**The Civil and Political Rights of Persons with Albinism in the Republic of Guinea**

**JOINT SUBMISSION OF:**

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1. **Questions for the State Party**
* What specific measures are in place to protect the right to life and security of persons with albinism?
* What plan do you have in place to adopt the regional action plan on albinism as endorsed via resolution of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights which also called for national adoption of the same?
* What plans do you have in place to demystify albinism and sensitize the population?
* What support have you put in place for civil society working for the rights of persons with albinism?
* What measures have you put in place to prevent discrimination generally as well as in the health and education sectors?
* What measures have you put in place to ensure access to justice for both victims of attacks and their families as well as for all persons with albinism in general to ensure remedies for ongoing violations particularly discrimination?
1. **Introduction**
* This report is respectfully submitted by the NGO Under the Same Sun in close cooperation with Confédération nationale des albinos de Guinée (CNAG), a local albinism group in Guinea, in regard to the concluding observations prior to reporting under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, regarding the State under Review: The Republic of Guinea.
* 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 Tanzania.
1. **Persons with Albinism in Guinea**
* People with albinism in Guinea suffer profound prejudices and harm, rejection and marginalization.
* Discrimination, marginalization and sometimes violence against persons with albinism are a reality in Guinea.
* The phenomenon of children with albinism disowned by their biological fathers is a reality in Guinea.[[1]](#footnote-1)
* The phenomenon of begging among persons with albinism, mostly due to extreme poverty remains striking in Guinea’s capital city of Conakry.
* Myths and untruths surrounding people with albinism in Guinea are numerous.
* Albinism is generally viewed as something that can bring good luck. That’s why persons with albinism in the country are sought after for making offering and sacrifices recommended by local witchdoctors. Many persons with albinism are coveted by the middle-class who like to have them as companions or “friends”, because of the widespread belief that having a person with albinism as friend would bring luck, riches, power, or in short, would ensure someone a good social position.
* In general, people with albinism are believed to bear supernatural powers. That’s why traditional practitioners often recommend the contact of a person with albinism to those who consult them for their problems of luck, fecundity, sentimental issues, impotence and power.[[2]](#footnote-2)
* The human rights violation of persons with albinism in Guinea does not seem to be a recent reality since anecdotal reports received by Under The Same Sun (UTSS) show a historic trend. A famous Guinean senior politician also seems to have mentioned attacks against people with albinism in Guinea in the 1970s. In an excerpt of his book « Camp Boiro, parler ou périr », the author revealed the existence of old ritual crimes against people with albinism.[[3]](#footnote-3)
1. **Applicable Human Rights Instruments**
* Until recently, international human rights mechanisms were silent about the rights of people with albinism. But in 2013 and 2014 that changed. The United Nations Human Rights Council passed several resolutions on albinism (23/13, 24/33 and 26/10) and so did the General assembly including Resolution 69/170 proclaiming the 13th of June as international albinism awareness day among others.
* The African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights did the same, passing resolutions 263 and 373 demanding an end to attacks and discrimination against people with albinism and establishing the regional action plan to end attacks and related human rights violations against persons with albinism. The Regional Action Plan is a five-year plan (2017-2021) which lays out specific measures for addressing attacks and discrimination against persons with albinism through prevention, protection, accountability as well as equality and non-discrimination measures.
1. **The right to life and security of person and the failure of the State to protect and to prevent violations of these rights**

* In Guinea, there have been five recorded ritual killings, six attacks. Four Guineans with albinism have sought asylum, fleeing the violence.[[4]](#footnote-4) This is part of a wider pattern of murders and attacks across Africa. Since 2000 there have been 565 reports of violence against people with albinism across 28 countries, including 206 killings, 359 abductions, mutilations, rapes and grave violations.[[5]](#footnote-5) This is fueled by a demand for the body parts for witchcraft related rituals. As such a corpse can be worth up to $75,000 US. These are reported cases only. The actual incidence of attacks is predicted to be much higher, given the limited available data.
* On May 17, 2017, a four-year-old girl with albinism by the name of Fatoumata Camara narrowly escaped a ritual tragedy after being rescued from 4 men who had abducted her in the country village of Damankania, in the Sinanya district of Yabara, Guinea. The suspected traffickers kidnapped little Fatoumata in front of her mother at their home. Her father Salif Camara explains: "a young man got out of a vehicle that was parked in front of my compound and snatched our daughter. My wife who was on the scene asked the kidnappers where they were taking her. Without answering they drove off with little Fatoumata. My wife shouted for a motorbike taxi to chase the kidnappers. I immediately alerted the Commander of the Gendarmerie (police) who deployed his team and managed to capture the vehicle. Of the 4 assailants, 2 succeeded in escaping and the other two were arrested." Accused of trafficking a person with albinism, a man by the name of Mohamed Conté and a woman named Aissata Bangoura were arrested on May 17, 2017, by the Services of the Territorial Gendarmerie (Police) of Kindia. When qquestioned, the abductor named Mohamed Conté admitted that he was a witchdoctor who came to visit another older witchdoctor known as Doubayadi who was also the father of his colleague Aissata Bangoura. [[6]](#footnote-6)
* On July 27, 2015, Mrs. Konate and her 6-year-old son with albinism by the name of Aboubacar from Guinea were granted asylum in Belgium.[[7]](#footnote-7)
* On July 16, 2012, a man with albinism from Guinea was granted a work permit in Canada. He received permanent residency status in Canada on June 4, 2013.[[8]](#footnote-8)
* On Saturday, June 18, 2011, a 12-year old boy with albinism by the name of Abdoulaye Sylla managed to escape from his kidnappers near the Sous-Prefecture of Kouria located at the exit of Coyah, in the country of Guinea. The boy Abdoulaye explained that he had been abducted the day before just after leaving his father’s rice field. He had been sitting under a big tree when he saw two men rapidly approaching but doesn’t remember anything after that. The next morning, he woke up in a strange house in another village but is unable to remember where it is. His feet and hands were tied, and he was scared so he started to cry. Shortly after a woman appeared, untied the ropes and showed him where the main road was. As he was walking away he heard voices asking: “Where’s the little boy?” He began running and two men gave chase until they reached the main road and saw a taxi parked there at which time they vanished into the bush. This took place at around 8 PM when Mohamed Camara, a taxi driver on his way to the city of Kindia, rescued the boy. The taxi driver was Abdoulaye’s maternal uncle whose sister had called him the day before in tears saying her son had not come home. Mohamed says; “I was on my way to Kindia to report the boy missing when I saw him being chased by two strangers. I immediately parked at the side of the road and instead of pursuing the boy, the kidnappers ran away. My nephew was lucky. Last year my neighbours son with albinism went missing at Coyah, and to date he has not been found.”[[9]](#footnote-9)
* On May 12, 2011 a person with albinism from Guinea was granted asylum in Spain.[[10]](#footnote-10)
* On February 6, 2011, a young boy with albinism escaped an abduction attempt in Matoto (Conakry) in the country of Guinea. As the boy crossed the marketplace several young men approached him and asked why he was walking alone at that time of day. Suddenly one of the men grabbed him by the neck. The boy replied that as a Guinean citizen he was fee to walk where he pleased. At that point one of the other criminals brought out a knife and warned him not to scream. Thankfully a pickup truck drove by at that moment and the people inside released him while the criminals fled.[[11]](#footnote-11)
* On a Sunday in September of 2010, at the area of La Carrière, in the town of Matam, district of Conakry, the body of a person with albinism (PWA) was found with the eyes missing— very likely removed with a knife. According to our source, the unnamed PWA used to wander daily in that area with some friends, looking for their daily bread. Their life is made up of begging at the big market of Matam’s main station and on the streets of the Capital City. One morning his lifeless body was found lying on the sidewalk.[[12]](#footnote-12)
* In 2010, at the Matoto Market, in the town of Matoto, another person with albinism was killed in some unexplained circumstances. His body was found completely dismembered; the attackers having made off with many of the body parts. These two PWA lifeless bodies have made the headlines of all local media including the National Broadcaster RTG. Many Websites and Private Radios have used these murders in their headlines. But unfortunately, no investigation has been considered as if PWAs have no rights. This silence and impunity make fragile the life of PWA in the republic of Guinea and everywhere in Africa.[[13]](#footnote-13)
* On January 30, 2008, an 18-year-old boy with albinism from Guinea narrowly escaped kidnapping in the city of Accra, Ghana where he was traveling as a supporter of the National Soccer Team. Amadou (person with albinism) and a female driver were followed returning from a shopping trip. Realizing the threat, Amadou sent a text to the soccer team leader who contacted the Ministry of Sports who in turn contacted the Ghanaian Authorities. During this time the armed assailants stopped the vehicle at gunpoint and ordered Amadou out of the car saying "Albino, your life is over today!" As Amadou was about to exit the vehicle, the police arrived, and the assailants ran away. Amadou was escorted by police to his hotel where he remained with the team for the remainder of his visit.[[14]](#footnote-14)
* One morning in 2005, Festo left Coronthie for Tombo, in the town of Kaloum (district of Conakry). Four Individuals in a 4x4 vehicle offered to give him a ride. During the ride he fell asleep and only realized he was abducted when they reached the border between Guinea and Sierra Leone. He explains: When they got off the vehicle to find a way to get me cross the border I began crying while walking towards the people in the surroundings. The people ended up noticing that it was an abduction. My kidnappers escaped in the vehicle. The local Authorities called my parents. My kidnapping was then made public through the National Broadcaster RTG and many private radios which immediately arrived to the spot.[[15]](#footnote-15)
* In 2005, a young lady of 25 fled from Guinea, with a baby with albinism (he is her 4th child). She explained that her husband’s family wanted to kill her baby. Finally, during the 2010 elections in Guinea, she managed to bring her 3 other children into France. The 4 children including the one with albinism have now received a 4-year resident permit. As for the mother, she has to renew her resident permit every year.[[16]](#footnote-16)
* In October of 1994, Amadou Diallo, a 19-year-old teenage boy with albinism was assaulted in the Capital City of Conakry in his native country of Guinea. One day while walking to his home Amadou was approached by two unfamiliar men who stepped out of a military vehicle and surrounded him. He remembers them saying; “This is the meat we were looking for. We’ve now got it.” Amadou was knocked unconscious with a sharp cutting object. His next memory is of regaining consciousness two weeks later in a local hospital with a sever wound to the back of his head and a piece of skin missing. Several years later he realized the attackers intended to get his body parts. The injury to his head still troubles him to this day.[[17]](#footnote-17)
* Three unproven murders of people with albinism are alleged to be linked to a November 1970 mass arrests in Guinea, West Africa. Mr. Alseny Rene Gomez explains this in chapter 9 of his 2007 book entitled: “Les charniers et cimetières connus”. Mr. Gomez, former prisoner of the notorious Guinean prison Camp Boiro, witnessed the existence of a unit called Bloc Boiro within the prison. He indicates that inmates who had been arrested in 1969 mentioned the case of 3 persons with albinism who were abducted for sacrificial purposes on the eve of the massive arrests in November of 1970. The bodies of the persons with albinism were reportedly buried at the entrance of the Bloc Boiro unit.[[18]](#footnote-18)
* In the interior of the country, the most prevailing situation is the marginalization of people with albinism mainly in the gold mine areas. It was reported that in the region of Kouroussa, in the north east of Guinea, a young man with albinism of a family of four with albinism ended up being taken for a devil simply because he earned gold. Such stigmatization is commonplace in the area.[[19]](#footnote-19)
* With regards to education, many young people with albinism do not go to school because of poverty. Those who have the chance to go to school still do begging after school. We have a record of about 50 people with albinism who are without employment despite having completed their education.[[20]](#footnote-20) This should be taken in context of the fact that persons with albinism are a minority, numerically speaking.
1. **The right to equality before the law and before the courts**
* In theory, equality before the court is a reality for all Guineans, and the new Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure do not make exception between citizens including people with albinism.[[21]](#footnote-21) However, of all recorded cases of attacks against people with albinism in Guinea, to date, we are yet to hear of one that has received a complete trial. In some cases, victims and their families are forced to withdraw their complaint for fear of future reprisals.[[22]](#footnote-22)
1. **Recommendations**

 **Protection, Prevention and Accountability**

* The Government of Guinea should take concrete steps to prevent and protect persons with albinism from ritual attacks and other harmful practices related to witchcraft.
* The Government of Guinea should implement the regional action plan to end attacks and related violations against persons with albinism as adopted by the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights through Resolution 373. That resolution calls on all member States of the African Union to adapt and implement the measures in the regional action plan.
* The government of Guinea should investigate reported cases by working with civil society and the national commission on human rights on the issue to promote monitoring and reporting of cases including seeing them through the various national mechanisms for juridical remedies

 **Equality and Non-Discrimination measures**

* In line with the regional action plan, the government should carry out the following measures to eliminate pre-existing discrimination and barriers to equality in Guinea concerning persons with albinism:

**Invest in education**

* The Government of Guinea should invest in education for people with albinism. Education is the key to future indoor employment and the associated possibility of avoiding a short life expectancy due to skin cancer. Spaces within safe, supportive, nurturing environments should be made available for children with albinism. Local albinism civil society organizations should be enlisted to help identify candidate children for this initiative.
* The Government of Guinea should consider as a model the UTSS Education Program, which funds education for 300 Tanzanian children with albinism, from kindergarten to graduate studies. This number represents only a small fraction of children with albinism in need of such opportunities. UTSS covers personal expenses, school supplies, uniforms, medical services (regular dermatology and optometry examinations) as well as sun protective clothing, sunscreen lotion and low vision devices.

**Train educators**

* The Government of Guinea, in consultation with local albinism civil society organizations, should develop appropriate training for educators (teachers, administrators, staff, etc.) specifically suited to responding to the needs of children with albinism.
* Training should also make educators aware of the particular low-vision needs of children with albinism. Being legally blind is a physical disability and entitles one to reasonable accommodation at school. Large print, glasses, magnifying glasses, monocular and specialized computer equipment are helpful to most children with albinism.
* The student should be consulted on the best vantage point in a classroom from which to see i.e.: proximity to the blackboard; from the right, left or center, and out of bright, direct light. Blackboard notes, exams, assignments, etc. should be made available in appropriate print sizes. Extra time should be provided for written exams – an additional 50% is suggested. Providing a level academic playing field for children with albinism can help mitigate bullying.
* Training should also make educators aware of the specific sun protection needs of children with albinism, such as: sunscreen lotion with Sun Protection Factor (SPF) of 30 or more; wide-brimmed hats and sun-protective clothing like breathable long-sleeved shirts with high collars, long trousers, and long skirts, and; sun-avoidance in shade or in-doors. Implementing these measures should be done in such a way as not to compound a child’s marginalization.

**Collect data**

* The Government of Guinea should investigate, collect and publish data about attacks, murders, abductions, assaults and other incidents involving Guineans with albinism. As well, information should be kept on investigations, arrests, charges, prosecutions, trials and convictions for perpetrators of violence against people with albinism. Information on attacks is sparse. Better data is needed. Albinism NGOs in Africa have limited capacity to investigate reports.
* Albinism NGOs should be funded to collect data to increase response rates and build confidence among the population with albinism. Data should be stored securely, so as not to provide information for those interested in profiting from the trade in body parts of persons with albinism.

**Raise awareness**

* Lobby the government to engage in the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with albinism in Guinea including by implementing laws that punish mendicancy and begging to which many persons with albinism, mostly children are forced.
* The Confédération nationale des albinos de Guinée C.N.A.G. reported that the government of Guinea has recently banned the begging of persons with albinism.[[23]](#footnote-23)
* Support albinism NGOs by providing them with the financial means to increase awareness to people with albinism themselves and their families.
* Train albinism groups on raising awareness on skin cancer.
* During their celebrations of the International Albinism Awareness Day on June 13, 2018, one of the awareness-raising activities conducted by the Confédération nationale des albinos de Guinée was to choose an Islamic leader (an Imam) to sensitize the public mainly witchdoctors on ritual sacrifices using body parts of persons with albinism. This initiative is laudable and should be encouraged mainly in provinces and villages where ignorance about albinism stands out.
* The year 2017 was marked by many albinism awareness-raising activities in Guinea around the phenomenon of begging and sun exposure among persons with albinism. Local albinism advocacy NGOs like Confédération Nationale des Albinos de Guinée (CNAG) and Fondation pour le secours et l'insertion sociale des albinos (FONDASIA) have, through the Human Rights National Institution in partnership with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights OHCHR hosted on April 10 and 11 a training workshop for NGOs, and governmental organizations, which aimed at raising awareness on albinism under the theme: “Promotion and protection of the right to participation of people with albinism”.[[24]](#footnote-24)

Such initiatives should be encouraged and kept ongoing.

**Protect Health**

* Place sunscreen and sun protective clothing on the national list of essential medicines
* The Government of Guinea should make sunscreen and sun protective garments more readily available to Guineans with albinism. The vast majority of Africans with albinism will die from skin cancer. Sun protection awareness and materials are urgently needed.
* The government should fund local production of sun protective garments.
* UTSS helped operate a local sunscreen production unit and a garment manufacturing shop at the Regional Dermatology Training Centre, Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Training Centre, in Tanzania. Persons with albinism are employed at this facility. UTSS is available to provide advice to Guinea about creating such local indoor employment opportunities that produce sun protection clothing.
* Ongoing partnership between albinism groups from different countries is interesting to the extent that these groups can support each other at different levels. The Confédération nationale des albinos de Guinée (CNAG) and the National association of persons with albinism of Senegal (ANAS) have a solid partnership. ANAS from Senegal regularly donates sunscreen lotions to CNAG in Guinea.

**Partner with NGOs**

* Civil society groups and NGOs are partners in the successful implementation of any of the above recommendations. Thus, their activity should be enabled.
* NGOs like Under the Same Sun and Standing Voice can be key partners for the Government of Guinea as well as local actors like the Confédération nationale des albinos de Guinée (CNAG) and la Fondation pour le secours et l’insertion sociale des albinos (FONDASIA).

**Adopt and Implement Law and Policy**

* UTSS encourages and praises the initiative taken by Mr. Morlaye Camara, CEO and Founder of another albinism group in Guinea called FONDASIA, to lobby the government of Guinea over the proposal of a Bill on the promotion and protection of people with albinism in Guinea.[[25]](#footnote-25)
* The implementation of the Regional Action Plan on Albinism at the community level, will undoubtedly foster all efforts of government of Guinea in addressing discrimination and attacks against persons with albinism.

**Appendix**

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| **What is Albinism?** * Albinism is a relatively 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 themselves. In Africa, estimates on the incidence of albinism range from 1 in 5,000 to 1 in every 15,000. In some populations it may be as high as 1 in 1,000[[26]](#footnote-26).
* Almost everyone with albinism is visually impaired. The majority are “legally blind” and very sensitive to light. Eyeglasses can only partially correct this impairment. While most can read large print and do not require Braille, they often cannot see the blackboard in a regular classroom setup. In most cases, structural barriers prevent full participation in society on an equal basis with others in a manner proscribed by the CRPD.
* With no melanin or pigment for protection, their skin burns immediately in the sun. Most Africans including Guineans with albinism have severely sun-damaged skin, often acquiring dramatic, visible skin damage at an early age[[27]](#footnote-27). 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 in most African countries. Persons with albinism in Guinea do not enjoy their rights to the highest attainable standards of health as indicated by the ICESCR.
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1. CNAG has reported that a 16-year-old girl with albinism was disowned by her father because of her albinism while her mother claiming him as the real father. Situations like this are not uncommon in Guinea and broadly in Africa. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Report sent to UTSS by CNAG Group on February 17, 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Alsény René Gomez, ancien homme politique guinéen dans son livre — témoignage « Camp Boiro. Parler ou périr », paru en 2007 aux Éditions le Harmattan à Paris, écrivait *« A l’intérieur du Camp Boiro se trouve le Bloc dans l’enceinte même de la prison. Les détenus arrêtés en 1969 parlent de trois albinos enlevés en sacrifice avant le début des arrestations massives fin novembre 1970, dont les corps seraient ensevelis à l’entrée du Bloc Boiro. »*  Ceci pour expliquer d’entrée que la situation des droits de l’homme des personnes atteintes d’albinisme en Guinée n’est pas si rose que l’apparence donne à le penser, et cela, depuis très longtemps. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Under The Same Sun (UTSS) Reported Attacks of Persons with Albinism – Most recent attacks included <http://underthesamesun.com/sites/default/files/Attacks%20of%20PWA%20-%20extended%20version_0.pdf>, accessed September 15, 2018 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Under The Same Sun (UTSS) Reported Attacks against person with Albinism – 1 page <http://underthesamesun.com/sites/default/files/Attacks%20of%20PWA%20-%201%20page_0.pdf> accessed September 15, 2018 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Source: GUINEENEWS.ORG - *Kindia: two suspected albino traffickers arrested by gendarmerie*; By Mamady Mara; May 24, 2017; <https://guineenews.org/kindia-deux-presumes-trafiquants-dalbinos-arretes-gendarmerie/>; UTSS partner in Guinea – Mr. Moussa Bangoura, the founder of the local PWA group Confédération nationale des albinos de Guinée (CNAG); Friday May 26, 2017 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Source: Ms. Annie Mokto and her association ASBL *Ecran Total, Belgium*, email: contact@ecran-total.org , Ph: +32-485 103 145 or +32- 497 550 634 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Source: UTSS hired this man to serve in their Canadian office [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Source: Le NImba, Friday, July 8, 2011; <http://kaloumpresse.com/economie/936-kouria-un-albinos-echappe-a-ses-ravisseurs> and Bangoura, founder of Guinean albinism association - CNAG [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Source: UTSS was informed by the Spanish Lawyer in charge of this case on May 12, 2011 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Source: testimony provided by Mr. Sow to [www.aminata.com](http://www.aminata.com) – Translation by Amadou Diallo of UTSS [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Report sent to UTSS by the Albinism Group Confédération Nationale des Albinos de Guinée (CNAG) on June 27, 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Report sent to UTSS by the Albinism Group Confédération Nationale des Albinos de Guinée (CNAG) on June 27, 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Report sent to UTSS by the Albinism Group Confédération Nationale des Albinos de Guinée (CNAG) on June 27, 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Report sent to UTSS by the Albinism Group Confédération Nationale des Albinos de Guinée (CNAG) on June 27, 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Source: France major Albinism Group ***Genespoir*** share a non-comprehensive list of asylum cases pertained to PWA in which they have been / are currently involved [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Under The Same Sun Reported Attacks against Persons with Albinism [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Sources collected by Amadou Diallo of UTSS from a book written in 2007 by Mr. Alseny Rene Gomez, a former Guinean senior politician who died on March of 2012 and who was a former prisoner of Camp Boiro. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Report about people with albinism in Guinea sent by CNAG group to UTSS on January 2018 [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Report about people with albinism in Guinea sent by CNAG group to UTSS on January 2018 [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Report about people with albinism in Guinea sent by CNAG group to UTSS on January 2018 [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. In the last abduction case, the victim’s family were forced to withdraw their complaint under pressure of suspected abductors, fearing reprisals. Report about people with albinism in Guinea sent by CNAG group to UTSS on January 2018, page 6. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Correspondence of CNAG to UTSS on September 11th, 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Report about people with albinism in Guinea sent by CNAG group to UTSS on January 2018 [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. In an article published by Voice of America on April 22, 2017, Mr. Camara Morlaye mentioned his initiative <https://www.voaafrique.com/a/guinee-les-albinos-preparent-une-loi-qui-les-protegera/3821514.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Preliminary Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, “Persons with Albinism,” September 12, 2013 at para 14,

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session24/Documents/A_HRC_24_57_ENG.doc>, and Esther S. Hong, Hajo Zabeed, Michael H. Repacholi, “Albinism in Africa as public health issue”, BMC Public Health, vol. 6, No. 212 (August 2006). [www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/6/212](http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/6/212) [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Yakubu, Alkassim, Mabogunje and Oluwatope. “Skin Cancer in African Albinos” Acta Oncologica, Vol. 32, No. 6, pp. 621-622. 1993. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)