

Witchcraft-related abuse and murder of children with Albinism in Sub-Saharan Africa

Taylor, Julie; Bradbury-Jones, Caroline; Lund, Patricia

DOI:

[10.1002/car.2549](https://doi.org/10.1002/car.2549)

License:

Other (please specify with Rights Statement)

Document Version

Peer reviewed version

Citation for published version (Harvard):

Taylor, J, Bradbury-Jones, C & Lund, P 2019, 'Witchcraft-related abuse and murder of children with Albinism in Sub-Saharan Africa: a conceptual Review', *Child Abuse Review*, vol. 28, no. 1, pp. 13-26.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/car.2549>

[Link to publication on Research at Birmingham portal](#)

Publisher Rights Statement:

This is the peer reviewed version of the following article: Taylor, J., BradburyJones, C., and Lund, P. (2019) Witchcraftrelated Abuse and Murder of Children with Albinism in SubSaharan Africa: A Conceptual Review. *Child Abuse Rev.*, <https://doi.org/10.1002/car.2549>, which has been published in final form at <https://doi.org/10.1002/car.2549>. This article may be used for non-commercial purposes in accordance with Wiley Terms and Conditions for Self-Archiving.

General rights

Unless a licence is specified above, all rights (including copyright and moral rights) in this document are retained by the authors and/or the copyright holders. The express permission of the copyright holder must be obtained for any use of this material other than for purposes permitted by law.

- Users may freely distribute the URL that is used to identify this publication.
- Users may download and/or print one copy of the publication from the University of Birmingham research portal for the purpose of private study or non-commercial research.
- User may use extracts from the document in line with the concept of 'fair dealing' under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (?)
- Users may not further distribute the material nor use it for the purposes of commercial gain.

Where a licence is displayed above, please note the terms and conditions of the licence govern your use of this document.

When citing, please reference the published version.

Take down policy

While the University of Birmingham exercises care and attention in making items available there are rare occasions when an item has been uploaded in error or has been deemed to be commercially or otherwise sensitive.

If you believe that this is the case for this document, please contact UBIRA@lists.bham.ac.uk providing details and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate.

Witchcraft Related Abuse and Murder of Children with Albinism in Sub-Saharan Africa: Conceptual Review

Introduction

Violence towards people with albinism has attracted increasing media attention over recent years, with incidents of mutilation and killings in some regions of sub-Saharan Africa reported at unprecedented rates. Children are particularly vulnerable to attack but very little is known about the physical and psychosocial issues facing them in the context of threats of assault and attack. There is a pressing need to conduct robust, empirical studies in order to understand the experiences of affected children, families and communities.

Babies born with albinism in sub-Saharan countries, lacking pigment in their hair, skin and eyes, differ strikingly in appearance within populations characterised by dark pigmentation. They may face a society that demonises, marginalises, stigmatises and discriminates against those with albinism, especially in rural areas where myths abound and traditional healers are very powerful (Kromberg, 2018). To date there is a lack of research on the psychosocial aspects of albinism (Pooe-Monyemore et al., 2012) and in particular, the voices of children with albinism remain virtually unheard. This conceptual review contributes to emerging understandings of the atrocity of abuse against a vulnerable group of children with albinism.

Background

Understanding albinism

The different types of oculocutaneous albinism (OCA) which affect both skin and eyes result from inherited genetic mutations and affect people worldwide, causing an insufficiency in melanin production.

Although there have been few detailed epidemiological studies, the prevalence of albinism has been estimated to be in the region of 1 in 2000-5000 throughout sub-Saharan Africa (Hong et al., 2006; Lund & Roberts, 2017).

The lack of pigmentation of those born with OCA means they are very sensitive to the damaging effects of the harsh African sun, causing severe sunburns, lesions and skin cancers. Albinism also affects eyesight in numerous ways including involuntary nystagmus (oscillation of the eyes), photophobia (extreme sensitivity to light), depth perception and squint (Yahalom et al., 2012).

Terminology

Within the albinism community there is continued debate about use of the term 'albino', with many people preferring the term person with albinism, placing the person before the condition (National Organization for Albinism and Hypopigmentation (NOAH), 2017). We use this throughout except where we quote directly from other sources. We use the term ritualised violence to denote violence that derives from a belief in sorcery.

Methodology

We undertook a conceptual review to synthesise the small body of empirical evidence on the violence and ritual murder perpetrated against children with albinism in sub-Saharan Africa. Our purpose was to draw on extant understandings of the issue from a variety of perspectives, using an integrated theoretical framework. We suggest a rights-based approach as an appropriate theoretical lens through which to explore this issue (insert Author reference following review). Acknowledging the limitations of a single theory, we combine this with a social model of disability. Together these encapsulate the experiences of children with albinism within three main themes that permeated the literature and which we have named

otherness, watchfulness and agency. Illustrative quotations from policy documents, lay reports and anecdote are used to support the conceptual discussion.

Understanding the context of the attacks

Growing up with albinism in Africa herself, the UN Independent Expert on the Enjoyment of Human Rights by Persons with Albinism says:

Being hyper-visible in a context where the majority did not understand albinism but believed in negative superstitions about it caused great anxiety in my mind. ... never in my deepest fears did I imagine that things would become worse. That a near pan-African scale of violence would be meted out to persons with albinism.

Ikponwosa Ero (International Bar Association 2017)

Attacks on children range from forcibly shaving off hair, to mutilation of fingers or limbs, to murder, with all body parts taken for sale. Reports often include descriptions of perpetrators seeking to obtain body parts for use as ‘good luck’ charms (Cruz-Inigo, Ladizinski & Sethil, 2011) or falsely believed to enhance wealth or physical potency (UN General Assembly, 2017). *Under the Same Sun* (UTSS), a non-governmental organisation (NGO) working to change attitudes about albinism, documents all reported serious attacks of people with albinism in Africa, including reports from families and police. The March 2018 report documented 204 reported killings and 354 attacks (total 558) in 29 African countries in the last ten years (UTSS, 2018). Of those who managed to survive the attacks, most were traumatised and often mutilated, with abductions and grave robberies commonplace.

These numbers seem small in the context of overall violence and abuse in the region, but are likely to be hugely under-estimated due to rural locations, deeply entrenched views in the use

of witchcraft, the secret nature of witchcraft rituals, fear of reporting, corrupt police investigations and a lack of will to investigate attacks, and limited capacity to monitor violations (UTSS, 2012; UN General Assembly, 2017).

Verbal abuse (name calling) and other examples of exclusion from communal events is a regular occurrence for people with albinism, particularly from strangers who do not know them. There are no reliable data on the frequency of different types of violence; events such as cutting children's hair are not likely to be reported officially and have been recorded by personal testimonials to NGOs and researchers. More serious crimes such as killings and mutilations are more likely to be recorded and reported in the media. It is therefore not possible to evaluate the relative frequency of these events, but it is clear that there is a constant sense of fear and vigilance among families with albinism.

In the case of children, their murders often take place shortly after birth or at the hands of family members (International Bar Association, 2017). Some of the accounts from the UTSS report include:

- 28 year-old Mariamu, betrayed by a neighbour and lost both her arms and her unborn child in an attack.
- Baby Yohana, taken as attackers slashed his mother's face, his dismembered body found two days later.
- Pendo, 15, attacked by three men with machetes ~~whilst~~ while eating with her family, lost her right arm.

Children are the main targets of mutilation and murder in the violence against those with albinism, comprising two-thirds of documented murders and nearly all mutilating attacks since 2011 (UTSS, 2018). In some cases it is believed that the potency of the witchcraft is

enhanced both by the innocence of children and if the victim screams during amputation (UN General Assembly, 2013).

While the media have cited superstition and tradition as the cause of the killings and the UN Assembly (2017) session asserted that addressing witchcraft should be the priority, recent writers suggest a more complex explanation linked to poverty. For example the rapid expansion in gold mining in Tanzania has brought social change and increased inequalities, where anything that is seen as a means of gaining easy wealth creates a market demand (Bryceson et al., 2010; Bucaro, 2010; Burke et al., 2014). There is evidence that both organised groups and individuals e.g. family members who 'sell' their relatives are involved, including those who have found benefits of traditional medicine in the past and who profit directly from the killings (Tanner, 2010). Powerful and wealthy members of society (who can afford to buy these charms) are implicated in the trade as end-users. An important gap in the evidence base that emerges here concerns the interplay between witchcraft-related violence and poverty.

The death of a person with albinism (especially a child) who is considered to be a curse can be seen as a beneficial act, with both the birth and death of such a child going unreported (UN General Assembly, 2013). In 2008 the Tanzanian government confirmed that killing someone with albinism would be a crime punishable by death, yet despite nearly 200 arrests in the following two years, very few were prosecuted in the courts (Bucaro, 2010).

Nonetheless countries (such as Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania) that have adopted response plans at least offer some solutions to the problem that may be effective in the longer

term. Such plans include: education programmes, strengthened police structures, allocation of resources to targeted areas, research and expedited prosecution (UN Assembly, 2017)

In Tanzania albinism is seen to be a result of a curse, or as ‘omens of disaster’ (Bucaro, 2010). In Namibia people with albinism are thought of as cannibals and as contagious (Ntinda, 2009) and in Zimbabwe, as well as other countries in the region, it is believed that having sex with them will bring a cure for HIV/AIDS (Baker et al., 2010). Mothers are often blamed for their child’s condition (for example, they must have slept with a white man, or, their ancestors are taking revenge). It is notable that through paternal abandonment, many children with albinism are raised by single mothers, with subsequent financial difficulties impacting on education and health (Bucaro, 2010). Others have demonstrated the more accepting belief that albinism is God’s will (Baker et al., 2010), and others reveal a death myth about albinism:

When I was young, I was told that I would not die. They said I would disappear because people like me... are not like other people and do not die. I spent my childhood waiting to disappear Peter Ogik, Uganda (International Bar Association, 2017).

Table 1 summarises some of the beliefs about albinism that are widely held.

[Insert Table 1 here]

Disability and human rights.

In Africa, there is an increasing recognition that people with albinism should be acknowledged formally as disabled, primarily because of their significant vision difficulties and high fatality rates from skin cancers (United Nations (UN) Human Rights Council,

2018), but also in recognition of the fact that there is a lack of essential support to alleviate these issues, for example by provision of low vision devices and sunscreen (WHO, 2010).

People with albinism meet the World Health Organization's (2001) International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health on a number of levels, including sensory function and skin structures. This acknowledgement is not widespread, nor is it always accepted by people with albinism themselves.

Definitions remain problematic. Thomas' (2004) development of the social model of disability recognises the significance of 'impairment effects', where the influence of an impairment on day-to-day living (e.g. a person with albinism not being able to drive because of visual impairment) is combined with the impact of societal effects (e.g. a child with albinism being denied education in order to avoid skin cancers caused by having to walk long distances to school in bright sunshine). Such effects would be seen as acts of disablism (Thomas, 2004; Taylor et al., 2015).

Albinism leaders comment that recognition of the condition as a disability gives those affected a place in the world and facilitates advocacy (Kromberg & Manga, 2018). Moreover, as disabled people their rights under the UN (2006) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are recognised. In the last few years the UN has emphasised the extreme discrimination and life-threatening dangers facing people with albinism and has made a number of attempts in raising awareness about these issues (see for example UN General Assembly, 2013; 2017). In addition, international standards for the protection and promotion of rights for people with albinism have been proposed (International Bar Association, 2017). Across Africa children with albinism also have rights under the UN (1989) Convention on the

Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (Organization of African Unity, 1990), both concerned with issues of discrimination, empowerment and protection. There is however a large question mark over the extent to which international standards in Africa actually keep children safe (Walker-Simpson, 2017). Prejudice, abuse and violence against disabled children more generally is rife in Africa (UNICEF, 2016) and it is not only those with albinism who are targeted.

Integrated theoretical framework

We have previously proposed an integrated theoretical framework to understand the challenges for people with albinism and their families that combines Thomas' concepts of 'barriers to being' and 'barriers to doing' with a human rights approach (insert author reference after review). Thomas argued that understanding and addressing disability means tackling both the socio-structural restrictions on disabled people (barriers to doing) and those negative social processes and practices that affect the wellbeing of disabled people (barriers to being). Using that integrated theory we focus here on children in the current context of ritualised violence in sub-Saharan Africa. In this conceptual review we propose that there are five inter-linked sources of vulnerability for children with albinism: First they are children – a fact that intensifies all the other vulnerabilities faced by people with albinism; –second, they are extremely sensitive to the damaging effects of the sun due to lack of pigmentation; third, they are visually impaired; fourth, they regularly experience social ostracism and rejection fuelled by a lack of understanding of the inherited nature of their condition; and fifth, specific to some regions, children with albinism are targeted for their body parts in order to make traditional medicine. This quintet of vulnerabilities (figure 1) makes children with albinism a group of children needing care and protection at every level.

[insert figure 1 here]

We suggest that the ‘otherness’ of children with albinism, already exposes them to discrimination and trauma, but within the current context of violence, abduction and murder, this otherness makes them and their families ever watchful in order to keep safe. The combined effects of otherness and watchfulness can have a profound effect on children’s agency. Otherness may be seen as a causal state, with the effect of watchfulness, with agency as reaction or mitigation. Recent re-conceptualisations about the agency of children stretch our thinking to non-binary approaches that are relevant here, where rights and vulnerabilities are acknowledged alongside the resiliencies and competencies of young people (Thompson et al., 2017). [Whilst-While](#) the otherness within our framework has some congruence with Goffman’s (1963) sociological concepts of stigma, spoiled identity and dehumanisation, his focus on the stigmatised rather than the stigmatisers separates us, as does our focus on agency.

Otherness

‘We’re being killed like animals. Please pray for us’ one albino woman sings (Kikeke, 2014)

The recognition of otherness of children with albinism starts from birth by family and community, although children themselves will not recognise this difference themselves until later in life. Their lives are marred by stigmatisation and rejection, lack of acceptance, perceptions of difference and limited social integration (Pooe-Monyemore et al., 2012; Brocco, 2015).

African countries are not the only ones that demonstrate negative attitudes toward people with albinism and the structural discrimination and marginalisation is recognised as a global phenomenon (UN Assembly, 2013). Nonetheless we would argue that the markedly different visible appearance of children with albinism among dark-skinned communities, compounded

by superstition, myths and a lack of understanding of albinism, exacerbates their ‘otherness’ in the sub-Saharan context.

Few studies have examined the negative effects of labels and terminologies used to describe people with albinism in Africa. Brocco (2015) however highlights the negative labels they encounter that always emphasise difference and otherness. Participants in his study had all been subject to derogatory name calling.

About half of the pupils in a sample of schoolchildren did not know why their skin was pale – it was common to believe the top (black) layer of skin missing or that it was a result of witchcraft (Lund, 2001). Such beliefs lead to significant prejudice, stigma, antagonism and rejection (Lund, 2001; Gaigher et al., 2002; Poee-Moneymore et al., 2012).

My childhood is a very sad story... Before me, my parents had another baby with albinism. They saw this baby as a curse, and would often refuse to feed it. It died of starvation. When I came along, my mother refused to breastfeed me. In her eyes, I was a creature and a curse: not human (Merumba, 2017).

The educational experience of children with albinism in Africa varies, as some are taught in mainstream schools, sometimes with special resource centres attached, some in specialist schools for disabled or visually impaired children. However, often children with albinism are not seen as ‘worth educating’ because their social and economic prospects are thought to be so limited (Lynch et al., 2014). The local lack of education and information about the condition unsurprisingly affects teachers and their attitudes to these pupils due to their reliance on myth and misinformation (Baker et al., 2010).

Watchfulness

The profound effects of the violence against families with albinism in a number of countries in Africa are documented in media and NGO reports, although it is impossible to know how many people have been attacked or displaced (International Federation of the Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies, 2009). Referring to Tanzania this organisation reported on the climate of fear the violence invokes:

Thousands of albinos are no longer able to move around for fear of the hunters...probably the overwhelming majority of the total population of albinos...are no longer able to move around freely to work, study or tend vegetable plots...their lives are on hold.

The threat of violence results in an increased vigilance, a watchfulness that is felt by children, their families and communities. Family members are forced to take time away from their work (often subsistence farming to feed their families) in order to escort their children to school or to other areas of the community in order to keep them safe (Allen, 2008; Burke et al. 2014), with incumbent effects on employment and income. Others have taken their children out of school altogether in order to protect them (van Herwijnen et al., 2017). There are reports of hiding children at home, sending children to boarding schools or camps, seeking asylum in police stations or sending children to relatives in safer parts of the country (Burke et al., 2014). This vigilance does not stop at death:

My father spent many nights sleeping next to my sister's grave. He wanted to make sure no one came to take her body because people think you can get powers from body parts of persons with albinism. (Peter Ogik, International Bar Association, 2017).

The Tanzanian government's initial response to the violence against children with albinism included a policy of moving these children from their family homes into special schools and

camps in order to protect them (Burke et al., 2014). Such forced segregation has undoubtedly resulted in fewer attacks, but it comes at a price: impoverished amenities, overcrowding, inadequate support and incidences of child abuse. Some families have abandoned their children to these camps (Burke et al., 2014).

It is not uncommon for family members, including parents, to be involved in abductions and killings (UTSS, 2018). The fear of attack is constant, as those with albinism do not know who they can trust as illustrated in the following quotations:

Here the situation is relatively quiet, but sometimes when outside of the village strangers call me dili [deal - referring to commercial value of body parts]. Sometimes I felt really frightened because it could happen that one of these persons intended to kidnap me. One never knows what might happen (Brocco, 2015 p1151).

I was out one evening looking for something to eat when I was ambushed by a group of men... They wanted to cut my head off to perform witchcraft...I believe my cousin was one of the men, though he denies it to this day and has never been prosecuted (Merumba, 2016).

Specific security guidance has been produced for people with albinism, which includes advice on being vigilant of both strangers and family (van Herwijnen et al., 2017), advice on not travelling alone, varying travel times, buddy systems and not accepting lifts. Contrary to usual security advice, people with albinism are advised to fight and scream during an attempted abduction to increase the chances of survival.

The effects of vigilance and surveillance also extend to local leaders, responsible for keeping people in their community safe, but who do not always have the resources to provide safe measures for the children with albinism (Mkama, 2016). Promoting the safety of children with albinism is complex and requires both individual and collective responsibility.

Additionally, there are important questions to be asked as to the impact of pervasive difference and hyper-vigilance on a child's sense of esteem and self-belief; in other words, their agency.

Agency

As with otherness and watchfulness, the promotion of a child's sense of agency can be regarded conceptually as operating at different levels. At a political and systems level, an action plan formulated at a recent consultative forum in Dar es Salaam (Action on Albinism in Africa, 2017) agreed that promoting safety and agency needed foundational measures (government mechanisms) in addition to a range of prevention, protection and accountability measures. However, awareness raising and advocacy has largely been undertaken by NGOs and the media, rather than governments – and even then, with only limited success (Burke et al., 2014).

The societal impacts of impoverished education and employment opportunities have a bearing on the agency of young people with albinism and their ability to reach their full potential and become active and respected members of their communities. Poee-Moneymore et al., (2012) found that employment was correlated with higher levels of self-esteem. As one of her participants reflected (p5):

...mostly they [people with albinism] are unemployed ...that's why I say people with albinism are not necessarily treated as normal people in all instances...it's hard for them to be employed.

This was also reported in a cross-sectional study based at dermatological clinics in Tanzania (Kiprona et al., 2012). In a sample of 149 participants, 128 were eligible for employment, but 68 (53.1%) were unemployed. Half of both the employed and unemployed participants reported discrimination against their albinism in the work place.

Teachers have a pivotal role. We have already described how they are subject to the same local beliefs about albinism as other people. However, they are influential and respected members of the community and if well informed can be an effective route for information about genetics and health care (Lund 2001), as well as being able to challenge myths. When teachers know how to support children with albinism, a direct link has been demonstrated with their increased self-esteem and sense of belonging (Dart, et al., 2010; Poee-Money more et al., 2012). Investment in supporting and educating teachers, then, may be important in promoting agency among this group of children.

As the mother of a child with albinism reported:

He also says that he is afraid of asking teachers what is written on the chalkboard because most of the time they talk to him harshly and this makes him to be more insecure in learning ...he then develops a negative self-esteem, that he does not have the potential to do anything (Dart et al., 2010: 82)

From an individual perspective, insights into children's own sense of agency are limited in the African context. A small study (n=15) in South Africa highlighted that young people with albinism are firmly committed to advocacy as a route to empowerment and equality (Poee-Money more et al., 2012). Participants in the study were all members of the Albinism Society of South Africa and emphasised the access this gave them to vital services such as counselling and awareness raising and felt this had a crucial role in enhancing their self-esteem. The extent to which such positive reports can be extended to all children with albinism is questionable. It does perhaps point to the power of collective action, brought about by being part of an empowering movement. Unfortunately though, these are likely to be accessible to the few, rather than the majority.

An integrated conceptual framework

Our framework is framed around the current experiences of children with albinism that can be conceptualised as otherness, watchfulness and agency (Figure 2) and nested theoretically within disablism and children's rights. The otherness of children with albinism, as experienced by children themselves and perceived by others, incurs barriers to both being and doing (insert author reference following review). That this otherness has resulted in abuse and violence forces children with albinism, their families and communities, to be ever watchful in maintaining protection and safety. Both otherness and watchfulness can compromise children with albinism's agency, where internal and external responses highlight the complexity of living with this quintet of vulnerability.

[insert figure 2]

It seems somewhat paradoxical that, on one hand, children with albinism are rejected, feared and ostracised for their otherness, while simultaneously they are required to be ever watchful because they are an enticing and valuable commodity. Their otherness (in the form of body parts) is sought as powerful medicine for good luck. Capturing this irony, Torner, cited by Gilgoff (2013) mused:

People believe that if you are an albino, you are a magical person – so if that's the way, why are they killing us?

Such paradoxes though are quite common where beliefs in witchcraft, sorcery and Christianity are combined. From a Western perspective, it can be difficult to understand some of the deep-rooted superstitions and myths associated with albinism. Aside from the horror, witchcraft-related killings seem unbelievable when considered against the science of modern medicine and genetic understanding. In the context of albinism in Africa, however, the fact that something might be scientifically impossible is socially irrelevant (Tanner, 2010).

Figure three captures diagrammatically our conceptual framework of otherness, watchfulness and agency. Disablism against children with albinism presents barriers to their being and doing and the multiple aspects of otherness result in psychological and physical trauma. The current violent context results in the need for vigilance and constant surveillance to keep safe (watchfulness). These factors combined can affect the child's agency, including self-esteem and security (figure two).

[Insert figure three here]

Our review has a number of limitations. While our call is for more research on *children* with albinism, we have had to rely largely on retrospective accounts of adults because of the gap in the evidence. Much of the academic literature focuses on clinical management of vision or cancer, rather than on cultural and societal aspects. Where stigma or witchcraft-related violence are mentioned, they are rarely the immediate focus of study and our analysis is thus largely theoretical. Although children with albinism are considered disabled children, many of the issues for children with albinism may also be experienced by disabled children more generally, but the accounts presented here provide no comparative element. Nonetheless our conceptual review unearths important insights about the lives of children with albinism in the context of witchcraft-related abuse and murder

Conclusion

Limited understanding of the lives of children with albinism and a lack of attention given to this group of children, means that interventions to better support, empower and protect them are not well understood, particularly during this 'silent emergency' (International Federation of Red Cross, 2009). Our conceptual review allows us to remain focused on the issues that

matter to children with albinism and has global relevance, suggesting areas for future research and supporting advocacy.

As yet, the conceptual and theoretical bases in which to ground research studies and potential protective interventions are extremely weak. To date there has been no clearly articulated framework through which empirical work can be guided and our conceptual review and resulting model can therefore be regarded as an important contribution to the field. As in other conceptual reviews though, this is a starting point for needed empirical work. We offer our triangle of otherness, watchfulness and agency as a platform for research on which to build and enhance our understanding of the lives of children with albinism in the sub-Saharan.

References

- African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990, July 11). Retrieved from [http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Education/Training/Compilation/Pages/2AfricanCharterontheRightsandWelfareoftheChild\(1990\).aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Education/Training/Compilation/Pages/2AfricanCharterontheRightsandWelfareoftheChild(1990).aspx)
- Allen, K. (2008, July). *Living in fear: Tanzania's albinos*. *BBC News*. Retrieved from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/7518049.stm>
- Baker, C., Lund, P., Nyathi, R., & Taylor, J. (2010). The myths surrounding people with albinism in South Africa and Zimbabwe. *Journal of African Cultural Studies*, 22(2), 169-181.
- Braathen, S. H., & Ingstad, B. (2006). Albinism in Malawi: knowledge and beliefs from an African setting. *Disability & Society*, 21(6), 599-611.
- Brocco, G. (2015). Labeling albinism: language and discourse surrounding people with albinism in Tanzania. *Disability & Society*, 30(8), 1143-1157.
- Bryceson, D. F., Jonsson, J. B., & Sherrington, R. (2010). Miner's magic: artisanal mining, the albino fetish and murder in Tanzania. *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 48(3), 353 – 382.
- Bucaro, S. (2010). A black market for magical bones: The current plight of East African Albinos. *Public Interest Law Reporter*, 2(15), 131-140.
- Burke, J., Kaijage, T. J., & John-Langba, J. (2014). Media Analysis of Albino Killings in Tanzania: A Social Work and Human Rights Perspective. *Ethics & Social Welfare*, 8(2), 117-134.
- Cruz-Inigo, A. E., Ladizinski, B., & Sethi, A. (2011). Albinism in Africa: Stigma, slaughter and awareness campaigns. *Dermatologic Clinics*, 29 (1), 79-87.
- Dart, G., Nkanotsang, T., Chizwe, O., & Kowa, L. (2010). Albinism in Botswana junior secondary schools: a double case study. *British Journal of Special Education*, 37(2), 77-86.
- Gaigher, R. J., Lund, P. M., & Makuya, E. (2002). A sociological study of children with albinism at a special school in the Limpopo province. *Curationis*, 25(4), 4-11.
- Gilgoff, D. (2013, October). *As Tanzania's Albino Killings Continue, Unanswered Questions Raise Fears*. *National Geographic*. Retrieved from <http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2013/10/131011-albino-killings-witch-doctors-tanzania-superstition/>
- Goffman, E. (1963). *Stigma: Notes on the Management of Spoiled Identity*. New York: Simon and Schuster.
- Hong, E. S., Zeeb, H., & Repacholi, M. H. (2006). Albinism in Africa as a public health issue. *BMC Public Health*, 6(1), 212.
- International Bar Association. (2017). *'Waiting to disappear': International and Regional Standards for the Protection and Promotion of the Human Rights of Persons with Albinism [report]*. Retrieved from

https://www.ibanet.org/Human_Rights_Institute/HRI_Publications/Waiting-to-disappear-albinism.aspx

International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. (2009). *Through albino eyes: The plight of albino people in Africa's Great Lakes region and a Red Cross response [Advocacy report]*. Retrieved from

<http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/general/177800-Albinos-Report-EN.pdf>

Kikeke, S. (2014). Tanzania's albino community: 'Killed like animals'. *BBC News*. Retrieved from <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-30394260>

Kromberg, J.G.R. (2018). Psychosocial and Cultural Aspects of Albinism. In J. Kromberg & P. Manga (Eds.), *Albinism in Africa*. San Diego: Elsevier.

Kromberg, J.G.R., & Manga, P. (2018). Summary and Conclusion. In J. Kromberg & P. Manga (Eds.), *Albinism in Africa*. San Diego: Elsevier.

Lund, P. M. (2001). Health and education of children with albinism in Zimbabwe. *Health Education Research*, 16(1), 1-7.

Lund, P.M., & Roberts, R.M. (2018). Prevalence of Albinism: Current Population Genetics Studies and Directions for Future Research: Large Scale Surveys and Censuses in Zimbabwe, Namibia and Tanzania. In P. Kromberg & P. Manga (Eds.), *Albinism in Africa*. San Diego: Elsevier.

Lynch, P., Lund, P., & Massah, B. (2014). Identifying strategies to enhance the educational inclusion of visually impaired children with albinism in Malawi. *International Journal of Educational Development*, 39, 226-234.

Merumba, P. (2016). The Gardener: Standing Voice [Newsletter]. *Africa: Standing Voice* Retrieved from www.standingvoice.org/standing-voices/pacschal-merumba

Mkama, A. (2016, January). Arduous task of protecting people with albinism. *Daily News*. Retrieved from <http://dailynews.co.tz/index.php/features/45983-arduous-task-of-%20protecting-people-with-albinism>

National Organization for Albinism and Hypopigmentation. (2017). What do you call me? [Web page]. Retrieved from http://www.albinism.org/site/c.fIKYIdOUihJ4H/b.9253803/k.195F/Information_Bulletin__What_Do_You_Call_Me.htm

Ntinda, R. (2009). *Customary practices and children with albinism in Namibia: A constitutional challenge? Children's rights in Namibia*. Retrieved from <http://www.kas.de/>

Phatoli, R., Bila, N., & Ross, E. (2015). Being black in a white skin: beliefs and stereotypes around albinism at a South African University. *African Journal of Disability*, 4 (1), 1-10.

Pooe-Moneymore, M. B. J., Mavundla, T. R., & Christianson, A. L. (2012). The experience of people with oculocutaneous albinism. *Health SA Gesondheid*, 17(1), 1-8.

Tanner, R. (2010). Ideology and the killing of albinos in Tanzania: A study in cultural relativities. *Anthropologist*, 12(4), 229-236.

Taylor, J., Stalker, K., Stewart, A. (2015) Disabled children's experiences of the child protection system. *Child Abuse Review* 25 (1): 60-73 Doi: 10.1002/car.2386

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. (1989, November 20). Retrieved from <https://www.unicef.org.uk/what-we-do/un-convention-child-rights/>

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities. (2006, December 13). Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html>

Thomas, C. (2004). How is disability understood? An examination of sociological approaches. *Disability & Society*, 19(6), 569-583.

Thompson, A., Torres, R.M., Swanson, K., Blue, S.A., Hernández, O.M.H. (2017) Re-conceptualising agency in migrant children from Central America and Mexico. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1404258>

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. (1989, November 20). Retrieved from <https://www.unicef.org.uk/what-we-do/un-convention-child-rights/>

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities. (2006, December 13). Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html>

UNICEF. (2016) *The State of the World's Children*. Retrieved from <https://www.unicef.org/sowc2016/>

United Nations Human Rights Council. (2013). *Persons with Albinism A/HRC/24/57 [Report]*. Retrieved from www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/.../A_HRC_24_57_ENG.doc

United Nations Human Rights Council. (2016). *Action on albinism in Africa 2016 consultative forum [Outcome report]*. Retrieved from <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Albinism/Pages/AlbinismInAfrica.aspx>

United Nations Human Rights Council. (2017). *Report of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism A/HRC/34/59 [Report]*. Retrieved from <http://www.refworld.org/docid/58b00c124.html>

United Nations Human Rights Council. (2018). *Report of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism A/HRC/34/59 [Report]*. Retrieved from <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Albinism/Pages/Reports.aspx>

Under the Same Sun. (2012). *Children with Albinism in Africa: Murder, mutilation and violence: A report on Tanzania [Report]*. Retrieved from <http://www.underthesamesun.com/sites/default/files/UTSS%20report%20to%20UN%20-%20REPORT.pdf>

Under the Same Sun. (2018). *Reported Attacks of Persons with Albinism [Report]*. Retrieved from <http://www.underthesamesun.com/sites>

Walker-Simpson, K. (2017). The practical sense of protection: A discussion paper on the reporting of child abuse in Africa and whether International Standards actually help keep children safe. *Child Abuse Review*, 26(4), 252-262

World Health Organization (2001). *International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health*. Geneva: WHO

van Herwijnen, T., Ritchie, S., & Eaton, J. (2016) *Security Guideline for People with Albinism [Advisory guidelines]*. Retrieved from <https://www.eisf.eu/library/security-guideline-for-people-with-albinism/>

Yahalom, C., Tzur, V., Blumenfeld, A., Greifner, G., Eli, D., Rosenmann, A., Glanzer, S., & Anteby, I. (2012). Refractive profile in oculocutaneous albinism and its correlation with final visual outcome. *British Journal of Ophthalmology*, 96(4), 537-539.