "Women with albinism are particularly vulnerable to discrimination in employment, including being overlooked in hiring processes, relegated to menial jobs, or denied promotions."<sup>15</sup> This exclusion is often systemic and persists despite general anti-discrimination laws, which may not explicitly recognize albinism as a ground of discrimination.

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<sup>15</sup> Women and children impacted by albinism: report of the Independent Expert on the Enjoyment of Human Rights by Persons with Albinism

## **2. Lack of Reasonable Accommodation and Vocational Support**

Visual impairments associated with albinism often require reasonable accommodation in the workplace, such as:

- Adapted lighting,
- Screen magnification tools,
- Flexible schedules to avoid sun exposure.

There is no indication in the report that such accommodations are promoted or enforced under Angola's labor laws. This violates Article 27 of the CRPD, which obliges States to ensure persons with disabilities enjoy the right to work on an equal basis with others, including through reasonable accommodation.

The ILO has emphasized the importance of targeted measures for persons with disabilities, including those with albinism, through inclusive vocational training and anti-stigma campaigns in employment sector.<sup>16</sup> Although Angola mentions programs for women's economic empowerment and employment for persons with disabilities, none of these policies reference women with albinism. The lack of disaggregated data, program design, or monitoring for this group reflects a serious implementation gap under CEDAW Article 11.

### **Suggested Questions:**

- What initiatives exist to promote employment opportunities for women with albinism?
- Has the government documented cases of employment discrimination against persons with albinism, and how were they addressed?

## **Article 12 – Health (Para 217–223)**

### **1. Critical Health Needs of Women with Albinism Ignored**

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<sup>16</sup> ILO Disability Inclusion Strategy and Action Plan 2020–2023

Angola's report outlines efforts to improve maternal health and combat diseases affecting women but fails to mention any targeted measures for women with albinism, who face unique and life-threatening health challenges, including:

- Severe sun sensitivity, leading to high risk of skin cancer, the leading cause of premature death among persons with albinism in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Visual impairment, often uncorrected or unsupported, hindering access to information and healthcare services.
- Gender-based violence and reproductive health neglect, compounded by discrimination and stigma in medical settings.

Despite these needs, the report:

- Makes no reference to sunscreen as a preventive health product;
- Omits mention of skin cancer screening or early detection programs;
- Overlooks the lack of accessible eye care services or assistive technologies for low vision.

This omission reflects a failure to recognize albinism-specific vulnerabilities and falls short of Angola's obligations under Article 12 of CEDAW and Articles 25 and 26 of the CRPD.

## **2. International Norms and the Essential Nature of Sunscreen**

The UN Independent Expert on albinism has repeatedly emphasized that: "Access to sunscreen is a life-saving intervention and must be treated as an essential component of the right to health."<sup>17</sup> The African Union Plan of Action on Albinism in Africa (2021–2031) also calls on States to:

- Include sunscreen in essential medicine lists;
- Provide free or subsidized access in public health facilities;
- Integrate skin cancer education, prevention, and treatment in national health strategies.

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<sup>17</sup> A/78/167: Report of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism, Muluka-Anne Miti-Drummond - Climate change and persons with albinism

Angola has not yet included sunscreen in its national essential medicines list, nor indicated how persons with albinism, particularly women, access dermatological services or cancer screening.

### **3. Visual Impairment: An Overlooked Barrier to Health Access**

Most persons with albinism live with visual impairments, yet Angola's report makes no mention of eye health, optical devices, or low-vision support.

Visual disability:

- Limits mobility and independence in accessing health facilities;
- Impedes communication with healthcare providers due to inaccessible materials or signage;
- Increases vulnerability to mistreatment, particularly in reproductive and maternal health contexts.

The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD Committee) has advised States to ensure non-discriminatory access to healthcare and provision of accessible information and supportive services for persons with disabilities, including those with albinism.<sup>18</sup>

#### **Suggested Questions:**

- What provisions are made for women with albinism in terms of access to sunscreen, visual aids, and early skin cancer detection?
- How does the government ensure that healthcare providers are trained to address the specific needs of women with albinism?

### **Article 13 – Economic and Social Benefits (Para 224–226)**

#### **1. Systemic Invisibility in Socioeconomic Programs**

Angola's periodic report describes general measures to promote women's access to economic and social benefits, including efforts in social protection and financial

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<sup>18</sup> CRPD General Comment No 2, Article 9 - Accessibility

inclusion. However, it completely omits women with albinism, whose intersectional vulnerabilities demand targeted attention.

Women with albinism often face:

- Multiple discrimination on the basis of both gender and disability
- Social stigma that leads to exclusion from community savings groups, microcredit schemes, and employment networks;
- Cultural myths and fear, which prevent them from participating freely in markets, public spaces, and cooperative ventures.

The lack of disaggregated data by gender and disability/albinism status reflects a failure to monitor inclusion or tailor interventions to this group's realities.

Despite Angola's mention of income-generating programs and rural women's economic empowerment, the report provides:

- No data showing participation of women with albinism;
- No evidence of targeted outreach, reasonable accommodation, or capacity-building tailored to their needs;
- No analysis of the socioeconomic impact of stigma or isolation on this group.

This exclusion contradicts the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) principle of "leave no one behind", particularly targets under SDG 1 (poverty eradication), SDG 5 (gender equality), and SDG 10 (reducing inequality).

### **Suggested Questions:**

- Are women with albinism specifically targeted or included in poverty reduction and microcredit programs?
- What social protection measures are in place for older women with albinism?

## **Article 14 – Rural Women (Para 227–229)**

### **1. Omission of Rural Women with Albinism**

Angola's report discusses general efforts to empower rural women, including improving access to land, water, and agricultural resources. However, it fails to recognize rural



women with albinism, a group that faces compounded discrimination due to the intersections of:

- Gender,
- Disability (mainly low vision and skin sensitivity),
- Stigmatized identity due to albinism, and
- Geographic isolation in rural areas.

This omission reflects a broader issue of invisibility in policy frameworks, even within initiatives intended to reach marginalized rural populations.

## **2. Heightened Vulnerability and Isolation**

In rural Angola, women with albinism face significant and well-documented risks, including:

- Limited access to healthcare, particularly dermatological and ophthalmological services;
- Exposure to harmful cultural beliefs, such as witchcraft-related stigma, which is more prevalent in rural settings;
- Social exclusion from community development projects, women's groups, and land ownership schemes;
- Mobility and visibility challenges due to sun sensitivity and the fear of public spaces.

According to the UN Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism, rural women with albinism often experience “double invisibility”, excluded from both women's rights and disability rights efforts.<sup>19</sup>

While Angola highlights investments in women's cooperatives and access to credit, there is:

- No data or analysis of participation by rural women with albinism;
- No mention of targeted outreach or accommodations (e.g. accessible communication, transport support, or sun protection);

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<sup>19</sup> Women and children impacted by albinism: report of the Independent Expert on the Enjoyment of Human Rights by Persons with Albinism

- No reference to addressing cultural stigma or training of local authorities on albinism-related discrimination.

### **Suggested Questions:**

- What measures are being implemented to address the compounded marginalization of rural women with albinism?
- Are mobile clinics or outreach programs designed to reach women with albinism in remote areas?

## **Articles 15 & 16 – Legal Capacity and Family Relations (Para 230–236)**

### **1. Absence of Intersectional Analysis**

Angola's report discusses legal reforms promoting gender equality in civil and family law, particularly in relation to marriage, property, and parental rights. However, it does not mention whether these legal protections are meaningfully extended to women with albinism, or whether they face barriers in accessing justice, exercising legal capacity, or protecting family rights. Women with albinism, particularly in traditional or rural contexts, may be:

- Denied inheritance due to stigma;
- Excluded from marriage or forced into unwanted unions based on harmful beliefs (e.g. that relations with a woman with albinism bring luck or cure diseases);
- Subjected to custody discrimination or denied parental rights due to prejudices about their abilities.

The UN Independent Expert on albinism has noted that "women with albinism are often denied their right to family life due to stigma, including being abandoned by spouses or excluded from child custody".<sup>20</sup> These intersectional forms of discrimination are not addressed in Angola's report, signaling a gap in the application of family law protections.

### **2. Customary Law and Harmful Practices**

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<sup>20</sup> As above

Angola recognizes the role of customary norms in family and property matters, especially in rural settings. Yet:

- The report does not explore how these customary practices impact women with albinism, especially in relation to marriage, divorce, and inheritance;
- There is no mention of efforts to sensitize traditional leaders or adjudicators on albinism-related discrimination;
- Protective mechanisms to uphold the rights of women with albinism within customary systems are lacking.

### **Suggested Questions:**

- Have there been documented cases of family law discrimination against women with albinism?
- What safeguards exist to protect the legal capacity and family rights of women with albinism?

## **III. Cross-Cutting Concerns and Questions**

### **1. Lack of Specific Data and Disaggregation**

The report makes no mention of disaggregated data specifically concerning *women with albinism*. Paragraphs referencing persons with albinism (para 13, and Para238) do not differentiate their experiences by gender, age, or geographic location.

### **Suggested Questions:**

- Can the State Party provide disaggregated data on women with albinism in health, education, employment, and justice?
- What steps are being taken to ensure data collection and policy development are inclusive of this group?

### **2. Superficial Mention Without Follow-Up**

Women with albinism are briefly referenced in paragraph 238, as part of a workshop to combat stigma. However, there is no indication of sustained or targeted programming, legal protection, or monitoring mechanisms specific to them.

**Suggested Questions:**

- Beyond the awareness workshop, what concrete actions have been taken to support women with albinism?
- What were the outcomes and learnings from these workshops?

**3. Absence of Implementation Details on the 2023–2027 Albinism Protection Plan**

While Angola references the adoption of the “Plan for the Protection of Persons with Albinism 2023–2027” (para 16, subpoint w), there is no elaboration on its implementation, funding, or monitoring, particularly with regard to the gendered dimensions of albinism.

**Suggested Questions:**

- Does the Plan include specific provisions for women and girls with albinism?
- What is the status of the Plan’s implementation and monitoring?

**IV. Conclusion**

Despite minor references to women with albinism, Angola’s Eighth Periodic Report under CEDAW fails to adequately recognize or address the intersectional discrimination and systemic exclusion they face. This submission calls on the CEDAW Committee to raise targeted questions and urge the State Party to develop inclusive, disaggregated, and gender-sensitive frameworks that ensure the rights, dignity, and well-being of women and girls with albinism in Angola.