

الشهاب لحقوق الإنسان  
EL SHEHAB FOR HUMAN RIGHTS



2017

# Lost Rights

A report monitors violations in Egypt During the year 2017

 \elshehab   \elshehab4

 elshehab.net  info@elshehab.net



# Bread, freedom, social justice

## Lost rights

A report, monitors violations in Egypt During the year 2017



**El Shehab Center for Human Rights (SHR)**

A voluntary human rights organization to support freedom, democracy and the will of the people, to fight injustice and discrimination in all its forms, and to work for a world in which a human being has a decent life founded in Egypt in 2006 and obtained the approval of the British authorities to work as a human rights organization under No. 10658421 - London.



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## Introduction

Human rights are a set of rights rooted in the human race, of different nationalities, beliefs, origins and languages, and are entitled to them without distinction or discrimination, inextricably linked, Which are expressed and defined by international laws, treaties and universal principles, and enjoyed by individuals in their dealings with each other or in their dealings with the state. These rights are divided into economic, social, cultural and other civil and political rights.

Economic, social and cultural rights are among the human rights that address the basic social and economic conditions necessary for living with dignity and freedom, which related to Employment, social security, health, education, food, water, population, the healthy environment and culture.

Civil rights and freedoms are the rights of the individual to achieve his or her own individual interests, such as freedom of movement and stability, and family rights such as the right to marriage, protection and security, respect for the inviolability of housing and confidentiality of correspondence and calls.

Political liberties are meant by the rights granted by law to every individual within his or her home country to carry out any legitimate work that is linked to the rights of others and thus infringes upon the rights of the individual towards himself and his family to the rights of the community, political rights, participation and choice, freedom of religion.

Human rights provide a unified framework for universally recognized values and standards and show the obligations of States that are obliged to act in certain ways or to refrain from certain acts. Human rights are an important tool to allow States to hold accountable for violations, as well as to mobilize collective efforts to develop communities and create global frameworks conducive to economic justice and social well-being. Human rights are universal, interdependent, and indivisible

The report is talking about human rights situation in Egypt during 2017, overlook about these rights, their requirements, their obligations, their treaties and their applications shall be considered, we see the application of the above on the reality of the Egyptian human to address the problems and access to the best results of the application of laws and treaties and human rights norms on the Egyptian citizen; Who, for seven years in the January 25 revolution, had his fair demands for the world (live, freedom and social justice) and made it a slogan for his revolution on January 25. Did he get these demands after this time?



## الشهاب لحقوق الإنسان

### Report Methodology

Information, Numbers, and statistics included in this report are monitored by the Center for a whole year to the issues and events in Egypt, complaints we report, and what we documented of these cases, issues and violations the occurred through the years and its effects on the Egyptian citizens, after 7 years of the revolution.

It is also based on information mentioned in other domestic, international, and regional organizations, both formal and informal.

In this report, we will review the reality of the lost and absent rights of the citizen who lives in Egypt after seven years of his just demands (Bread, freedom and social justice). Will we see the answer to this question within the report from the following:

First, a summary of the report

Second: some of the economic, social and cultural rights and the actual reality of the Egyptian citizen

- 1- The right to health
- 2- The right to food
- 3- The right to housing
- 4- The right to water

Third: some of civil and political rights and the actual reality of the Egyptian citizen

- 1- Numerical review of the right to live
- 2- Enforced disappearance
- 3- Women Rights
- 4- Child Rights
- 5- Prisons' Violations
- 6- Bassartah, Egyptian village lives under inferno of security violations in early 2017
- 7- Inclusion in the list of terrorist entities

Conclusion and answer to the question of the report; Did the Egyptian citizen got the bread, freedom and social justice seven years after the revolution of January 25?

Recommendations of the center regarding these rights and violations

### Executive Summary

The report is talking about human rights situation in Egypt during 2017, overlook about these rights, their requirements, their obligations, their treaties and their



applications shall be considered, we see the application of the above on the reality of the Egyptian human to address the problems and access to the best results of the application of laws and treaties and human rights norms on the Egyptian citizen; Who, for seven years in the January 25 revolution, had his fair demands for the world (live, freedom and social justice) and made it a slogan for his revolution on January 25. Did he get these demands after this time? We will see the answer of this question through the report ...

According to the latest census, the Egyptian population reached 96 million, 244 thousand and 849, with a growth rate of 2.56% per annum between the current census and the previous one, which took place in 2006, and the number of Egyptians at the time was 72.6 million.

57.8% of Egyptians live in rural areas compared to 42.2% in urban areas. It is noteworthy that the number of rural residents has increased by 0.8% since the 2006 census, as opposed to the decline in the number of urban residents in the same respect.

The governorate of Cairo has the largest population (10.1%), followed by Giza (9.1%), Al-Sharqiya (7.6%), Dahqahliya (6.8%) and South Sinai (0.1% Just.

In Upper Egypt, Minya governorate has the largest population of 5.8%, compared with the rest of Upper Egypt, followed by the governorate of Sohag by 5.2%.

The male population is 51.6% compared to 48.4% of the population. The age group below 15 years is 34.2%, and the age group 15-29 is 26.8%. Which means that the percentage of Egyptians under the age of 30 is 61% of the total number of Egyptians.

## Economic, social and cultural rights

### First: Definition of economic, social and cultural rights

Economic, social and cultural rights are among the human rights that address the basic social and economic conditions necessary for living with dignity and freedom, which related to Employment, social security, health, education, food, water, population, the healthy environment and culture.

### Second: Treaties and agreements that provided for economic and social rights.

In 1948, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights defining the fundamental civil, cultural, economic, political and social



rights that all human beings should enjoy, until this date, more than 164 States have ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Egypt signed this Convention on 4 August 1967 and approved it in accordance with Presidential Decree 537 of 1981 and published in the Official Gazette No. 14 of 8 April 1982 and entered into force on 14 April 1982

### **Third: Basic principles related to economic, social and cultural rights**

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights sets out a number of important principles for the effective implementation of these rights

### **Fourth: Models of economic, social and cultural rights and their application to reality in Egypt**

#### **1- The right to health**

##### **Egyptian reality of the right to health**

During a statistics of the Egyptian Center for the protection of the right to medicine; 60% of the governmental hospitals suffer from poor services.

60% of medical needs in Egypt are covered by international companies, Egyptian private pharmaceutical companies cover 34%, while public sector companies cover only 4%, because of the reliance on import purchase in dollar currency, the choice has become either a price increase or a lack of providing medicines. This has already happened. Medicine prices have increased by 100% to 150% and there is a shortage of some medicines in general and the recent crisis of lack of penicillin for diabetics is a testament to this.

The general budget for the health sector for the year 2017/2018 was 54 billion pounds, while in accordance with the constitutional allocations it was only 103 billion pounds, that means that the state did not allocate the necessary financial resources to provide the services of this sector well

The right to health in Egypt suffers a lot and needs a real revolution to provide this right in a way that guarantees the lives of citizens and produce real health care to them and that the state carries out its duties towards this care.

#### **2- The Right to food**

##### **Egyptian Reality of the Right to food**





Egypt is one of the countries that suffer the spread of poverty among citizens, where 30 million Egyptians live under the extreme poverty line, in addition to the increase in the number of unemployed to 3.5 million, according to official statistics

The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) revealed that 27.8% of the population in Egypt is poor and cannot meet their basic food and non-food needs. 57% of rural Upper Egypt's population is poor compared to 19.7% of the countryside.

According to published estimates, 35% of women and 53% of children in Egypt do not receive the necessary food, which is dangerous for these two groups, which are the most vulnerable.

Poverty rates vary between urban governorates (6.6%) and rural areas (41.4%). According to the latest report on the "poverty map" issued by the Ministry of Economic Development, the number of poorest villages reached 1,141.

The poverty map of the report shows that more than 1 million poor families live in the 1,000 poorest villages with a total population of 5 million, representing 46% of the total population of these villages.

It pointed out that the percentage of the poor in these villages is about 54% of the total rural poor population in Egypt and about 42% of the total population in the Republic, pointing out that the three governorates of Upper Egypt (Assiut, Minya and Sohag) include 794 villages where the poor constitute 82% of the total number of poor Per 1,000 poorest villages.

Egyptian researchers pointed out that the proportion of the poor in the country reaches about 55% of the Egyptian people, and that this ratio is high.

### 3- The Right to housing

#### Egyptian reality of the right to housing

The problem of housing in Egypt is one of the biggest social and economic problems, according to the latest census of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) 96 million, 244 thousand and 849, with a growth rate of 2.56% annually.

The results of this census indicate that 22,973 thousand units of residential buildings are 52% of the total units of ordinary buildings, while 9.3% of the total buildings units are used for work, 0.4% for housing and work together, 1.4% Need to be repaired.

In addition, 7% of households live in dwellings subject to the old rent law. 6.2% of the households live in housing according to the new rental law.



There are statistics indicating that the population of slums is 13.3 million, while others indicate that there are 16 million people, while unofficial sources reported that the number reached 45 million.

According to statistics, there is a gap in the housing market in Egypt is about 7 million units, where Egypt needs 8 million units, while the State pledged to build a million units only and have not been completed so far.

According to the numerical statistics, Egypt needs to implement 500 thousand housing units annually, for all groups in the forefront of low-income.

#### 4- The Right to Water

##### **Egyptian reality of the right to water**

Egypt faces a water deficit of 7 billion cubic meters per year. In fact, the United Nations has warned of water access in Egypt by 2025.

There are many villages in Egypt that do not have access to clean drinking water or drinkable, and citizens suffer from severe water shortages are not enough to meet their needs.

The percentage of Egyptians who reach their homes sewerage network is not more than 56%, and the rates vary greatly between urban and rural areas, with 90.6% in the former, compared with only 29% in the latter.

##### **Negative impacts of Ethiopian Renaissance Dam on Egypt**

1- Renaissance Dam badly affects Egyptian water share and lack of electricity generated by the High Dam what could possibly stop the High Dam general station for years, especially the Ethiopian studies suggest filling in 6 years regardless of income of the Nile.

2- Decrease in water available for irrigation, agriculture and drinking in Egypt during filling interval especially during the (below the average or weak flood) what has great social and economic effects that could lead to inability of farming millions of acres and losing income for millions of Egyptians depending on agriculture in their yearly income.

3- There are economic effects on the energy network in Egypt for losing a huge part of energy generated by the High Dam what means economic burdens to compensate this lack, in addition to flooding forests and trees on filling the lake, could reduce dissolved Oxygen affecting the type of water behind the dam, what directly affects the river Nile in Sudan not in Egypt.



4- Refilling the tank after the drought regardless of water needs of downstream States may have even more impact than the first filling, because after the drought is over the storage in the High Dam lake is low what increases bad effect on Egypt.

5- Decrease in silt coming to Sudan will affect fertility of the land causing them to use pesticides and fertilizers without advanced sewage affecting directly on the water coming to Egypt leading to deterioration of the water used even in agriculture or drinking causing grave effects on Egyptians' health and what follows of social and economic effects

The issue of water in Egypt with these factors and what we see from the indifference of the Egyptian regime, which do not care to correct these conditions, makes the crisis escalate with alarming proportions. According to statistics by 2020, Egypt will consume an estimated 20% more water, while losing its grip on the Nile, the scarcity of water in Egypt would threaten the stability of the country

## Civil and Political Rights

### First: Definition of civil and political rights

The civil and political rights group is often called the first generation of rights, and it can be argued that this set of rights constitutes the individual rights that an individual must enjoy as an individual

### Second: Treaties and agreements that provided for civil and political rights

These rights were elaborated and defined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1966. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the First Optional Protocol entered into force in 1976, with 167 States parties.

Egypt signed this agreement on 4 August 1967 in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 536 of 1981 and published in the Official Gazette No. 15 of 15 April 1982 and entered into force on 14 April 1982.

### Third: What is included in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

The Covenant includes a range of rights, including freedom of movement; equality before the law; the right to a fair trial and the presumption of innocence; Freedom of thought, conscience and religion; freedom of opinion and expression; and peaceful assembly, Freedom of participation; participation in public affairs and elections; protection of the rights of minorities; bans Arbitrary deprivation of life; torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment; slavery and forced labor; Arbitrary detention; arbitrary interference



with private life; military propaganda; discrimination; and advocacy of racial or religious hatred.

#### **Fourth: Models of civil and political rights and their application to reality in Egypt**

##### **1- Violation to the Right to Life**

###### **Summary Execution**

- Number of decisions of referral to the Mufti to take the banner of death in 2017 = 237 referral.
- Total decisions of referral to the Mufti to take the banner of death sentence from July 2013 to December 2017 = "2066" referral.
- Total number of people sentenced to death in 2017 is 199.
- Total number of people sentenced to death since July 2013 is "985" citizens
- Number of those sentenced to death by force of sentences of "25" citizens pending execution, as a result of unfair trials.
- Number of Executed in 2017 and early 2018 is 20 citizens
- Total of executed since July 2013 is 27 citizens

###### **Extra Judicial killing**

- The death toll for 2017 is 1,048 citizens, mostly from Sinai, by army forces.
- Death toll for 2017 which the Minister of Interior issued statements for their killing is 189 citizens
- Death toll of 2017 and whose disappearance was documented before they were killed is 43.
- Number of people killed in detention centers and prisons in 2017 is 118.

##### **1- Enforced disappearance**

###### **Egyptian Reality of Enforced disappearance**

The Number of Forcibly disappeared in Egypt reached 5671 during the last four years including all age groups in Egyptian society

The frequency of enforced disappearance increased this year in 2017 over the past years. The disappearance of 2,171 Egyptian citizens was observed.

1950 of them appeared in various courts in custody of cases, some of them after his disappearance in weeks and some months.

A total of 43 citizens of these disappeared were forcibly murdered this year by the Ministry of Interior.



## 2- Violations against woman

This was stated in two Conventions, the First Convention on the Political Rights of Women, adopted in 1953 and the second International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted in 1979.

The first convention was approved in accordance with Republican Decree 345 on 17 June 1981, and the Convention was published in the Official Gazette No. 49 on 3 December 1981

Egypt ratified the Second Convention in accordance with Presidential Decree 434 of 1981 and ratified it on 18 September with reservations. The Convention was published in the Official Gazette No. 51 on 17 December 1981 and entered into force on 18 October 1981.

### Egyptian fact of women rights

The average of age of marriage for women in Egypt in the world is 30 years, for 24 for Egyptian women.

Illiteracy percentage for Egyptian women is now 27.3% and 14.7% for men, about 11 million illiterate woman; the percentage of preparatory education registered women in Egypt is 96.4%, In secondary education 68.6% and only 47.7% in university.

Participation percentage of women in work is 22.9% from age 15-64 years old women, what represents a third of men's participation 73.4% and unemployment reached 26.2%.

Women who work in full time are 84.7%, and about 34% of Egyptian families are supported by women, nearly 12 million, due to decrease of development rates and unemployment.

Nearly 46% of women were subjected to violence by their husbands, in percentage of 43% subjected to psychological violence, physical violence came in second place with 32% and sexual violence came with 12%.

More than 49% of girls living in random places are subjected to physical harassment including 36% in age of 15 to 17 years.

Divorced women percentage of 64.9% is more than 35.1% for men, in urban areas 60.7% and in countryside 39.9% with a number of 200 thousand divorce yearly and increase in ages of 25-30.

Egyptian women are also brutally assassinated since July 3rd 2013, and was subjected to hitting and imprisoned only for expressing their opinion.

More than 120 woman were killed during last four years.



More than 2000 woman were imprisoned for civil and military judgement.

43 woman are still in prison in year 2017 for expressing their opinion.

6 women are still forcibly disappearing till now and some of them are for a long time. Thousands of women were arrested in insulting means and their houses were raided and were threatened because of their opposite the regime opinion.

Wives and daughters of arrested for political cases in Egypt were subjected to many violations in raiding houses and while visiting their families in prison.

### 3- Violations against Children

United Nations General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Rights of the Child on 20 November 1959.

20 November 1989 is also the date of the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child, signed by 193 countries around the world, recognizes the concept of the child's word. Article 1 states: For the purposes of this Convention, the child means every person under the age of 18, unless under the applicable law

Egypt ratified this Convention in accordance with Presidential Decree 260 of 1990 on 24 May 1990. It was published in the Official Gazette No. 7 on 14 February 1991 and entered into force on 2 September 1991.

### Egyptian fact of children's rights.

Many scenes related to Egyptian child pass over our eyes as many children lost their rights because of the regime, even due to political circumstances, negligence of this important right, according to UNICEF evaluation, there are children under 18 that reach 36.6% what equals 32.5 million males possess 51.7% and females 48.3% and in numbers we can figure situation of children in Egypt.

### Street children



According to UNICEF, there are 2 million street child in Egypt.

### **Working child**

Working children exceeded 2.8 million in Egypt and increasing.

### **School dropouts**

Percentage of school dropouts in primary education is 1% of males and 0.6% of females from a percentage of 90% registered in primary education, preparatory education equals number of males and females of estimated 4.9% for each from a percentage of 84% registered, according to the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

### **Children health care**

With economic crises in Egypt, rise of medicine prices and hospitals overpopulation, children can't find a place to receive health care , proper medicine or simple health services, the burden of caring and medication lies upon breadwinner who can't afford this, so he becomes obliged to neglect, what aggravates health condition of children.

### **Violence against children**

According to population scan, 93% of children were subjected to violence including 93.4% males and 92.6% females.

Children subjected to psychological punishment are 91.1% including 91.6% males and 90.6% females, children subjected to physical punishment are 87% of which 87.2% are males and 77.8% are females.

These are high percentages.

### **Children with special needs**

Citizens with special needs percentage in Egypt reaches from 10% to 13% of population, children represent 3.4% of them, nearly 8% of children in Egypt.

### **Assault, torture, arrest and imprisonment of children in political cases**



Many children were arrested during last years, especially since July 3rd 2013, and they were imprisoned for opinion and protesting cases, in spite of the difficulty of official statistics, unofficial numbers say that children who've been arrested are 3200 child including about 800 child are still under custody.

#### 4- Prisons Violations

The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners were adopted and recommended for adoption by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Geneva in 1955. It was approved by the Economic and Social Council and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment was adopted in 1948.

Egypt ratified the Convention in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 154 of 6 April 1986 and published in the Official Gazette No. 1 on 7 January 1988 and entered into force on 25 July 1986.

#### **Egyptian reality of violations of prisons and places of detention**

The number of prisons in Egypt is currently 54, in addition to 320 detention centers inside sections and police stations. The unknown and secret places of detention are unknown.

Old prisons established before the January 25 revolution (43 prisons).

Currently there are 25 Egyptian governorates out of 27 governorates, which have central prisons. This is in addition to the central security camps and the military police, which contain small detention camps for political prisoners, not criminal ones.

The new prisons that were established after the events of 3/7/2013, whether or not they started receiving prisoners, (24 prisons).

Assistant Minister of Interior for Human Rights Affairs and Egyptian National Council for Human Rights said that the establishment of the prison came after the arrival of overcrowding in Egyptian prisons and detention centers to 400%, resulting in dozens of cases of deaths among prisoners.

The number of political prisoners in Egypt is about 60,000 prisoners and detainees

The number of people who died in detention centers and prisons during 2017 (neglect, torture, and corruption) is 118 prisoners and detainees (criminal and political)

The number of people in need of medical care and in a difficult health situation for 2017 are 348 prisoners and political detainees.

#### **Total number of violations within prisons**

- 1- Many of the detainees suffer from severe medical negligence and lack of adequate medical care.





- 2- This medical negligence has led to an increase in the number of deaths and an increase in diseases in prisons and places of detention.
- 3- The accumulation of numbers of detainees in places of detention significantly for the large number and the limited space of the cells and wards.
- 4- not to observe the cleanliness of the cells and places of detention and the lack of provision of toilets and health of proper ventilation
- 5- Providing bad food and sometimes without salt.
- 6- Close the prison cafeteria for not allowing prisoners to buy food or drink from the personal account of the secretariats established by their families.
- 7- cut off electricity and water from the cells and wards for long periods.
- 8- Confiscation of personal belongings of clothes and medical medicines and cover and jealousy in many cases.
- 9- Some detainees were subjected to acts of torture, threats and cruelty
- 10- Some detainees were subjected to beatings, stoning, electricity, severe insult and jealousy of the various types of torture, especially when entering prison at the first time. The term "
- 11- Preventing exercise or getting out of the dormitories for long periods and preventing exposure to the sun.
- 12- Preventing visits to relatives for prolonged periods
- 13- Imprisonment of a prisoner or detainee in incommunicado detention permanently and others on a temporary basis.
- 14- Alienation of some of the prisoners and put them in prisons and places of detention very far from the places of residence of their families and their families.
- 15- Prevent the prisoner from seeing the cases in which he is accused and not allowing him to keep a copy of them.
- 16- Prevent the acquisition of writing tools from papers and pens to guide the prisoner as he pleases.
- 17- Preventing the acquisition of and reading books and newspapers.



## 6-Al-Basaretah.. Egyptian village lived under the hill of violations early in the year 2017.

At dawn March 28th, the village's citizens were surprised by being raided by security forces by dense forces and armored vehicles after the death of a watchman called/ Hazem Alamir,

This village stayed under full security siege for six weeks , daily campaigns and random arrests even the youth who left the village to flee this hell were arrested as soon as his ID says he is from Al-Basaretah.

security interaction with Mohammed Balbola's family was a clear model of these violations , afterwards the police declared killing him.

Some families were arbitrarily migrated of their houses in village and they are:

- 1- Family of Mohammed Adel Balbola
- 2- Family of Ashraf Alfar
- 3- Family of Mohammed Refaat Balbola
- 4- Family of Reafaat Balbola
- 5- Family of Mohammed Hammad
- 6- Family of Elsayed Abdo
- 7- Family of Samy Alfar
- 8- Family of Sameer Hasoona
- 9- Family of Zakaria Alshiokhy
- 10- Family of Atef Alziat
- 11- Family of Hassan Alziat
- 12- Family of Khaled Alziat
- 13- Family of Habashy Alziat



Security forces demolished some houses of the arrested in this village including the house of / Mohammed Adel Balbola who've been killed.

The demolished houses are :

- 1- Mohammed Adel Balbola's house
- 2- Samy Alfar's house
- 3- Belal Alziat's house
- 4- Mostafa Balbola's house
- 5- Zakaria Alshiokhy's house
- 6- Mohammed Hammad's house
- 7- Reafaat Balbola's house

The number arrested in this village is 46 citizens.

#### **7- Inclusion in terroristic entities names**

3106 citizens were listed in terroristic entities list on 2017

#### **Implications of the inclusion of 3106 citizens in the list of terrorist entities in 2017**

##### **a- For freedom of movement**

Preventing people from traveling, withdrawing their passports and not renewing them if they are inside the country. If they are outside the country, they are placed on watch lists and access, even if they are foreigners who are prevented from entering the state lands.

##### **b- For eligibility**

Preventing persons from taking up public office. He may be dismissed from office if he is a public servant and is prevented from exercising political rights, especially the right to run and to vote, whether for state institutions or civil society. .



**c- For money and real estate**

A number of reservation decisions have been made regarding number of 1538 mentioned in Petition No. 5 of 2017 and a committee has been set up to manage these funds. In addition, a decision was issued for 161 citizens in case No. 653 of 2014 in accordance with Article 7 of Law 8 of 2015

**d- duration of this decision**

All decisions issued for 3 years start from the date of publication in the Egyptian Gazette, and the decision and its consequences shall fall after it, if not renewed.

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London – January 2018

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EL SHEHAB FOR HUMAN RIGHTS



## Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights

### First: Definition of economic, social and cultural rights

. Economic, social and cultural rights are among the human rights that address the basic social and economic conditions necessary for living with dignity and freedom, which related to Employment, social security, health, education, food, water, housing, the healthy environment and culture.

The framework of economic, social and cultural rights is used around the world to support actions to achieve justice and to combat injustice and to increase progressive alternatives to promote the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights.

Economic, social and cultural rights unite women, men, migrants, indigenous peoples, young people and the elderly of all races, religions, political trends and economic and social backgrounds in a common realization of the universal principles of freedom and human dignity.

### Second: Treaties and agreements that provided for economic and social rights.

In 1948, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights defining the fundamental civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights that all human beings should enjoy. In 1966, economic, social and cultural rights were mentioned under the title of legal rights in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (which, together with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, are the so-called International Bill of Rights) and other core human rights treaties and regional mechanisms until this date; more than 164 States have ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. In addition, many States have demonstrated their commitment to economic, social and cultural rights in national constitutions and domestic laws.

Economic, social and cultural rights are mentioned in international law long after people around the world are demanding these fundamental rights, reflecting the concern for the lives of everyone, especially the most vulnerable.

Egypt signed this Convention on 4 August 1967 and approved it in accordance with Presidential Decree 537 of 1981 and published in the Official Gazette No. 14 of 8 April 1982 and entered into force on 14 April 1982\

### Third: Basic principles related to economic, social and cultural rights



The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights sets out a number of important principles for the effective implementation of these rights, which are often included in the sources of other economic, social and cultural rights. Under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the State must take steps "to the maximum of its Available resources "for the gradual realization of these rights, therefore, the State is particularly committed to:

Respect for economic, social and cultural rights (self-refrain from committing any violation of these rights).

Protection of economic, social and cultural rights (preventing third parties from violating these rights).

Fulfilment of economic, social and cultural rights (to take the necessary measures for the realization of these rights through legislative and administrative procedures and the adoption of the budget, etc.)

Request and provide international assistance and cooperation in the implementation of these rights.

States shall ensure economic, social and cultural rights without discrimination on the basis of the grounds set forth in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which include race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property and birth. In its work, the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has identified additional grounds for prohibiting discrimination, including disability, age, nationality, marital status, health status, place of residence, economic and social status. The elimination of discrimination in addition to some of the minimum core obligations set by the Committee in some of its general comments is not subject to progressive realization but requires immediate implementation.

#### **Fourth: Models of economic, social and cultural rights and their application to reality in Egypt**

##### **1- The right to health**

Everyone has the right to health, which is related simultaneously to the right of individuals to a certain level of health and health care and the obligation of States to ensure a certain level of public health in general.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines the right to health as: "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity"



States should ensure both freedoms and rights. Freedoms include the human right to control his health and body, and the right to be free from interference such as torture, medical treatment or medical experimentation without his agreement

Rights include access to health services and access to appropriate health care facilities, as well as appropriate measures by States on the social and economic components of health such as food, water, sanitation, safe working conditions, health, housing and poverty.\

The right to health is closely associated with many other human rights, including the right to food, housing, work, education, life, non-discrimination, privacy, access to information, prohibition of torture.

Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, stated recognizing the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,

In its General Comment No. 14, the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights provided detailed guidance to States on their obligations to respect, protect and fulfill the right to health. The Committee further noted that this right contains the following interrelated and fundamental features:

**Availability:** States should provide adequate public and individual health care facilities throughout their territory, as well as safe water and sanitation, trained medical staff, trained professionals and essential drugs.

**Accessibility:** Access is characterized by four basic elements: non-discrimination, physical accessibility, access to an economic perspective, and access to information.

Every person must have access to health-related facilities and services, especially the most vulnerable groups without discrimination on any of the prohibited grounds. Facilities and services, as well as essential health components such as water and sanitation facilities, must be affordable and safe, and everyone must be able to afford health-related facilities, goods and services, taking into account the principle of equity when paying the money, which prevents poor families to bear the burden of health expenditure is not commensurate with them.

Finally, States must ensure that everyone has the right to seek, obtain and impart information on health matters, without compromising the confidentiality of medical data.

**Admissibility:** All health facilities should respect medical ethics and the culture of individuals and communities.

**Quality:** The facilities should be scientifically and medically appropriate and of good quality. This requires, among other things, the availability of drugs and equipment, skilled medical personnel and safe water and sanitation facilities.

## Egyptian reality of the right to health



The problems of the health sector in Egypt are exacerbated by the weakness of the public budget and the poor quality of services provided. Hospitals suffer from a shortage of beds, a shortage of medical facilities and equipment, and shortage of medical personnel. Many reports monitored the reality of some government hospitals and neglect, some hospitals suffer from negligence in the power cables of the hospital, and the closure of treatment units without reasons explained for the reason of closure, some need to renovate the building itself, and the level of medical hygiene needs to be reviewed where reports were reported conversion of some hospital rooms to a place for cooking, and nursing personnel manual sterilization of medical tools. The shortage of doctors has resulted in poor service, with queues in front of the hospital, waiting hours waiting for a treatment service may be necessary and urgent to the patient, but he has to wait. The report also criticized the treatment of hospital staff with service recipients, especially the poor, who treat them as a burden to society and not citizens with an inherent right to treatment. And as a result of security negligence there have been some kidnappings of babies born in the heart of hospitals, and some thugs have assaulted patients and doctors in hospitals.

During statistic of the Egyptian Center for the Protection of the right to medicine, 60% of government hospitals suffer from poor services and lack of primary health care services. There is a clear and noticeable shortage in the family and radiology devices, radiology technicians, doctors and nursing staff and lack of medicines. The institutes have set up an outside fund to raise funds to resolve the crisis within them. Donations to hospitals have become ubiquitous, and hospitals have extended to both public and private hospitals.

The liberalization of the exchange rate of the Egyptian pound negatively affected the medical sector in Egypt as International companies cover 60% of medical needs in Egypt, Egyptian private pharmaceutical companies cover 34%, while public sector companies cover only 4%, because of the reliance on import purchase in dollar currency, the choice has become either a price increase or a lack of providing medicines. This has already happened. Medicine prices have increased by 100% to 150% and there is a shortage of some medicines in general and the recent crisis of lack of penicillin for diabetics is a testament to this.

Hospitals suffer from a lack of equipment and medicines, and patients are reminded that hospitals do not have the medical threads used to treat wounds. There is a shortage of medicines and even "syringes", forcing the patient to buy what he needs from abroad, and there is no longer what is known as free treatment.

The Egyptian budget for health suffers from several problems; The first: it is not enough to meet the needs of the medical system in Egypt, part of the budget retained after the calculation of the proportion of army hospitals and police, go as salaries of workers in the health sector, the sector has problems in the number of employees while suffering from a





shortage of trained personnel working in the medical field, Suffer from an increase in the number of administrative staff.

Despite Egypt signed the Abuja Agreement, an international agreement obliging signatory states to allocate 15% of the state budget to the health sector, Egypt is still not committed to fulfilling this condition.

The general budget for the health sector for the year 2017/2018 was 54 billion pounds, while in accordance with the constitutional allocations it was only 103 billion pounds, that means that the state did not allocate the necessary financial resources to provide the services of this sector well

The percentage of government expenditure on health, which is directly reflected on the service provided to citizens, is 1.34% of the GDP expected for the fiscal year 2018/2017, which is less than half the constitutional benefit of 3%, thus reducing the proportion of government spending on health Year on the previous fiscal year.

The right to health in Egypt suffers a lot and needs a real revolution to provide this right in a way that guarantees the lives of citizens and produce real health care to them and that the state carries out its duties towards this care.

## 2- The Right to food

Everyone has the right to food. The right to food is essential to a dignified and vital life for the realization of many other rights, such as the right to health and life. Food is important not only because it helps to survive, but also because of its role in the full development of one's physical abilities And mental.

States are therefore obliged, individually or through international cooperation, to develop a set of measures for the production, preservation and distribution of foodstuffs to ensure that everyone has access to adequate food that free him from hunger and malnutrition

In implementing the right to food, some concepts need to be given due attention, such as food security (sustainable access to food for both current and future generations) and food sovereignty (the right of peoples to determine their own food and agricultural systems).

The right to food is not limited to containing one's diet on a certain number of calories and a certain amount of essential nutrients, but it means that everyone must have the physical and economic means to obtain food or the means to produce it at all times.

Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recognizing the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, the States Parties to



the present Covenant shall, by their individual efforts and by means of international cooperation, take measures that include the necessary concrete programs

In its general comment No. 12, the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) provided detailed guidance to States on their obligations to respect, protect and fulfil the right to food. The Committee further noted that this right contains the following interrelated and fundamental features:

**Sufficiency:** Food available for consumption must be appropriate in the prevailing social, economic, cultural and environmental context.

**Availability:** Every person should receive adequate and good food, either through marketing systems or directly from land or other natural resources. Dietary systems must include a mix of essential nutrients to meet physiological needs and to enjoy a healthy life in all stages of life and according to gender and occupation. Food should also be free from harmful substances and acceptable in a particular cultural context

**Access:** Access to food includes three essential elements: non-discrimination, economic potential and material accessibility. Access to food may not be subject to any prohibited cause of discrimination, and the price of food must be at a level that does not threaten the fulfilment of other basic needs, Which entails the adoption of special programs for vulnerable groups, which means that material access to food means that adequate food should be available to everyone, especially vulnerable individuals such as children, persons with disabilities, the elderly and victims of natural disasters or conflicts.

**Sustainability:** States should take appropriate measures and develop systems that govern the work of private sector actors to prevent the concept of food availability and access in the distant future from being compromised by practices affecting food, land or natural resources.

### Egyptian Reality of the Right to food

Egypt is one of the countries that live the spread of poverty among citizens, where 30 million Egyptians are under the extreme poverty line, in addition to the increase in the number of unemployed to 3.5 million, according to official statistics.

Egypt is one of the Arab countries most affected by poverty. Although official and non-official estimates vary, they remain significantly higher and are more rural than urban. The estimates of the specialized national councils in Egypt indicate that 46% of Egyptians do not receive adequate food and suffer from malnutrition.

According to published estimates, 35% of women and 53% of children in Egypt do not receive the necessary food, which is dangerous for these two groups, which are the most vulnerable.



Poverty rates vary between urban governorates (6.6%) and rural areas (41.4%). According to the latest report on the "poverty map" issued by the Ministry of Economic Development, the number of poorest villages reached 1,141.

The poverty map of the report shows that more than 1 million poor families live in the 1,000 poorest villages with a total population of 5 million, representing 46% of the total population of these villages.

It pointed out that the percentage of the poor in these villages is about 54% of the total rural poor population in Egypt and about 42% of the total population in the Republic, pointing out that the three governorates of Upper Egypt (Assiut, Minya and Sohag) include 794 villages where the poor constitute 82% of the total number of poor Per 1,000 poorest villages.

Egyptian researchers pointed out that the proportion of the poor in the country reaches about 55% of the Egyptian people, and that this ratio can rise.

According to the latest report by the United Nations World Food Program (WFP), the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition in Egypt have increased significantly over the past years

The challenges facing Egypt in the area of food shortages are mostly related to policies in the economic sphere in general and in agriculture in particular and we believe that there have been no serious efforts to reduce or overcome these challenges.

The issue of food in Egypt deserves preparing time programs, through many studies prepared by universities and research centres, especially in light of the increase in population in Egypt, so that food reaches the citizens well and without suffering.

### 3- The Right to housing

Everyone has the right to housing (shelter). Adequate housing, as an element of an adequate standard of living, is an essential factor for the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, States should promote appropriate national frameworks for the realization of this right, including addressing the immediate threats to housing, and developing policies and practices to meet long-term housing needs such as population change, as well as organizing a process Provision of shelter by the private sector.



Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights states that the States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and shelter and the right to continuous improvement of living conditions.

In its General Comment No. 4, the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights provided detailed guidance to States on their obligations to respect, protect and fulfil the right to housing. The Committee further noted that this right contains seven interrelated and fundamental features:

**Legal security of tenure the housing:** Every person should enjoy a degree of security in his house tenure, which guarantees legal protection against forced eviction, harassment and other threats, and takes various forms of legal ownership, rent and cooperative housing.

**Provision of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure:** States must ensure that adequate housing is available for adequate housing for health, security, comfort and nutrition. This includes sustainable access to natural and public resources, potable water, and energy for cooking, heating and lighting, sanitation and washing facilities, food storage facilities, waste disposal, water drainage and emergency services

**Affordability:** Housing and associated costs should be commensurate with income levels, and at a level that ensures that special needs are not threatened. States should provide housing subsidies to those who cannot afford affordable housing, protect renters from unreasonable rents and take steps to ensure that natural materials are available in communities where these resources are the main sources of housing construction.

**Habitability:** adequate housing should provide adequate space for occupants and ensure their safety and protection from cold, heat, rain and other natural and structural hazards. States should pay special attention to the relationship between inadequate housing and health threats.

**Access to housing:** Access to adequate housing must be accessible to everyone, especially the most vulnerable groups. States should therefore give priority to housing for disadvantaged groups such as the elderly, children, persons with disabilities, intractable diseases and victims of natural disasters and should develop housing frameworks In order to promote access to land for the benefit of poor segments of society or those without land.

**Location:** Costs of transportation from cities and rural areas are often high in terms of money and time, so adequate housing should be in a location that provides access to employment, sanitation, education and other social services. Construction of houses in contaminated or unsafe locations should not occur.

**Culturally appropriate housing:** Housing and materials used in construction should permit the expression of cultural identity and diversity of housing in a manner



commensurate with communities in a given context. Activities in the area of modernization of the housing sector should take into account the beliefs and needs of the population.

In its general comment No. 7, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights also stressed that forced evictions can be justified only in exceptional circumstances in accordance with the relevant principles of international law, such as the Basic Principles and Guidelines on Evictions and Development-Driven Displacement. States should ensure, inter alia, legal safeguards prohibiting discrimination and abuse and promote due process and procedural redress, including consultation and participation in decision-making, access to remedies and reparation and adequate alternative shelter.

### **Egyptian reality of the Right to Housing**

The problem of housing in Egypt is one of the biggest social and economic problems which have spread over the past four decades due to their intertwined and interrelated causes, the spread of many phenomena, the explosion of random housing patterns and the metaphorical housing, the housing of places that are not prepared for housing such as graveyards, shops, garages, And other types of housing metaphor, in addition to the spread of the phenomenon of serious collapse of real estate.

According to the latest census of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), the Egyptian population is 96 million, 244 thousand and 849, with a growth rate of 2.56% annually.

As for the inventory of buildings, the field work of the general census of population, housing and establishments began in the survey of the characteristics of buildings and their components from residential and non-residential units, monitoring the type of these units and their current use, considering the availability of this stage of tires for enumeration of households, establishments and public housing, The next stages, in addition to its importance in determining the real estate wealth of the community.

The first census of buildings in Egypt was in 1964 within the enumeration of establishments. The second census of buildings in all cities was conducted in the general census of population, housing and establishments for 1976. The number of buildings continued in the following series of censuses: 1986, 1996

The results of this census indicate that 22,973,000 units of residential buildings are 52% of the total units of ordinary buildings, while 9.3% of the total buildings units are used for work, 0.4% for housing and work together, while 1.4% Free need to be repaired.

In addition, 7% of the households live in dwellings subject to the old rent law. 6.2% of the households live in housing according to the new rent law.



75.9% of the households live in dwellings owned by them, and the proportion of housing in houses by rural ownership exceeds 83.4% in the first place, compared with 66.4% in the cities.

Statistics on the number of slum dwellers have been mixed, with statistics showing that slum dwellers are 13.3 million, others numbering 16 million, while informal sources reported that the figure was 45 million.

According to statistics, there is a gap in the housing market in Egypt is about 7 million units, where Egypt needs 8 million units, while the State pledged to build a million units only and have not been completed so far.

According to the numerical statistics, Egypt needs to implement 500 thousand housing units annually, for all groups, foremost of which are the low-income, the most caregivers, and the average and above average housing. The million-unit project implemented by the Ministry of Housing implements 200 thousand units per year, within five years, which also means that in these years the annual deficit will be 300,000 units.

one of the reasons of housing crisis was: economic policies and government legislation during the past four decades, with the state adopting the policy of economic liberalization and abandoning its social obligations in general. This was followed by the reduction of government investments in low cost housing. The private sector is playing a pivotal role in the Egyptian housing market, The proportion of residential units established by the public sector from the total new housing units dropped from 70% to about 21%, while the private sector's share of residential units rose from only 30% to 79% according to studies carried out by the International Habitat Alliance "

The withdrawal of the state from investment in housing contributed to the widening gap between supply and demand for housing and exacerbated the crisis by creating a distorted housing market, which is the increase in the supply of housing above the average and luxurious at the expense of housing cost, economic and average, which in turn reflected on the crisis Housing in Egypt, which is characterized by the offer of surplus and non-verified luxury housing and non-demand for housing economic and low-cost.

The reduction of government investments in the housing sector coincided with the review and amendment of most of the laws governing the rental relations ended with the issuance of Law 4 of 96, which freed the relationship between the lessor and the tenant and the abolition of each role of the state in the organization of this relationship. Followed by the issuance of many legislation that does not fit with the classes that deserve legal protection



such as the law of mortgage financing, which requires the ownership of registered real estate or fixed income or work in an official body so that the benefit of a loan to finance housing is not commensurate with the form of the labor market in Egypt, and law of real estate, which by nature requires complex procedures and prohibitive fees, which prevents the poor and marginalized sectors to benefit from these laws and limited to those with high incomes.

Ignoring housing policies in Egypt for the lower income groups, the poorer and the marginalized, and the decline in the role of the state in providing affordable housing that has led millions of citizens to resort to their own efforts in providing housing, which in turn led to the spread of so-called informal housing, (Unplanned areas) The number of informal areas reached about 1221 areas with a population of about 16 million citizens in addition to the population of cemeteries, estimated by some 2 million citizens as well as properties that are subject to collapse. The share of the informal sector in meeting the needs of citizens

Most of these informal areas suffer from the lack of basic services and the absence of the necessary conditions for adequate housing from clean water, sanitation, education, health and other services. Most of the population suffers from poverty, difficulty in entering the formal work system, working in hazardous occupations and inhuman conditions. A recent forced displacement of the Sinai population falls under the state's right to housing, with no suitable alternatives for the displaced.

It is now clear that the policy of the state system in Egypt is not biased or feasible, especially for the poor, and that an exaggerated paradox between expensive and low-rent housing has led to the collapse of the real estate market

The state should abandon land sale policies in public auctions, as it happens in large areas of business, and help citizens, not businessmen, to own land at a low price and help them obtain building supplies, which contributes to the resolution of the crisis with the increase and expansion of housing units for low-income.

#### 4- The Right to Water

Everyone has the right to water. Water is a limited natural resource, a basic public commodity of life and health. The human right to water is an inalienable right to live a decent life. Water is also an essential element of life and a vital factor for the realization of many other rights, and enjoy an adequate standard of living.

Although the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights does not mention this right explicitly, it is an essential part of ensuring the realization of the right to an adequate standard of living and is recognized by a wide range of international human rights treaties.



Everyone has the right to adequate drinking water to prevent the loss of fluids and to maintain basic health, with particular attention to the most vulnerable groups in society, while States should give priority to the supply of water for personal and domestic use. Measures must also be taken to ensure that water is available for use in food production, environmental health, livelihood and cultural practices. Water adequacy depends on the prevailing social, economic, cultural, climatic and environmental context, and water should be viewed as a social and cultural commodity not as an economic commodity in the first place.

In its General Comment No. 15, the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights provided detailed guidance to States on their obligations to respect, protect and fulfill the right to water. The Committee further noted that this right contains the following interrelated and fundamental features:

**Availability:** Everyone has the right to water in the quantities necessary to meet their basic needs. While the minimum quantity of water required varies by context (including health status, climate and working conditions), it usually includes personal and domestic uses of drinking water and sanitation. Personal care, laundry, food preparation, personal and household hygiene.

**Quality:** Water for personal and household use must be free from harmful substances such as microorganisms, chemicals and radiation hazards, and water should be acceptable in terms of color, smell and taste for human consumption.

**Access:** Access to water has four basic elements: physical access, access to economic perspective, non-discrimination, access to information, Water and associated facilities and services must be physically and securely accessible to all individuals, without discrimination on any of the prohibited grounds. Access to adequate and safe water must be available in every home, educational institution, workplace or adjacent area, and States should ensure safe access to water facilities and services. Everyone should be able to afford direct and indirect costs and fees associated with water consumption and use, these costs and fees should not affect the realization of other human rights, and everyone must have the right to seek, receive and impart information on water issues.

### Egyptian reality of the right to water

The Nile River is the lifeblood of Egypt, covering the requirements of agriculture and industry, which is the main source of drinking water for the population. The high rates of





population growth and rapid economic development in the Nile basin countries, as well as pollution and environmental degradation, are depleting Egypt's water resources.

In recent years, Egypt has suffered from severe water scarcity. Unequal water distribution, misuse of water resources and inefficient irrigation techniques are some of the main factors that play a destructive role in water security in the country.

Egypt faces a water deficit of 7 billion cubic meters per year. In fact, the United Nations has warned of water access in Egypt by 2025.

Egypt receives less than 80 mm of rainfall every year, only 6% of its land is suitable for agriculture, and the rest is desert. This leads to over-irrigation and the use of irrigated irrigation techniques such as surface irrigation (irrigation by flooding), an ancient way of irrigation where the agricultural land is flooded with water

At present, the irrigation network is derived entirely from Aswan High Dam, which in turn regulates more than 18,000 miles of main canals and sub-channels that irrigate farmland adjacent to the river; this system is inefficient, as the rate of water losses of the Nile by evaporation 3 billion cubic meters per year. Lower water supply could lead to lower arable land. As agriculture is the largest employer of youth, water scarcity can lead to increased unemployment.

Agricultural waste, industrial waste and sewage have been left unattended in the Nile, making it gradually unfit for human consumption; In addition, wastewater from slums and many areas of Cairo has become depleted in the Nile River due to the shortage of water treatment plants

These agricultural residues usually contain pesticides and herbicides, which adversely affect the river's water. Liquid industrial wastes are often highly toxic and contain heavy metals that can be combined with the solids suspended in sewage to form the mud. Which together would pollute the Nile and affect negatively the future generations.

There are many villages in Egypt that do not have access to clean drinking water or drinkable, and citizens suffer from severe water shortages are not enough to meet their needs.

The percentage of sewage network reaching households is not more than 56%, and the proportions vary widely between urban and rural areas, with 90.6% in the former, compared with only 29% in the latter.

The crisis of the Nahdha dam, which Ethiopia started to build and deal with the Egyptian regime, is a serious threat to the water situation in Egypt.



### **Negative impacts of Ethiopian Renaissance Dam on Egypt**

1- Renaissance Dam badly affects Egyptian water share and lack of electricity generated by the High Dam what could possibly stop the High Dam general station for years, especially the Ethiopian studies suggest filling in 6 years regardless of income of the Nile.

2- Decrease in water available for irrigation, agriculture and drinking in Egypt during filling interval especially during the (below the average or weak flood) what has great social and economic effects that could lead to inability of farming millions of acres and losing income for millions of Egyptians depending on agriculture in their yearly income.

3- There are economic effects on the energy network in Egypt for losing a huge part of energy generated by the High Dam what means economic burdens to compensate this lack, in addition to flooding forests and trees on filling the lake, could reduce dissolved Oxygen affecting the type of water behind the dam, what directly affects the river Nile in Sudan not in Egypt.

4- Refilling the tank after the drought regardless of water needs of downstream States may have even more impact than the first filling, because after the drought is over the storage in the High Dam lake is low what increases bad effect on Egypt.

5- Decrease in silt coming to Sudan will affect fertility of the land causing them to use pesticides and fertilizers without advanced sewage affecting directly on the water coming to Egypt leading to deterioration of the water used even in agriculture or drinking causing grave effects on Egyptians' health and what follows of social and economic effects

The issue of water in Egypt with these factors and what we see from the indifference of the Egyptian regime, which do not care to correct these conditions, makes the crisis escalate with alarming proportions. According to statistics by 2020, Egypt will consume an estimated 20% more water, while losing its grip on the Nile, the scarcity of water in Egypt would threaten the stability of the country



## Civil and Political Rights

### First: Definition of civil and political rights

The civil and political rights group is often called the first generation of rights, and it can be argued that this set of rights constitutes the individual rights that an individual must enjoy as an individual. The international community has paid much attention to this set of rights, whether in the area of standard setting or the monitoring of its application.

### Civil and political rights have two main advantages:

وثانيا: أنها حقوق غير مكلفة، أي أنها لا تتطلب من الدولة موارد كبيرة أو تخصيص مبالغ طائلة، أي أنها لا تتطلب تدخل الدولة الفعال والمكلف، ولإعمالها لا يتطلب ذلك من الدولة سوى عدم انتهاكها، فمثلا للوفاء بالحق في عدم تعرض المواطنين للتعذيب، لا يتطلب ذلك سوى امتناع الدولة عن القيام بالتعذيب.

**First**, they are rights for immediate application, which means that they must be applied and respected immediately and can not afford any postponement or gradual application of them, in view of the grave danger of their lack of full realization of individuals and their dignity

**Second**, they are not expensive, that is, they do not require substantial resources or large sums of money from the State, they do not require the effective and costly intervention of the State and for their implementation, it requires only the State not to violate them. For example, to meet the right not to be subjected to torture, only the state abstained from torture.

### Second: Treaties and agreements that provided for civil and political rights

These rights were elaborated and defined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1966. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the First Optional Protocol entered into force in 1976, with 167 States parties.

Egypt signed this agreement on 4 August 1967 in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 536 of 1981 and published in the Official Gazette No. 15 of 15 April 1982 and entered into force on 14 April 1982.

### Third: What is included in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

The Covenant includes a range of rights, including freedom of movement; equality before the law; the right to a fair trial and the presumption of innocence; Freedom of thought, conscience and religion; freedom of opinion and expression; and peaceful assembly, Freedom of participation; participation in public affairs and elections; protection of the rights of minorities; bans Arbitrary deprivation of life; torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment; slavery and forced labor; Arbitrary detention; arbitrary interference



with private life; military propaganda; discrimination; and advocacy of racial or religious hatred.

#### **Fourth: Models of civil and political rights and their application to reality in Egypt**

##### **1- Numerical review for Violation to the Right to Life Summary Execution**

Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stipulates that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person, We review in figures the violation of the right to life in Egypt, where death sentences have been issued in several cases of political nature that are characterized by a lack of minimum standards of justice. Several UN and African recommendations have been issued to stop them.

- Number of decisions of referral to the Mufti to take the banner of death in 2017 = 237 referral.
- Total decisions of referral to the Mufti to take the banner of death sentence from July 2013 to December 2017 = "2066" referral.
- Total number of people sentenced to death in 2017 is 199.
- Total number of people sentenced to death since July 2013 is "985" citizens
- Number of those sentenced to death by force of sentences of "25" citizens pending execution, as a result of unfair trials.
- Number of Executed in 2017 and early 2018 is 20 citizens
- Total of executed since July 2013 is 27 citizens

##### **Extra Judicial killing**

The Egyptian authorities carried out extrajudicial killings under the pretext of combating terrorism, killing many citizens outside the law, and suppressing any opposing demonstrations with live bullets, which led to the deaths of many citizens as dead in previous years, especially since July 3, 2013.

- The death toll for 2017 is 1,048 citizens, mostly from Sinai, by army forces.
- Death toll for 2017 which the Minister of Interior issued statements for their killing is 189 citizens
- Death toll of 2017 and whose disappearance was documented before they were killed is 43.
- Number of people killed in detention centers and prisons in 2017 is 118.



## 5- Enforced disappearance

"Forced disappearance" means arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty committed by State officials, persons or groups of individuals acting with the permission or support of the State or with its consent, followed by refusal to recognize deprivation of liberty or concealment. The fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, thereby depriving him of the protection of the law.

For the gravity and cruelty of this crime, the International Convention for the Protection of Persons from Enforced Disappearance - issued by the United Nations - and under certain circumstances established by international law, has been a crime against humanity.

enforced disappearance begins with the arrival of some men who wear civilian clothes or uniforms sometimes but carry a permanent weapon, to break into the home of a family and then without any reason take a member of the family after a thorough inspection of everything in this house, or begins with the interruption of communication between a member of the family and the rest of his or her family, while traveling or going to work.

In both cases, the contact between the person and his family is completely interrupted and any party denies that he or she has been arrested.

This disappearance has a frustrating two-way effect for the victims themselves, who are often subjected to torture and constant fear of their lives. For their family members, who are ignorant of the fate of their loved ones, their emotions oscillate between hope and despair.

### **Egyptian Reality of Enforced disappearance**

Enforced disappearance is one of the most depressing phenomena in the world today. Enforced disappearances in Egypt have recently increased markedly over the past four years and human rights organizations have received hundreds of complaints from the victims of the forcibly disappeared by the security authorities and confirm their lack of access to their place of detention.

The number of persons disappeared in Egypt in four years according to statistics of human rights organizations reached 5671 cases involving all age groups in Egyptian society. But it is predominantly in the youth group as well as in all professions and political and non-political trends, which confirms that this is an escalating approach to this phenomenon, and it is still contrary to domestic laws as well as international human rights conventions and treaties in Egypt by the authorities and that these authorities have taken this abduction and enforced disappearance as a means of suppressing and eliminating any dissent.

### **Number of persons forcibly disappeared in 2017**

The rate of enforced disappearance increased this year 2017 over the past years. The disappearance of 2171 Egyptian citizens has been observed, as follows:

| Month   | Number of people subjected to enforced disappearance in 2017 |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| January | 210                                                          |



|           |      |
|-----------|------|
| February  | 169  |
| March     | 153  |
| April     | 181  |
| May       | 177  |
| June      | 188  |
| July      | 161  |
| August    | 172  |
| September | 188  |
| October   | 192  |
| November  | 180  |
| December  | 200  |
| Total     | 2171 |

1950 of them were appeared in different prosecution on ccustody of cases after weeks or months of disappearance

The Ministry of Interior killed 43 citizens of the disappeared on 2017

### **Disappeared persons who were killed by the Ministry of Interior**

Safe life is the right of every human being and the State is committed to providing security and tranquility to its citizens and to every resident on its territory. The police is responsible for ensuring this security and is committed to the specific role of preserving the lives of citizens and protecting them from any danger, real protection, it must preserve the citizens and investigate and search and seek to detect and control the crimes and move to any communication submitted to it



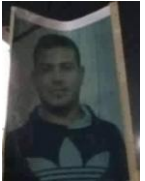

Witness to things in Egypt and confirmed by the facts that this role is not carried out by the police and officials responsible, they are responsible for cases of enforced disappearance of dissidents in Egypt and they are causing them

Dozens of reports of enforced disappearances have yet to be investigated and the whereabouts of the disappeared have not been known. Even after the Ministry of Interior announced the killing of some individuals as alleged in an exchange of fire, the families of the disappeared provide documents, witnesses and other evidence that their relatives were arrested by the security forces Enforced disappearance, and are not investigated by the authorities in the light of the fact that they are aware of and are covered by police crime.

Enforced disappearance is a challenge to the concept of human rights in absolute terms. It amounts to denial of the right of all persons to exist and to their identity. Forced disappearance deprives human beings of their human character. The extreme level of corruption and abuse of power is the denial of the right to life, to a person by killing him after forcibly hide him

## The persons who were killed after they were forcibly disappeared, and their disappearance was documented

43 forcibly disappeared citizens were killed on 2017 by the ministry of Interior, namely:



| No | Name                                  | Details                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Date of arrest and disappearance | Date of killing | Personal Photo                                                                        |
|----|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | <b>Ahmed Youssef Mohamed Rshid</b>    | 24 years old from Arish city North Sinai Governorate, he was arrested from his house, and his mother was assaulted, and was forcibly disappeared until the Ministry of Interior announced his killing and accused him of being one of the terrorists executing the attack on the fire Abmush in El Arish.                           | 17 October 2016                  | 13 January 2017 |    |
| 2  | <b>Abdelati Ali Abdelati</b>          | 25 years old, from Arish city North Sinai Governorate, was arrested during going to his work, and was forcibly disappeared until the Ministry of Interior announced his killing and accused him of being one of the terrorists executing the attack on the fire Abmush in El Arish.                                                 | 08 October 2016                  | 13 January 2017 |  |
| 3  | <b>Mohamed Ibrahim Ayyoub</b>         | 22 years old, he hold an industrial secondary, works as a driver from Arish city North Sinai Governorate, he was arrested from his house and his location wasn't identified until the Ministry of Interior announced his killing and accused him of being one of the terrorists executing the attack on the fire Abmush in El Arish | 26 November 2016                 | 13 January 2017 |  |
| 4  | <b>Mansour Mohamed Suleiman Gamea</b> | 28 years old from from Arish city North Sinai Governorate, he was arrested from his house and his location wasn't identified until the Ministry of Interior announced his killing and accused him of being one of the terrorists executing the attack on the fire Abmush in El Arish                                                | 18 October 2016                  | 13 January 2017 |  |



|    |                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                  |                  |                                                                                       |
|----|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5  | <b>Abdullah Helal El Metwally</b>           | Sophomore of Faculty of Engineering – Al Azhar University, from Kafr El Qebab Village – Dikirnis center – Dakahlia Governorate, he was arrested and remained forcibly disappeared for five months until his body was found at the morgue with gunshot wounds.                                                                                                           | December 2016    | 16 February 2017 |    |
| 6  | <b>Ahmed Mahfouz Ibrahim Metwally</b>       | 25 years old – Science Bachelor – from Zahr Sharb village – Minya al-Qamh, Sharkia Governorate, his family affirmed that he was arrested from his residence place in Cairo, until his body was found at the morgue with gunshot wounds.                                                                                                                                 | 29 January 2017  | 16 February 2017 |    |
| 7  | <b>Hassan Mohamed Galal Mostafa</b>         | Sophomore of Faculty of Islamic and Arabic Studies, Al Azhar University, from Hehia city, Sharkia Governorate, he was arrested and his family sent telegrams to the Attorney General stating his arrest and not knowing his setention place, until they were surprised with the announcement claiming that he was hidden in a farm, and was killed in shooting exchange | 04 December 2016 | 08 March 2017    |   |
| 8  | <b>Ragab Ali Ibrahim Hantour</b>            | 20 years old, resides at Abu Hommos Behira Goverborate, sophomore of Faculty of Engineering, Alexandria University, Mechanics department, was arrested by the Police in front of Faculty of Engineering, Alexandria University until appeared at Zenhoum morgue in Cairo, his body had several signs of torture and gunshot wounds.                                     | 26 December 2016 | 08 March 2017    |  |
| 9  | <b>Islam Ali Mohamed El Sayed El Molid.</b> | Born on 10/1987, holds a Commerce Bachelor, resides at Sidi Beshar, Alexnadria, was arrested with others and forcibly disappeared until the ministry of Interior announced his killing with others in a farm at Delengat, and accused them of exchanging fire.                                                                                                          | 05 March 2017    | 08 March 2017    |  |
| 10 | <b>Abdullah Ragab Ali Abdelhalim</b>        | Born on 1/5/1992, an engineer, lives at al-Adwa village, Fayyoun Governorate, was arrested and forcibly disappeared until the                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | April 2017       | 06 May 2017      |  |














|    |                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |              |             |                                                                                       |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    |                                                                       | Ministry of Interior announced his killing claiming that fire exchange occurred                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |              |             |                                                                                       |
| 11 | <b>Mohamed Abdelsattar Ismail Ghaith</b>                              | Born on 3/7/1973, works as a teacher, lived at Izbat al- Far, Al Mahdyia Village of Abul Matamir City in Behira Governorate, arrested on the day of the bombing of the two churches in Behira from his workplace in Abu al-Matamir and was forcibly disappeared until the Ministry of Interior announced his murder, claiming an exchange of .fire | 9 April 2017 | 6 May 2017  |    |
| 12 | Abul Fotoh Abdelfattah El Beshbeshi, famed with Mamhmoud EL Beshbishy | 28 years old, born on 12/02/1989, works as a carpenter, lives in al-Messieda of Mahmoudyia City, Behira Governorate, was arrested from Alexandria governorate and forcibly disappeared until the Ministry of Interior announced his murder, claiming an exchange of fire.                                                                          | 2 April 2017 | 8 May 2017  |   |
| 13 | <b>Helmy Saad Masry Mohareb</b>                                       | 44 years old, freelance worker, resides at Abul Matamir of Behira Province, was arrested with others from Sohag Road and his detention place was unknown , the next day of his arrest the Ministry of Interior announced his killing with others in a claimed shootout.                                                                            | 07 May 2017  | 08 May 2017 |  |
| 14 | <b>Bassam Adel Adam</b>                                               | 46 years old, math teacher, lives in Arish city of North Sinai Governorate, was arrested with others from Sohag Road and his detention place was unknown , the next day of his arrest the Ministry of Interior announced his killing with others in a claimed shootout.                                                                            | 07 May 2017  | 08 May 2017 |  |
| 15 | <b>Abdurrahman El Sayed Rashad El Wakil</b>                           | 20 years old, student at Faculty of Commerce Ain Shams University, from Shebin al-Qanater, Qaliubia Governorate, was arrested with others from Sohag Road and his detention place was unknown , the next day of his arrest the Ministry of Interior announced his killing with others in a claimed shootout                                        | 07 May 2017  | 08 May 2017 |  |



|    |                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                |                 |                                                                                       |
|----|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 16 | <b>Ibrahim Gamal<br/>Ibrahim El<br/>Ghazali</b>    | 24 years old, from Menoufia Governorate, was arrested with others from Sohag Road and his detention place was unknown , the next day of his arrest the Ministry of Interior announced his killing with others in a claimed shootout                                             | 07 May<br>2017 | 08 May<br>2017  |    |
| 17 | <b>Mohamed Ali<br/>Hussein</b>                     | Student at Faculty of Engineering, Zagazig University, was arrested with others from Sohag Road and his detention place was unknown , the next day of his arrest the Ministry of Interior announced his killing with others in a claimed shootout                               | 07 May<br>2017 | 08 May<br>2017  |                                                                                       |
| 18 | <b>Mahmoud Ali<br/>Hussein</b>                     | Student at Faculty of Engineering, Zagazig University, was arrested with others from Sohag Road and his detention place was unknown , the next day of his arrest the Ministry of Interior announced his killing with others in a claimed shootout                               | 07 May<br>2017 | 08 May<br>2017  |   |
| 19 | <b>Sabry Mohamed<br/>Saied Sabah<br/>Khalil</b>    | 46 years old, resides at Gharbia Governorate, was arrested from 6 <sup>th</sup> of October City, his detention place was unknown until the Ministry of Interior announced his murder at Burg Al Arab area in a claimed shootout                                                 | 18 May<br>2017 | 20 June<br>2017 |  |
| 20 | <b>Abdelzاهر Saied<br/>Yassin Mesbah</b>           | Pharmacist, from Shawka village of Damanhour City- Behira Governorate, he was arrested and forcibly disappeared until the Ministry of Interior announced his murder at Burg Al Arab area in a claimed shootout                                                                  | 19 May<br>2017 | 20 June<br>2017 |  |
| 21 | <b>Mohamed<br/>Abdelmoniem<br/>Zaki Abu Tabikh</b> | 39 years old, from Dalagmon center of Kafr El Zayat, Gharbia Governorte, works as an English language teacher, was arrested by security forces and remained forcibly disappeared until the Ministry of Interior announced his murder at Burg Al Arab area in a claimed shootout | 20 May<br>2017 | 23 June<br>2017 |  |




|    |                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |               |              |                                                                                       |
|----|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 22 | <b>Mohamed Kamal Mabrouk Abdullah</b>          | From Koum Hamada tayyaryia village, Behira Province. Senior at Faculty of Agriculture Damanhour University, he worked at a farm at Behira governorate, his family knew about his arrest after they lost communication with him until they reported about his murder by security forces                                                   | 08 July 2017  | 15 July 2017 |    |
| 23 | <b>Sahil Ahmed Ahmed Ahmed EL mahy</b>         | 19 years old, born on 07/05/1997, from Kafr el-Battikh center, Damietta Governorate, he was travelling and contacted his family to tell him that he was stopped at a security ambush, then he gone out of reach, and remained forcibly disappeared until the Ministry of Interior announced his murder in Ismailia in a claimed shootout | 10 July 2017  | 16 July 2017 |    |
| 24 | <b>Zakaria Mahmoud Zakaria Nada</b>            | Born on 20/08/1996, from Kafr el-Battikh center, Damietta Governorate, works as a furniture carpenter, he was arrested and forcibly disappeared until the Ministry of Interior announced his murder in Ismailia in a claimed shootout                                                                                                    | 10 July 2017  | 16 July 2017 |  |
| 25 | <b>Ali Sami Fahim El Far</b>                   | 28 years old, from Al-Basaretah village in Damietta, he was arrested then forcibly hid until Ministry of Interior announced killing him declaring he is a member of Hasm terroristic movement.                                                                                                                                           | 22 April 2017 | 08 July 2017 |  |
| 26 | <b>Ahmed Abdelnasser Mohammed Al-Bahnasawy</b> | Born on 15/5/1993<br>A student living in Al-Asadya village, Abou hammad center, Sharkia governorate, he was arrested from his house then forcibly hid until Ministry of Interior announced killing him in a claimed shootout.                                                                                                            | 13 June 2017  | 18 July 2017 |  |
| 27 | <b>Emad-Eldin Samy Fahim Alfar</b>             | Born on 15/1/1996<br>A student living in Al-Basaretah village in Damietta, he was arrested from his house then forcibly hid until Ministry of Interior announced killing his brother before killing him in a claimed shootout.                                                                                                           | 20 June 2017  | 18 July 2017 |  |

|    |                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |              |              |                                                                                       |
|----|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 28 | <b>Farid Zakaria<br/>Mohammed Omar</b>            | 34 years old, pharmasict from Kafr Shokr he was arrested from his house then forcibly hid until Ministry of Interior announced killing him in a claimed shootout.                                                                           | 14 July 2017 | 18 July 2017 |    |
| 29 | <b>Ahmed Hassan<br/>Ahmed Alnashw</b>             | 32 years old, teacher, and living in North Sinai, Al-Bahr street in Al-Arish, he was arrested from his house then forcibly hid until Ministry of Interior announced killing him in a claimed shootout for being a member of Beit- Almakdes. | April 2017   | 19 July 2017 |    |
| 30 | <b>Ahmed<br/>Abdelfatah<br/>Ahmed Gomaa</b>       | a teacher at Sultan Al-Ewis secondary school, at 10 <sup>th</sup> of Ramadan city, he was arrested then forcibly hid until Ministry of Interior announced killing him declaring he is a member of Hasm terroristic movement.                | 9 July 2017  | 23 July 2017 |                                                                                       |
| 31 | <b>Mohammed Awad<br/>Mohammed<br/>Alshalakany</b> | from Kaliub, he was arrested then forcibly hid until Ministry of Interior announced killing him declaring he is a member of Hasm terroristic movement.                                                                                      | 26 June 2017 | 23 July 2017 |   |
| 32 | <b>Mohammed Rady<br/>Ismail<br/>Mohammed</b>      | A student at faculty of Law Al-Azhar university, living at Al-Ghosham, Zagazig, he was arrested then forcibly hid until Ministry of Interior announced killing him declaring he is a member of Hasm terroristic movement.                   | 18 July 2017 | 23 July 2017 |  |
| 33 | <b>Omar Adel<br/>Mohammed<br/>Abdelbaky</b>       | 19 years old, living at 10 <sup>th</sup> of Ramadan city, he was arrested then forcibly hid until Ministry of Interior announced killing him declaring he is a member of Hasm terroristic movement.                                         | 13 July 2017 | 23 July 2017 |  |
| 34 | <b>Abdelrahman<br/>Abdelmoaty<br/>Mostafa</b>     | 20 years old, faculty of science, Al-Azhar university student, he was arrested then forcibly hid until Ministry of Interior announced killing him declaring he is a member of Hasm terroristic movement.                                    | 20 July 2017 | 23 July 2017 |  |
| 35 | <b>Mohammed<br/>Gamal Radwan</b>                  | faculty of IT, Arish university student, he was arrested then forcibly hid until Ministry of Interior announced killing him declaring he is a member of Hasm terroristic movement.                                                          | 3 July 2017  | 23 July 2017 |  |

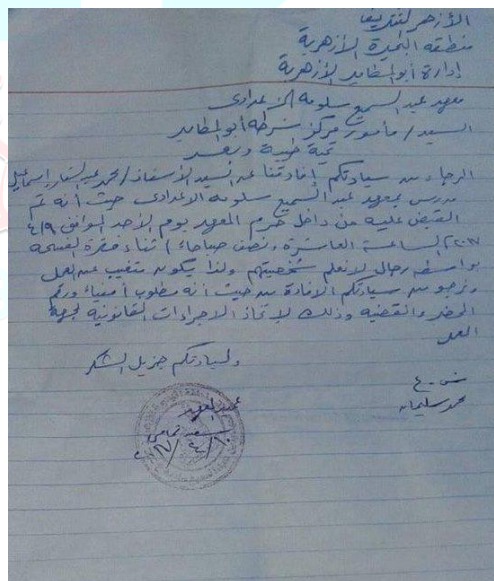
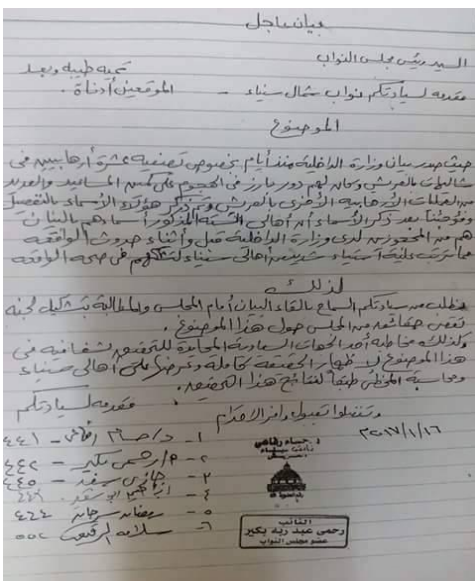
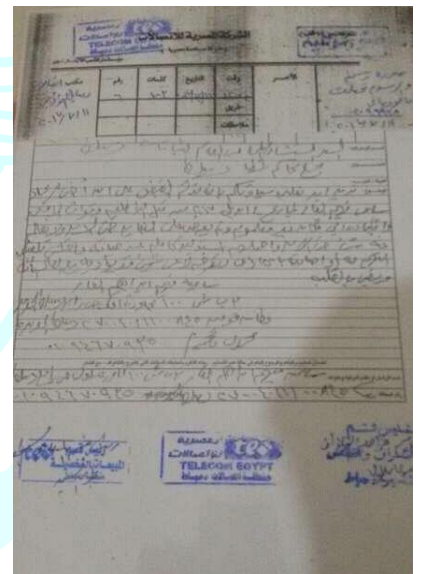
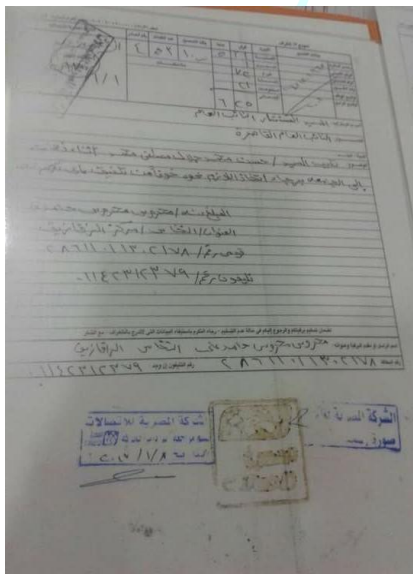


|    |                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                        |                        |                                                                                       |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 36 | <b>Elsayed Maher<br/>Elsayed Mostafa</b>                 | Born on 18/5/1981, works as analysis technician at Nasser institute, from Bartas village- Ausim center at Giza he was arrested then forcibly hid until Ministry of Interior announced killing him declaring he is a member of Hasm terroristic movement.                                                     | 5 August<br>2017       | 23 August<br>2017      |    |
| 37 | <b>Mohammed<br/>Younes Ibrahim<br/>Younes</b>            | Born on January 26 <sup>th</sup> 1985, lives in Ten Thousand village in Abolmatameer, Faculty of Theology Al-Azhar University and a former official at Endowments. he was arrested then forcibly hid until Ministry of Interior announced killing him declaring he is a member of Hasm terroristic movement. | 16 August<br>2017      | 23 August<br>2017      |    |
| 38 | <b>Mohammed<br/>Abdelkarim<br/>Maray<br/>Abdelrahman</b> | Born on 16/9/1994- Holds a bachelor of engineering- From Ibshway, He was arbitrarily arrested then forcibly hid until ministry of interior announced killing him in a claimed shootout                                                                                                                       | 24 July<br>2017        | 2 October<br>2017      |   |
| 39 | <b>Yehia Ahmed<br/>Yehia Abdelhalim</b>                  | 20 years old third year student at faculty of business administration, Cairo university, he is from Deyarb Negm, Sharkia governorate, he was arrested and forcibly disappeared until the Ministry of Interior announced his murder in a claimed shootout                                                     | 11<br>November<br>2017 | 23<br>November<br>2017 |  |
| 40 | <b>Mohammed<br/>Shaaban Ewis<br/>Abdelhady</b>           | He is from Al-Elam village, Fayoum governorate, he was arrested and forcibly disappeared until the Ministry of Interior announced his murder in a claimed shootout                                                                                                                                           | 6<br>November<br>2017  | 23<br>November<br>2017 |  |
| 41 | <b>Mohammed<br/>Nader Ahmed<br/>Fathy Albendary</b>      | 17 years old from Sharkia governorate, he was arrested and forcibly disappeared until the Ministry of Interior announced his murder in a claimed shootout                                                                                                                                                    | 10<br>November<br>2017 | 23<br>November<br>2017 |  |
| 42 | <b>Ezzeldin Ahmed<br/>Mostafa<br/>Abdellatif</b>         | Born on 12/4/1993, he was arrested at 7:30pm from a police roadblock in Remaya square, Giza governorate, he was arrested and forcibly disappeared until the Ministry of Interior announced his murder in a claimed shootout                                                                                  | 18<br>October<br>2017  | 30<br>December<br>2017 |  |



|    |                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                  |                  |                                                                                     |
|----|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 43 | Abdelsalam Mohammed Abdelsalam | An engineer, he was arrested on his way back from his work at Alshahafa in Mashtoul El-Souk, Sharkia governorate, he was arrested and forcibly disappeared until the Ministry of Interior announced his murder in a claimed shootout | 19 November 2017 | 30 December 2017 |  |
|----|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Examples of telegraphs and communications of the disappearance of citizens who were killed by the Interior in the claim of exchange of fire



A letter from the workplace of / Mohamed Abdelsattar stating his arrest from the school on Sunday 09/04/2017, and on 06 May, the ministry of Interior announced his killing claiming fire



**In these cases, the Interior Ministry announced that it had killed them and claimed they were terrorists and that they exchanged bullets and responded to them and killed them. We see these observations:**

- 1- These cases were forcibly disappeared, some of them has witnesses that they were arrested from their houses or from Security checkpoints, before the mentioned facts of the Ministry of Interior's statements that announces their killings after fire exchange
- 2- Some of the families of these cases had submitted missing records, before the minister of Interior's statement
- 3- Some of the families of these cases sent telegraphs and appeals to the Attorney General and Minister of Interior stating their sons' disappearance before the minister of Interior's statement
- 4- Human Rights Organizations Published appeals by some of the cases families that their sons were arrested and forcibly disappeared before the minister of Interior's statement
- 5- When the families of some of these cases went to receive their sons they found clear torture effects on their bodies
- 6- The Ministry of the Interior's statement on the killing of these people is almost a "no-change" scenario drawn up immediately after the killing.
- 7- No single evidence was provided by the Ministry of the Interior against those who committed acts of terrorism
- 8- There was no single evidence that there had been a clash and mutual fire that had killed them

### **Notes on the issue of enforced disappearance in Egypt**

- 1- Such a crime does not spread only under oppressive dictatorship regimes that clearly rely on security and security force in its dealings with citizens, and who is demanding public freedoms and human rights. In addition, that this crime did not appear in such a form only in the periods when the army to take power in Egypt.
- 2- This crime was committed in an unprecedented manner in Egypt after the third of July to the point that it reached with it until enforced disappearances were practiced in a regular and widespread manner on a daily basis.
- 3- Security authorities in Egypt see enforced disappearance as a successful behavior in confronting the regime's opponents because there is no accountability or punishment.



- 4- Cases of enforced disappearances began to take on a rising trend since July 2013, it reached 5,500 cases of disappearances.
- 5- Enforced disappearances are mostly short periods ranging from a week to three months or a little more
- 6- Cases of enforced disappearance reached its peak since Major General Magdi Abdel Ghaffar took over the Interior Ministry and enforced disappearance was one of his methods of eliminating opposition.
- 7- All those who were forcibly disappeared, who appeared after their concealment, confirmed their arrest and concealment inside national security centers. They were subjected to torture of electricity and other forms of torture to file confessions of criminal offenses that they did not commit or have any connection with.
- 8- Despite the previous recognition and the large number of cases and communications from the families of the disappeared, no single investigation into cases of enforced disappearance or communications to the Attorney General has been opened by facsimile or official communications. Even after the appearance of the detainee and his presentation to the Public Prosecution, the facts of the national security fraud or the investigations are not investigated for the arrest and detention records

## 6- Violations against Women

Women are the mirror of society; they reflect the extent of their progress, development, and the extent to which society takes into account their rights, support and attention to their education. The rights of women are not just a humanitarian issue but also a national issue that is linked to different intellectual, political and economic fields.

Such as women's personal rights, women's political rights, women's family rights, women's educational rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the rights of women in the field of employment have been recognized by international organizations such as the United Nations and others.

This was stated in two Conventions, the First Convention on the Political Rights of Women, adopted in 1953 and the second International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted in 1979.

The first Convention was approved in accordance with Republican Decree 345 on 17 June 1981, and the Convention was published in the Official Gazette No. 49 on 3 December 1981.

Egypt ratified the Second Convention in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 434 of 1981 and ratified it on 18 September with some reservations. The Convention was published in the Official Gazette No. 51 on 17 December 1981 and entered into force on 18 October 1981.





## Egyptian reality of women's rights

According to the statistics of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics of Egypt and other organizations working on the files of women's rights:

The average age of marriage for women in the world is 30 years, compared to 24 for Egyptian girls.

The rate of illiteracy among Egyptian women was 27.3%, compared with 14.7% for males, or about 11 million illiterate women. The number of girls enrolled in the preparatory stage was 96.4%, while in secondary education it was 68.8% and in higher education 47.7%.

The share of Egyptian women in the fields of work amounted to 22.9% of the total labor force aged 15-64 years, representing about one third of the contribution of men, which is 73.4%, and the female unemployment rate rose to 26.2%.

The percentage of women who work permanently is 84.7%. About 34% of the Egyptian families are depending on women, or about 12 million women are breadwinner of the family. The high percentage of women in the Egyptian society is due to the low rates of development and unemployment.

About 46% of Egyptian women who had been married before had been subjected to violence from their husbands, 43% of whom were subjected to psychological violence, 32% were physical violence, and 12% were subjected to sexual violence

More than 49% of girls living in slums in Egypt are subjected to harassment "physically and verbally". 36% of them are aged from 15 to 17 years old.

The percentage of divorced females is 64.9%, 35.1% for males, 60.7% for urban divorce, 39.3% for rural areas, 200,000 divorces per year and spread among 25 to 30 aged

Egyptian women also have been brutally assassinated since July 3, 2013 and have been subjected to serious abuses and were beaten, humiliated and imprisoned simply for expressing their opinion.

We may find it difficult to limit the number of women who have been subjected to violations because of their opposition to the existing regime because of the large and horrific violations, according to statistics:

120 women and girls were killed in the past 4 years

Not less than 2000 women and girls were prisoned due to civil and military judgments



45 years and girls are still prisoned because they expressed their opinions  
6 women are still under enforced disappearance, some of them are disappeared since long periods

Thousands of girls and women have been subjected to humiliating arrest, harassment and house raids and direct threats to them because of their anti-regime views.

The wives and daughters of those imprisoned for political cases in Egypt have also been subjected to numerous violations in house raids and visiting their families in prisons inside Egypt.

### Statistics of women and girls detained on cases of a political nature and of expressing their dissenting views of the regime in Egypt

| No. | Name                                 | Facts                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | <b>Samia Habib<br/>Mohamed Shann</b> | 57 years old (oldest detainee in Egypt, from Giza) was arrested on 19/9/2013 accused of the cause of the creation of Kurd 'sentenced to death in the presence of the sentence was reversed on 3 February 2016, was retried and sentenced to life imprisonment'                       |
| 2   | <b>Eman Mostafa</b>                  | 5years (one of Ismailia detainees) Arrested on 24/8/2014 accused of a military case Burning of Ismaili courts 'sentenced to 10 years'                                                                                                                                                |
| 3   | <b>Esraa Khaled</b>                  | 23 years (one of Beni Suef detainees) Arrested on 20/1/2015 accused in a military case 'sentenced to 18 years between a civil sentence and a military sentence'                                                                                                                      |
| 4   | <b>Shimaa Ahmed<br/>Saad</b>         | 22 years old (one of Cairo detainees) was arrested on 22/2/2015 accused of the case of the Council of Ministers 'was sentenced to 5 years' being held in prison Qanater, mother of a child                                                                                           |
| 5   | <b>Rana Abdullah</b>                 | 27 years old (one of Giza detainees) was arrested on 17/9/2015 in a military case on charges of bombing the embassy of Niger,                                                                                                                                                        |
| 6   | <b>Sarah Abdullah</b>                | 29years (one of Giza detainees) were arrested on 17/9/2015 on a military case on charges of bombing the Embassy of Niger 'and was forwarded papers to the viewer to take the opinion in the death sentence is held in the Qanater prison.                                            |
| 7   | <b>Gehad<br/>Abdulhamid<br/>Taha</b> | 28 years old (one of Damietta detainees) was arrested on 14/1/2016 on charges of managing the Facebook pages' was sentenced to 3 years' detention in Kanatir prison 'was vetoed on 7 October 2017 and no hearing has yet to be decided to consider the case again, mother of a child |
| 8   | <b>Basma Rifaat</b>                  | 34 years (one of Giza detainees) was arrested on 6/3/2016 in the case of the assassination of the Attorney General 'was sentenced to 15 years' detained in prison Qanater, mother of two children                                                                                    |
| 9   | <b>Fawzyia El<br/>Dessouky</b>       | (one of Cairo detainees) was arrested on 3/4/2016 on charges of possession of a weapon 'sentenced to 9 years' detained in prison Qanater, mother of a son                                                                                                                            |
| 10  | <b>Fatima Ali Gaber</b>              | 26 years old (detainee from Fayoum) was arrested on 13/8/2016 on charges of joining and pretending 'detainee in Bandar Fayoum section                                                                                                                                                |
| 11  | <b>Sherin Saied<br/>Bekheet</b>      | 34years old (detained in Menoufia) was arrested on 19/10/2016 on charges of joining 'his detention in the prison of al-Qanater, mother of 4 children                                                                                                                                 |
| 12  | <b>Rabab</b>                         | 37 years old (one of Cairo detainees) was arrested on 15/10/2016 on                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |



|    |                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    | <b>Abdelmohsen</b>                             | charges of manufacturing and possessing explosives and financing armed groups, she is detained in al-Qanater prison, mother of 4 children                                                                                                                                               |
| 13 | <b>Yasmine Nadi</b>                            | Yasmin Nadi 28 years one of Cairo detainees () was arrested on 13 7/11/2016 from the Metro 'on charges of incitement to the army and police' 'were sentenced to 3 years                                                                                                                 |
| 14 | <b>Amal Saber</b>                              | years old one of Cairo detainees () was arrested on 7/11/2016 from the 37 Metro 'on charges of inciting the army and police' were sentenced to 3 years' detention in the prison of al-Qanater mother of a son                                                                           |
| 15 | <b>Ola Hussein</b>                             | years old (one of Cairo detainees) was arrested on 11/12/2016 on 32 charges of planning and carrying out the bombing of the Abbasid synagogue 'held in al-Qanater prison', which was referred to the military .criminal court                                                           |
| 16 | <b>Reem Qutb</b>                               | years old (one of Cairo detainees) was arrested on 26/12/2016 from the 39 'airport on charges of financing a foreign entity and publishing false news                                                                                                                                   |
| 17 | <b>Rabab Ismail</b>                            | years (one of Sinai detainees) was arrested on 24/12/2016 on charges of 37 joining the Sinai state 'detained in the first department of El Arish                                                                                                                                        |
| 18 | <b>Hanan Badr El Din</b>                       | years of age sought for her husband Khaled Mohamed Hafiz Ezzeddin, 40 who disappeared since the podium events on July 27, 2013, until she was arrested on May 6, 2017 during a visit to a prisoner who had been forcibly .hidden for some time and wanted information about him         |
| 19 | <b>Sarh Abdelmoniem</b>                        | years old student of the second division of the Faculty of Arts 21 University one of Cairo detainees () were arrested on 6/5/2017 from the prison of Qanater men 'on charges of belonging to a banned group and the .introduction of prohibitions' detained in the prison of al-Qanater |
| 20 | <b>Mona Salem</b>                              | (one of Cairo detainees) was sentenced by the State Organization to his detention in Qanater prison                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 21 | <b>Ghada Abdulaziz</b>                         | 22years old (one of Cairo detainees) was arrested and forcibly hidden and appeared on 8/6/2017 accused of joining the Sinai State 2 'detained in the prison of al-Qanater.                                                                                                              |
| 22 | <b>Sara Gamal</b>                              | years old (one of Cairo detainees) was arrested on 9/6/2017 on charges 32 of joining Da'ish 'held in al-Qanater prison                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 23 | <b>Enas Yasser</b>                             | 22 years old, from Cairo, was arrested on 29/06/2017, accused in "Fosha detainees" case, detained at Qanater Prisosn                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 24 | <b>Ola Youssef El Qaradawi</b>                 | 55 years old, from Cairo, arrested on 30/06/2006, charged with joining and funding a banned group, detained at Qanater Prison                                                                                                                                                           |
| 25 | <b>Fatima El Sayed, famed with "Hala Geed"</b> | 47 years old, from Cairo, was arrested on 28/06/2017, in charges od joining a banned group and spreading terroristic thoughts, held at Agouza prison, mother of a son                                                                                                                   |
| 26 | <b>Rokaia Mostafa</b>                          | 45 years old (one of Alexandrian detainees) was arrested on 05/08/2017, disappeared for 8 days then appeared at al-Raml Prosecution I, with demonstrating charge, held at Damanhour prison, mother of 3 sons                                                                            |
| 27 | <b>Raheek Saied</b>                            | 19 years old, (one of Port Said detainees), was arrested on 09/08/2017 while visiting her father at prison, was previously arrested on 2016, after her release, she was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment, held at Mataryia Police Station, her case is set for verdict on 18/02/2018 |
| 28 | <b>Mariam Amr Habashi</b>                      | 17 years old, (one of Cairo detainees) in the case No. 732 before the chamber No. 11 Cairo South Criminals                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 29 | <b>Asmaa Kamel Abdullahfamed</b>               | (one of Giza detainees) Was arrested on 17/10/2017 from her home in Giza 'on charges of disturbing the public peace and humiliated the                                                                                                                                                  |



|    |                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    | <b>with "Asmaa<br/>"Zeidan</b>       | President of the Republic on Facebook' held at Haram Police Station .                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 30 | <b>Asmaa Khaled<br/>Ezz El Regal</b> | 20 years old, (one of Zagazig detainees) She was arrested on 3/10/2017 from her home in Zagazig, detained in Damanhour Prison in case of case No. 1 of 2017 Emergency State Security. She was acquitted in the case on 25/12/2017 and did not come out until the writing of this report       |
| 31 | <b>Aliaa aAwad</b>                   | 31 years old ( one of Helwan detainees) arrested on 23/10/2017 from the court, accused in the case of the Helwan Brigades' detained in the prison of al-Qanater                                                                                                                               |
| 32 | <b>Mahinour Al<br/>Masry</b>         | 31 years old (one of Alexandria detainees) was arrested on 18/11/2017 from the court, Accused of demonstrating and gathering and bullying and insulting the President of the Republic 'detained in prison Qanater' has obtained a verdict of innocence and was actually released on 14/1/2018 |
| 33 | <b>Sabrin Mohamed<br/>Mahmoud</b>    | 48 years old (one of Alexandria detainees) was arrested on 28 November 2017 in front of Military Court in Alexandria, and was prisoned in custody of investigations, held at Raml Police Station I                                                                                            |
| 34 | <b>Eman El Sayed<br/>Ali Hussein</b> | 38 years old (one of Alexandria detainees) was arrested on 28 November 2017 in front of Military Court in Alexandria, and was prisoned in custody of investigations, held at Raml Police Station I                                                                                            |
| 35 | <b>Esraa Ahmed<br/>Fouad</b>         | 21 years old (one of Alexandria detainees) was arrested on 28 November 2017 in front of Military Court in Alexandria, and was prisoned in custody of investigations, held at Raml Police Station I                                                                                            |
| 36 | <b>Dina Abdelghani</b>               | (one of Cairo detainees) was arrested on 29 November 2017 after visiting her husband at Tura prison, and was presented before the prosecution and his detention was renewed for 15 days                                                                                                       |
| 37 | <b>Nadia El Sayed<br/>Mamdouh</b>    | (one of Dakahlia detainees) She was arrested on 29 November 2017 from Nabruh center in Dakahlia, was brought before the prosecution and ordered to be detained for 15 days on charges of joining a banned group, held at Bella Police Station                                                 |
| 38 | <b>Rasha Samir Al<br/>Tantawy</b>    | (one of Dakahlia detainees) She was arrested on 29 November 2017 from Nabruh center in Dakahlia, was brought before the prosecution and ordered to be detained for 15 days on charges of joining a banned group, held at Bella Police Station                                                 |
| 39 | <b>Thanyia al-Imam</b>               | (one of Dakahlia detainees) She was arrested on 29 November 2017 from Nabruh center in Dakahlia, was brought before the prosecution and ordered to be detained for 15 days on charges of joining a banned group, held at Bella Police Station                                                 |
| 40 | <b>Sarah Atef<br/>Gadallah</b>       | 23 years old, the wife of the detainee "Mohamed Hassan" (one of Alexandria detainees) She was arrested on 29 November 2017 from Burj al-Arab prison. She was brought before the prosecution and ordered to be held for 15 days on charges of joining and violating prison regulations.        |
| 41 | <b>Suzan Samir</b>                   | (one of Alexandria detainees) was arrested on 07 December 2017, was presented before the prosecution and ordered to detain for 15 days in charges of demonstrating, Suzan is a diabetes patient, held at Raml I Police Station, mother of 5 sons                                              |
| 42 | <b>Nesreen</b>                       | 38 years old ( one of Cairo detainees), was arrested on 8 December 2017                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |



|    |                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    | <b>Abdellatif</b>               | disappeared two days, and then appeared in his State Security prosecution in case No. 977 of 2017, was presented and prosecution ordered to detain her for 15 days,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 43 | <b>Heba Fayek El Sayed</b>      | (one of Cairo Detainees) She was arrested from her father's house in the village of Zanin, Bulaq al-Dakrou, on 17 December 2017. She was the wife of the detainee / Sayed Kamal Eid Ayad, who is detained at Wadi al-Natroun prison, and sentenced to lifetime imprisonment in "Al Fath Mosque case)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 44 | <b>Somayia Maher Hazeema</b>    | 25 years old, lives in Shubra, Damanhour, Beheira Governorate, holds a Bachelor of Science from Al-Azhar University and works in Analytical Laboratory, the daughter of former member of the Shura Council Maher Hazeema, was arrested with her mother on October 17, 2017. After the arrival of the Supreme State Security Prosecution, and denies the administration of the prison Qanatir detention of toxicity was not substantiated for 70 days until it appeared in the State Security Prosecution on 24/12/2017 and was imprisoned in case of case 955 of 2017 ... |
| 45 | <b>Rasha Maher Imam Badrawy</b> | She and her husband Ahmad Azzam were arrested on October 17, 2017. They were held for 15 days and renewed in custody of case No. 955 of 2017.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

#### Statistic of Enforced disappeared women until issuance of this report

| No. | Name                                  | Facts                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | <b>Samaher Abo Elreesh</b>            | From Al-Arish, North Sinai, aged 37, was arrested by the National Security Forces in civilian clothes on 22 August 2015 and has not yet been identified.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 2   | <b>Fathia Mazed Sandouk</b>           | Of the tribe Sawarka resident in the "Mazraa" South Al-Arish, North Sinai, the army forces arrested her on 20 September 2015 and forcibly hid her.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 3   | <b>Nesreen Abdallah Soliman Rabba</b> | From Al-Arish, 35 years old, from Al-Fawakhriya tribe, married with five children. She was detained by the security forces when she was on her way to visit one of her friends in El-Arish in North Sinai. On 30/4/2016 she was arrested in a safe- And has since been forcibly hidden.                                                                                                              |
| 4   | <b>Afaf Hussein Salem</b>             | 50 years old, she was arrested on 28 August 2017 from his family's home in Helwan on the background of her association with the detainee in the case of Helwan Fugitive "Mahmoud Abu Hasiba" and was taken to Helwan police department where she was beaten and interrogated because of the escape of Abu Hassiba After a week of investigations, the security authorities denied news of her arrest |



|   |                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5 | <b>Aya Mosaad<br/>Mohammed<br/>Aldahashan</b> | 26years old was arrested on 28 August 2017 from the family home in Helwan on the background of her association with the detainee in the case of Helwan Helwan Fugitive "Mahmoud Abu Hasiba" and was taken to a Helwan section where she was beaten and interrogated against the background of the escape of Abu Hasiba After a week of investigations, the security authorities denied news of her arrest.      |
| 6 | <b>Omaima Hussein<br/>Salem</b>               | 43years old was arrested on August 28, 2017 from the family home in Helwan on the background of her association with the detainee in the case of the Helwan Helwan Fugitive "Mahmoud Abu Hasiba" and was taken to a Helwan section where she was beaten and interrogated against the background of the flight of Abu Hasiba After a week of investigations, the security authorities denied news of her arrest. |

No exaggeration to say that Egypt has become unsafe place for women do not feel safe in it herself and her family and their right to life, the existing authority violated all international conventions and treaties and violated them blatantly and clearly and that Egyptian women live a painful and miserable reality, and unfortunately they are outside the interest of the existing regime in Egypt and that their interest is only marginal

## 7- Violations against children

Childhood is one of the most important stages in a person's life. The child acquires the skills and essentials necessary to complete his life in a natural way and to achieve goals he paints in later stages of life. Therefore this stage must be a happy one, and the child must have his full rights, but often the child is subjected to many violations of his rights.

The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Rights of the Child on 20 November 1959, 20 November 1989, also the date of the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child, signed by 193 countries around the world, recognizes the term "child". Article 1 states: For the purposes of this Convention, the child means every person under the age of 18, unless the child reaches majority under the applicable law.

**The most important provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child are as follows:**

- Every child has an inherent right to life and States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child
- Every child has the right to a name and to acquire a nationality from birth
- Courts, charitable institutions and administrative authorities, in their treatment of the best children, take primary consideration and the views of the child are taken into account.



- States ensure that every child has full rights without discrimination of any kind.
- Children may not be separated from their parents unless the competent authorities decide that to protect their interests
- States shall ensure family reunification by facilitating the travel of members of such families within or outside their borders
- The parents have the primary responsibility for raising the child and States provide them with the necessary assistance and ensure the development of child care institutions.
- States shall ensure the protection of children from harm and physical or mental neglect, including sexual abuse or exploitation.
- States provide children who have been deprived of their parents with appropriate physical care
- Disabled children have the right to receive treatment, education and special care
- The child has the right to the highest attainable standard of health. States ensure that all children receive health care with a focus on preventive measures, health education and reduction of infant mortality.
- Primary education must be compulsory and free. Discipline within the school must be guaranteed in a manner that respects the child's dignity and is intended to prepare the child for life in a spirit of understanding, peace and tolerance.
- Give children time to rest and play games and have equal opportunities for cultural and artistic activities.
- States shall ensure the protection of children from economic exploitation and work which may hinder their learning or harm their health or well-being.
- States shall ensure the protection of children from the illicit use, participation in production or trafficking of drugs.
- The death penalty or life imprisonment is not imposed for crimes committed before the age of 18 years.
- Children should be separated from adults in prisons and children should not be subjected to torture or cruel or professional treatment.
- No child under the age of 15 should be involved in hostilities and provide special protection to children in armed conflict.
- A child suffering from ill-treatment, neglect or detention should be treated properly and trained for recovery and rehabilitation
- A child who violates the Penal Code is treated in a manner consistent with raising the child's sense of dignity and worth and aims at reintegrating the child into society.

Egypt ratified this Convention in accordance with Presidential Decree 260 of 1990 on 24 May 1990. It was published in the Official Gazette No. 7 on 14 February 1991 and entered into force on 2 September 1991.



## Egyptian fact of children's rights.

Many scenes related to Egyptian child pass over our eyes as many children lost their rights because of the regime, even due to political circumstances, negligence of this important right, according to UNICEF evaluation, there are children under 18 that reach 36.6% what equals 32.5 million males possess 51.7% and females 48.3% and in numbers we can figure situation of children in Egypt.

### Street children

They are children who practice their lives from eating, drinking, sleeping, and others on the street; some of them work informally, others do not work, and their relationships with their families are described as intermittent or broken.

According to UNICEF Egypt, there are 2 million street children, and this number is increasing significantly. UNICEF has divided the streets into three categories, the first category "residents on the street" who live on the street permanently, the second category "street workers" They spend long hours a day on the street in various jobs, such as begging, and the third group "capture the streets" as children living with their families on the street.

The consequences of this phenomenon are serious consequences and have a great impact on society as a whole, especially this segment, which is supposed to represent future generations

**First, Addiction:** for example, if a child out ten years old to the street it will inevitably lead to addiction, it will not survive thus addiction cigarettes, alcohol and drugs despite the small age.

**Secondly, diseases:** The situation of these individuals everywhere, forcing them to the pits in the streets where they are subjected to all the weather fluctuations of severe cold or free or severe wind storm resulting in different diseases such as tuberculosis and cancer ..... and so on

**Third, criminality:** This child may be deprived of education, food, clothing and so the child learns to steal and cut the road by passing by different means

**Fourth, begging:** It is also another means of livelihood for them, we find them in traffic lights, parking and near restaurants

**Fifth, Physical exploitation:** This is a very dangerous aspect where some Mafia are exploiting children by running them cheaply.





## Working Child

The causes of child labor are due to the low cultural level of the family; they view education as useless, high levels of poverty in many families, which drives many children to work to help their families, and spending on them. The lack of schools in some poor areas; and the absence of a compulsory education policy.

The number of children working in Egypt has exceeded 2.8 million children, and increases due to difficult economic conditions, according to the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS). They are children begging and working the workshops and factories, which leads to the collapse of their childhood in exchange for low money replaced by the most beautiful years of age. The poor economic situation has exacerbated this phenomenon. After the flotation of the Egyptian pound and its great devaluation, the poor and middle families in Egypt are in a difficult situation financially and not enough to meet the basic needs, which prompted them to look for work for their children to help them. In spending and in meeting the basic needs of the family

## School dropouts

The phenomenon of school dropout is defined as the interruption of the student from studying and not completing this stage. It is a serious phenomenon that is very widespread in different societies, as it affects the child negatively and impedes the growth and development of society and its progress in various areas of life.

In Egypt, the drop out rate of primary education is 1% in males and 0.6% in females from 90% in primary school. The preparatory stage is equal to the dropout rate between males and females, which is estimated at 4.9% each of 84%, according to the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics. The State has not paid much attention to this matter, since it does not fulfill its duties towards the construction of new schools. The overcrowding in the classrooms is unacceptable, which leads to a weak educational process and greatly helps the dropout phenomenon.

The decline in the level of services in all areas of education, the deterioration of construction and the existence of classes that endanger the lives of students have helped to bring about the process of dropping out of education in Egypt. While the state is building 22 new prisons do not direct this effort and funds to build schools or repair what is Already exists.

## Children health care



The child's right to health guarantees access to all health services and vaccinations necessary for the physical, mental and psychological health of the child and to receive special health care appropriate to the vulnerable nature of children and their protection against communicable and non-communicable diseases, genetic diseases, malnutrition and other diseases. The right to health includes the provision of adequate health education to children to help them maintain their health by following the principles of hygiene and health, protecting them against the dangers of infectious diseases and their right to food and clean water to prevent them from passing through food and contaminated water.

With the emergence of economic crises in Egypt, high drug prices and overcrowded hospitals, children find no place in the direction of health care, and are not provided with adequate treatment or simple health services. The burden of care and full treatment is placed on the head of the child's family, who cannot find what he or she is spending in this area, and is forced to do so, which further aggravates the health status of the children and their lack of care.

## Violence against Children

It is the physical, psychological, sexual, or verbal violence that is practiced on the child and leads to very bad effects and consequences on the child. The psychological and physical aspects are very profound and may continue for the future. And may be exposed to a child at home, school by a family member or by strangers.

According to the population survey data, 93% of the total number of people who were subjected to violence to control their behavior, 93.4% of the children, compared with 92.6%. 91.1% are the total of children who have been subjected to psychological punishment, 91.6% of whom are males, compared to 90.6% of females. 78% are the total of children subjected to corporal punishment, 78.2% of males versus 77.8% of females.

Violence in any society is linked to social and economic conditions and frustration resulting from high levels of poverty, political instability, and ethnic, sectarian and social conflicts.

Children in the street are most vulnerable to violence and abuse of all kinds because they are on the brink of society and are dependent on marginal livelihood activities such as begging, cleaning and petty theft. Making them in constant contact with the police and thus increasing their vulnerability to violence.

## Children with special needs



Those who have been plagued by God with total or partial disability in physical or mental abilities as a result of moral deficiency. The term has been used to denote individuals or children who show differences in mental, physical, sensory, behavioral, linguistic or educational characteristics that distinguish their holders from normal or average children. Which means that they need special additions that help them to live with their reality, such as some programs, devices, modifications, tools, educational services and support services.

According to the indicators of the World Health Organization, the proportion of people with disabilities in Egypt, amounting to 10% to 13% of the population, children account for 3.4% of them, about 8% of the total number of children in Egypt up to age 18 are people with special needs. Like other children, are severely neglected and are not provided with special care. Most of those with poor or even moderate families are unable to provide special care to them because of the high costs of such care. The State does not provide special support, Specials of children.

### **Abuse, torture, arrest and imprisonment of children in cases of a political nature**

Many children have been arrested over the past years, specifically since July 3, 2013, and they have been locked up in cases of opinion and demonstration. Despite the difficulty of the absence of official statistics, there are unofficial statistics indicating that the number of children arrested and imprisoned was 3,200 children, 800 of them are still in detention.

In addition, a number of children were arrested and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment ranging from two to three years. In some cases, the sentences of imprisonment for males and females of 10 years. A number of children continue to serve prison terms either within the so-called "juvenile care center" as institutions for the custody and placement of children sentenced or detained in custody on cases, Four years means that the child who entered the prison at the age of fourteen or fifteen years is no longer a child and is transferred to the central prisons to spend the remainder of his sentence in prisons less than what is described according to the testimonies and statements of their families. Children have not get medical care in institutions and places of detention, some have been chronically ill and have not been given full medical care in accordance with international laws and treaties.

The detainees now suffer from extremely harsh conditions of detention. There have been numerous testimonies of torture in institutions such as the penal institution and other places of detention. Some children have been imprisoned with serious criminal suspects. There are those who have been transferred to military trials that lack the minimum standards of justice, and there are those who have been sentenced to harsh sentences, and there have been beaten and other severe cruelty.



Thus, we conclude that the conditions of detention of children in Egypt are degrading and contrary to all international and domestic standards and laws

These children were imprisoned until they became men in prison in extremely harsh conditions, some were sentenced to harsh sentences, some were sentenced to military trials that lacked the minimum standards of justice, and some were prevented from conducting their studies.

**The most important violations against children due to the political situation can be described as follows:**

- 1- subject children to arbitrary arrest and detention on the basis of administrative orders issued by the security institutions and sometimes supported by politicized decisions by the Public Prosecution, which do not rely on any evidence, while being deprived of their academic tests and making it difficult for them to do so.
- 2- The expansion of unjustified detention decisions in contravention of local laws such as the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Children's Law as well as international laws, in particular the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty. These rules include the fact that juveniles awaiting trial or who have not yet been tried are innocent and tried on this basis, avoiding pre-trial detention and therefore making every effort to apply alternative measures. However, if custody detention is used, juvenile courts and investigating bodies are given a high priority to expedite the adjudication of these cases to ensure the shortest possible period of detention, which is completely contrary to the practices of the authorities in Egypt.
- 3- Many violations were subjected against the children, such as Preventing the lawyers from visiting them and violating their right to defend and rely on convicting the minors of fabricated evidence and confessions that they have been subjected to under torture and investigations by the security authorities despite their proven lack of impartiality, and selection of specific judicial services to review their cases and the orders to renew their detention, which would lead to the violation of their right to a fair and fair trial, as well as to military trials that lacked the minimum standards of justice
- 4- Children are subjected to enforced disappearances where the Egyptian authorities hide detainees from children for varying periods of time illegally, so that their relatives or lawyers can not reach them, depriving them of the protection of the law and bringing severe punishment to them and their families.
- 5- The practice of systematic torture of children to force them to make false confessions, which is contrary to the Convention against Torture and which has



- committed all acts of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
- 6- Abuse of the reputation of the child and his hatred of public opinion by forcing him to record video confessions in front of various weapons and broadcast them through official channels.
  - 7- The detention of children with offenders and adults in violation of domestic and international laws, which decided that children should not be detained with adults under any pretext, and stressed that juveniles who had not been tried and convicted should be separated.
  - 8- Neglect and poor care that spread in all penal institutions for juveniles and deliberately harm the health of the detainee child and the inhumanity of places of detention and the accumulation of detainees.
  - 9- The detention of children in places away from the homes of their families, which is a burden on their families and restrictions on visits and often prevented without justification, and forcing families to pay money to enable them to visit their relatives, causing them psychological pain and financial burden represents collective punishment for all members of the family of the child detainee

The situation of children is very difficult in Egypt and needs concerted efforts to reach solutions to the problems of children inside Egypt. The State neglect of this file in all its aspects means that Egypt has no future.

## 5- Prisons' Violations

There is no doubt that incarceration inside prisons and places of detention is a harsh and bitter experience, and it is impossible for those who have been subjected to it, whether prisoners or detainees, or their families, to pass through them without any trace of memory. They have been kept in their memories and made them think and feel like prisoners on their thinking at every stage of their lives

This cruelty and bitterness increases dramatically if the prisoner, the detainee, his family and his family feel that he has been imprisoned and unjustly imprisoned and that he should not have been imprisoned or imprisoned.

After being free and free of restrictions in his movement and in his contact with his family and surrounding him from neighbors and working relations and others, he finds himself isolated between the walls of prison and imprisonment, who finds little contact with him, Whatever his eyesight, he finds only the walls of the prison and the high prison. He finds nothing but a harsh life different from what he used to live in. Eating, moving, leaving and other things that are imposed on prisons and places of detention be counted on him.



International treaties, the constitution and the laws were far from these matters. Many legislations were legislated, rights were recognized and many legal provisions were followed.

The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners were adopted and recommended for adoption by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Geneva in 1955 and approved by the Economic and Social Council. The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment was adopted in 1948, Egypt ratified the Convention in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 154 of 6 April 1986 and published in the Official Gazette No. 1 on 7 January 1988 and entered into force on 25 July 1986.

The law has been designed to make humanitarian transactions organized, controlled and arranged to prevent chaos and demagoguery, which leads to the happiness of humanity and not to torture or revenge.

the application of sanctions was also put in place for the reform of who get out of context which requires rehabilitation of the presence within the community, the penalty of imprisonment was placed not for the purpose of imprisonment and restriction of freedom, but for the rehabilitation and reform of this person, which left and out of this law and damaged the rest of humanity

International conventions, as well as domestic laws and regulations regulating restrictions, rights, duties, and administrative systems, have all been related to the policy of punishment, in particular the restriction of freedom to imprisonment. These regulations guarantee rehabilitation and rehabilitation of sins, for the crack.

### **Egyptian reality of violations of prisons and places of detention**

The number of prisons in Egypt is currently 54, in addition to 320 detention centers inside sections and police stations. The unknown and secret places of detention are unknown.

Old prisons established before the January 25 revolution (43 prisons).

Currently there are 25 Egyptian governorates out of 27 governorates, which have central prisons. This is in addition to the central security camps and the military police, which contain small detention camps for political prisoners, not criminal ones.

The new prisons that were established after the events of 3/7/2013, whether or not they started receiving prisoners, (24 prisons).

Assistant Minister of Interior for Human Rights Affairs and Egyptian National Council for Human Rights said that the establishment of the prison came after the arrival of



overcrowding in Egyptian prisons and detention centers to 400%, resulting in dozens of cases of deaths among prisoners.

The number of political prisoners in Egypt is about 60,000 prisoners and detainees

The number of people who died in detention centers and prisons during 2017 (neglect, torture, and corruption) is 118 prisoners and detainees (criminal and political)

The number of people in need of medical care and in a difficult health situation for 2017 are 348 prisoners and political detainees.

### **The number of prisoners, detainees and political detainees in Egypt is about 60,000 prisoners and detainees**

The number of people who died in detention centres and prisons during 2017 is 118 prisoners and detainees

The number of people needing medical care in a difficult health situation for 2017 is 348 prisoners and detainees

Over the past four years, about 600 detainees have died in various Egyptian detention centres, where 73 detainees have died in 2013, 166 in 2014, 185 in 2015, 121 in 2016, 118 in 2017, 102 detainee were killed due to torture nu Security individuals inside their detention centres. 395 detainees were killed by Deliberate medical negligence in non-human dentition conditions, 28 detainees who died as a result of suffocation, overcrowding and poor ventilation, as well as 75 detainees who died due to rampant corruption in the headquarters departments, Which led to the death of some of them as a result of overdose of narcotic substances or poisonous foods. or they were killed by their colleagues detained after the outbreak of fights between them, or as a result of a short circuit inside the cells.

### **Violations and legal irregularities affecting prisoners and detainees**

#### **Violation at the time of arrest or detention**

Article 54 of the Constitution states that "Any person whose liberty is restricted shall be immediately informed of the reasons for this, shall be protected in writing, shall be able to contact his family and his lawyers immediately, and shall be brought to the investigating authority within 24 hours of the restriction of his liberty"

This material is not implemented and is not applied at all. The first thing that a person who arrests and detains is to confiscate the phone of a person who is arrested or detained and remains in isolation from all except a detainee or a detainee.

#### **Interrogation without a lawyer**



Article 54 of the Constitution also provides that "in all cases, the accused shall not be tried for crimes in which he may be detained except in the presence of a lawyer, a client or a assignee"

This article is not implemented. There are investigations into major cases that took place inside the prison or places of detention and others in the various prosecution offices without any lawyers with whom to investigate.

### **Custody confinement without limits**

Article 54 of the Constitution also provides that "the law shall regulate the provisions, duration and reasons of pre-trial detention"

In any case, the maximum length of remand shall not exceed two years, except for the Court of Cassation or Crimes, which is violated, where the imprisonment of hundreds more than two years is continues, and even before the decision to refer to the court and there are still hundreds of detainees in reserve despite the period of pre-trial detention, and some of them have been named in other cases not to release them.

### **Detention in ill-legal places**

Article 55 of the Constitution stipulates that anyone who is arrested, imprisoned or deprived of his liberty shall be treated in a manner that preserves his dignity. No one shall be subjected to torture, intimidation, coercion or physical or mental harm. It is therefore humane and healthy.

As a result of the increase in the number of detainees, illegal places of detention such as the central security camps and some places of military detention, which do not serve primarily as places of detention, are used.

### **Solitary confinement for long periods, without any control**

The text of Article 43 of Law No. 396 of 1956, which was amended to allow for six months imprisonment in contravention of the legal rules. However, there are those who are held for three years in solitary confinement without any contact with the outside world. This happens in all prisons, especially the prison Scorpion , Wadi al-Natroun and Burj al-Arab.

### **Crowd inside cells**

Article 55 of the Egyptian Constitution stipulates that "Anyone who is arrested, imprisoned or his freedom is restricted shall be treated in a manner that preserves his dignity and shall not be subjected to torture, intimidation, coercion or physical or mental harm. Places designated for that fit humanely and healthily).





Given the average size of cells in most Egyptian prisons, it is about 10 meters and the average number of inmates inside the cell is about 20, so that the per capita in the cell is about two "tiles" in the language among the detainees. There is no doubt that the large number of inmates within this narrow area leads to the spread of many epidemic diseases and chest diseases.

The cell in most prisons contains a small ventilation window of 1 meter by 20 cm. The sun and air are not allowed in, The water inside the prisons is not always available as it is cut continuously, and there is only one hour every three days and rely on groundwater, including impurities, which affects the kidney and lead to the spread of epidemic diseases and the inability of guests to shower for a long time. The situation inside the cells do not take care of cleanliness, where the remnants are left inside the amber for a long time and are removed only when an officer passed.

The prison does not have blankets and furnishings and the detainees sleep on the ground, which affects the health of them, especially the elderly, there is a bathroom is a wall height 210 cm from both sides and is exposed to the ceiling and does not have a door and due to lack of care of cleanliness, it generates foul odors, which is the cause of the spread of diseases

Some detainees prevented from exercising for long periods, affecting their legs, bones and mental states.

### **Malnutrition and neglect of healthy diet for prisoners**

Neglect in the diet will always spread diseases. If we notice the diet inside the Egyptian prisons, we will find it from the worst food systems. It depends on beans, lentils, cheese, sweetness, vegetables, rice. Sometimes they are given some meat or eggs once a week, and the food is prepared by boiling in the water without any oils or salt and the preparation is very bad, the meat is dark brown and solid, which is difficult to chew, and the beans are filled with gravel, where the guests purified to extract the stones from. Food is generally unclean and inadequate, leading to widespread malnutrition, food poisoning and general weakness. This has led guests to rely on the food they receive from family visits, and guests buy some foods from the canteen.

### **Poor health and medical care.**

Article 18 of the Constitution states that "Every citizen has the right to health and to integrated health care in accordance with the quality standards.

Article 33 of the Egyptian Prisons Act No. 396 of 1956 stipulates that:





In every leman or non-central prison, one or more doctors shall be a resident who is responsible for the health work in accordance with the rules of procedure. The Central Prison shall have a doctor, and if no doctor has been appointed, a Government doctor shall be required to perform the work of the prison doctor.









This includes the lack of availability of doctors and specialists in particular in prisons, where medical care within each prison is confined to a clinic with a general practitioner, Most of the patients have a medical examination by this doctor, and in recommending treatment, is treated with only one type of sedative drugs, and is almost spent for all cases.

The transfer of hospitalized patients to hospital procedures takes a long and complex procedure and the transfer is made only if the patient's condition is so difficult to treat. The Center has identified a number of people in need of medical care and in a difficult .health situation for 2017, which are 348 prisoners, detainees and detainees







**Some of the pathological cases monitored by the center in prisons and places of detention during 2017, which require urgent intervention in order to provide the necessary medical care for them:**









| م | Name                        | Details and health conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Image                                                                                 |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | <b>Yasser Moussa</b>        | 45 years old, from Suez Governorate, detained since 30 July 2015 and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in a military case, Heart patient and surgery was carried out for the installation of two pillars, suffers from several chronic diseases, sinus tumor, congenital defect in the lumbar spine, hemorrhagic hemorrhage, he is also suffers diabetes, hypertension and chronic ulcerative colitis.<br>He suffered a heart attack inside the prison, according to the diagnosis of the prison hospital |  |
| 2 | <b>Mohamed Ali Al Adawi</b> | 22 years old, detained at Burg Al Arab Prison at Alexandria since 2014, SENTENCED TO DEATH .he has diseases in the urinary system (fistula and fetus) led to the retention of urine and pain in his body, as a result of the conditions of detention need to perform several operations as soon as the recommendations of the prison doctor                                                                                                                                                                 |  |
| 3 | <b>Mohamed El Adly</b>      | He was arrested on August 25, 2013 and was held in Wadi Al-Natroun prison in the case of case no. 317 of 2014, High state security, 2210 for the year 2014, the Agouza crimes, known as the "Rabaa operating room".<br>He suffers from an injury to the lumbar and cervical vertebrae, his foot has deteriorated, his health has deteriorated and he has been ill after being prevented from .treatment                                                                                                     |  |
| 4 | <b>Ahmed Zidan</b>          | 17years of Manshiyet al-Nasr resides Kafr Al-Dawwar Al-Buhaira Governorate arrested on November 14, 2017 Detained by security forces Kafr El-Dawar,<br>Suffers from a seventh nerve injury and was detected after his arrest at the Comprehensive Hospital in Kafr Al-Dawar                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |  |



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|    |                                                | and asked him to perform the necessary radiation and drawing of the brain, but was refused to respond to requests to leave the pretext of lack of readiness of the hospital for such radiation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                       |
| 5  | <b>Mohamed Abul Qader Al Naggar</b>            | 37 years old , he was arbitrarily arrested on 21 May 2015 from his house after his children in front of his children and presented a defendant and obtained a sentence of 7 years and his detention center in Tura prison Qa'id is only moving with a chair and is currently in the .prison hospital because of his poor health                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |    |
| 6  | <b>El Sayed Abelrahman Gabr</b>                | From Abu Homs, El-Beheira Governorate Sentenced to 3 years in prison and imprisoned in Burj Al-Arab Prison. He suffers from gall bladder inflammation. He needs urgent surgery to be removed. He also suffers from an unexplained .anal hemorrhage                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |    |
| 7  | <b>El Sayed Mohamed Ali El Ngouli</b>          | 54 years old, from Rahmaniya Center in El-Beheira governorate , he was arbitrarily arrested on 9 June 2014 and sentenced to five years imprisonment, imprisoned in the .prison of Al-Afadiyya He suffers from Hepatitis C and swollen spleen                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |    |
| 8  | <b>Fathi Mahgoub Ali El Farran</b>             | From Kafr al-Dawar Al-Behira Governorate - Arbitrary arrest was imposed on 21 July 2015 and sentenced to 3 years in prison and imprisoned in Borg al-Arab suffers from:<br>- Allergy in his chest lead to chest problems and can sleep only on a specific respirator,<br>-High blood pressure and diabetes.<br>- Possibility of death several times per hour during sleep due to shortness of breath and repeated asthmas and suffers from a stroke in his left foot                                                                                                                                                                  |  |
| 9  | <b>Haitham Abdelmoniem Soliman</b>             | 32-year-old detainee in the general prison of Assiut, was hospitalized and suffering from acute pains in the cartilage following a cartilage operation performed in the fourth and fifth paragraphs of several years ago.<br>During the 10 months of non-seriousness of treatment, the orthopedic doctor at the hospital examined the initial to show the return of cartilage once again and increased movement with the lack of movement, especially with the left man, resulting in the call of the orthopedic specialist, where the presence of cartilage in the fourth paragraph and fifth with a curvature in this paragraph.. . |  |
| 10 | <b>Abdullah Samir Mohamed Attia Abu Hedaya</b> | 26-years old - from Suez Governorate, arrested on December 27, 2014 held in Tura prison.<br>He suffers from a disease called Marfan syndrome, a genetic disease that affects the connective tissue responsible for the strength and cohesion of bones and blood vessels and needs regularity in treatment and follow-up doctor periodically.<br>Since 2014, he has suffered multiple complications, such as visual impairment, pain in the back and neck, and a third and fourth spine injury. Doctors recommended that he should be                                                                                                  |  |








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|    |                                 | transferred to Manial University Hospital for heart surgery and some necessary radiation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                       |
| 11 | <b>Khaled Mostafa El Saghir</b> | He is serving a life sentence in case 174 military, he is imprisoned in Scorpion prison.<br>Has fallen to the ground more than once due to lack of vision and fear of being fractured as a result of these falls.<br>He was examined by the prison doctor and was told that he had been subjected to severe head bites that led to cataracts and that a surgery is required to remove that water                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |    |
| 12 | <b>Fahim Hamed Fahim</b>        | 46 years old - Bahaniya village - Dyarb Negm center in Sharqia and English teacher at Bahaniya secondary school.<br>He was arbitrarily arrested on 26 November 2016, Held at Deerb Negm police station<br>He is disabled and doesn't move except with two canes or a wheelchair he is accused of protesting and showing strength!                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |    |
| 13 | <b>Yasser Ibrahim Arafat</b>    | A retired colonel in custody on the case of the assassination of former Attorney General Hisham Barakat, he is kept in Scorpion prison, suffers from health problems like kidney stones and liver problems.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |    |
| 14 | <b>Ahmed Nasr Ebaid</b>         | From Abu al-Matamir, Behira Governorate, has been detained since 7 May 2015 on the case number (908 for the year 2015 administrative Wadi Al-Natroun)<br>He suffers from rotten wounds in his foot and arm due to lack of care. His right leg was amputated, with his thumb and forefinger, second-degree burns on the face, arms, right thigh, and left leg by 20%, and suffered from severe pain due to amputation in his right leg and hand right, which makes his right side in complete paralysis and so he needs others' help in all the daily requirements beginning to stand and sit and eat to using bathroom. |  |
| 15 | <b>Mohamed Ali Amer</b>         | 24 years old, was arbitrarily arrested on May 29 <sup>th</sup> , 2015, he was subjected to enforced disappearance for a whole month in which he was tortured at a security headquarters, seriously affecting his health. He is imprisoned in Borg al-Arab prison. He has a thoracic fibrosis and suffers from severe weight loss and general weakness                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |  |
| 16 | <b>Belal Ahmed Hassan</b>       | He was sentenced to 25 years in prison at Burj al-Arab Prison, where he had symptoms of bile. The prison administration refused to transfer Bilal to outside treatment as the disease became more severe.<br>After his health deteriorated, the prison administration was forced to transfer him to the Miri university hospital. After performing the necessary tests, he discovered that he was infected with a microbe.                                                                                                                                                                                              |  |

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| 17 | <b>Abulaziz Mamdouh Abdulaziz</b> | 19 years 1 <sup>st</sup> year student of Islamic Studies faculty, Al-Azhar University and was arbitrarily arrested on 13 January 2016, imprisoned in Tura prison<br>Had a half pneumonectomy and suffers from cirrhosis in the rest and depends heavily on respiratory equipment and needs special medical treatment.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |    |
| 18 | <b>Mostafa Rezk El Khouly</b>     | Engineer on pension from Damanhour city, Behira governorate, imprisoned in Al-Abaadiya Damanhour<br>He suffers from recurrent health crises, heart deterioration, chronic hypertension and diabetes. He also needs urgent surgical intervention in the heart                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |    |
| 19 | <b>Mostafa Shaaban</b>            | A student at Faculty of Arts in Damanhour, was arrested on July 16, 2015, and was charged in two military cases and sentenced to 30 years in prison in Al-Abadiyah prison in Damanhour,<br>Surgery is required to "remove the left and right nails due to severe inflammation, where it reached the swelling of the foot with almost complete paralysis                                                                                                                                                                                            |    |
| 20 | <b>Dr. Mohamed Ali Beshr</b>      | 66 years old, was arrested two years and four months ago in a case in which he ended the maximum period of pre-trial detention of two years and was added to a case due to his detention.<br>Infected with Hepatitis C and suffering from cirrhosis of the liver and swelling of the spleen and varicose veins in the esophagus, enlarged prostate, hernia, after which, he was transferred to the hospital of Leman Tura, that transferred him to the Manial hospital University, He had his operations done in extremely poor health conditions. |  |
| 21 | <b>Ahmed Massoud Badawy</b>       | 19 years old from the village of Basarta, Damietta Governorate<br>He suffers from recurrent fainting and has illness symptoms.<br>He is now moving in a wheelchair due to paralysis.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |  |
| 22 | <b>Ashour Youssef Moawad</b>      | 61 years - from Al-Qanater in Qaliubiya, he has been imprisoned since 15 August 2016 on charges of spreading the climate of pessimism in Borg al-Arab prison<br>He suffers from several diseases and has a swelling in his foot and has been prevented from entering his medicine.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |  |
| 23 | <b>Amr Mohamed Salaman</b>        | 36 years Veterinarian from the city of Koum Hamada in the Beheira governorate, he is imprisoned in Al-Abadiyya prison on case No. 30484 for the year 2016<br>He suffered from severe knee pain that resulted in difficulty in movement, sleep deprivation and inability to walk.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |  |
| 24 | <b>Abdelaal Mohamed</b>           | 77 years old, suffers from medical negligence at Burj al-Arab prison, where he suffers from geriatric diseases and does not receive the necessary medical care after having a hernia. The prison administration refuses to perform the necessary surgery or to transfer him to the prison for treatment.<br>His family said that the prison hospital caused a doubling of                                                                                                                                                                          |  |

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|    |                                                   | <p>the detainee's illnesses after he gave him a wrong needle, which led to his inability to walk on his foot.</p> <p>Haj Abdul-Aal is sentenced to ten years and five years in surveillance for the events of Smouha in 2013, which is known for the events of Ali Ibn Abi Talib Mosque.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |  |
| 25 | <p><b>Ali Mohamed Rashed Khalifa</b></p>          | <p>18-year-old high school student, was arbitrarily arrested from his home in Ismailia on 29 October 2014 and imprisoned in Port Said Prison</p> <p>Suffers from severe pain after having cancers in lung and spine, and his health deteriorated until now his life is in danger, he had an operation in the inner ear and remained in the hospital in Ismailia, about four months prison without adequate care.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                 |  |
| 26 | <p><b>Hany El Sayed Abdelsalam Abu Shosha</b></p> | <p>33 years old - from the village of Bir al-Asal in Delengat center, was arbitrarily arrested on 7/6/2015 and was sentenced to life imprisonment and imprisoned in al-Abadyiah in Damanhour.</p> <p>He suffered from a cancerous tumor of the lymph nodes and was not subjected to any treatment. He entered a hunger strike that led to the suspension of one of his kidneys and was muffled by the strike and has been in a state of convulsions since Thursday, March 30, 2017.</p>                                                                                                                              |  |
| 27 | <p><b>Sheikh/ Abdulrazik Ali Ismail</b></p>       | <p>Was arrested on 27/9/2016 and held in Anbar 7 room 17 in the prison of al-Abadyiah Damanhur, which is subjected to deliberate medical negligence by the prison administration, which resulted in loss of vision. He performed surgery on thyroid gland on 14/6/2014 7 months before his arrest. as a result of his disease he had separation in his eyes and if this remains, it might cause vision loss</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                      |  |
| 28 | <p><b>Mohamed Saad Mohamed Awad Zaqilah</b></p>   | <p>18-year-student at Secondary School in Kafr El-Dawar Beheira Governorate. He was arbitrarily arrested on 9 November 2016 and subjected to enforced disappearance for 18 days before appearing on case No. 10530/2016. He returned to his detention center at Burj al-Arab prison. A strange insect banded him under the chin and led to a number of symptoms that the prison hospital did not manage to treat. He was no longer able to stand up and could no longer speak. The sting that he suffered led to abscesses of the chin and swelling of the face, in addition to vomiting, severe colic and coma.</p> |  |
| 29 | <p><b>Mostafa Gamal Awad</b></p>                  | <p>23 years old - imprisoned for case 5/2016 in Tura reception prison</p> <p>Suffers from sugar, pressure and hemorrhage</p> <p>There was a medical error where an intravenous syringe was taken and a severe depression occurred, sugar rose (470) and fell into a coma</p> <p>He is currently suffering from liver hypertrophy, enlarged spleen, large renal failure, swelling of the bladder wall, and the possibility that bladder wall enlargement due to a cancer</p>                                                                                                                                          |  |



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| 30 | <b>Ahmed Abdelwahab El Khatib</b>    | 22-year-old student at the Faculty of Biotechnology at the University of Egypt for Science and Technology. He was arrested on October 24, 2014 and sentenced on March 26, 2016 to 10 years in prison. He was later deported to Wadi Al-Natroun prison. He suffers from a fatal disease if the appropriate treatment is not immediately available, Ahmed's disease called "visceral leishmaniasis"                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |  |
| 31 | <b>Anas El Sayed Ibrahim Moussa</b>  | 23-year-old, he was arrested two years ago and accused of several cases sentenced to five years of prison at Zagazig 2 <sup>nd</sup> police department<br><br>Was wounded on 6 October 2013 by a bullet in the eye by the security forces. The bullet settled in the eye. The bullet caused a total fracture of the jaw. The doctors also recommended that surgery be performed as soon as possible, otherwise the inflammation of the brain would lead to death.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |  |
| 32 | <b>Reda Mohamed Ali el Mohamady</b>  | 41, a professor of Arabic at Al-Azhar University, and imprisoned in Tura prison<br><br>He had a severe heart attack, which forced the prison doctor to demand immediately transferring him to any intensive care in any hospital. The emergency ambulance took him to Kasr Al-Einy. After the examination and the cardiology work, the doctor asked for an immediate catheterization, but the catheterization system was not working. The doctor asked to transfere him to Sherif Mokhtar unit and but the unit refused to receive the case on the grounds that there is no place in the care, and then he went to Ahmed Maher hospital, after entering and examination they said his condition is serious and cannot be received. |  |
| 33 | <b>Ismail Ibrahim Moussa Mostafa</b> | 58 years old - Director of the School of Deaf and Mute and was arbitrarily arrested after a raid on citizens' houses in Qurain on January 17, 2017 detention facility: security forces at 10 <sup>th</sup> of Ramadan city.<br><br>He suffers from Hepatitis and diabetes and needs special health care and his condition worsens in the absence of care.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |  |
| 34 | <b>Eid Mohamed Ismail Dahroug</b>    | - 67 years old - was arrested on 14 May 2014 and sentenced to life imprisonment in the case known to media as "contacts with Hamas" and imprisoned inside the Scorpion prison.<br><br>He suffers from kidney failure caused inflation of the prostate, eye fly, severe weakness of the nerves of the limbs, and is in need of urgent surgical intervention to remove the left kidney after its efficiency became less than 8 percent.<br><br>He is very tired, very fatigued, unable to carry things with his hand, unable to stand on his feet, and his condition deteriorated and needed urgent intervention to preserve his life.                                                                                               |  |

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| 35 | <p><b>Mohamed Ibrahim Mohamed Agha</b></p> | <p>From Kom Hamada in Beheira governorate, imprisoned on the case 233 of year 2014 Military felonies Alexandria, his detention center is in the new Menia prison after being alienated from Borg El-Arab prison.</p> <p>He suffers from excessive electricity on the brain leading to convulsions, fainting and severe epileptic seizures. He needs brain radiation. He has been on the treatment of Deepakin Korn for three and a half years without a medical report from a neurologist. He needs a brain scan to determine the patient's condition accurately and the extent of his response to treatment, he had successive seizures on 6 December 2016, the doctor decided he needs radiation and to be presented to a psychologist and nervous</p> |                                                                                                                              |
| 36 | <p><b>Mahmoud Mahmoud Abadah</b></p>       | <p>56 years old, from Damanhour and was arrested on September 11, 2013 from his house, was charged in 3 cases, sentenced in two of them, and sentenced to of 15 years in a military court for burning of the Government of Behira No. 233 of 2014 military crimes Alexandria, Sentenced to 5 years of Damanhour Criminal Court First district in the case of the events of Al Hedaya Mosque in Damanhour on 5 July 2013 Case No. 91 of 2014 Criminal Crimes in the center of Damanhour.</p> <p>His detention center is Lemana Tura prison hospital.</p> <p>Suffers from severe leukemia (spinal cancer), spleen fibrosis and partial hepatic fibrosis,</p>                                                                                               |                                             |
| 37 | <p><b>Serag El Dian Ali Awad</b></p>       | <p>18-year-old high school student at Al-Azhar and from Shubra al-Kheima, was arrested at the beginning of 2015, imprisoned in Penha prison.</p> <p>He suffers from severe weakness and needs to undergo medical examinations to maintain his sight.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                            |
| 38 | <p><b>Yasser Mostafa El Mansy</b></p>      | <p>16 years old - imprisoned in Deyarb Negm</p> <p>He suffers from fainting and fever due to overcrowding and lack of ventilation with his young age, which led to deterioration of his health.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |  |
| 39 | <p><b>Mostafa Amer</b></p>                 | <p>A journalist from Alexandria was arrested on 12 October 2016 imprisoned in Burj Al Arab prison</p> <p>He suffers from cases of fainting and problems with the nerves of his hands and his right eye</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                            |



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| 40 | <b>Mohamed Ahmed Mahmoud Ali</b> | <p>Student at the Faculty of Arabic Language, Islamic Studies Department, Al-Azhar University, imprisoned in Beni Suef prison</p> <p>Suffers from a lack of functions of the coronary artery, which makes him lose breathing and ability to move permanently for several hours.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |  |
| 41 | <b>Abdullah Mohamed Ibrahim</b>  | <p>45-year-old Sharia teacher from the village of Shanbara, Abu Hammad, confined to Abu Hammad police station. He suffers from diabetes. He also undergoes regular physical therapy sessions on his legs because of an accident that has fractured him, resulting in surgical procedures and the installation of strips and nails. .</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |
| 42 | <b>Amir Abdurrahman</b>          | <p>Detained in department of 10th of Ramadan, He suffers from health problems and has many chest problems that require special care.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |
| 43 | <b>Ahmed Shebl</b>               | <p>21 years old - imprisoned for two years and sentenced to 5 years in prison imprisoned in Burj Al Arab<br/>He complains from pain in his arm for a long time and his condition deteriorated until he suffered a stroke</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |  |
| 44 | <b>Ali Abdullah Mabrouk</b>      | <p>29 years old, from Kafr El-Zayyat city in Gharbia Governorate, he was arbitrarily arrested from Cairo airport on 28/6/2016. He was subjected to months of enforced disappearance before being named in the case of attempted murder of the Assistant Attorney General.<br/>Suffering from tuberculosis, because of poor conditions of detention and the accumulation of cells and mixing of people with different diseases with healthy prisoners. He is very pale and very weak</p>                                                                                                                                                                              |  |
| 45 | <b>Farag Amin</b>                | <p>From Ashmoun Menoufia governorate - in Shebin al-Koum prison , he broke his foot two weeks ago, prison administration refused to reansfer him to the hospital for treatment.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |  |
| 46 | <b>Mahmoud Hammouda</b>          | <p>- 53 years - from the village of Sanadid Center Tanta, where he was arrested arbitrarily in mid-May 2017, from his house without the support of the law.<br/>He suffered bleeding and was not exposed to the good condition of his health due to medical negligence. As his condition deteriorated, he was transferred to Al-Manshawi Hospital and the University. He performed some tests which confirmed that he had varicose veins. From the university to Tanta prison despite the poor condition and deterioration amid the deliberate negligence of the administration of Tanta prison.<br/>He was bleeding and suffering for about 5 days, despite the</p> |  |

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|    |                                  | <p>beatings on the cells by the detainees. After attempts and pleas, he was taken to the prison hospital and then fed on 1 October 2017, and he underwent a CT scan at his own expense.</p> <p>He was diagnosed with cancer of the liver. Despite the suffering and pain, the prison administration prevented his wife from seeing him or accompanying him inside the hospital. The condition deteriorated significantly and was transferred to the liver hospital in Al Mahalla Al Kubra .</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |  |
| 47 | <b>Mahmoud Saied</b>             | <p>40-year-old owner of a publishing and distribution company, due to the medical negligence he is subjected to at his prison in Al-Scorp prison.</p> <p>According to his family, he suffers during two and a half years of detention in the prison of scorpion of the curve of the spinal column and torsion and cartilage and lack of synovial substance, which affected the nerves and today moves very hard and suffers while standing.</p> <p>The court has ordered him to perform the operation several times, but the prison administration is struggling to implement the court's decisions so far, threatening to deteriorate his health further.</p>                                                                                                  |  |
| 48 | <b>Sherin Bekhiet</b>            | <p>Suffering from symptoms of bile disease and is not known to diagnosis so far from the moment symptoms appear within the prison 10 months ago to approve the prosecution to the prison hospital is not medically qualified to care for a patient and therefore no medical reports and is not known until now the diagnosis of her illness.</p> <p>The husband of the detainee said that his wife suffered from pain in the kidneys and back constantly, as well as low blood pressure, adding that it was treated from pressure and inflammation in the nerves of the parties. She also suffered from anemia.</p> <p>He said that her history is due to her early childhood, where doctors performed her blood transfusion when she was just a baby girl.</p> |  |
| 49 | <b>Ashraf Ismail El Shabrawy</b> | <p>44, suffers from deliberate medical negligence at his detention center at al-Husseiniya police station in Sharkia Governorate.</p> <p>Al-Shabrawy is a heart patient who has had an open heart surgery and changed two valves earlier, and suffers from other diseases as well.</p> <p>On Wednesday morning, 22 November 2017, security forces arbitrarily arrested him from his workplace at the Zawahiri Preparatory Institute. This was the second time he was arrested after he was acquitted of his trumped-up charges in 2016.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |  |

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|----|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| 50 | <p><b>Essam El Haddad</b></p>    | <p>Imprisoned in a solitary confinement in solitary confinement suffers from severe medical negligence and obstinacy from the prison administration in providing treatment and suffers from the following: hypertension and heart disorders<br/>A daily dose is needed to increase blood flow to avoid blood clots<br/>Severe hypersensitivity associated with psychological stress and the severity of the swelling of the face and tongue and then need to intervene quickly by injection<br/>Roughly kneeling<br/>He needs 7 daily medications: 2 medication hypertension, 2 for allergy, 2 for joint medicine, and one for blood<br/>Food in prison without salt, and salt is placed once every few days, this dangerous fluctuation in salt level in food killer for patients with pressure and heart, and he is one of them<br/>We were told that on 11 August 2015 that they were giving him a blood thinner for a week and that they would prevent him from another week, which would make him susceptible to blood clots, and that his conditions prevented him from being confined to solitary confinement without ventilation and sunlight. The knowledge that he has a genetic (familial) readiness for this.<br/>Prevent him many drugs such as painkillers, vitamins and all medicines in the form of ointments, drops or syrup or bottled.<br/>In December 2015 he suffered stiffness in the knee and severe back pain due to severe coldness and the prevention of winter clothing and the rank and chair by the prison administration, and was prevented the introduction of a knee ligament, knee or chair to relieve back pain from January to March 2016.<br/>He suffered from angina on October 15, 2016 and needed surgery, special medicine and special care. He was on hunger strike on 13 November 2017 because of the violations that occur to him in the prison of Scorpio and the blood sugar level dropped to No. 41.</p> |  |
| 51 | <p><b>Ahmed Mohamed Gabr</b></p> | <p>35, a chemist, suffers from medical negligence at his detention center in the Wadi al-Natroun prison, where the prison administration obstinately transfers him to Tura prison complex hospital.<br/>He was subjected to enforced disappearance for seven days during which he was subjected to the worst forms of torture. He was then subjected to a severe brain tumor that causes high pressure on the brain cells. His health is deteriorating day by day.<br/>According to the preliminary description of his complaint, his doctor said that he suffers from "increased ICP" and needs urgent therapeutic intervention to know the cause of</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |  |



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|----|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
|    |                              | <p>the tumor and the treatment of pressure on the brain so that his life is not at risk anymore.</p> <p>He was arrested on the basis of case 108 of the military crimes of Alexandria, was arbitrarily arrested him and his wife and child in March 2015, before releasing his wife and child a few days later, and appeals to his family to transfer him for analysis and treatment to the hospital where his life is at risk for not being transferred to hospital and not receiving treatment</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |  |
| 52 | <b>MAGdy Mohamed Mostafa</b> | <p>46, is suffering from medical negligence and abuse during his detention in Egyptian prisons, where the detainee suffers from chronic ulcers in the colon, bleeding and constant vomiting of anything he takes, and severe diarrhea.</p> <p>The family has made telegrams to the prison reform and the concerned authorities, and asked to sign the medical examination on him, but so far without interest or reaction.</p> <p>He was detained at the Sadat City police station after his arbitrary arrest on 19 June 2016, where he stayed for 30 days without going out to the sun and without a doctor and treatment. He was then deported to Wadi Al-Natroun prison and stayed there for 15 days.</p> <p>He was then deported to Tora prison for treatment, but found no care. From there, he was deported to Wadi Al-Natroun and stayed there for more than ten months without any care. He was later deported to Shebin El-Kom prison five months ago for treatment but also during his deportation. He went to the car and drove him to Mansoura and to Shebin al-Koum. He stayed in the car for about twelve hours without food, drink or even medicine, and he was stoned, a dark room without eating a drink, not even a place to go. The prison administration entered any food for him in the visit and was deported to the hospital We brought food to him and he would not have been able to wait for many of the soldiers and refused to give him food as well</p> <p>He was deported four months ago to Scorpio 2 in Cairo</p> |  |
| 53 | <b>Taher El Deeb</b>         | <p>He was infected with a stroke on the evening of 20 December 2017, and was taken to Al Ahrar Hospital in Zagazig.</p> <p>The detainee was jailed in Zagazig security forces for several weeks, suffering from severe pain and bleeding. As security forces stubbornly refused to treat him, his health worsened, leading to a stroke.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |  |
| 54 | <b>Abdullhafeez Ghazal</b>   | <p>Imam of the Fath Mosque in Ramses - 60 years of deliberate medical negligence suffered at his detention center.</p> <p>Where the Sheikh suffers from frequent fainting, as his eyes fell and weak eyesight, and his movement is very slow because of the weakness of his body in a painful way.</p> <p>The prison administration rejects the treatment of Sheikh Tamam, and refuses to enter medicine for him, which</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |  |



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|  | threatens his life, and increases his suffering, in addition to the conditions of detention.<br>Arbitrarily arrested Sheikh Abdulhafeez on 16 August 2013, and sentenced to life imprisonment after his testimony, which said that the army and police are the ones who stormed the mosque and the killing of the demonstrators. |  |
|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|

## Deterioration of prisons hospitals

Article 27, paragraph 2, of the Ministry of Interior Decree No. 79 of 1961 provides for the internal regulations of prisons states that:

The doctor must examine the sick prisoners daily and every prisoner who have a disease. He orders to transfer the patient to the prison hospital. He must visit every prisoner in solitary confinement daily and every other prisoner at least once a week to check his health and cleanliness.

To report on the damage of physical and mental health of the prisoner as a result of continued imprisonment or any conditions of imprisonment.

The complaints and the medical reports that reach us indicates spread of many diseases such as (cancer tumors - virus C - diabetes - pressure - heart - chest sensitivity - fever - rheumatism - pulmonary tuberculosis - cirrhosis and hyperplasia of the liver and spleen - gastric ulcers - Corneal cartilage erosion or stiffening of the bone marrow - ear diseases and hearing impairment - eye diseases, vision impairment - anemia, and skin infections such as - scabies - smallpox - typhoid)

This reflects the deterioration of health conditions in prisons and places of detention. There is no available medical facilities in the prison hospitals. There is no proper treatment for cases. Most of the drugs are painkillers. In most cases, patients go to the hospital without any benefit and no health care is provided.

There are some cases have been examined and diagnosed , wrong medicine has been given for the condition and does not fit in any way treatment of the disease suffered by the prisoner.

The deterioration health conditions for guests from poor medical care, lack of medication and procedures for transferring patients to hospitals are complicated. In the case of patients being transferred to hospital, the restraints are placed in their hands and the other is tied to the bed for the duration of their stay in the hospital. Patients are not allowed to go to the hospital for fear of the suffering they face in prison hospitals.



## Banning both visits and communication with the world

Article 139 of the Egyptian criminal law to confirm the text of Article 54 of the Constitution, stating that "Anyone who is arrested or detained shall be immediately informed of the reasons for his arrest or confinement and shall have the right to communicate with anyone who he believes that he should inform of what happened and to seek the assistance of a lawyer.

Execution of arrest warrants, arrest warrants and detention orders is prohibited after six months from the date of issue unless the investigating judge approves them for another period.

The Constitution affirms the status of the family within society and the role of the state in maintaining this status.

Article 10 stipulates that (Family is the basis of society and is based on religion, morality, and patriotism. The state protects its cohesion and stability, and the consolidation of its values.)

The executive regulation of Law No. 396 of 1956 concerning organising prisons stipulates and emphasizes many rights and guarantees, which took into consideration the conditions of the prisoner and the detainees in custody and took into account the humanitarian conditions surrounding both the family and the prisoner in general, although there are some aspects that have also been overlooked.

Article 60 of the Regulations stipulates that "a person who is sentenced to a minor prison term and who is held in custody shall have the right to communicate at any time, and their families may visit them once a week at any time of the week except for Fridays and public holidays unless the Public Prosecution or the investigating judge prevent this for the detained in accordance with article 141 of the Criminal Procedures code).

Article 63 of the same regulation stipulates, "The director or prison officer may inform the prisons at any time of any matter of importance to the prisoners. He may also allow the prisoners to send a telegraph at his expense if he deems it necessary after seeing the telegraph and approving it.

These texts are not applied, but most of prisoners are banned from visits in prisons and places of detention without a clear cause and no reports are investigated because of the prevention of the visit or communication.

The families of prisoners in prisons and places of detention also complain of administrative complications when obtaining visitor's permits, mistreatment during visits,



confiscation of food, medicines and clothing of their families, excessive financial expenses, and other abuses against them.

To be able to visit someone who is detained in prison, the family must obtain permission from the competent prosecution. The prosecution shall issue the permit for the visit and be directed to the place of detention. The permit must be handed over by the parents to the prison administration or the place of detention. .

The visit begins at the gates of the prisons from 7 am, where the visitors line up in a queue to register the names and deliver the permits and then wait six to eight hours to enter the implementation of the visit.

There are barely places outside the prison for visits, these places are not enough for visitors, and they do not take care of hygiene and other necessities of human presence, such as clean toilets and others, forcing the visitors to land outside and next to the walls of the prison and the surrounding areas at high temperatures in summer and cold and rain in winter.

Then, from 12 pm, the visit begins and the names of the visit are called. The entry stage begins with the inspection of the gates in an inhuman way, and according to what the inspection person sees, he may prevent, food, medicine and other for no reason what causes verbal exchanges between visitors and employees, so visits are then banned for them.

Visits may be stopped suddenly afterwards , although some of the families of prisoners may have travelled about ten hours or more for the visit, there are prisoners from Upper Egypt who're imprisoned in the prison of Scorpion in Cairo and there are prisoners of Alexandria in New Valley prison or Wadi Al-Natron or Minya prison and so on .... In addition to waiting at the gate for a period that's equal to the duration of travel, they don't take into account the suffering experienced by the families of prisoners in order to see their relatives and.

The visit's period is usually ten minutes or a little more, although the visit from behind the wires has been cancelled, but most of the time there are visits from behind the wire or through a glass barrier and with a telephone speaker and for only ten minutes as in Scorpion prison.

## Total number of violations within prisons



- 1- Many of the detainees suffer from severe medical negligence and lack of adequate medical care.
- 2- This medical negligence has led to an increase in the number of deaths and an increase in diseases in prisons and places of detention.
- 3- The accumulation of numbers of detainees in places of detention significantly for the large number and the limited space of the cells and wards.
- 4- not to observe the cleanliness of the cells and places of detention and the lack of provision of toilets and health of proper ventilation
- 5- Providing bad food and sometimes without salt.
- 6- Close the prison cafeteria for not allowing prisoners to buy food or drink from the personal account of the secretariats established by their families.
- 7- cut off electricity and water from the cells and wards for long periods.
- 8- Confiscation of personal belongings of clothes and medical medicines and cover and jealousy in many cases.
- 9- Some detainees were subjected to acts of torture, threats and cruelty
- 10- Some detainees were subjected to beatings, stoning, electricity, severe insult and jealousy of the various types of torture, especially when entering prison at the first time. The term "
- 11- Preventing exercise or getting out of the dormitories for long periods and preventing exposure to the sun.
- 12- Preventing visits to relatives for prolonged periods
- 13- Imprisonment of a prisoner or detainee in incommunicado detention permanently and others on a temporary basis.
- 14- Alienation of some of the prisoners and put them in prisons and places of detention very far from the places of residence of their families and their families.
- 15- Prevent the prisoner from seeing the cases in which he is accused and not allowing him to keep a copy of them.
- 16- Prevent the acquisition of writing tools from papers and pens to guide the prisoner as he pleases.
- 17- Preventing the acquisition of and reading books and newspapers.





## **-6 Al-Basarta, an Egyptian village that lived under the inferno of security violations in early 2017**

The Egyptian village of Basrata is located in the governorate of Damietta in Egypt. This village lived in an unprecedented atmosphere of severe violations. It was invaded by the Egyptian security forces more than once with large forces to arrest opponents of the existing regime, as happened in many villages and places like Karadasa, Memon and Dalja. It is the method of intrusion and the manner which the security forces treat the houses. They break into the house in a shocking manner, breaking all the contents of the house, beating both the women and children at home, and arresting the women and children as well as the young men and women in the house.

On the dawn of March 28, 2017, the storming of the security forces by an unprecedented number of security forces and armoured vehicles surprised the villagers, following the death of an official informant: Hazem Al Amir

For six weeks, this village has been besieged by a complete security siege. The campaigns are on a daily basis, the random arrests are carried out on a daily basis. Even the young people who left the village to flee this hell were arrested as soon as they were identified.

The security handling of the Mohammed Bulbula family was a clear example of these violations. They arrested a woman named Maryam Turk and chased her husband, Muhammad Adel Balboula. They arrested their relatives and became their daughters without a shepherd and during their confinement; they set fire to their house.

In a statement issued on 7/4/2017, the security forces announced the killing of Muhammad Adel Balbula without any evidence confirming any allegations against him

The women were beaten in the houses, the children were beaten, all the contents of the houses were brutally and brutally broken, and the use of excessive cruelty was dealt with. These raids resulted in the destruction of the contents of more than 50 apartments, 20 families were displaced from their homes and many workshops were closed. The manufacture of timber and the arrest of nearly 40 citizens of the village and the seizure of private property of citizens.

The women were beaten in the house of Muhammad, Hassan, Bilal and Khaled al-Zayyat. They were expelled from the house after being told that a bomb had been found in the house. The soldiers then entered the house and calimed that they had found a weapon inside. They searched every corner of the house daily since the siege began and found nothing.

The fence of the house of Rifaat Abu Ghazaleh was razed and his mother was attacked with foul language and obscenities.

A grocery store belonging to the father of Mohamed El-Badawi, who was forcibly disappeared from the first day of the raid, was taken into a grocery store and seized food and papers belonging to his land.



The animals of Rifat Balboula were stolen after he was arrested and seized with special papers in the land he owned

Some families were forcibly displaced from their homes in the village. They were: 1- The family of Mohammed Adel Belboula 2. The family of Ashraf El-Far 3. The family of Mohamed Refaat Bilboula 4. The family of Rifat Balbula 5. The family of Mohamed Hammad 6. The family of El Sayed Abdou 7. The family of Sami El-Far 8. The family of Samir Hassouna 9 – Family of Zakaria Al Shiokhi 10 - Atef Al - Zayat family 11 - Hassan Al - Zayat family 12 - Khaled Al - Zayat family 13 - Habashi Zayat family

Finally, the security forces demolished some of the houses of some of the arrested in this village, including the house / Mohammed Adel Balbula, who was announced his death. The houses demolished by the house of 1 - Mohammed Adel Bilbula / 2 - Samy Alfar / 3 - Bilal Al Zayat - 4- Mustafa Bilbula / 5 - Zakaria Al Shuyoukhy - 6 - Mohammad Hammad / 7 - Rifat Balboula.

### **The arrested from this village - what we could count- in these events 46 citizens**

1. El Sayed Mosaad Badawy Salem. 60-years old, arrested on 28/03/2017
2. Youssef Youssef El Atawy, 35-years old, arrested on 28/03/2017
3. Allalm Allam El Saba', 43-years old, arrested on 29/03/2017
4. Hani Allam El Saba', 46-years old, arrested on 29/03/2017
5. Ibtahim Allam El Saba', 40-years old, arrested on 29/03/2017
6. El Sayed El Hendi, owner of sewing workshop, arrested on 06/04/2017
7. El Sayed Hussein, arrested on 05/04/2017
8. The Child: Ahmed Lotfi Zaghloul, 17-years old, arrested on 04/04/2017
9. The Child: Ibrahim Reda Hussein, 16-years old
10. Abdurrahman Fathy Awad, 25 years old, graduated of Faculty of Islamic studies, arrested from his house on 30/03/2017
11. Naeem Shalby Mahfouz, 35-years old, carpenter
12. Refaat Refaat Abu Ghazala, 21 years old, student, arrested on 03/0/2017
13. Mohamed Aayman Abu Ali, 18 years old, arrested on 01/04/2017
14. Sami Sami Assi, arrested on 02/04/2017
15. Mohamed Abu Sharma, arrested on 05/05/2017
16. Jamal Abdu Farahat, 47 years old, teacher, arrested on 02/04/2017
17. Mohamed Mohamed Abul Ela, 21 years old
18. Najm El Din Atef Ayyad, 21 years old
19. Mohamed El Khedr Assi, 17 years old
20. Rabei El Saggan, 40 years old, a teacher
21. Medhat Ibrahim Fayed, English Language teacher, 0 years old, arrested on 30/03/2017
22. Wael Abdulazim Abdulazim El Far, 45 years old, carpenter, arrested on 02/04/2017
23. Emad ElSaied Behiry, 43 years old, carpenter, arrested on 02/04/2017



24. Mohamed Hammad Abdelghani Selim, carpenter, arrested on 03/04/2017
25. Ahmed Zkaria El Shiuokhy, 17 years old, arrested on 03/04/2017
26. Hassan Hassan El Zayat, 17 years old, arrested on 03/04/2017
27. Sami Khalaf Omar, arrested on 03/04/2017
28. Mohamed Ali Hassan Behiry, programming engineer, arrested on 11/04/2017
29. Mohamed El Morsi El Shafei, arrested on 11/04/2017
30. Bilal Atef Khalid el Zayat, 23 years old, arrested on 15/04/2017
31. Alaa Ibrahim El Sayad, 30 years old, engineer, arrested on 16/04/2017
32. Ali Ibrahim El Sayad, 25 years old, arrested on 15/04/2017
33. Ashour Helmi Mohamed El Sayad, 50 years old, arrested on 15/04/2017
34. The Child: Ahmed Ashour El Sayad, 17 years old, arrested on 15/04/2017
35. Osama Zaher, arrested on 04/05/2017
36. Amir Hussein Hammad, plumber, presented himself to the police on 13/04/2017
37. Sobh Mohamed Shafik Marie, 51 years old, arrested on 19/04/2017
38. Zakaria Fahmy El Shiuokhy, arrested on 19/04/2017
39. The child: Islam Hamada Tolba Badawy, 17 years old, his mother handed him to the police on 09/04/2017
40. Abdelnasser Rabie Al Shaara, arrested on 19/04/2017
41. Mohamed Sadek Assi, 8 years old
42. Abdurrahman Mashaal Zaghloul
43. Yassin El Metwally Ayyad
44. El Sayed Dyiaa Badawy
45. Mohamed Abu Sharma, arrested on 05/05/2017
46. Ammar Behiry, arrested on 05/05/2017

## 7- inclusion in the list of terrorist entities

3106 citizens were included in the list of terrorist entities in 2017

- 1- Judgment in Petition No. 5 of 2017 issued by the Criminal Court of Cairo, Section 25 of the South, 1538 citizens were listed in the list of names of terrorist entities and were published in the Official Gazette No. 114 of 190 AH on 18 May 2017
- 2- Judgment in case no. 2210/10 of 2014 issued by the Criminal Court of Cairo Department 16 South

51 citizens were listed in the list of names of terrorist entities and were published in the Official Gazette No. 121 of 190 AH on 27 May 2017

- 3- Judgment in case no. 7122/261 of 2016 issued by the Criminal Court of Cairo, Department 16, South  
67 citizens were listed in the list of names of terrorist entities and were published in the Official Gazette No. 121 of 190 AH on 27 May 2017
- 4- Judgment in case No. 16850 of 2014 issued by the Criminal Court of Cairo, Department 16 South



- 24 citizens were listed in the list of names of terrorist entities and were published in the Official Gazette No. 122 of 190 AH on 28 May 2017
- 5- Judgment in Case No. 7184 of the year 2015 issued by the Criminal Court of Cairo, Department 16 South  
48 citizens were listed in the list of names of terrorist entities and were published in the Official Gazette No. 122 of 190 AH on 28 May 2017
- 6- Judgment in case No. 5192 for the year 2015 issued by the Criminal Court of Cairo, Department 16 South  
26 citizens were listed in the list of names of terrorist entities and were published in the Official Gazette No. 122 of 190 AH on 28 May 2017
- 7- Judgment in case No. 301 of 2016 issued by the Criminal Court of Cairo, Department 16 South  
26 citizens were listed in the list of names of terrorist entities and were published in the Official Gazette No. 123 of 190 AH on 29 May 2017
- 8- Judgment in case no. 21942 for the year 2015 issued by the Criminal Court of Cairo Department 16 South  
21 citizens were listed in the list of names of terrorist entities and were published in the Official Gazette No. 123 of 190 AH on 29 May 2017
- 9- Judgment in case No. 1536 of 2016 issued by the Criminal Court of Cairo, Department 16 South  
14 citizens were listed in the list of names of terrorist entities and were published in the Official Gazette No. 123 of 190 AH on 29 May 2017
- 10- Judgment in case No. 14950 for the year 2013 issued by the Criminal Court of Cairo Department 16 South  
13 citizens were listed in the list of names of terrorist entities and were published in the Official Gazette No. 124 of 190 AH on 30 May 2017
- 11- Judgment in case no. 5858/119 of 2014 issued by the Criminal Court of Cairo Department 16 South  
4 citizens were listed in the list of terrorist entities and published in the Official Gazette No. 124 of 190 AH on 30 May 2017
- 12- Judgment in case No. 17086 for the year 2015 issued by the Criminal Court of Abu al-Matamir Center  
20 citizens were listed in the list of names of terrorist entities and were published in the Official Gazette No. 124 of 190 AH on 30 May 2017
- 13- Judgment in case No. 239 of 2015 issued by the Criminal Court of Cairo, Department 17 North  
20 citizens were listed in the list of names of terrorist entities and were published in the Official Gazette No. 125 of 190 AH on 31 May 2017
- 14- Judgment in case No. 351 of 2015 issued by the Criminal Court of Cairo, Department 16 South



154 citizens were listed in the list of names of terrorist entities and were published in the Official Gazette No. 125 of 190 AH on 31 May 2017

15- Judgment in case No. 5013 of 2016 issued by the Cairo Criminal Court, Section 17 North

24 citizens were listed in the list of names of terrorist entities and were published in the Official Gazette No. 125 of 190 AH on 31 May 2017

16- Judgment in case no. 451 of the year 2015 issued by Cairo Criminal Court, District 17 North

2 citizens were listed in the list of names of terrorist entities and were published in the Official Gazette No. 126 of 1901 on 1 June 2017

17- Judgment in case No. 502 of 2015 issued by the Criminal Court Cairo 17 North

299 citizens were listed in the list of names of terrorist entities and were published in the Official Gazette No. 126 of 1901 on 1 June 2017

18- Judgment in case No. 672 of 2015 issued by the Criminal Court of Cairo, Section 17 North

161 citizens were listed in the list of names of terrorist entities and were published in the Official Gazette No. 126 of 1901 on 1 June 2017

19- Judgment in case No. 653 of 2014 issued by the Criminal Court of Cairo, Section 25 South

Listing 1538 citizens in the list of names of terrorist entities in petition 5 of 2017 with the confiscation of their funds and the identification of a committee to manage these funds and was published in the Official Gazette No. 137 of 190 on 14 June 2017

20- Judgment in case no. 721 of the year 2015 issued by the Criminal Court of Cairo Department 16 South

56 citizens were listed in the list of terrorist entities and were published in the Official Gazette No. 197 of 190 AH on 29 August 2017

21- Judgment in case No. 316 of 2017 issued by the Criminal Court of Cairo Department 16 South

296 citizens were listed in the list of names of terrorist entities and were published in the Official Gazette No. 198 of 190 AH on 30 August 2017

22- Judgment in case No. 653 of 2014 issued by the Criminal Court of Cairo, Department 17 North

161 citizens were included in the list of names of terrorist entities and the confiscation of their funds and the task of the Committee entrusted with the management of funds in petition No. 5 of 2017 to manage these funds and was published in the Official Gazette No. 278 of 190 AH on 10 December 2017



## Implications of the inclusion of 3106 citizens in the list of terrorist entities in 2017

### e- For freedom of movement

Preventing people from traveling, withdrawing their passports and not renewing them if they are inside the country. If they are outside the country, they are placed on watch lists and access, even if they are foreigners who are prevented from entering the state lands.

### f- For eligibility

Preventing persons from taking up public office. He may be dismissed from office if he is a public servant and is prevented from exercising political rights, especially the right to run and to vote, whether for state institutions or civil society. .

### g- For money and real estate

A number of reservation decisions have been made regarding number of 1538 mentioned in Petition No. 5 of 2017 and a committee has been set up to manage these funds. In addition, a decision was issued for 161 citizens in case No. 653 of 2014 in accordance with Article 7 of Law 8 of 2015

### h- duration of this decision

All decisions issued for 3 years start from the date of publication in the Egyptian Gazette, and the decision and its consequences shall fall after it, if not renewed.



## Conclusion

After reviewing the information contained in this report, we find that there is a need to pause to reach a limit to these violations, which extend their effects for generations to come as well as the painful reality experienced by Egyptian citizens who have been subjected to these violations.

The existing regime neglects and treats with indifference the right to health, food, water, housing, children and women and is not working seriously to solve these problems, and does not provide funds to fill the deficit and the gap in these problems, which have worsened within the society and the state, This is evident from the reduction of the budget of these files from the state budget and directing this budget to other things that achieve security of the policy of building prisons and enter into deals and the purchase of weapons and technological means police and security only.

It seems to us that the violations appear to be systematic and spoke with knowledge and direct orders from the existing regime in Egypt. The regime deals with brutal repression against its opponents or any groups that have demands within society, are contrary to it, and are justified in the fight against terrorism, Murder, torture, enforced disappearances and arbitrary arrest are carried out with extreme impunity and no official is held liable for any violation of the law.

The regime is also expanding in military trials that lack the minimum standards of justice and carry death, imprisonment and jealousy without compelling evidence.

The Egyptian state and society are threatened in their entirety because of the excesses and violations against which Egyptian citizens are subjected, and it is necessary to stand against them and work to remove them by all means and local, regional and international mechanisms.

**It is clear from the above those seven years after the revolution of 25 January, which was based on the demands of the Egyptian citizens' fair (bread, freedom and social justice) that these demands did not materialize to them, but worsened the situation on the citizens and did not find life, liberty or social justice. And that the Egyptian citizen groans from this existing regime, which violates the most basic rights and can**



not provide for bread, freedom and social justice, and continues in security policies is far from fulfilling these demands and that works to bury the demands of the revolution of January 25

## Recommendations

El Shehab Center for Human Rights calls for the following

- 1- The Egyptian regime must respect and enforce international and domestic legal and domestic agreements and provisions on economic, social and cultural rights and make these rights of paramount importance as well as civil and political rights.
- 2- The Egyptian regime must work diligently to end the phenomenon of street children and drop out of education, stop violence, physical and psychological abuse of children and women, and provide all medical and health care for children and women according to specific programs and special care for this matter.
- 3- The Egyptian authorities, represented by the Attorney-General, the Ministry of Interior and the Prisons Service, must immediately review the cases of children and women in prisons and places of detention, detainees on cases and those who have received sentences in cases and work for their release, especially those accused of political cases.
- 4- The Egyptian authorities, represented by the Attorney-General, the Ministry of Interior and the Prisons Service return to their guidance, to apply the law, to take into account the humanitarian dimension and to release immediately those patients who need special care and are not present in prison hospitals and who are at risk for their lives in prisons or hospitals. And to facilitate all procedures urgently and immediately to provide medical care and quickly to any prisoner or detainee exposed or exposed to a disease in order to maintain





their lives and to open visits in accordance with the law and refrain from punishment solitary confinement for long periods.

- 5- The Egyptian Public Prosecutor's Office must open investigations into the thousands of complaints received about the violations of murder, neglect, ill-treatment, torture, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrest and abuse that occurred to Egyptian citizens during the past period and to hold the culprit accountable.
- 6- All international human rights organizations, the United Nations and the African, European and American Human Rights Committees should pressure the Egyptian regime to stop the death penalty in Egypt, stop all violations committed against citizens, hold those responsible accountable, and release and release the disappeared.
- 7- We call upon the international community and the United Nations to conduct fact-finding committees by the United Nations regarding the violations in Egypt of murder, torture, abuse, neglect, confiscation of property, executions, forced displacement and other violations, resulting in a UN report that will bring the perpetrators of these violations to trial at the International Criminal Court

الشهاب لحقوق الانسان

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EL SHEHAB FOR HUMAN RIGHTS



To read the reports issued by Shehab Center for 2017

| Report                                  | Arabic                                                    | English                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Report of violations of 2016            | <a href="https://goo.gl/WjLeSh">https://goo.gl/WjLeSh</a> | <a href="https://goo.gl/4Hefj1">https://goo.gl/4Hefj1</a> |
| Medical Negligence report               | <a href="https://goo.gl/n9UUPz">https://goo.gl/n9UUPz</a> | <a href="https://goo.gl/pucCC7">https://goo.gl/pucCC7</a> |
| Where are they?                         | <a href="https://goo.gl/HrKwZB">https://goo.gl/HrKwZB</a> | <a href="https://goo.gl/h4L6y5">https://goo.gl/h4L6y5</a> |
| Report of disappeared persons killed    | <a href="https://goo.gl/F6GpHQ">https://goo.gl/F6GpHQ</a> | <a href="https://goo.gl/oygu3x">https://goo.gl/oygu3x</a> |
| World Children's Day Report             | <a href="https://goo.gl/b3Gs89">https://goo.gl/b3Gs89</a> | <a href="https://goo.gl/evY8zs">https://goo.gl/evY8zs</a> |
| Violations against the President Report | <a href="https://goo.gl/xDeT8e">https://goo.gl/xDeT8e</a> | <a href="https://goo.gl/NSiVg3">https://goo.gl/NSiVg3</a> |
| The fourth year summary report          | <a href="https://goo.gl/HBQzpU">https://goo.gl/HBQzpU</a> | <a href="https://goo.gl/gSyDVB">https://goo.gl/gSyDVB</a> |
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