



COMMITTEE
FOR JUSTICE

DETENTION WATCH

"HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS
INSIDE DETENTION CENTERS
IN EGYPT"

MONTHLY REPORT (JANUARY 2017 - FEBRUARY 2017)
Version 1, March 2017

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Oppressed, are many of those imprisoned. «يأما في الحبس مظالم»

A traditional Egyptian saying reflects the old dilemma of prisoners in our countries in four Arabic words that translates into: "Oppressed, are many of those imprisoned." Aside from the fact that those imprisoned might be innocent under an incapable or politicized judicial system, this expressive proverb metaphorically sheds light on the injustices and violations committed against prisoners even those whose detention is justifiable and legal.

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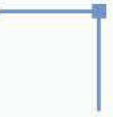
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following the events of June 30, 2013; arbitrary arrests and imprisonments have explosively increased, where as human rights violations against detainees in Egyptian detention places sprung to an unprecedented number. The purpose of this monthly report "Detention Monitor" – January and February 2017 in this issue – is to provide an analytical overview of the human rights situation in Egyptian detention places – formal and informal – while holding the authorities accountable for their obligations mandated by law (Egyptian constitution, Egyptian criminal law, and international human rights treaties Egypt has signed) – with analysis of such a legal framework provided in the report.

The end objective of such periodic reports is to

- inform national and international stakeholders of the ongoing conditions inside places of detention.
- enable families of victims and detainees to factually establish claims of illegal and inhumane circumstances that are endured.
- engage or demand engagement of authorities into a dialogue that can formulate coherent and consistent strategies and legislations that put an end to such violations.
- support prevention of impunity of human rights violations in places of detention.
- contribute to the transitional justice mechanisms that this country will or might employ at a later stage.

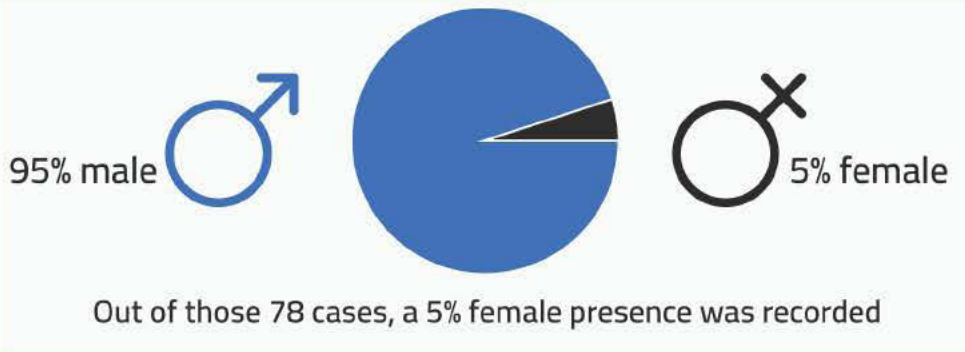
The methodology of this activity primarily entailed monitoring and observing violations being reported formally and informally on a day-to-day basis. After collecting the primary data, the project team employed the verification tool; a step that is regrettably overlooked by many other human rights organizations reporting in the same field due to difficulties establishing contact, time consumption and risks associated. Authenticating the data collected is a crucial step to safeguard the credibility of the data presented, and to be able to legally hold the violators accountable with proof. Accordingly, it was imperative for Detention Watch to communicate with the families of each detainee who suffered a violation and verify all the information needed. All the gathered data whether monitored or verified were finally compiled in this report with a contextual and statistical analysis; while shedding light on the challenges and limitations handled while working on the material.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

78 cases of violations were monitored

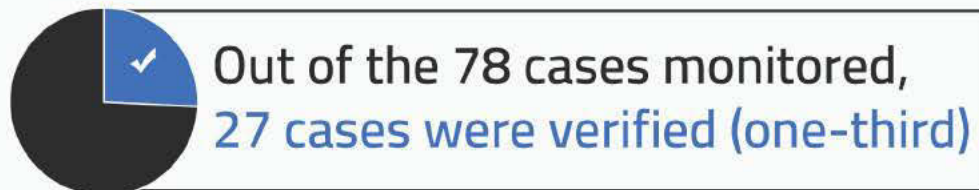
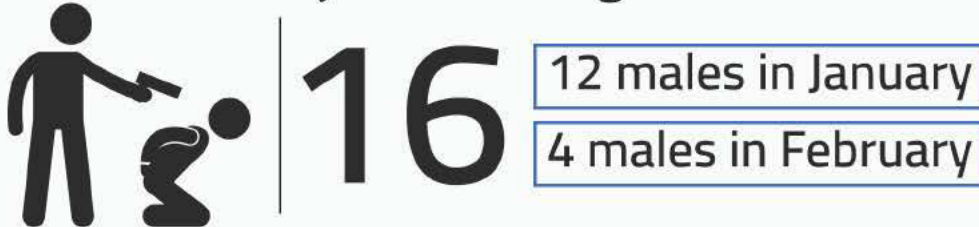
52 in January 2017

26 in February



1 case of death due to excessive use of torture
4 cases of death due to medical negligence

cases of extrajudicial killings



- Prisons category come first with highest violations recorded – mainly medical negligence, followed by state security premises (informal detention place) where enforced disappearance and torture scored highest, after which comes police stations and central security forces camps (informal detention place) with high records of torture.
- Geographically, ElBehira governorate comes first with highest records of violations, followed by Suez City, then Cairo.
- Detention places with highest records of violations can be viewed in the following order: AlAbaadeya Prison (ElBehira), then State Security Premises (Cairo), then Borg AlArab Prison (Alexandria) and Tora Prison (Cairo).
- The most targeted age group is youth (20s- 30s), followed by an older generation (40s), then finally the elderly (5166- years old).
- Most of the arrests were done by both police forces and state security officers.
- 81% of the cases that were subjected to violations were also subjected to enforced disappearance.

I. INTRODUCTION

Who are We

Our Mission

The mission of the Committee for Justice is to contribute to the protection and defence of victims of human rights violations with a focus on the MENA region. In order to do that, CFJ collects the necessary information to present a credible picture of the human rights situation in the region. Its method consists of observing, monitoring and documenting abuses and developments in policy and practice in those countries, where there is a lack of information.



Monitoring Places of Detention

One of CfJ's core projects titled "Monitoring Places of Detention", is concerned with ongoing human rights violations taking place in formal and informal places of detention. It monitors and verifies data and accounts of violations occurring on a daily basis and produces a number of periodic reports analyzing the data collected. This project aims at raising awareness – on a national and international level – of the cruel conditions that detainees face, and contributing to the end objective of a more just and humane penal system in Egypt.

This report accounts for human rights violations that took place in Egyptian formal and informal detention centers during the months of January and February 2017.



≡ Methodology

CfJ's project team used the following mechanisms to be able to produce this report:

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
<p>Monitoring the violations through collecting all pieces of information made available on a daily basis about violations. Such information is gathered through media and social media platforms from detainees' complaints, families' outcries, and reports of local and international human rights organizations.</p>	<p>Verifying the available data through contacting each detainee's family and lawyer (if available) to authenticate the received data and fill in any missing pieces of information to ensure credibility and legitimacy.</p>	<p>Assembling the verified data into a periodic report. In the report, we aim to provide an examination and an analysis for the trends and patterns of violations while shedding light on the cases and detention places that need urgent intervention and consideration.</p>

≡ Terminology

→ Violations

Violations in detention centers vary widely from psychological stress to extrajudicial killing of the detainee. In this 2-months report we are specifically concerned with the following violations that we were able to monitor and verify:

1. Physical Torture

The International Committee for Red Cross (ICRC) defines torture as acts that "consist of severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, inflicted for such purposes as obtaining information or a confession, exerting pressure, intimidation or humiliation".¹

The report examines the most commonly reported methods of physical abuse used in a variety of combinations and sequences in Egyptian detention places:

- beating and kicking, including beating with sticks or other hard objects, by one or more individuals.
- suspension from bound wrists for long periods, either with the feet touching the ground or off the ground and the body's weight supported from the wrists.
- electric-shocking either while standing or while held to the floor or on a chair.

Detainees may suffer on or more of those physical abuses by the officials who mostly use such methods to obtain information, to elicit confessions, to recruit informers, or simply to intimidate and threaten individuals because of their perceived political beliefs, affiliations or activities.

¹ <https://www.icrc.org/en/document/torture-and-other-forms-ill-treatment-definitions-used-icrc>

2. Medical Negligence

Medical negligence takes place in a variety of forms, in this report we focus on the following types of medical negligence committed by the detention center officials:

- Placing the detainee in poor and unhealthy and/or unhygienic detention conditions
- Preventing detainee – who is ill or who has developed an illness inside detention due to torture or unhealthy conditions – from accessing the required dosages of drugs and medications
- Placing the detainee in a detention center that lacks equipped medical facility and/or staff
- Ignoring requests of sick or injured detainees who need an urgent medical examination and/or surgical intervention and subsequent treatment whether inside detention or in an outside hospital

3. Extrajudicial Killings

The definition we work upon relates to that set by the United States Torture Victim Protection Act of 1991, which regards extrajudicial killing or execution to be “the act of killing a person by governmental authority – in Egypt, the authors of such crime would be: Egyptian police, army state security personnel – and without the sanction of any judicial proceeding or legal process”.²

4. Physical Torture that led to death
5. Medical Negligence that led to death
6. Enforced Disappearance
7. Arbitrary Detention

→ Prisons and Places of Detention

After defining violations, the definition of places of detention that this report and project is concerned with, has to be made clear with a distinction between formal and informal detention centers.

1. Formal Detention Places

In Egypt, Article 1 of Prisons Act No. 396 of 1956 indicates four official types of prisons; Penitentiaries, general prisons, central prisons and special prisons.

Other than prisons, there are places of detention defined by the Minister of the Interior in the Resolution No. 5 of 1969, which are linked to the police stations, centers or departments as well as the Criminal Investigation Administrations and their sections wherein prisoners, detainees and those in custody can be held.

2. Informal Detention Places

All detention places that are not mentioned in the provisions of the law or the terms of ministerial decrees, where detainees are being hidden, such as the central security forces camps, state security apparatus headquarters and military prisons; are considered to be secret illegal places of detention.

Formal Detention Places	Penitentiaries General Prisons Central Prisons Special Prisons Police Stations Criminal Investigation Administrations	Informal Detention Places	Central Security Forces Camps State Security Apparatus Headquarters Military Prisons
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² Public Law 102 - 256 Torture Victim Protection Act of 1991 <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/STATUTE-106/pdf/STATUTE-106-Pg73.pdf>

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK



All those who are apprehended, detained or have their freedom restricted shall be treated in a way that preserves their dignity. They may not be tortured, terrorized, or coerced. They may not be physically or mentally harmed, and are arrested and confined in designated locations that are appropriate according to humanitarian and health standard.

>>Article 55 of the Egyptian Constitution

In this section, we look at the legal framework that the Egyptian authority binds itself with when it comes to preserving the human rights of Egyptians and Egyptian detainees. We view articles of the Egyptian Constitution and penal codes and the international human rights treaties Egypt has signed.

According to the official website of the Egyptian Ministry of Interior³ ; prisons in Egypt draw the major features of their policy through the following frameworks:

1. Human rights protection, in accordance with the UN Charter of 1945,
2. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights issued by the General Assembly in 1948,
3. The two international covenants on human rights (The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights),
4. The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners; (SMRTP) adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Geneva, 1955.
5. Egyptian Constitutions; the last one of which issued in 1971,
6. The Republican Decree issuing Law No. (396) of 1956 on Prisons Organization in Egypt and its executive regulation issued by Interior Minister's decree No. (79) of 1961.
7. Manual of Egyptian Prisons Work Procedures issued by virtue of the two administrative resolutions: No. (1) of 1966 & No. (1) of 1969, as modified by the administrative resolution No. (297) of 2006.

³ <http://www.moiegypt.gov.eg/English/Departments+Sites/Prisons/PoliceImprovment/Introduction>

■ International Law

According to the website of the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs⁴ ; Egypt signed the following international human rights treaties:

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights – 1948.
2. The United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights – 1967.
3. The United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment – 1984.
4. Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights – 2008.

The state is committed to the agreements, covenants, and international conventions of human rights that were ratified by Egypt. They have the force of law after publication in accordance with the specified circumstances.

>>Article 93 of the Egyptian constitution

This clearly tell us that ratified human rights treaties are considered Egyptian domestic law. Accordingly, a human rights violation is a double infringement to law.

■ Egyptian Law

On Torture

1. Egyptian Criminal Law

There are two articles in the Egyptian Penal Code that deal with torture: Articles 126 and 129. Article 126 prohibits the torturing of detainees by forcing a false confession, and to threatening the detainee during arrest. The Article also prohibits brutality by the holders of public offices under the crime of a misdemeanor. Article 129 punishes every public worker to no more than one year and a fine of no more than 200 Egyptian Pounds, who uses brutality to dishonor or cause pain to a detainee using his authority.⁵

Moreover, Article 40 of the Criminal Procedure Code states that no one may be arrested without a warrant from the competent authority. People under arrest shall be treated in a manner that preserves their dignity, and should not be physically or psychologically hurt."

2. Egyptian Constitution

Article 42 of the Egyptian Constitution states that: "Any person arrested, detained or his freedom restricted shall be treated in a manner concomitant with the preservation of his dignity. No physical or moral harm is to be inflicted upon him. He may not be detained or imprisoned except in places defined by laws organizing prisons".

Article 57 of the Egyptian Constitution stipulates that "Any assault on the individual freedom or on the inviolability of private life of citizens and any other public rights and liberties guaranteed by the Constitution and the law shall be considered a crime, whose criminal and civil lawsuit is not liable to prescription. The State shall grant a fair compensation to the victim of such an assault."

⁴ <http://www.mfa.gov.eg/English/Ministry/Library/Treaties/Pages/Default.aspx>

⁵ The Human Rights Association for the Assistance of Prisoners (HRAAP) - The Most Important Negative Features in Egyptian Prisons
http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session7/EG/HRAAP_UPR_EGY_S07_2010_HumanRightsAssociationfortheAssistanceofPrisoners.pdf

Medical Care

A Presidential Decree on prisons sets the general regulations for the medical treatment and care of prisoners. The executive regulations detail the procedures that should be followed to provide the best possible medical care for prisoners.

Articles 33 to 37 of the Egyptian Prisons Regulatory Act set the general rules for the treatment of prisoners as follows:

Article 33 stipulates that “any prison which is non-central must have one or more doctors, one of them resident, to be responsible for medical affairs as stated in the internal regulations. Also, any central prison must have a doctor. In case there is no appointed doctor, the administration will assign one to perform the duties of the prison doctor’.

Article 36 stipulates that “if the prison doctor found a convicted prison to have a disease which threatens his life or may cause him total disability, the prisoner must be referred to the director of the prisons medical department and the forensic doctor for examination and to consider his release. The release order is executed after the approval of the general director of prisons, and with the consent of the public prosecutor. The concerned administration and the competent prosecution department must be informed of the case.’

In addition, the Minister of the Interior’s Decree no. 79 of 1961 on the internal regulations of prisons stipulates the duties of prison doctors as follows:

- To be responsible for all medical procedures that guarantee adequate health for the prisoners (article 24).
- To visit the prison at least once daily (article 26).
- To examine every new prisoner, examine sick prisoners daily, and order the transfer of sick prisoners to hospital and to visit those in solitary confinement every week (article 27)
- To keep records on the medical condition of prisoner (article 28) to demand the segregation of any prisoner infected with a contagious disease and take the necessary procedures to prevent the spread of the disease (article 29).
- To immunize prisoners upon arrival against smallpox and typhoid, and regularly against smallpox (article 30).
- To inform the prison chief in writing of any deterioration in prison's health due to solitary confinement or hard labor the doctor should then recommend means to stop this and the prison chief must implement the doctor's recommendations (article 31).
- To make sure that the prison chief or officer has implemented recommendations regarding any dietary or medical treatment changes for prisoners. In case his recommendation have not been implemented he should inform the prison administration and send a copy of his recommendations (article 33).
- To write a report on any sick prisoner. (article 35).
- To examine prisoners due to be transferred to another prison, and prevent the execution of the transfer, if necessary, for medical reasons, and to designate the appropriate means to transport him. (article 36).
- In case the medical treatment required by a prisoner is not available at the prison dispensary or hospital, the doctor should consult a forensic doctor and report to the medical department the result of the consultation. In urgent or extraordinary cases, the prison doctor should take the appropriate procedures to improve the health of the prisoner. The prison administration should be immediately informed of the procedures he has taken.
- In case the medical treatment requires that he should be examined by a specialist doctor, the prison doctor should obtain the permission of the prison officials to do so. The permission could be given on the telephone in urgent cases. The doctor should order the acceptance of medicine from the families in case the medical condition of a prisoner so requires (article 37).

⁶ The (2002) EOHR’s 11th report on the living and health conditions in the Egyptian Prisons
<http://www.derechos.org/human-rights/mena/eohr/tbr.html>

■ New Regulations; New Violations

By viewing all the above laws and legislations, we can find the number of law infringements that the Egyptian authorities fall in on a daily basis when treating detainees and violating their human rights. Not only that, recently, the Interior Ministry issued four amendments to Egypt's prison regulations⁷, which were published in the Egyptian Official Gazette second week of February 2017. The amendments:

- allow for the use of force against inmates "to the extent necessary"
- raise the maximum solitary confinement term from 30 days to six months
- mandate that members of the National Council for Human Rights can only receive complaints from prisoners after they obtain permission from the Attorney General
- raise the maximum age for children who can stay with their mothers in prison from two to four.

⁷ <http://pomed.org/regional-news-digests/egypt-daily-update-interior-ministry-issues-controversial-new-prison-regulations>

III. CASES DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (JANUARY AND FEBRUARY)

■ Data Monitored

→ January

No	Name	Age	Sex	Violation Type
1	Youssef El-Biouqy	24	m	Extrajudicial Killing
2	Tarek Gewily	36	m	Extrajudicial Killing
3	Ali Abbas		m	Medical Negligence
4	Rabab AbdelMohsen		f	Medical Negligence
5	Ali Mohammed Abdullah	47	m	Medical Negligence
6	Mahmoud AbdulMottaleb		m	Medical Negligence
7	Yehia Gad Bayoumy		m	Medical Negligence led to death
8	Ahmed Zidan	17	m	Medical Negligence
9	Osama Ali Omeira	48	m	Medical Negligence
10	Nadi Fathi Shahin		m	Medical Negligence
11	Rabie AbdulQader	45	m	Medical Negligence led to death
12	AbdulFattah Mohammed	22	m	Medical Negligence
13	Mohammed AbdulAziz	44	m	Medical Negligence
14	Ahmed AbdelHafez	43	m	Medical Negligence
15	AbdelFattah Zaher	27	m	Medical Negligence
16	Hossam Hassan	44	m	Medical Negligence
17	Ahmed Sharaf		m	Torture
18	Mohammed Mossaad		m	Torture
19	Mahmoud Khattab		m	Torture
20	Khaled AlSaghir	26	m	Torture and Medical Negligence
21	Yasser ElMansy	16	m	Medical Negligence
22	Adel Motawea	40	m	Medical Negligence
23	Mohammed Ahmed		m	Medical Negligence
24	Taha Tolba	39	m	Extrajudicial Killing
25	Adel Salama	24	m	Medical Negligence led to death
26	Khaled Hassan		m	Extrajudicial Killing
27	Mostafa Rehan	26	m	Torture
28	AbdulRahman Shaheen		m	Torture and Medical Negligence
29	Abdullah ElSheikh	45	m	Medical Negligence
30	Mostafa Kamel		m	Medical Negligence
31	Mahmoud Obada	56	m	Medical Negligence
32	Ossama Goweida	23	m	Medical Negligence
33	Esraa Khaled Saiid	23	f	Torture
34	Asmaa Sayed		f	Medical Negligence
35	Shereen Bekhait	33	f	Medical Negligence

No	Name	Age	Sex	Violation Type
36	Hemdan Salem		m	Extrajudicial Killing
37	Mohammed Mobarak		m	Medical Negligence led to death
38	Ahmed Selim Ghanem		m	Extrajudicial Killing
39	Mohammed Magdy		m	Torture
40	Rabab Ismail	37	f	Torture
41	Fahim Hamed	46	m	Medical Negligence
42	Mohammed Zarea	20	m	Extrajudicial Killing
43	ElSayed Gabr		m	Medical Negligence
44	Mohammed ElNaggar	37	m	Medical Negligence
45	Mohammed Salama		m	Extrajudicial Killing
46	Hussein Hassan		m	Extrajudicial Killing
47	Ayyad Soliman		m	Extrajudicial Killing
48	Khaled Salman		m	Extrajudicial Killing
49	AlSayed ElNagouly	54	m	Medical Negligence
50	Yehia Tawfik		m	Extrajudicial Killing
51	Mahmoud AbdulAtie	28	m	Torture and Medical Negligence
52	Mohammed Bakr Gomaa	20	m	Torture and Medical Negligence
53	Mostafa Ismail ElKhouly	62	m	Medical Negligence

→ February

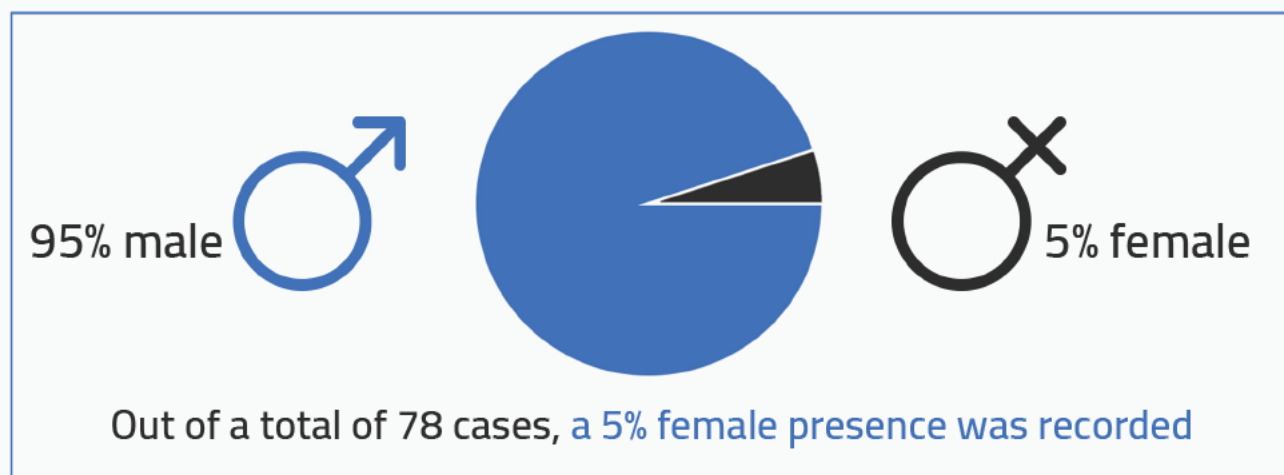
No	Name	Age	Sex	Violation Type
1	Mostafa AlNemr	33	m	Torture
2	Ahmed AbdulLatif	67	m	Medical Negligence
3	Mohammed Amer	24	m	Medical Negligence
4	Ahmed Nasr Ebaid		m	Medical Negligence
5	Ehab AbdelGaber	29	m	Torture led to death
6	AbdelRahman Fawzy	22	m	Torture
7	Mohammed Hamed		m	Medical Negligence
8	Ahmed AbdelAziz Khalaf	23	m	Extrajudicial Killing
9	Mohamoud Antably	31	m	Extrajudicial Killing
10	Mohammed Agha		m	Medical Negligence
11	Reda AlMohammady		m	Medical Negligence
12	AbdelAzim AlSharqawy		m	Medical Negligence
13	Mohammed AbdelRazek Salem	41	m	Extrajudicial Killing
14	Fathy ElFarran		m	Medical Negligence
15	Mahmoud Shehata	27	m	Extrajudicial Killing
16	Abdullah AboHadya	26	m	Medical Negligence
17	Mohammed Galal		m	Medical Negligence
18	Moaz Gouda		m	Medical Negligence
19	Mahmoud AbdelMoamen	49	m	Torture
20	Salah Galal		m	Torture

No	Name	Age	Sex	Violation Type
21	AbdelAziz Mamdouh		m	Medical Negligence
22	Gehad ElHaddad		m	Torture
23	Eissa AbdelFattah	44	m	Medical Negligence
24	Anas Khafagy		m	Torture and Medical Negligence
25	Ahmed ElKhateeb	22	m	Medical Negligence

Regular day-to-day monitoring by CfJ team (as explained in the methodology) was able to record 52 cases of violations in detention places during the month of January 2017 and 26 cases during February 2017.

By thoroughly examining the data, we can find the presence of **4 Egyptian females** – **Rabab Abdel Mohsen, Esraa Saied, Asmaa Sayed, Shereen Bekhait, Rabab Ismail** - who have been exposed to both medical negligence and torture (**beating and harassment**), out of a total of 78 cases (5%).

By also considering different age intervals of the detainees, their ages varied from as young as **16 – Yasser El-Mansy** - to as old as **67 – Ahmed Abdullatif**; with torture being perpetrated more on the younger prisoners.



Medical negligence is the most common violation in January and February 2017 (34 cases) when considering the monitored data. By observing the total of 78 cases, we were able to mark the presence of 4 cases where medical negligence lead to the death of the detainees – Yehia Bayoumy, Rabie AbdulQader, Adel Salama, Mohammed Mobarak - (all in January), and a case where excessive use of torturing methods lead to the death of another detainee – Ehab AbdelGaber - in February. Cases of extrajudicial killings comprised 12 males in January and 4 other males in February, summing up to a total of 15 cases. Such a fact made incidences of extrajudicial killings (come second after medical negligence) outnumber incidences of torture (total of 14 cases) when it comes to the types of violations.

■ Data Verified

Out of the 78 cases monitored and observed, a total of 27 cases were verified; slightly over one third of the data was authenticated.

Detention Places Analysis

By going through the authenticated data collected through the verification process, we can find that the violations took place in various detention places that can be grouped into the following categories, in order of number of violations (from biggest to smallest):

1. Prisons

- o [Ataqa Prison](#) – Suez City
- o [Zagazig Prison](#) – Zagazig City
- o [Wadi AlNatroun Prison](#) – ElBehira City
- o [Tora Prison](#) – Cairo
- o [Abaadeya Prison](#) – ElBehira
- o [Borg ElArab Prison](#) – Alexandria
- o [AlAqrab Prison](#) – Cairo
- o [AlWadi AlGadid Prison](#) – AlWadi AlGadid
- o [Menya New Prison](#) – ElMenya
- o [AlQanater Prison for Women](#) – Qaliubiya

2. State Security Premises

- o [State Security Premises](#) – Aswan
- o [State Security Premises](#) – Tanta
- o [State Security Premises](#) – Suez
- o [State Security Premises](#) – Beni Souef
- o [State Security Premises](#) – Cairo

3. Police Stations

- o [Faisal Police Station](#) – Suez City
- o [Kafr ElDawar Police Station](#) – ElBehira
- o [AlMansoura Police Station](#) – AlMansoura City
- o [Sheikh Zayed Police Station](#) – 6th of October City

4. Central Security Forces Camp

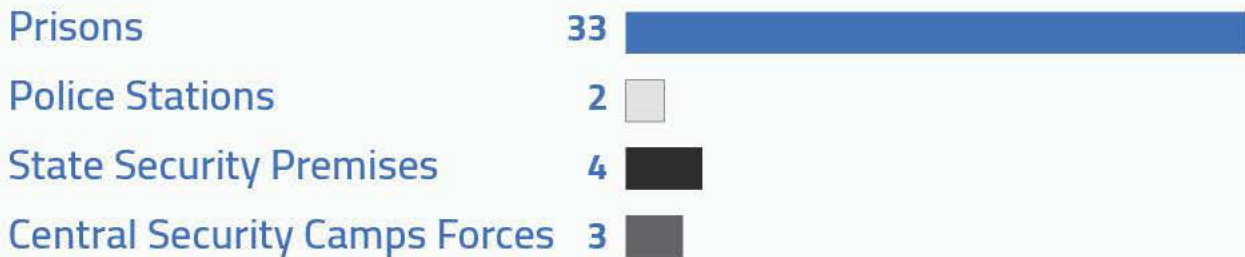
- o [Central Security Forces Camp](#) – Tanta
- o [Central Security Forces Camp](#) – Qaliubiya
- o [Central Security Forces Camp](#) – ElBehira

5. Military Intelligence Headquarters – Cairo

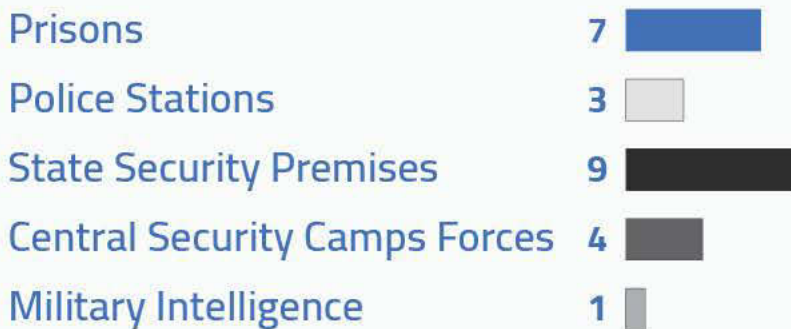
As shown above, the prisons category is the biggest category when it comes to number of detention places where violations took place (10 prisons). Medical Negligence is the most common type of violations taking place in prisons (82%), while torture occurs too, yet on a smaller scale (18%). The second widest category after prisons is the state security premises. Across different governorates and cities, state security headquarters (in 5 locations) provide grounds for enforced disappearances, cases of repeated torture (69%) that are followed by medical negligence (31%) due to the hazards caused by torture. Police stations as the third category are reportedly places of torture and ill-treatment (4 police stations in total). The presence of different central security forces camp as places of detention where detainees' human rights are violated, though illegal (as mentioned previously in the report), is apparent in these two months; a fact that cannot be ignored nor dealt with casually. Finally, a single case in January - Khaled El-Saghir - was reported to have been arrested, disappeared and tortured by military intelligence forces and inside their headquarters in Cairo.



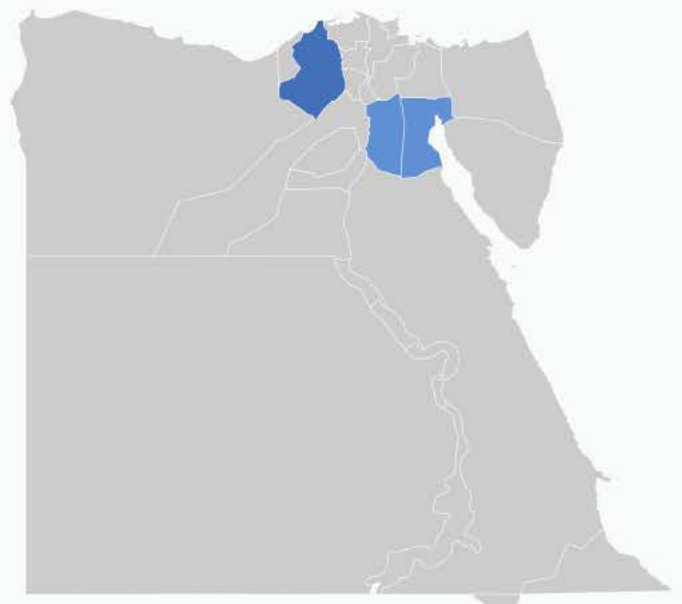
MEDICAL NEGLIGENCE CASES



TORTURE CASES



A geographical examination of the detention places' locations easily show us **ElBehira Governorate** to set the highest record of violations against detainees in most of the categories (prisons, police station, central security camp), followed by **Suez City** and then **Cairo**.



Violations Analysis

By classifying the detention places using a different method, we were able to highlight the detention places with the highest number of violations regardless of category. Following are those detention places (in order from highest to lowest):

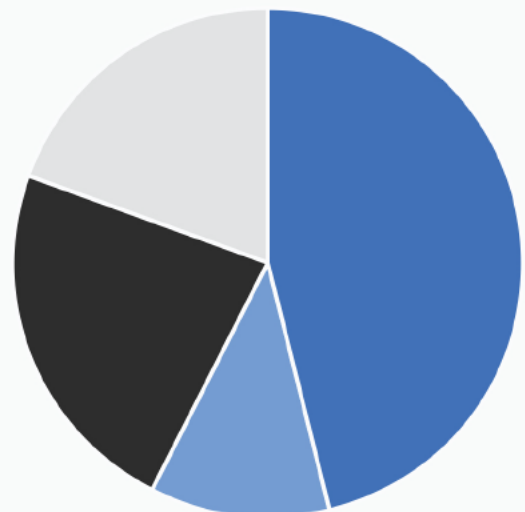
1. Abaadeya Prison – ElBehira (9 cases)	2 cases of Torture 7 cases of Medical Negligence
2. State Security Premises – Cairo (8 cases)	5 cases of Torture 3 cases of Medical Negligence
3. Borg AlArab Prison – Alexandria (8 cases)	2 cases of Torture 6 cases of Medical Negligence
4. Tora Prison – Cairo (7 Cases)	7 cases of Medical Negligence
5. Wadi AlNatroun Prison – ElBehira City (4 Cases)	4 cases of Medical Negligence

One can spot that cases of medical negligence may appear higher than cases of torture in general, however it is important to clarify that many of the medical negligence reported was due to suffering of the pain/impairity caused by the preceding torture. Through making phone calls and contacting the detainees' families, our team noted that many of the detainees do not easily share incidents and details of torture with their families and closed ones. In many cases, it was an uneasy humiliating story (from a cultural perspective) where the victim wouldn't want to talk out loud about it, as well as to avoid putting any extra emotional load on the shoulders of his supporters.

Demographic Analysis

Putting In mind that the data verified cannot measure up as a representative sample, yet it was important to have a deeper consideration with regards to the demographical data of those targeted for arrest and violations. By grouping detainees into different age intervals, the following appears:

Age Range	Number of Detainees
20 – 30	12
31 – 40	3
41 – 50	6
Above 50	5



As shown above; the most targeted age group is youth between their twenties and thirties, followed by an older generation (in their forties), then finally the elderly who range from 51 to 66 years old.

Further Analysis

A strong correlation appears when examining the arrest circumstances of the authenticated cases, where the largest number of the cases (40%) was arrested by both police forces and national security forces together. Such a strong coordination between the two security apparatuses tells us more about the abuse done to their legal frameworks and commands. Police stations are no longer only arrest and temporary hold sites for suspects, in fact they almost serve now as locations of torture and interrogation from both police and state security officers. Parallel to this, state security premises and headquarters are also used for interrogations, investigations, torture inflicting, as well as arrest and hold locations.

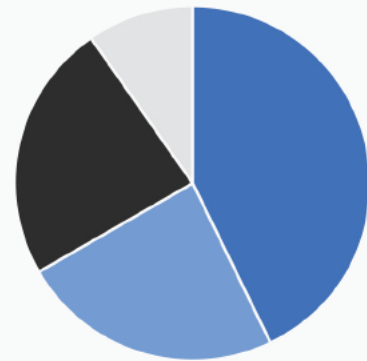
Enforced disappearance as a violation manifests itself in the cases' data in various ways. Firstly, a correlation appeared between the detainee being forcefully disappeared by the state and his likelihood of being mistreated and having his human rights violated. By kidnapping the victim for several days and sometimes even months, the state informally gets away with breaking the law by subjecting the detainee to different illegal interrogation techniques that use torturing methods as a way of getting confessions out of the victim. In most of the cases reviewed, the detainee is recorded - in official legal documents - to have been arrested on the day of his/her appearance in front of the prosecution with a repetitive and nearly systematic disregard to the number of days they have gone into disappearance.

During the months of January and February 2017, nearly **81% of the cases that were subjected to violations were also subjected to enforced disappearance.**

Periods of "gone missing" vary from one day to nearly four and a half months (140 days – Mahmoud AbdulAati).

By reviewing the data in terms of time intervals; the following appears:

Interval in Days	Number of Detainees
01 – 10	9
11 – 20	5
21 – 35	5
120 – 140	2



Finally, when our team was trying to cross-analyze the data aggregated, they were alarmed with the fact that it was difficult to draw patterns and correlations between different categorizations and numbers presented. For example, some of our research questions were put to look for:

1. the relation between detainees who haven't been charged/trialed yet, and their detention conditions,
2. types of forces in charge of arrest and their link to location of primary detention places,
3. the relation between two violations such as extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances,
4. the relation between days of enforced disappearances and age intervals,
5. the relation between threats directed at the families of the detainees and the charges against them,
6. the relation between specific detention places and type of torture method used
7. and others.

However, no specific patterns or correlations were ever apparent. This is considered to be an additional type of assault committed by the state and its security apparatuses. Such a fact goes further to prove that randomness, arbitrariness, and chance are controlling the ongoing political and judicial scene, causing more harm and rendering preventive techniques (such as safety measures and means of self-precaution) void of their meaning and effectiveness.

Nevertheless, we still cannot ignore the fact - pre-explained in the methodology section - that our verified data do not qualify as a representative sample (of all violations taking place in all detention places), due to a number of limitations and challenges that confined our accessibility and reach – explained below. Even though a larger sample of verified data could have provided more room for cross functioning analysis; yet such a state of unpredictability would have still existed when discussing our findings.

DETENTION PLACE AND VIOLATION TYPE

Ataqa	 Torture	1
	 Medical Negligence	1
Faisal Police Station	 Medical Negligence	1
Zagazig Prison	 Medical Negligence	1
AlMansoura Police Station	 Torture	1
Wadi Al Natroun Prison	 Medical Negligence	4
Tora Prisons	 Medical Negligence	7
Sk Zayed Police Station	 Torture	1
State Security Premises	 Torture	5
	 Medical Negligence	3
Abaadeya Prison	 Torture	2
	 Medical Negligence	7
Borg Al Arab	 Torture	2
	 Medical Negligence	6
MI Headquarters	 Torture	1
AlAqrab	 Medical Negligence	3
SS Premises Aswan	 Torture	1
AlWadi AlGadid	 Medical Negligence	2

Menya New Prison	 Torture	2
	 Medical Negligence	1
CSF Camp Tanta	 Torture	1
	 Medical Negligence	1
SS Premises Tanta	 Torture	1
	 Medical Negligence	1
CS Forces Camp Qalliubiya	 Torture	1
CS F Camp Damanhour	 Torture	2
	 Medical Negligence	1
CSF Camp Kafr El Dawar	 Medical Negligence	1
Kafr ElDawar Police Station	 Torture	1
	 Medical Negligence	1
SS Premises Suez	 Torture	1
SS Premises BanSoueif	 Torture	1
AlQanater	 Torture	1

IV. PROFILES OF DETAINED VICTIMS

In this section of the report, we give a summary profile of each of the 27 cases – that were verified – who fell victims for human rights violations during the months of January and February 2017.

■ January 2017

We were able to verify the information of the 14 following detainees, 1 of them was the only female subjected to violations.



AbdulRahman Ramadan Shahin

30 yrs
Journalist



Years of Arrest	2 Years, 11 months
Enforced Disappearance	1 Day
Current Location	Zagazig Public Prison
Place of Violation	Ataqa Prison, Faisal Police Station (Suez)
Type of Violation	Torture, Medical Negligence
Case	Poor Detention Conditions



Ali Abbas Mohammed Barakat

53 yrs
Lawyer



Years of Arrest	2 months
Enforced Disappearance	32 Days
Current Location	Shebeen ElKoom Prison (AlMenoufeya)
Place of Violation	State Security Premises (Cairo)
Type of Violation	Torture, Medical Negligence
Case	Thrombosis of the hand Eyesight condition endangered Urgent need for physiotherapy and eyesight examination and treatment


AlSayed Mohammed Ali ElNagouly

54 yrs

Teacher



Years of Arrest	2 Years, 9 months
Enforced Disappearance	No
Current Location	AlAbaadeya Prison (ElBehira)
Place of Violation	AlAbaadeya Prison (ElBehira)
Type of Violation	Torture, Medical Negligence
Case	Chest pain – Worsening Liver Conditions (Hepatitis C Virus patient) Urgent need for relocation, liver examination and treatment at an equipped medical facility


Hossam Mohammed Hassan Mowafy

44 yrs

Social Worker



Years of Arrest	2 Years, 8 months
Enforced Disappearance	No
Current Location	Wadi AlNatroun Prison (ElBehira)
Place of Violation	Wadi AlNatroun Prison, Borg AlArab Prison
Type of Violation	Medical Negligence
Case	Severe stomach pain – inability to eat and regular vomiting Urgent need for professional medical examination and treatment



Khaled Ahmed Mostafa AlSaghir

27 yrs

Engineer



Years of Arrest	1 Year, 9 months
Enforced Disappearance	20 Days
Current Location	AlAqrab Prison (Cairo)
Place of Violation	Military Intelligence HQ, AlAqrab Prison
Type of Violation	Torture, Medical Negligence
Case	Eyesight condition endangered, Urgent need for eye surgery and equipped medical care



Mahmoud AbdelAal AbdulMottaleb

41 yrs

Freelancer



Years of Arrest	2 Years, 9 months
Enforced Disappearance	3 Days
Current Location	AlWadi AlGadid Prison
Place of Violation	SS Premises (Aswan), AlWadi AlGadid Prison
Type of Violation	Torture, Medical Negligence
Case	Suffers from severe Asthma Urgent need for medical examination and treatment


Mahmoud Ahmed AbdulAati

28 yrs

Accountant



Years of Arrest	8 months
Enforced Disappearance	140 Days
Current Location	Tora Prison (Cairo)
Place of Violation	SS Premises (Cairo), Tora Prison (Cairo)
Type of Violation	Torture, Medical Negligence
Case	Deteriorating health conditions Poor detention conditions Obstructing Family Visits Need for medical examination


Mohammed AbdulQader Gad ElNaggar

44 yrs

Administrative Specialist



Years of Arrest	1 Year, 9 months
Enforced Disappearance	20 Days
Current Location	Tora Prison Hospital
Place of Violation	Tora Prison, Central Security Forces Camp (Qaliubiya)
Type of Violation	Torture, Medical Negligence
Case	Polio Paralysis patient – Kidney Stones Allergic Asthma – Arm bone fracture Urgent need for relocation, resuming polio paralysis medication, bone fracture repair and kidney stones treatment


Mohammed EmadEddin Bakr Gomaa

20 yrs

Student



Years of Arrest	1 Year
Enforced Disappearance	34 Days
Current Location	Shebeen ElKoom Public Prison (ElMenoufeya)
Place of Violation	State Security Premises (Cairo)
Type of Violation	Torture, Medical Negligence
Case	Poor detention conditions Obstructing family visits


Mostafa Rizq Ismail ElKhouly

62 yrs

Engineer



Years of Arrest	10 months
Enforced Disappearance	7 Days
Current Location	AlAbaadeya Prison (ElBehira)
Place of Violation	AlAbaadeya, Borg ElArab Prison (Alexandria)
Type of Violation	Medical Negligence
Case	Heart condition endangered Urgent need for heart surgery (cardiac catheterization)


Nadi Fathy Zaki Shahin

50 yrs

Accountant – Public Employee



Years of Arrest	3 Years, 6 months
Enforced Disappearance	21 Days
Current Location	AlHadra Prison (Alexandria)
Place of Violation	CSF Camp (ElBehira), Borg ElArab Prison
Type of Violation	Torture, Medical Negligence
Case	Anal Cancer Patient – Lung tumors Overdosed chemotherapy Urgent need for relocation and surgical intervention


Ossama Mahmoud Mohammed Goweida

23 yrs

Student



Years of Arrest	3 Years, 1 month
Enforced Disappearance	3 Days
Current Location	Tora Prison Hospital
Place of Violation	Wadi AlNatroun, Tora, AlAbaadeya Prison
Type of Violation	Medical Negligence
Case	Keratoconus in left eye Potential total vision loss Urgent need for relocation and surgical intervention for keratoconus


ElSayed AbdulRahman Gabr

47 yrs

Maintenance Technician



Years of Arrest	2 Years, 1 month
Enforced Disappearance	No
Current Location	Borg AlArab Prison Hospital (Alexandria)
Place of Violation	Borg AlArab Prison (Alexandria)
Type of Violation	Torture, Medical Negligence
Case	Suffers from Jaundice, kidney stones, bile duct obstruction, liver problems and anal bleeding – urgent need for relocation to Alexandria Military Hospital (as advised by Borg AlArab prison doctor) to undergo sonography for examination and equipped treatment


Esraa Khaled Mohammed Saied

23 yrs

Student



Years of Arrest	2 Years, 1 month
Enforced Disappearance	10 Days
Current Location	AlMenya General Prison
Place of Violation	SS Premises (BanySoweif), AlQanater, AlMenya GP
Type of Violation	Torture
Case	Poor detention conditions deprivation from college studies request for relocation from AlMenya General Prison to AlQanater Prison

February 2017

We were able to verify the information of the 13 following detainees, with one detainee who was subjected to severe torture and 2 only cases of extrajudicial killings.

Severe Torture



Ahmed Nasr Ebaid Shaaban

30 yrs

Accountant



Years of Arrest	1 Year, 10 month
Enforced Disappearance	35 Days
Current Location	AlAbaadeya Prison (ElBehira)
Place of Violation	Unidentified place of torture, AlAbaadeya Prison
Type of Violation	Torture, Medical Negligence
Case	<p>Post torture memory loss</p> <p>Post torture amputation of right leg and a number of fingers</p> <p>Right arm bone fracture</p> <p>Ulnar Nerve Damage (finger muscles atrophy)</p> <p>Ear abscess – Stomach Ulcer</p> <p>Retinal Hemorrhage</p> <p>Urgent need for relocation and surgical intervention to install prosthetic (artificial) limb(s) and amend multiple bone and joint fractures, professional neurological medical examination and treatment for memory loss, equipped medical treatment for abscess, ulcer and retinal hemorrhage</p>



Abdulazim Ahmad Abu Saif ElSharkawy

66 yrs

Agricultural Engineer



Years of Arrest	1 Year, 9 months
Enforced Disappearance	23 Days
Current Location	Tora Prison Hospital
Place of Violation	Tora Prison (Cairo), AlAqrab Prison (Cairo)
Type of Violation	Medical Negligence
Case	Brain Stroke – Memory Loss Needs Urgent CT Scan and potential surgery



Abdullah Samir Mohammed Ateya

26 yrs

Student Affairs Officer



Years of Arrest	2 Years, 2 months
Enforced Disappearance	7 Days
Current Location	Tora Prison
Place of Violation	Tora, Ataqa, Zagazig Prison, Suez SSPremises
Type of Violation	Torture, Medical Negligence
Case	Marfan Syndrome – Eyesight and heart conditions endangered Needs urgent heart surgery and medical examination



Ahmad AbdulWahab Mohammad El-Khateeb

22 yrs
Student



Years of Arrest	2 Years, 4 months
Enforced Disappearance	10 Days
Current Location	Tora Prison Hospital
Place of Violation	Sheikh Zayed PS, Wadi AlNatroun Prison, Tora
Type of Violation	Torture, Medical Negligence
Case	Patient with 70% Leukemia suspicion Urgent need for relocation and equipped medical care



Anas Mostafa Morsy Khafagy

24 yrs
Student



Years of Arrest	2 months
Enforced Disappearance	16 Days
Current Location	AlAqrab Prison (Cairo)
Place of Violation	SS Premises (Cairo), AlAqrab Prison, CSF Camp (Tanta)
Type of Violation	Torture, Medical Negligence
Case	Poor Detention Conditions Obstructing Family Visits Hunger Strike with 11 other detainees


Fathy Mahgoub Ali ElFarran

46 yrs

Freelancer



Years of Arrest	1 Year, 7 months
Enforced Disappearance	No
Current Location	Borg AlArab Prison (Alexandria)
Place of Violation	Kafr AlDawar PS, CSF Camp , AlAbaadeya, Borg AlArab
Type of Violation	Medical Negligence
Case	Suffers from Hernia – Diabetes Needs urgent relocation, equipped medical examination and treatment


Mohammed Ibrahim Mohammed Agha

37 yrs

Factory Security Officer



Years of Arrest	3 Years, 6 months
Enforced Disappearance	11 Days
Current Location	AlMenya New Prison
Place of Violation	AlAbaadeya, Borg AlArab, AlMenya New Prison
Type of Violation	Torture, Medical Negligence
Case	Epilepsy Patient Urgent need for medical radiography and neurologist examination and treatment


Mohammed Ahmed Ali Amer

24 yrs

Accountant



Years of Arrest	1 Year, 9 months
Enforced Disappearance	124 Days (34 days then 90 days)
Current Location	Tanta Public Prison
Place of Violation	SS Premises (Tanta), Borg AlArab Prison
Type of Violation	Torture, Medical Negligence
Case	Tuberculosis Patient – Severe weight loss Urgent need for relocation, equipped medical treatment


Mohammed Hamed Fahmy

37 yrs

Public Employee



Years of Arrest	2 Years, 11 months
Enforced Disappearance	No
Current Location	AlWadi AlGadid Prison
Place of Violation	AlWadi AlGadid Prison
Type of Violation	Medical Negligence
Case	Hepatitis Virus C Patient Eyesight condition endangered Severe leg pain (ossification) Urgent need for relocation, equipped medical examination and treatment


Mostafa Mahmoud Shaaban ElNemr

30 yrs

Veterinarian



Years of Arrest	2 Years, 4 months
Enforced Disappearance	15 Days
Current Location	AlAbaadeya Prison (ElBehira)
Place of Violation	AlAbaadeya Prison, CSF Camp (ElBehira)
Type of Violation	Torture, Medical Negligence
Case	Poor detention conditions


Reda Ahmed Ali AlMohammadi

41 yrs

University Lecturer



Years of Arrest	6 months
Enforced Disappearance	8 Days
Current Location	Tora Prison
Place of Violation	SS Premises, Tora Prison (Cairo)
Type of Violation	Torture, Medical Negligence
Case	Cardiovascular diseases patient Severe diabetes Heart attack inside prison Urgent need for relocation, equipped medical examination and potential surgical intervention (heart operation)

Extrajudicial Killings



Ahmed AbdelAziz Khalaf

23 yrs

Medical Student



Date of Killing	12/2/2017
Place of Killing	Badr City – Gesr ElSuez Road - Cairo
Forces Responsible	Police Forces
Steps Taken By the Family	Nothing (considered useless)
Steps Taken By the Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No investigations - Formal Statement: Terrorist killed in an exchange of fire while attempting to escape (12 /2 / 2017 – 6p.m. CLT)
Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - His father is wanted by the authorities - His brother served a 3-year sentence, released on date of Ahmed's killing



Mahmoud El-Entably Mohammed Ali Salama

30 yrs

School Teacher



Date of Killing	12/2/2017
Place of Killing	Badr City – Gesr ElSuez Road - Cairo
Forces Responsible	Police Forces, State Security Forces
Steps Taken By the Family	Nothing (considered useless)
Steps Taken By the Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No investigations - Formal Statement: Terrorist killed in an exchange of fire while attempting to escape (12 /2 / 2017 – 6p.m. CLT)
Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Authorities placed a gun next to his deadbody - Neighboring families denied hearing any fire shots

V. Challenges and Limitations

While conducting the research, data collection and analysis of this report, CfJ's project team was faced with a number of challenges and limitations that include:

1. The difficulty of covering violations against criminal detainees. Violations committed against political detainees in Egypt nowadays are more commonly reported and more easily accessible especially through informal and social media platforms. However, reaching information concerned with criminal detainees' conditions and complaints is much harder and inaccessible. This project's aim is to cover violations against any detainee's rights without bias, and it plans in a future stage to set up a networking mechanism that can attain data required about criminal cases and violations against criminal detainees.

2. The challenge of communicating with detainees' families. One core step in our methodology is to verify the data collected through personally contacting families or relatives of the detainees to ensure credibility. This fundamental procedure is unfortunately overlooked in many human rights reports which weakens and negatively impacts efforts of advocacy that can be made at a later stage. CfJ is determined to include such a procedure and to authenticate the data before making it available. However, a big challenge was being able to reach families who refrain from contacting or responding to our team due to a number of reasons that include but not limited to:

- Fear from further state harassment – directed at them or at their detained relative - as some of them have already received or are still receiving threats from the officials
- Limited trust and confidence in NGO's and human rights workers' effectiveness
- Indifference and despair due to continuous grievances and unlimited state power, and this was specifically noted with families of victims of extrajudicial killings.

3. The challenge of reaching cases of victims in border cities since communication and coverage in such cities are very limited. Taking Sinai as an example, lately it has been considered as an out of coverage location due to the difficulties caused by limited or banned media access, power cuts and telecommunication poor networks there. Sinai is a fertile ground for violence nowadays where military forces, ISIS fighters and insurgent groups are caught in "war against terrorism" launched by the Egyptian state. Data of casualties falling from all sides especially civilian victims are not being efficiently monitored, verified and considered among violations committed against Egyptians at large. This is an unfortunate reporting deficiency that needs more collaboration and partnership mechanisms between independent media and civil society organizations to overcome this challenge regarding the observation and maintenance of human rights in these locations.

The above challenges led to ending up with a smaller number of verified cases than what was originally expected and targeted. However, we believe that through our continuous work and persistent effort some of those challenges may be overcome. We wish that our nonstop endeavors can rebuild some gradual trust between the families and human rights workers that would result into more accessible data, more effective analysis, and a more just, violations-free country for everyone.