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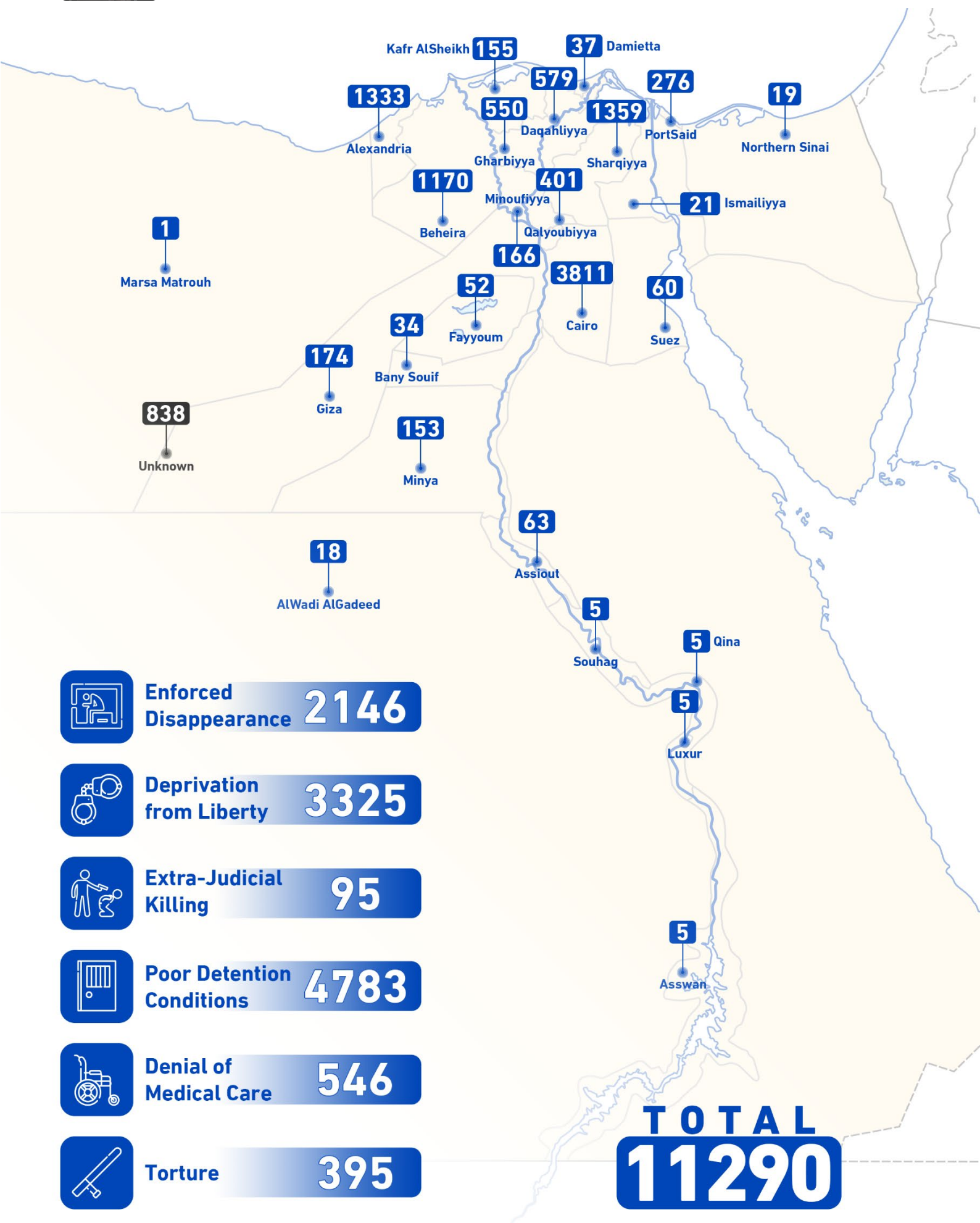
S L O W D E A T H

**DETENTION
WATCH**

“VIOLATIONS IN
EGYPTIAN PLACES OF
DETENTION”

ANNUAL REPORT

January - December 2019



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Table of Contents

Introduction.....	6
I: The Suffering of Detainees and their Relatives.....	7
Enforced Disappearance.....	7
Deprivation of Liberty.....	9
Torture.....	13
Denial of Medical Care.....	16
Extra-judicial Killing in Places of detention.....	19
Poor Detention Conditions.....	21
II: Suffering inside Egyptian Places of Detention.....	24
Tora Prisons Complex.....	27
Qanater Women Prison.....	32
Borg Al-Arab Prison.....	34
Additional Narratives.....	36
III: What We Offer.....	38
Outreaching to the Egyptian government through international mechanisms.....	38
Seeking mediation of the African Committee for Human and Peoples' Rights.....	38
Raising international awareness of human rights violations in Egypt.....	38
Networking with local and international organizations.....	38
IV: Impact.....	39
First: Supporting victims.....	39
Second: Increasing international pressure on the Egyptian government regarding human rights violations.....	39
V: Statistical Presentation of 2019 Documented Data.....	41
Bibliography.....	60

List of Diagrams

Figure 1 Documented Data of Enforced Disappearance 2019, disaggregated by months.....	7
Figure 2 Verified Data of Enforced Disappearance 2019, disaggregated by months.....	8
Figure 3 Documented Data on Arbitrary Detention in 2019 Disaggregated by Months.....	10
Figure 4 Verified data on deprivation of liberty in 2019 disaggregated by months.....	11
Figure 5 Documented and Verified Torture Cases in 2019 disaggregated by months.....	14
Figure 6 Documented and Verified Cases of 'Denial of Medical Care' in 2019 disaggregated by months.....	17
Figure 7 Documented and Verified Deaths inside Places of detention in 2019, by months and death cause.....	19
Figure 8 Documented Data of Poor Detention Conditions, disaggregated by violation type.....	21
Figure 9 Verified Data of Poor Detention Conditions in 2019 disaggregated by violation type.....	22
Figure 10 Distribution of Verified Cases of Suffering inside Places of Detention, by name of the place.....	25
Figure 11 Violations and victim narratives in five places of detention.....	25
Figure 12 Documented number of violations and victims inside eight places of detention.....	26
Figure 13 Distribution of verified violations inside Tora Prisons Complex in 2019 by violation type and month.....	27
Figure 14 Total verified Violations inside Tora Prisons Complex 2019, disaggregated by months.....	27
Figure 15 Distribution of verified violations inside Tora Prisons Complex in 2019, by type and percentage.....	28
Figure 16 Verified violations in Qanater Women Prison 2019 disaggregated by months.....	32
Figure 17 Verified violations in Qanater Women Prison 2019, disaggregated by percentage.....	32
Figure 18 Verified violations in Borg Al-Arab Prison (Jan-Oct. 2019) by month.....	34
Figure 19 Verified violations in Borg Al-Arab Prison (Jan-Oct. 2019) by month and violation type.....	34
Figure 20 Verified violations in Borg Al-Arab Prison, (Jan-Oct. 2019), by violation percentage.....	35

Figure 21 Complaints sent between January-December 2019 disaggregated by victim gender.....40

Figure 22 Complaints sent between January-December 2019 disaggregated by complaint body type.....40

List of Narratives

Verified Narrative 1 Khaled Ahmed Abdelhamid Sa'd Soliman	9
Verified Narrative 2 Amr Ali Abou Khalil	10
Verified Narrative 3 Mohamed Mamdouh Abdelhalim (Mohamed Kayroki).....	12
Verified Narrative 4 Hassan Mahmoud AlQabbani.....	12
Verified Narrative 5 Emad Mahmoud Qurani	15
Verified Narrative 6 Abdelfattah Mohamed Soliman.....	18
Verified Narrative 7 A.R.M.....	20
Verified Narrative 8 Mostafa Qasem Abdullah Mohamed.....	23
Verified Narrative 9 Magdy Mohamed Ibrahim.....	29
Verified Narrative10 Ahmed Abdelwahab Mahmoud Khateeb	29
Verified Narrative 11 Abdelrahman Mahmoud Abou Taleb Mohamed (Abdelrahman Abou Taleb)	30
Verified Narrative 12 Mo'taz Shamseldeen Abdelhalim (Mo'taz Wadnan).....	31
Verified Narrative 13 Mahinour ElMasry	33
Verified Narrative 14 Mohamed Ramadan Abdelbaset Mohamed Hussein.....	36
Verified Narrative 15 Ahmed Abdelaal Alsayyid Farag.....	36
Verified Narrative 16 Mousa Mohamed Alsayyid Abdullah	37

Introduction

This report presents the results of CFJ documentation and verification processes during 2019 regarding five main types of violations inside the Egyptian places of detention: enforced disappearance, deprivation of liberty, extra-judicial killing, poor detention conditions, and torture.

In line with our bimonthly reports in 2019, we apply the *CFJ data collection and classification methodology*¹ in presenting this report. However, due to the rise, both in severity and prevalence, of two violation types: a. *denial of medical care* and b. *death in custody caused by torture, suicide, or denial of medical care*, this report sheds more light on these two types, emphasizing the continuously varying criteria and means of targeting detainees' rights inside places of detention.

Also, because CFJ expresses reservations on published statistics by collaborative organizations on human rights violations during the recent popular protests which occurred in the period between 20/09 and 10/10/2019, we excluded the data colluded by collaborative organizations, relevant to this wave of attack, from this report, and limited ourselves to the data that CFJ has accessed directly, documented, and verified in this period through its own field workers.

Hence, this report proceeds through the following topics:

- (I) Presenting a bird's eye view of key human rights violations committed in Egypt across 2019, the suffering of detainees and their relatives, and CFJ's documentation and verification results as classified under the following categories, (1) Enforced disappearance from inside and outside places of detention; (2) Deprivation of liberty, which includes cases of arbitrary and renewed detention, and restraining/suspending individuals' freedom of movement; (3) torture; (4) denial of medical care; (5) extra-judicial killing inside places of detention; (6) Poor detention conditions²;
- (II) Focusing on sample prisons where our team has documented and verified a wide array of violations. These are: (1) Tora Prisons Complex; (2) Qanater Women Prison; (3) Borg Al-Arab Prison.
- (III) Showcasing CFJ's support and advocacy tools that are utilized in order to help victims and relieve the ongoing violations against them, through local and international mechanisms.
- (IV) Our impact.
- (V) A statistical presentation of our documented data across 2019.

Also, we shed the light on 16 verified narratives that reflect different cross-sectional patterns of violations across 2019³. The statistical annex supports these narratives with a numerical presentation of our documented data across four main angles, wherever possible, (1) month/timescale, (2) governorate/area, (3) type of violation, and (4) type/name of the place of detention. By dividing our focus between quantitative and qualitative assessment of the collected data, we underline the different norms of violations and humiliation of detainees' dignity, the purposive and consistent strife to make them, and their relatives, feel distressed and inferior, and the destruction of their psychological and physical competencies. Meanwhile, we bring to the attention of relevant international bodies the need to pressure the Egyptian regime, especially the security authorities, to stop the ongoing violations, prevent impunity, and establish means and mechanisms that prevent the recurrence of human rights violations inside places of detention.

¹ Kindly find CFJ data collection, documentation, and verification method on <https://www.cfjustice.org>.

² In legal documents, *e.g., conventions, and treaties*, these categories may overlap or come under each other. For the purpose of this report, colluded data is presented according to what CFJ team has been able to document and verify, and as per the prevalence of and/or variation inside each category.

³ CFJ has ensured and registered the informed consent of these 16 case studies and updated their narratives as of 03 March 2020. Each narrative is classified based on the most glaring human rights violation. Elsewise, CFJ team acknowledges that each case testifies a complex set of violations and that categorization remains inconclusive, thereof.

I- The Suffering of Detainees and their Relatives

Enforced Disappearance

Enforced disappearance is a serious human rights violation, which is considered a 'crime against humanity' under the international law. The *International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance*, adopted by GA resolution 47/133 in 18/12/1992, defined enforced disappearance as a crime of *extreme seriousness* that instates an obligation on states to apply criminal penalties on, and acknowledge the responsibility of, *any person* who commits, orders, solicits or induces the commission of, attempts to commit, is an accomplice to or participates in an enforced disappearance, or a *superior* who "knew, or consciously disregarded information about or exercised effective responsibility for and control over activities related to enforced disappearance or failed to take all necessary and reasonable measures within his or her power to prevent or repress the commission of an enforced disappearance or to submit the matter to the competent authorities for investigation and prosecution" (Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights, United Nations, 1992).

The second article in this Convention states that "any act of enforced disappearance places the persons subjected thereto outside the protection of the law and inflicts severe suffering on them and their families. It constitutes a violation of the rules of international law guaranteeing, inter alia, the right to recognition as a person before the law, the right to liberty and security of the person and the right not to be subjected to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. It also violates or constitutes a grave threat to the right to life."

Also, article (4) stresses the necessity that all acts of enforced disappearance are treated under "criminal law (and are) punishable by appropriate penalties which shall take into account their extreme seriousness." Article (6) confirms that: "No order or instruction of any public authority, civilian, military or other, may be invoked to justify an enforced disappearance. Any person receiving such an order or instruction shall have the right and duty not to obey it (and) each State shall ensure that orders or instructions directing, authorizing or encouraging any enforced disappearance are prohibited" (6/1-2, 1992).

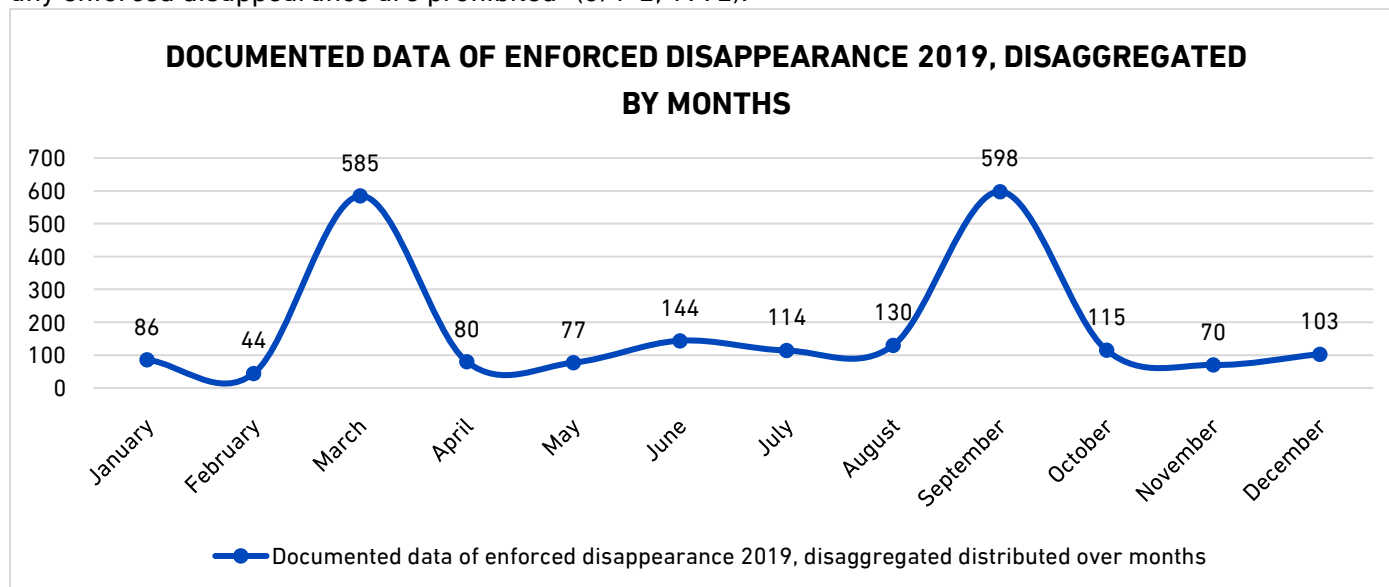


Figure 1 Documented Data of Enforced Disappearance 2019, disaggregated by months

However, enforced disappearance is a systematic practice inside and outside the Egyptian places of detention.⁴ In 2019 only, we documented 2,033 enforced disappearances from outside places of detention, and 113 from inside 30 places of detention.

⁴ Please refer to terminologies and their uses in CFJ bimonthly reports, available on our website: <https://www.cfjustice.org/category/reports>

When distributed by governments, 429 enforced disappearances occurred in Cairo and 434 in Sharqiyya.⁵ When distributed over a monthly timescale, 54% of all documented enforced disappearances took place in March and September only (560 and 595 cases respectively).

As per the places of detention where violations have occurred more often, among the 30 places of detention we were able to cover, Helwan Police Station comes first (20 violations) and Kafr Al-Sheikh National Security Headquarters comes in second place (12 violations), in addition to 28 other places of detention - most of them are police stations (26 police stations).

As per the verified data, we have verified 131 cases of enforced disappearance from outside places of detention, and 25 from inside prisons and police stations, totalling, together, to 156 verified cases in 2019. The majority of incidents has occurred in March and July months, numbering at 26 and 19 cases of enforced disappearance, respectively.

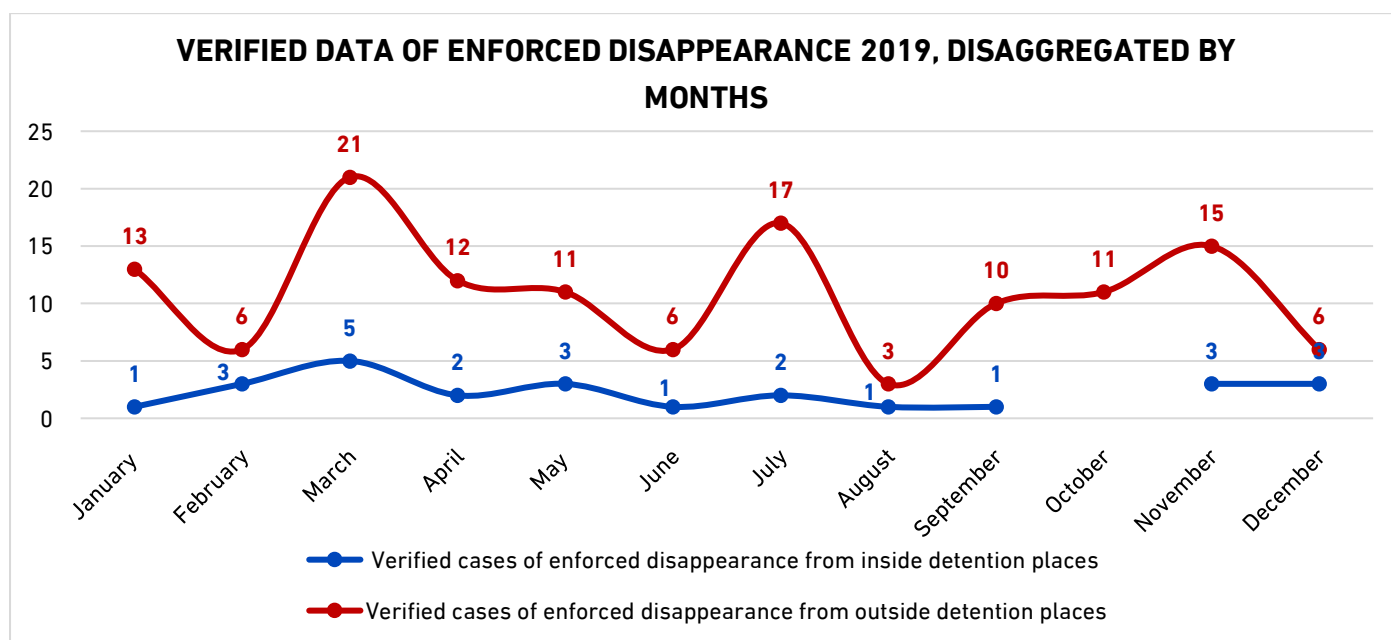


Figure 2 Verified Data of Enforced Disappearance 2019, disaggregated by months

⁵ See the statistical annex for more information.

Khaled Ahmed Abdelhamid Sa'd Soliman- 37 years- Civil Engineer, owner of a food factory, Cairo/Shorouk

On 05/07/2019, a security force, consisting from State Security Investigations, National Security Agency, and Central Security agency officers, stormed Khaled's house in Shorouk city. Some officers were masked while others appeared in plainclothes. They broke down the apartment and room doors, searched the entire house, and forced Khaled to remain blindfolded while his hands are tied behind his back. Then, they took him to an unknown place.

Yet, some officers remained in Khaled's house after his arrest. His family- parents, wife, and two children aged one and five years- was put under house arrest for 24 hours. The officers have prevented Khaled's wife from moving outside their room and entering the bathroom for five consecutive hours. An armed officer stayed on the door of each room. The entire family was banned from using the bathroom without a permission from a senior officer who was accompanying the force and on the condition of brief use. Later, the forces allowed Khaled's family to move inside the house. Four policemen and National Security officers, of Shorouk Police Station, remained inside the house. During these 24 hours, Khaled's family was banned from using cell phones and calling their relatives. The forces denied access to the house, including the family's lawyer access, and 24 hours later left the house, after confiscating Khaled's laptop, wallet, personal documents, a sum of money, and gold jewelry.

In the following day, Khaled's family went to Shorouk Police Station whose officers denied Khaled's arrest and refused to draw up a report on his enforced disappearance. His family sent official complaint telegrams to the Attorney-general and the Minister of Interior before they realized that their complaint to the Attorney-general was archived. They objected the act and asked to reopen an investigation into their complaint, but no decision or response have appeared yet.

Khaled's family is concerned as he is highly allergic to dust, which causes pus-filled abscess all over his body and is relievable with antibiotics and strict health care. They highlight that he is the sole breadwinner of his family and parents, and that he has an autistic son who needs special care.

Verified Narrative 1 Khaled Ahmed Abdelhamid Sa'd Soliman, 37 years, a civil engineer and owner of a food factory, Shorouk/Cairo

Deprivation of Liberty⁶

Article (9) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (General Assembly of the United Nations, 1966) and article 6 of the African Charter on human and Peoples Rights (Organization of the African Unity, 1981) stress the right of every person to liberty and security, and that 'no one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. Also the Human Rights Committee's General Commentary no. (29) on article (4) of the ICCPR states that: "States parties may in no circumstances invoke article 4 of the Covenant as justification for acting in violation of humanitarian law or peremptory norms of international law, for instance by taking hostages, by imposing collective punishments, through arbitrary deprivations of liberty or by deviating from fundamental principles of fair trial, including the presumption of innocence" (Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2001, p. 4 para 11).

Also, General Commentary no. (20) on article (7) of the ICCPR states that: "To guarantee the effective protection of detained persons, provisions should be made for detainees to be held in places officially recognized as places

⁶ This category includes three subsections: (1) arbitrary detention of victims, whether CFJ has accessed their information through informants from outside the places of detention- i.e., family members in homes, passer-by witnesses in streets/airports, or colleagues/patients/service receivers in workplaces- or informants from inside the places of detention- i.e., lawyer, inmates, visiting family members.(2) renewed/repeated detention after victims/detainees receive a release order or a court judgement of acquittal, or after completing their sentences. This violation occurs in two forms. The first, is when detention is renewed/repeated before the victims comes out of their place of detention- i.e., inside police stations. The second, is when victims' detention is renewed/repeated after their get back to their homes or while their satisfy the precautionary measures of their release order (in which case they attend to a police station, sign against their name and stay in custody for a certain period of time). (3) suspension or restriction of movement.

of detention and for their names and places of detention, as well as for the names of persons responsible for their detention, to be kept in registers readily available and accessible to those concerned, including relatives and friends" (Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 1992, p. 2 para 11)

Amr Ali Abou Khalil, 58 years, Consultant Neuropsychologist, Ma'moura Hospital for Psychic Health, Alexandria

On 02/10/2019, a group of security officers, some in uniforms and others in plainclothes, broke into Amr's clinic in Alexandria, Bolkley Al-Raml, around 10:00 p.m. and arrested him, without showing an official search warrant, or providing an oral explanation.

In the following day, a security force broke into his 74-old mother's house, again, without showing a search warrant. They wrecked the house, stole electronic and home appliances (4 mobile phones, one tablet, a TV, an emergency torch, and some personal belongings), in addition to gold jewelry, and a sum of 40,000 EGP. They threatened his aged mother of future arrests in case she reported the incident or tried to hide from them. 'Amr' was forcibly disappeared during the period between 02-06/10/2019 in Alexandria Security Directorate.

Later, he appeared before Alexandria's Attorney-general and was subjected to investigation, in the absence of a lawyer, on the grounds of charges of attempting to revive the Muslim Brotherhood organization.

Afterwards, 'Amr' was sent to the 'Isolation and Discipline' section in Tora Maximum-Security prison I. In the first renewal of his remand detention, on 27/10/2019, his lawyer tried to speak to him, after consulting the Attorney General, in the Fifth District Prosecution office, Cairo. He spoke to him for 30 seconds, only, during which 'Amr' affirmed that he is isolated from the outside world and is kept in solitary detention.

His family tried to visit him in Tora Prisons Complex, before they learn that he is banned from all visits. According to his brother, 'Amr' complaints of the administration's intransigence in giving him purchase vouchers that allow him to buy food and water from the prison's canteen, although his family deposits funds in his account in the prison's deposits' office. He also complaints of the prison administration's refusal to allow the entry of diabetic and blood disease medications, until the date of compiling data for this report.

Verified Narrative 2 Amr Ali Abou Khalil, 58 years, Consultant Neuropsychologist, Ma'moura Hospital for Psychic Health, Alexandria

Amr's case is by no means an exception to a general pattern. We documented 3,325 cases of arbitrary and renewed detention and suspension/restraining of individuals' movement in 2019 only.

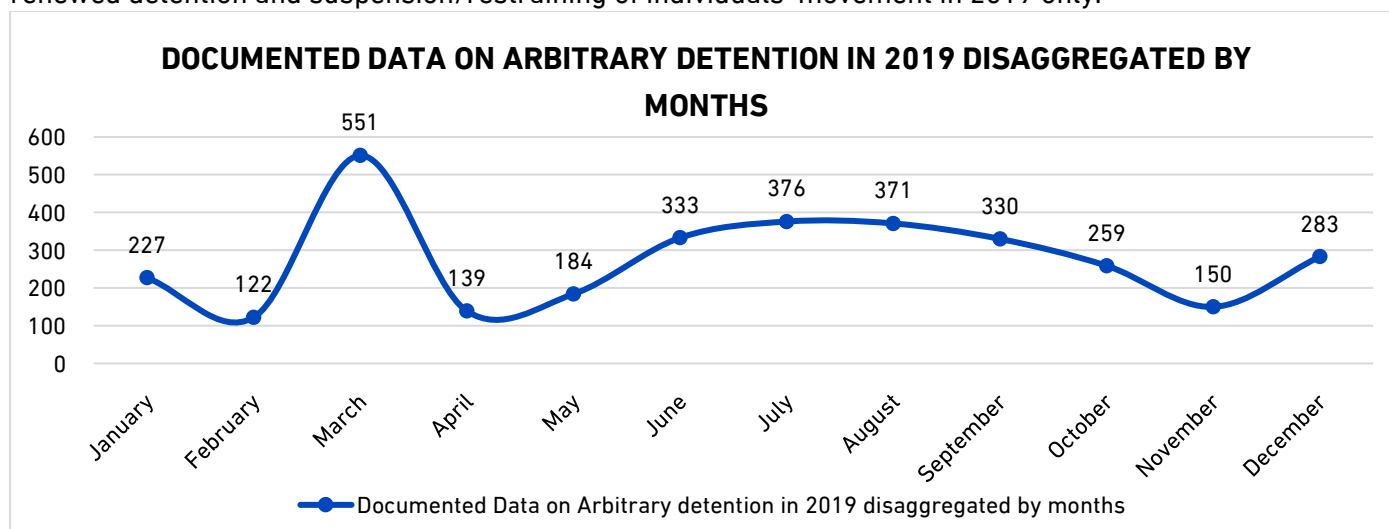


Figure 3 Documented Data on Arbitrary Detention in 2019 Disaggregated by Months

As per the verified data, we verified 109 cases of arbitrary arrests and 34 cases of renewed detention. When disaggregated by months, March and July head the list with 19 cases of renewed and arbitrary detention in each, followed by May and November, where 18 violations had occurred in each.

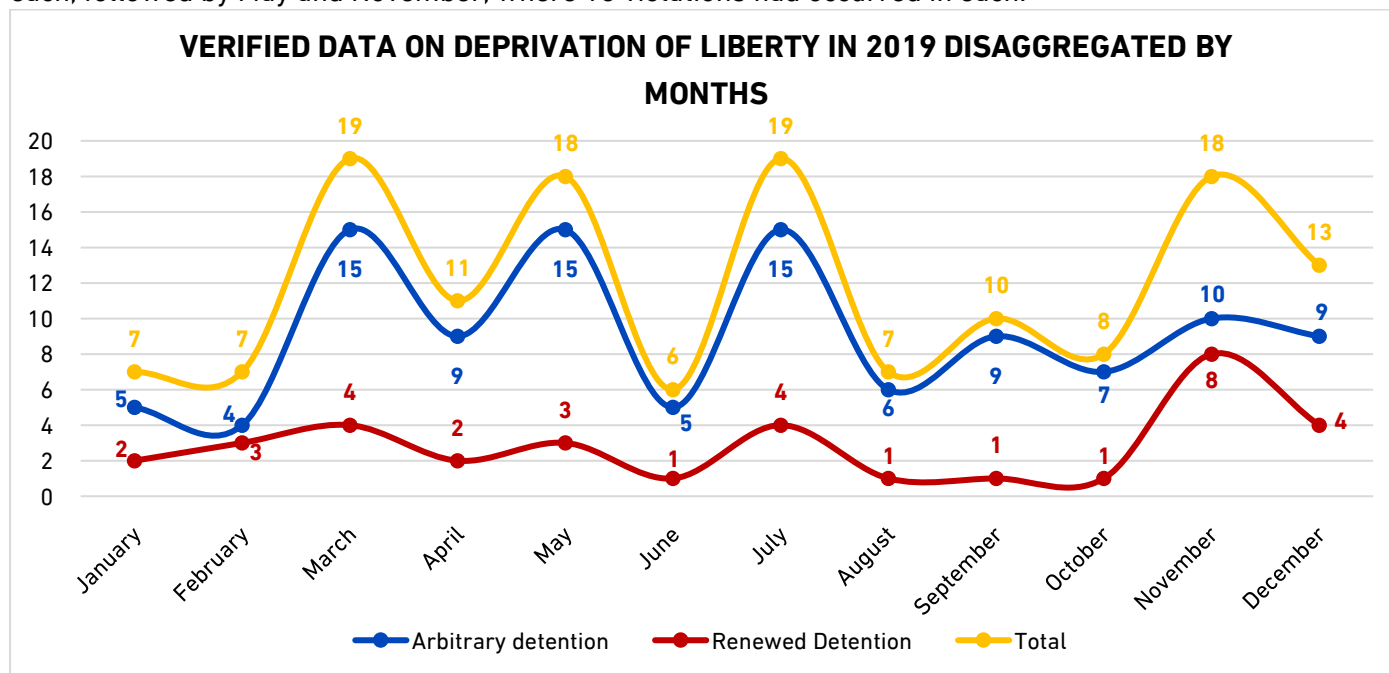


Figure 4 Verified data on deprivation of liberty in 2019 disaggregated by months

Mohamed Mamdouh Abdelhalim (Mohamed Kayroki), 24 years, graduate of Abou Qeir Computer Sciences institute in 2019, worked in Gad restaurant, Alexandria, and a former member of 6th of April Movement.

On 01/10/2019, 'Kayroki' was arrested from his workplace in Alexandria (Gad restaurant), where a police and national security forces broke into the restaurant and inquired about him. They blindfolded him and took him to the National Security Headquarters in Abis- Alexandria.

There, 'Kayroki' remained forcibly disappeared for 49 days. He was subjected to the worst kinds of torture-electrocuted in various parts of his body, hanged from his hands and upside down for consecutive days, beaten by fists and kicks, forced to take off his clothes and stay naked, and threatened that he would never make it out of there alive. 'Kayroki' lost the sense of time, according to our informants.

The apparent objective of kidnapping 'Kayroki' was to collect information about some *wanted* activists, but 'Kayroki' had no answers since he has abandoned politics long time ago.

In the same 'unknown' place of detention, 'Kayroki' was subjected to starvation. He was provided only with scraps of food for several days. He was subjected to torture while being tortured. He was not allowed to go to use the bathroom except once a day. He was not allowed any kind of cleaning/hygiene supplies. Throughout 49 days, 'Kayroki' stayed blindfolded and tied with a steel chain fixed to the ground. He was not allowed to speak at all.

On 18/11/2019, an officer ordered that 'Kayroki' be brought before him and threatened that he will return to the same torture place, and would not come out alive, if he told anyone about what happened during his enforced disappearance.

Then, he was transferred to the Office of the Supreme state security Prosecutor in the Fifth Settlement, Cairo. The relevant prosecutor interrogated 'Kayroki' under case no 1331/2019 Supreme state security, and charged him with joining a terrorist organization, abusing social media websites, and disseminating false news to disrupt national security and stability.

'Kayroki's lawyer was denied access to the case documents as well as any evidence that could contest the prosecutor's allegations. He described 'Kayroki's conditions in the Supreme State Security Prosecutor Office saying that 'Kayroki' looked like "prisoners of war," he was significantly under-weight, he seemed as though he dropped 15 kgs of his weight, his fingernails and beard were excessively long, a bad smell was coming out of him, similar to that of urine, and he seemed traumatized by the torture he had undergone.

After the closure of the investigation, 'Kayroki' was transferred to Tora (Mazra'eh) Prison, where he is still detained, as of 03/03/2019.

Verified Narrative 3 Mohamed Mamdouh Abdelhalim (Mohamed Kayroki), 24 years, worker in Gad Restaurant, Alexandria

Hassan Mahmoud Ragab Al-Qabbani, 36 years, Journalist, member of the Egyptian Journalists Syndicate and of the Union of Arab Journalists.

Hassan's family narrates that he was initially arbitrarily arrested, where the authorities later added his name to case no 718/2014 in which he was charged with disseminating false information and joining a banned association. Hassan stayed in remand detention between January 2015 and November 2017 (almost three years) in Tora Maximum-Security prison.

Then, Hassan was released on precautionary measures, requiring him to attend to the police station 2 hours a week. In this period, the authorities had arrested his wife on 18/06/2019, charging her with being involved in disseminating false information and communicating with foreign media about her husband's case.

On 17/09/2019, Hassan was obliged to spend two hours in the Sixth of October police station, as per his release decision. He recorded his presence in the attendance registry before he received a call from a National Security Officer requesting to 'see him' - after completing the precautionary measures - to discuss the situation of his arrested wife. While inside the police station, National Security forces attacked Hassan and forcibly disappeared him in the National Security headquarters in Sheikh Zayid. Then, he was taken to the National Security headquarters in Abasiyya where he was subjected to severe torture and threats to force him to admit to charges that he did not commit.

Hassan's family sent complaints to the Attorney-general and the Minister of the Interior, complaining about Hasan forced disappearance. After two months, on 26/11/2019, he appeared before the Supreme state security Prosecutor Office on charges of joining a terrorist organization, disseminating false information, and misuse of social media websites. His name was enlisted in case no 1480/2019 Supreme State Security Emergency Court.

In his first hearing, Hasan looked extremely fatigued and ill. He was kept in solitary confinement, and denied food, light, and clean water. He explained the forced disappearance and physical and psychological torture that he had undergone, but the prosecutors did not undertake any legal proceedings regarding these violations. Rather, they ordered him to 15-days of remand detention, pending investigations, in Tora (investigation) prison.

Verified Narrative 4 Hassan Mahmoud AlQabbani, 36 years, Journalist, Cairo

Torture

Torture is universally and absolutely prohibited by international treaty and customary law. As per the (Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Egypt is bound by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in which article (5) states that: "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" (The General Assembly of the United Nations, 1984). Also, article (7) of the ICCPR states that: "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" (Ibid) and the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (UNCAT) clearly sets out that torture refers to "any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions." (United Nations, 1984).

In line with international obligations, article (93) of the Egyptian Constitution of 2014 states that: "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." (The Arab Republic of Egypt, 2014)

However, documented and verified data in 2019 show rising and continuously varying patterns of torture inside official and unofficial places of detention. Our findings reflect a systematic pattern of humiliation and collateral retaliation against victims of varying ages, political orientations, and social identities. The numbers and narratives below show only one part of this growing reality. Based on field observations, CFJ can strongly claim that torture and forced disappearance constitute a standard practice against 'any' citizen who becomes a target of security forces.

In 2019, we documented 395 torture violations, divided into 228 physical and 167 psychological violations against 354 detainees. Also, we were able to verify 60 torture violations inside 52 places of detention. The majority of verified and documented violations has occurred in July (93 violations), November (76 violations), and March (75 violations).

As per the places of detention, we documented nearly 54% of torture violations (213 out of 395) in three prisons: (1) Tora Prisons complex (113 violations); (2) Mansoura General Prison, (64 violations), and; (3) Tanta General Prison (36 torture violations).

When disaggregated by governorates, 63% of torture violations (251 out of 395), has occurred in three governorates: (1) Cairo (138 violations), (2) Daqahliyya (73 violations), and (3) Sharqiyya (40 violations).

DOCUMENTED AND VERIFIED TORTURE CASES IN 2019 DISAGGREGATED BY MONTHS

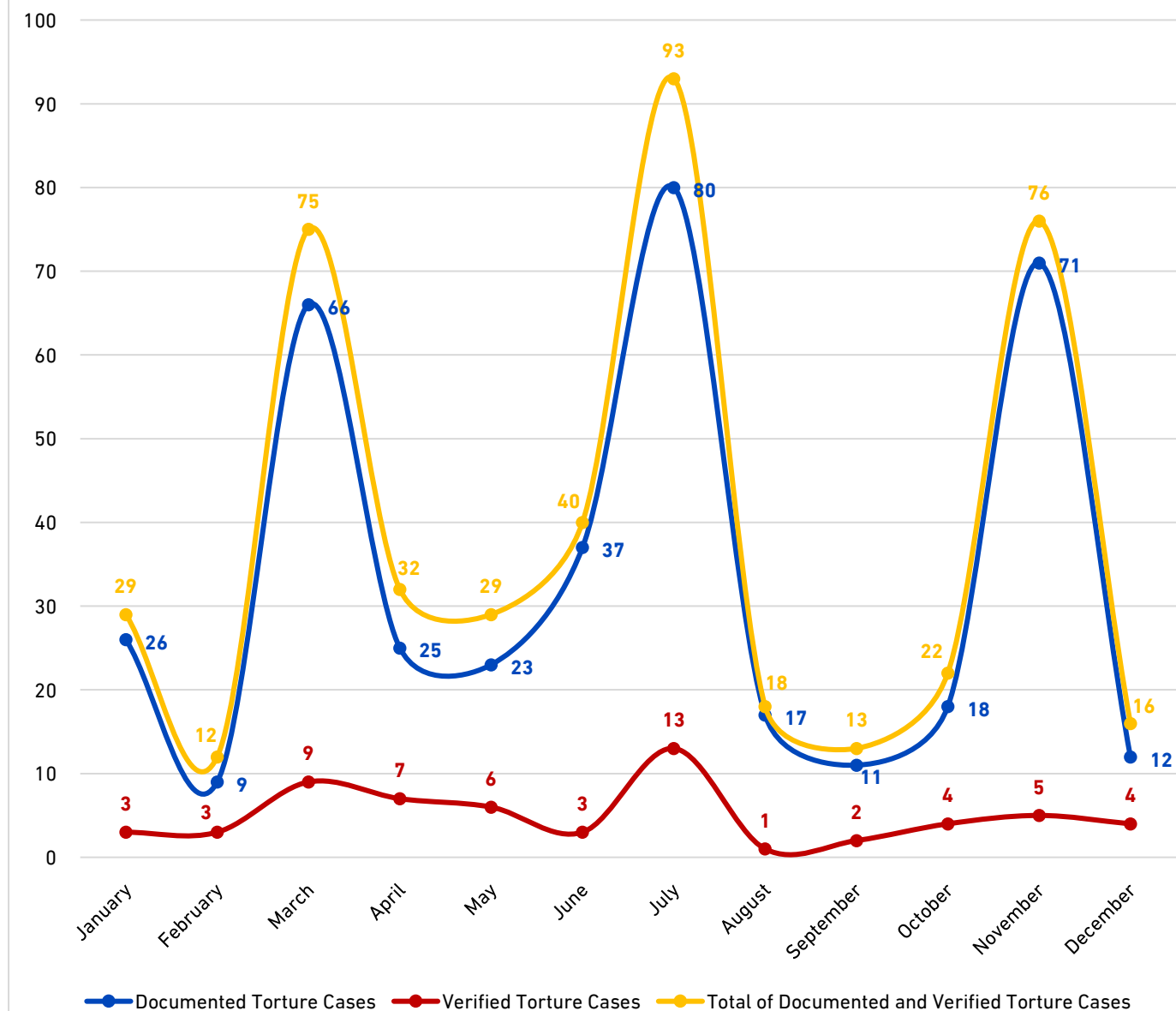


Figure 5 Documented and Verified Torture Cases in 2019 disaggregated by months

Also, in many verified cases, torture has accompanied the enforced disappearance of victims. In the case of 'Emad Qurani', a particular National Security officer has deliberately sought to arrest and re-arrest 'Emad' for four consecutive times, putting his name in different cases, with repeated charges for which 'Emad' had already received an acquittal verdict after concluding the investigations through the prior case. 'Emad' was never 'actually' released, and the relevant officer continues to enjoy impunity⁷

⁷ This amounts to a clear defiance of article (21) of the 'International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance' states that: "Each State Party shall take the necessary measures to ensure that persons deprived of liberty are released in a manner permitting reliable verification that they have actually been released" while article 12 (1) states that: "Each State shall establish rules under its national law indicating those officials authorized to order deprivation of liberty, establishing the conditions under which such orders may be given, and stipulating penalties for officials who, without legal justification, refuse to provide information on any detention" (ibid.).

Emad Mahmoud Qurani, 41 years, Accountant

In 14/11/2017, 'Emad' was arrested for the first time, when police and National Security forces broke into his home in Helwan, searched and wrecked his properties, and arrested 'Emad' without showing any prosecution or legal warrants or explaining the reason.

Emad was taken blindfolded to an unknown place and had been forcibly disappeared for 14 days during which he was subjected to severe physical and psychological torture as means to force him to provide information on some 'wanted' persons. On 18/12/2017, he was transferred to Helwan Court, where he went through an investigation under charges of joining a terrorist organization and owning a rifle gun. 'Emad' was not allowed to call his lawyer and was released on 06/02/2018.

Nevertheless, this was not the last time for 'Emad'. On 08/07/2018 (five months later), he was arrested again from Cairo airport while travelling to buy some goods for his business. He was taken to the National Security headquarters in Abbasiyya, and since that date, 'Emad' was never released. He was listed in one case after another, totaling to four "fabricated" cases. Although he was investigated and found 'innocent' of all charges, in each case 'Emad' faced the same 'set' of charges- joining a terrorist organization, possessing a rifle gun, and possessing unauthorized flyers. Also, in each time, 'Emad' was forcibly disappeared from inside his detention place and put on a new case before completing his release procedures. In the fourth and last time, he was forcibly disappeared for 130 days inside a place of detention between 03/08 and 11/12/2019.

In each of these four times, 'Emad' was subjected to brutal torture. He was forced to undress, beaten with bars, fists, and kicks, insulted and humiliated, electrocuted in various parts of his body (in his buttocks, behind his ears, legs), and when he objected an insult of his mother, he was severely beaten.

During 'Emad's transfer to the Prosecution office, to undergo investigation, the relevant National Security officer, who arrested and tortured him, threatened that if he- i.e., 'Emad' – said anything contrary to what is written in the interdiction and advance-investigation report, or if he told the investigator about his actual arrest date and place, he would be returned to him, i.e., the same officer, and would not ever go out of prison.

This was exactly what happened. Emad told the investigator at the Prosecution about all the things that happened to him. The investigator then issued a release order, again, under precautionary measures. However, before 'Emad' could complete his release procedures, he was taken to the National Security headquarters and brought, again, blindfolded, before the same officer who tortured and threatened him (Emad recognized his voice). This officer tortured him again and 'Emad' was not set free until he appeared under another case in Ain Sham prosecution.

'Emad' was repeatedly and arbitrarily arrested under four 'fabricated' cases. In the last couple of years, the National Security has tortured and forcibly disappeared him for 171 days. Now, he is in remand detention under case no 1175/2018 Supreme State Security Court, in Tora Prisons Complex (Investigation section).

Verified Narrative 5 Emad Mahmoud Qurani, 41 years, Accountant, Helwan/Cairo

Denial of Medical Care

A presidential decree has set out the rules and regulation of medical treatment of prisoners inside Egyptian places of detention. Also, articles 33-37 of law no. 396 (The Egyptian Parliament, 1956) state the general rules for treating prisoners with health concerns. Article (33) states that: "In any prison or hard labour prison, there should be a physician or more than one; at least one has to be permanently resident." Also Article 36 of the same law states, "Any convict who is suffering from a life threatening or crippling disease as verified by the prison's doctor will be presented to the Director of the Medical Section in Egyptian prisons who will, with the help of a forensic doctor, look into the decision to release the patient. The release order will be activated following the signature of the General Director of the Prisons Authority and the approval by the General Prosecutor."

Also, the ministerial decree no. 79/1961 for the Internal regulations for Prisons (Ministry of the Interior, 1961) states the internal regulations of prisons and duties of the prison physician as of:

- To be responsible for medical procedures that ensure the safety of prisoners' health (art. 24).
- To inspect the prison at least once daily (art. 26).
- To medically examine each prisoner once admitted to the prison, examine ill prisoners daily, order the transfer of ill prisoners to prison's hospital, and visit solitarily confined prisoners once daily (art. 27).
- To record data of prisoners' work and their health conditions (art. 28).
- To request the isolation of any prisoner he deems, or suspects being infected with a contagious illness, and take the preventive precautionary measures required for preventing the spread of any infection (art. 29).
- To vaccinate prisoners when admitted to the prison against smallpox and Typhoid, and regularly vaccinate prisoners against smallpox (art. 30).
- To inform the prison warden in writing of any deterioration of health conditions of the prisoners due to solitary confinement or hard work. The doctor must recommend the means to prevent such damage and the prison warden has to implement the doctor's recommendations (art. 31).
- To verify that the director or the prison warden has carried out the recommendations concerning any nutrient or medical treatment, as he must inform the prison management and send it a copy of his recommendations (art. 33).
- To write a medical report of the illness of any prisoners (art. 35).
- To examine each prisoner before being transferred to another prison, preventing the transfer if thus required for medical reasons, and determining the suitable transfer means (art. 36).
- In case medical treatment required an examination by a specialist, the prison physician should obtain prison officials permission to get this done. The permission can be granted by phone in case of emergency. The physician should order the admission of medicine provided by families in case the medical case required it (art. 37).

Despite the aforementioned rules and regulations, we documented 546 and verified 49 violations under 'denial of medical care' in 2019 - including failure to have patient inmates examined by professional physicians and ban of receiving medicines during visits, among other violations. Together, the 595 violations infringed upon rights of 437 detainees⁸.

The documented 546 violations occurred in 56 places of detention, with Tora Prisons Complex coming first (253 violations), Tanta General Prison (48 violations), and Borg Al-Arab prison (42 violations). In these three prisons, only, denial of medical care amounts to 63% of total documented incidents (343 out of 546 violation). Also, the

⁸ Please refer to the difference between CFJ data documentation and verification processes, and sources sought in both stages, in <https://www.cfjustice.org>

greatest number of documented violations has occurred in July and August, both amounting to 44% (239) of total violations. Finally, Cairo, Gharbiyya, and Alexandria head the list of the number of documented violations of medical care, with 266, 48, and 46 cases, respectively, and together amount to 66% of all documented cases. As per the verified violations under this category, we verified the highest number of incidents in July (8 violations), followed by November (5 violations). The following narrative of Abdel-Fattah Al-Sadeq present one example of the prison authorities' deliberate infringement of the lawful right to receive injection treatment while in prison.

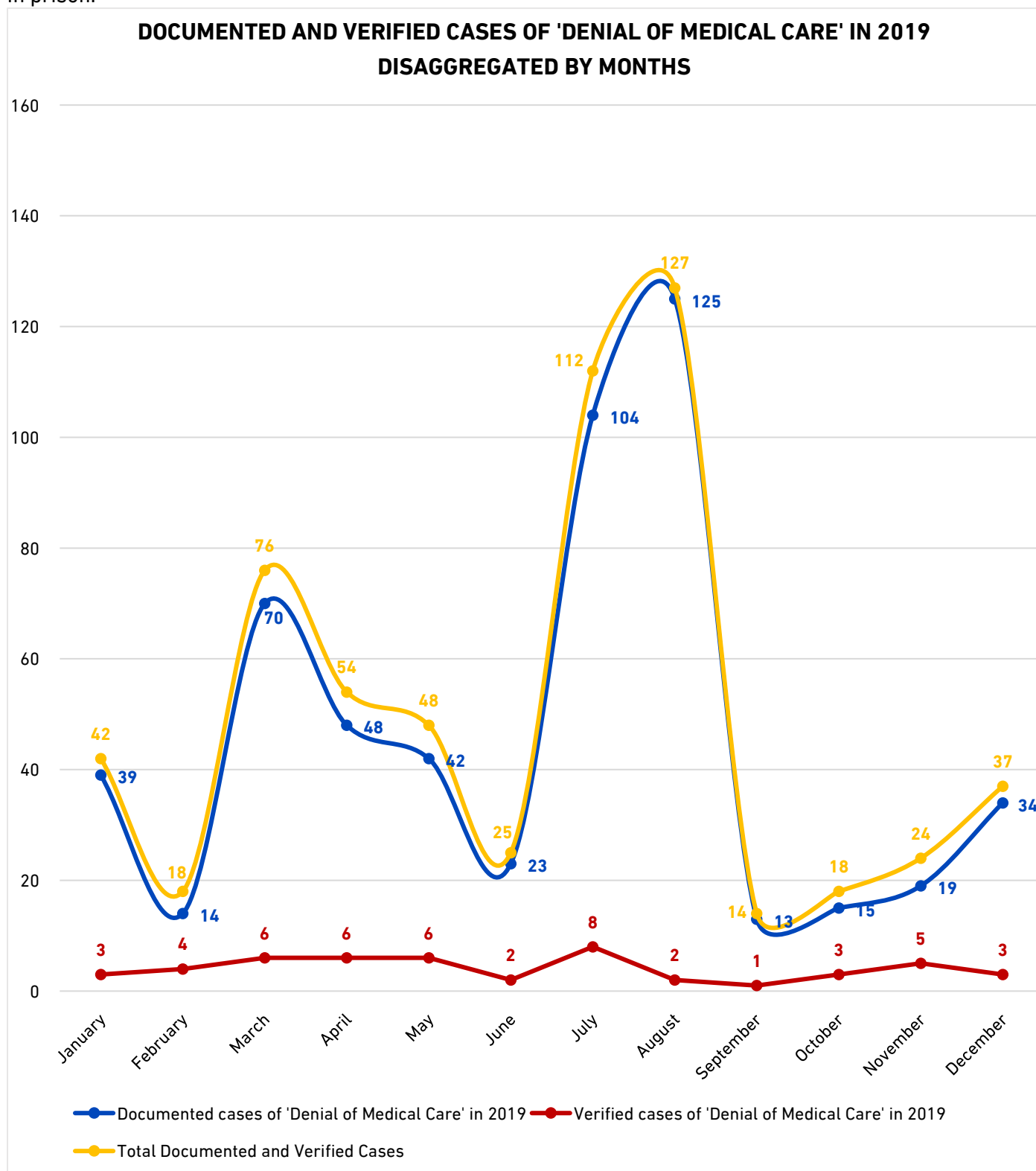


Figure 6 Documented and Verified Cases of 'Denial of Medical Care' in 2019 disaggregated by months

Abdel-Fattah Al-Sadeq Mohamed Soliman, 48 years, high-school teacher in Beny Ebaid Girls Institute, Zaqaziq/Sharqiyya

Abdel-Fattah was arrested on 06/01/2018 upon arriving home from Juma'a (Friday) prayer. A National Security officer with three policemen, in plainclothes, broke into and searched his home before arresting him.

Abdel-Fattah had been forcibly disappeared for 25 days at the National Security headquarters in Zaqaziq. His relatives confirm that he was subjected to severe torture: locked in solitary confinement in a cellblock that was closer to tomb than a cell, hanged from different angels (by hand and feet), electrocuted in sensitive parts of his body, soaked in water (officers poured water into his nose while hanged upside down), beaten with sticks, and blindfolded throughout his torture duration (two weeks).

Then, on 21/02/2018, Abdel-Fattah appeared before the Supreme State Security Prosecution in the Fifth settlement, without the knowledge or participation of his lawyer. He was listed on case 441/2018 Supreme State Security Court, in which he was charged with joining a terrorist organization, abusing social media outlets, disseminating false information and rumours to threaten societal peace and safety, and disseminating pessimism throughout the country. Abdel-Fattah was subjected to investigation and his lawyer was denied access to the case documents, the National Security Investigation report, and the interdiction and advance-investigation report. Even his request to have Abdel-Fattah examined by a specialist physician, to verify physical injuries incurred by torture, was rejected.

Since then, Abdel Fattah has been kept in Tora Prisons Complex (Investigation section). He was subjected to repeated torture. He was thrown into solitary confinement in his underpants and brutally beaten upon complaints from overcrowding inside his cell. Abdel-Fattah is detained in a tiny cell with one fan and poor ventilation.

He spends the entire day in his cell and can only go out for 30 minutes once every day. Tora administration denies medical care to Abdel-Fattah and is thoroughly intransigent in allowing his possession of medicine, detergents, and personal care stuff. Abdel-Fattah is a patient of severe gout and pain seizures incapacitate his movement. Despite knowing his need for a specific number of therapeutic injections, the prison's administration allows only one dose in each visit and prohibits the entry of syringes. His relatives report to CFJ that the relevant officer tells Abdel-Fattah that if he wants to take the medicine, he can drink it, because they would not allow syringes inside the prison.

Verified Narrative 6 Abdelfattah Mohamed Soliman, 48 years, high school teacher, Zaqaziq/Sharqiyya

Extra-judicial Killing in Places of detention

Article (34) of law 396/1956 entitles all public and university medical facilities to treat all transferred inmates according to the conditions and regulations issued by Health and Higher Education ministries and in coordination with Interior Ministry. Also, article (36) states that: "If the prison physician determines that a convict suffers from a disease that puts his life at risk or incapacitates him totally, his case shall be submitted to the director of the medical department for prisons for examination, with the participation of the medical examiner, to consider releasing him. If in his opinion the prisoner should be sent to a Psychiatric hospital to ascertain his condition, this shall be immediately implemented. If it is determined that he is mentally ill, he shall remain in hospital, and the Public Prosecutor shall be informed in order for him to issue an order committing him to the hospital until he is cured."

Also, article (35) states that: "If the prison physician determines that a prisoner who has received a final sentence suffers from troubles in his mental capabilities, his case shall be submitted to the director of the medical department for prisons for examination."

However, documented and verified testimonies and violations indicate a growing pattern of violations that increase death toll inside places of detention, triggered, primarily, by denial of medical care, or else, by suicide, or/and torture. Our team has issued a detailed report on deaths inside places of detention, verifying and documenting 958 deaths between 30/06/2013 and 1/12//2019 (Committee for Justice, 2019). In 2019 only, we verified three deaths among detainees in February and May and documented 95 deaths in different places of detention. Death was caused either by suicide (11 cases), or denial of medical care (75 cases), or by torture (9 cases). When divided by type of charges, 56 victims were detained under criminal charges, and 39 detained on political grounds. Deaths occurred in 7 different types of places of detention. The majority of documented deaths appeared in prisons and police station (38 and 49 cases respectively) amounting to 93% of total deaths in places of detention in 2019. Also, among prisons with the highest numbers of violations, Wadi Al-Natroun prison comes first with (11 deaths), then Tora Prisons Complex (8 deaths) and Minya General prison (5 deaths). Also, when looking at 'where' these incidents took place, 20 documented cases appear in Cairo, alone, and 14 in Sharqiyya.

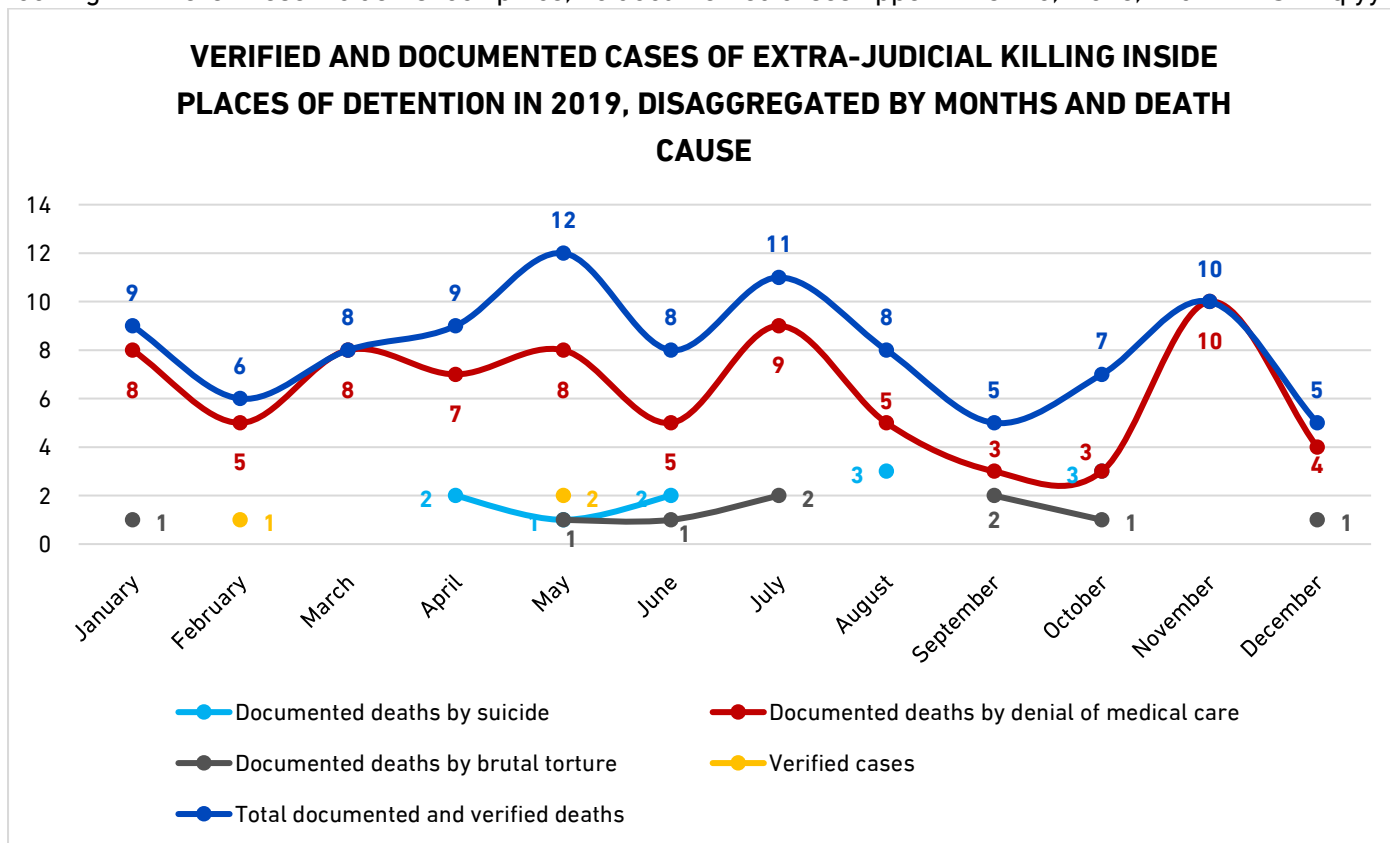


Figure 7 Documented and Verified Deaths inside Places of detention in 2019, disaggregated by months and death cause

A. R. M., Nutritionist, 43 years, Zaqaziq/Sharqiyya

On 28/10/2018, A. R. was arrested by a group of National Security officers disguised as cleaning personnel. They searched and inquired about him in his workplace (Al-Azhar Elementary Institute in Meit Gaber). Once identified, A.R., was arrested and taken to the National Security headquarters in Zaqaziq, where he was forcibly disappeared for two days.

On 30/10/2018 A.R. was brought before Belbis Court for investigation over financing of, and membership in, the Muslim Brotherhood organization. At his detention place, Belbis Police Station, Sharqiyya, A.R. suffered from poor conditions and denial of medical care. Despite being a patient of Hepatitis C, he was kept in a small room with 32 detainees who were forced to defecate in front of each other. He complained to his family about the poor ventilation, insects, bad food, deprivation from weekly exercise hours, and banning the admission of his medicines.

One month after arrest, he started to complain from liver cirrhosis and fluids which accumulated in his abdominal cavity (ascites). His family submitted requests of medical parole to the Public Defender and the Attorney-general, and his lawyer requested his release throughout his entire trial. They submitted all reports and documents that prove his eligibility for parole on health grounds, but all in vain. Whenever his condition deteriorated, he was transferred to Belbis Public Hospital, and the accompanying officer forced physicians to write a report that his situation was stable in order to get him back to Belbis Police Station.

On 17/02/2019, the detainee's conditions deteriorated significantly, and he was transferred again to the same hospital. This time, he was held for one week, before the accompanying officer insisted to take him back to the police station. Once A.R arrived at his detention place, his conditions deteriorated quickly that they had to send him back to hospital in the same day. His family requested his transfer to a private hospital since Belbis Public Hospital lacked specialized physicians and equipment needed to treat him. But they were not allowed to do so.

His last trial hearing was on 17/03/2019. Despite his poor conditions, the police officers wanted to send him to the court in a 'deportation vehicle'. When his family objected, they were allowed to transfer him in an ambulance car, only, at their own cost.

A.R. arrived at the court on a wheeled chair and in extreme fatigue. He could not stand on his feet or go up the stairs to the courtroom. Recognizing his situation, the judge came downstairs and at the sight of him he granted a release decision on a 2,000 EGP bail. In the next day, 18/03/2019, 12:00 p.m., his family received the news of his death in Belbis Public Hospital, after less than five months of his arrest. A.R. died because of Belbis Police Station's intransigence to provide him a direly needed medical care.

Verified Narrative 7 A.R.M., 43 years, Nutritionist, Zaqaziq/Sharqiyya

Poor Detention Conditions

The *Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners* (United Nations, 2015) details the basic conditions of holding individuals in public custodial settings, starting from sanitation, water, food, medical services, clothing, personal care, bedding, exercise rules, isolation⁹ and accommodating detainees/prisoners of different types, all of which are deliberately ignored and defied in all places of detention where our team has documented and verified violations against detainees and inmate prisoners. According to our documented data, 4,783 incidents of infringement on human dignity took place in 94 places of detention across the country¹⁰. On top of all violations comes ill-treatment (918 documented incidents) and ban/restriction of access to toilets (909 documented incidents). June, February, and August topped the year with 1,107, 906, and 640 documented violations, respectively. When disaggregated by prisons, we documented 2,121 breaches in Tora Prisons Complex only (around 44% of total documented violations), 876 violations in Borg Al-Arab and 331 violation in Wadi Al-Natroun prisons. When sorted by governorates, Cairo comes first with 2,144 documented violations, followed by Alexandria, 880, and Beheira 456 violations.

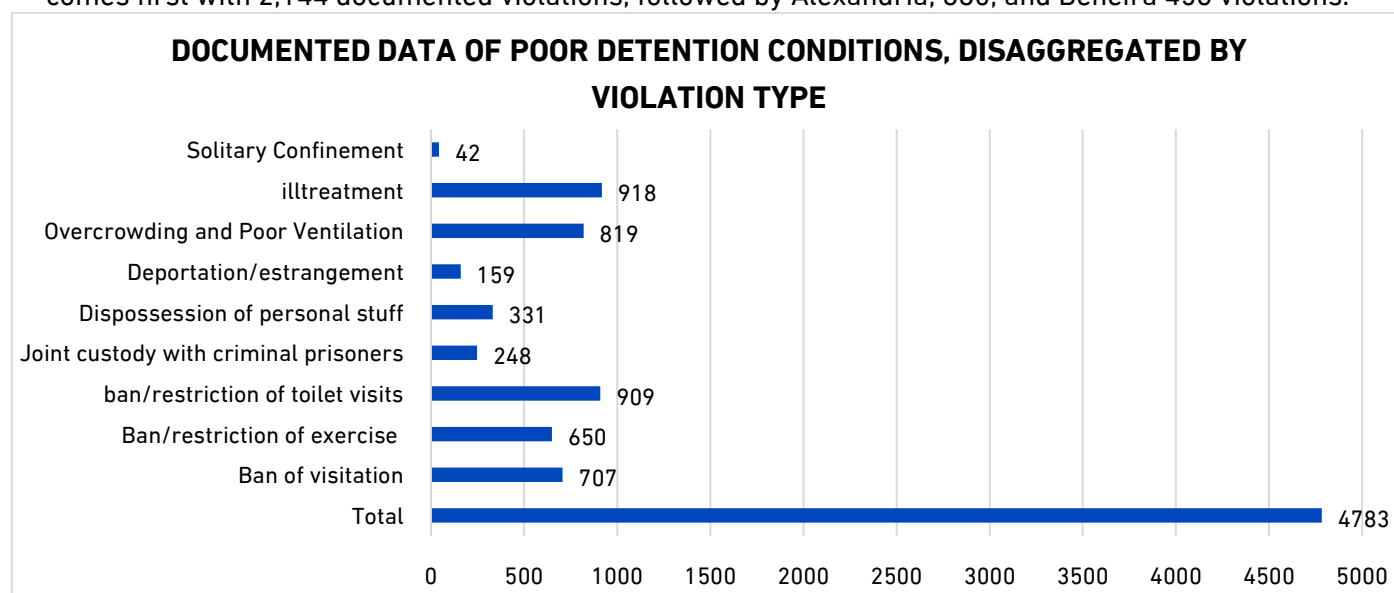


Figure 8 Documented Data of Poor Detention Conditions, disaggregated by violation type

As per our verified data, we verified 348 violations under 'poor detention conditions'. On top of all comes poor ventilation with 85 violations, because of overcrowding, administrations' intransigence to supply fans/ventilators, rise in detainee numbers, and poor capacity of natural ventilation inside cell blocks.

Ban or restriction of exercise comes second in the list of verified violations, in addition to ban/restriction of toilet visits, dispossession,¹¹ and ill-treatment¹², amounting to 54, 49, and 42 verified violations incidents, respectively. Together, these figures reflect a rising pattern of intransigence and obstinacy in enabling, let aside the provision of, minimum human rights. Thereof, poor detention conditions continue to set more detainees on slow death inside places of detention.

⁹ Although categorized under 'poor detention conditions', recurrent evidence from verified narratives indicate that the practice of isolating detainees in solitary confinement may easily amount to torture, especially when coupled with denial of medical care or inflicted upon a detainee for extended periods, and to extra-judicial execution.

¹⁰ CFJ seeks data on human rights violations in both official and unofficial places of detention. Currently, Egypt has at least 62 prisons and thousands of police stations. Please refer to CFJ website for more about where we seek information.

¹¹ A routine practice of punishment/ hazing during 'cell inspection', in which prison authorities break into cells suddenly, but mostly during night hours and once every three-months in average. They would pull out blankets, slippers, underpants, clothing, mattresses, toilet tools, personal stuff, fans, cleansers, detergents, books, food, drinking water, and anything else. On some occasions, clothing and books are burnt and torn apart. This routine occurs with constant damage to property and physical and/or verbal abuse of prisoners, especially whoever objects to such degrading 'inspection'. Also, this act is associated with financial corruption inside prisons, as detainees are dispossessed of all life means and left alone on bare concrete ground, sometimes only to pressure them giving bribes to allow their families bringing new stuff to them. Poor ventilation, overcrowding, and extreme temperatures in prison cellblocks continue to take more lives among detainees, and pressure the rest searching for means to bring again their belongings, not least clothing and blankets.

¹² Here ill-treatment refers to specific behavioural patterns- shouting, verbal insult and libel, insult of their/their mothers' sexual dignity, shoving detainees to the ground, hitting, beating, and kicking, burning their belongings (especially clothes and religious books to insult their religious feelings and personal dignity), stripping them off their clothes, and all degrading and/or humiliating acts that deny respect to the detainees' dignity.

On 09/2018, Judge 'Hassan Farid' declared the court sentence in *Rab'a Al-Adawiyya* sit-in case, and Mostafa was sentenced to 15 years in prison for participating in the sit-in. The American embassy tried to intervene to have him released on grounds of being an American citizen, but they were unsuccessful. In return, Mostafa announced a hunger strike, but the administration's response was to ban all visits and force him to break his strike. Mostafa held out decisively until he began to suffer from repeated diabetic coma.

Meanwhile, the prison's physician refused to report on Mostafa's medical condition and only ordered him to drink liquids in order to raise his blood sugar. Mostafa maintained his strike for five incessant months until he slipped into a deep coma, only to awaken inside an ICU room in the Liman's hospital in Tora. There, Mostafa did not get better. The hospital's physician ignored his case except when his blood sugar declined. His family tried to access his medical report, but none was allowed for them.

His family narrates the final days of Mostafa's life. They visited him on 08/01/2020 in Liman Tora hospital, where Mostafa suffered from unceasing vomiting, which he explained with the bad smells coming out of the place and his need to put the mask on his nose all the time inside the ICU. They received the news of his death on 13/01/2020 after a long denial of medical care.

Verified Narrative 8 Mostafa Qasem Abdullah Mohamed, 35 years, Cairo

II- Suffering inside Egyptian Places of Detention¹³

Many of the practices documented and verified in the following sections indicate rising patterns of inhumane and degrading treatment inside Egyptian places of detention. We documented more than 20 aspects of clear violations to the *Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners* (SMRs), including:

- (1) deportation/estrangement¹⁴ and the associated physical and psychological harm inflicted upon the prisoners and their relatives.
- (2) dispossession of clothes, blankets, medicines, personal belongings, and forcing prisoners to strip in winter;
- (3) preventing the supply of hot water in toilets and forcing prisoners to bath with cold polluted water in winter, causing them flu, scabies, and kidney problems.
- (4) ban of shaving services and dispossessing inmates from personal care tools.
- (5) collecting room cleansers and detergents during *inspection visits*, selling them for high prices in the prison's canteen, forcing families to pay *bribes* to visits officials to enable them entering room detergents and personal-care products during visits.
- (6) sexual harassment of female visitors (wives, daughters) and subjecting them to degrading searches.
- (7) starving prisoners, forcing them to eat rotten/unpalatable food, allowing very small rations, and/or depriving them from taking food during visits.
- (8) forcing prisoners to wear tough clothing that causes urticaria in summer, is insufficient to keep their bodies warm in winter and is washed so infrequently that some prisoners may stay in one set a whole year.
- (9) holding prisoners in cellblocks that turn to ovens in summer and ice blocks in winter.
- (10) forcing prisoners to sleep on an uneven concrete floor, banning the entry of mattresses or dispossessing inmates from them in frequent intervals.
- (11) breaking into cells and dispossessing inmates from their belonging at late hours and in cold nights.
- (12) banning/restricting entry to toilets, banning the entry of toilet pots into cells or dispossessing inmates of them, forcing prisoners to defecate/urinate in plastic bags, and at a later stage, banning the entry of these bags during visits and forcing inmates to use and reuse unclean bags for a long period;
- (13) threatening inmates' lives and physical safety during hunger strikes.
- (14) robbing inmates' financial allowances in the canteen (which families deposit there to enable them buy food/water).
- (15) forcing inmates' families to pay bribes to allow fans/heaters into cells before extorting them later.
- (16) inflicting extreme torture on new prisoners – the *reception party*.
- (17) ban of entering medicines during visits despite the spread of scabies, haemorrhoid, kidney pain, bone diseases and asthma among prisoners because of overcrowding, bad ventilation and uncleanliness.
- (18) overcrowding prisoners inside cells and forcing them to sleep in shifts, over each other, or in swinging plastic sacks hanged tightly to the window (in Arabic, it is called *Tayyara*).
- (19) failure to take the necessary measures to prevent the entry of scorpions and snakes to cellblocks, especially in prisons located in desert areas.
- (20) forcing prisoners to drink polluted water with unpalatable colour, taste and odour, prohibiting the provision of clear water, and/or selling it at a high price in the prison's canteen.

¹³ As 'Poor detention conditions' in the previous section presents documented and verified data of generic patterns of 'poor detention conditions' including the widespread abuse of Prison policies and authorities- e.g., *deportation, overcrowding, poor ventilation, ban/restriction of visitation and toilet use, dispossession*- this section focuses on the victims' narrated experience with the authorities' behaviour and practices. We focus on *how* these abuses occur on *daily basis* and the damage they inflict on the victims and families' rights to life and human dignity.

¹⁴ A punitive decision to distribute prisoners to remote prisons away from their residence places, sometimes 500 km away. The decision impedes the prisoner, his lawyer, and his family's right to visitation and is often accompanied with heavy torture and/or denial of medical care and ban of entering food/clothes/books/water during visits.

(21) banning/restricting the entry of food during visits, or taking food, putting it on shelves, than calling inmates' family to come and take it back after it had spoiled, or accepting food, but searching it so thoroughly with unclean hands spoiling it, then throwing it to inmates, or calling their families to come and collect it.

(22) banning/restricting visits of inmates' relatives in some prisons.

These notes are driven from 106 verified narratives inside 33 places of detention, distributed as follows:

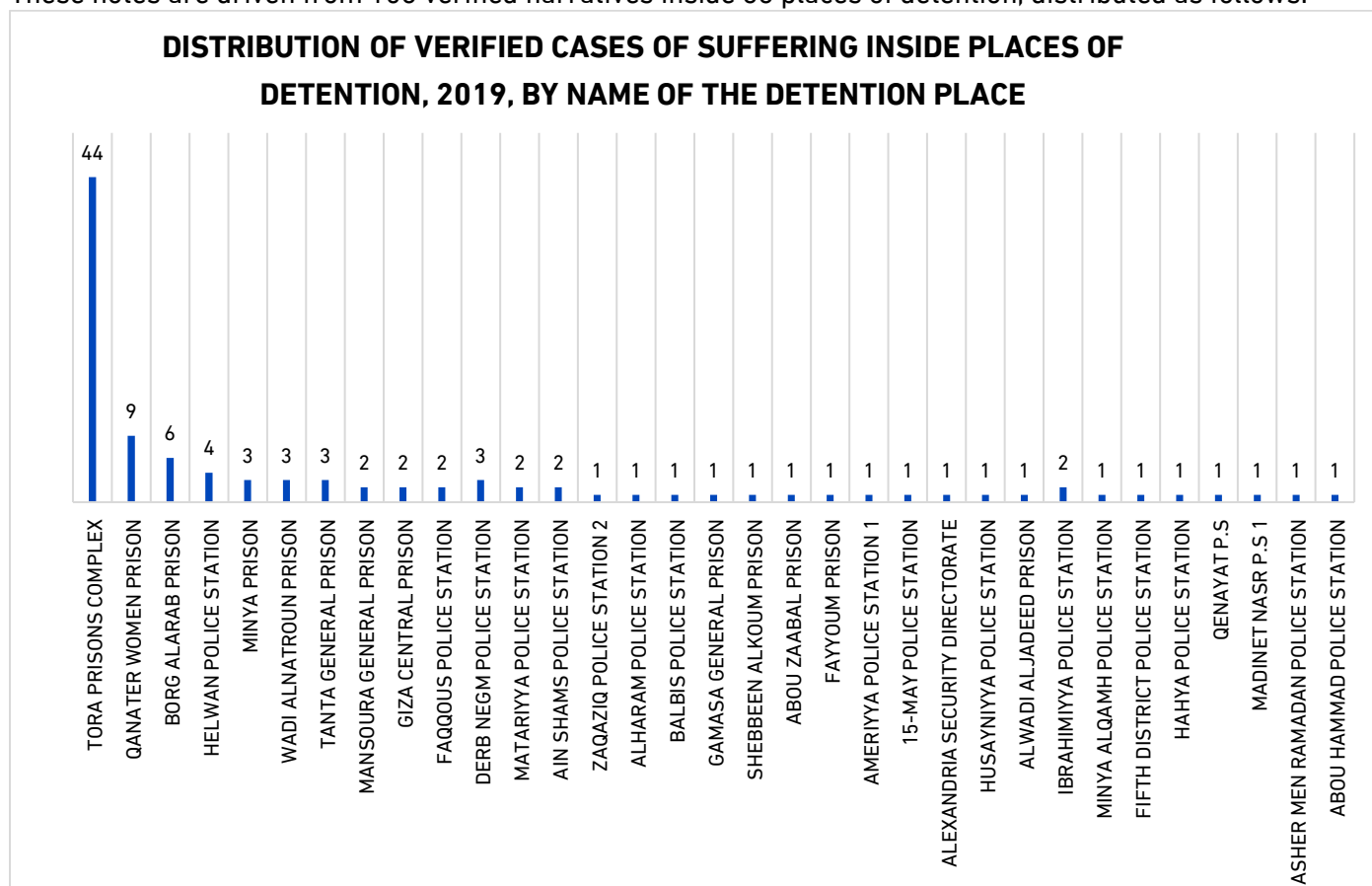


Figure 10 Distribution of Verified Cases of Suffering inside Places of Detention, 2019 by name of the detention place.

Also, the majority of violations, which CFJ was able to verify in detail, occurred in five main places of detention, presented below:

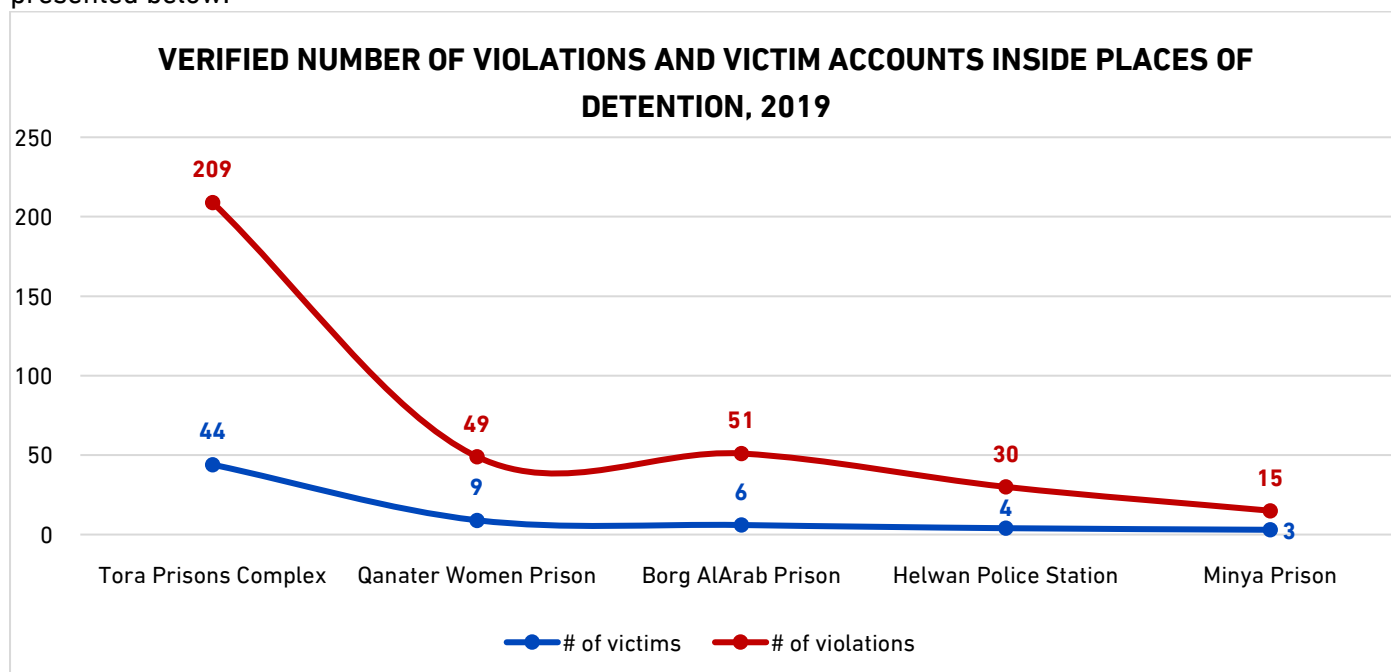


Figure 11 Violations and victim narratives in five places of detention with the highest number of verified violations -that we were able to reach in 2019.

Besides 'verified' violations, our team has documented reports, testimonials, and outcries¹⁵ by victims' families and lawyers throughout 2019. on violations inside the places of detention. The highest numbers of documented violations occurred again, in the above five places of detention in addition to Mansoura, Tanta, and Wadi Al-Natroun prisons.

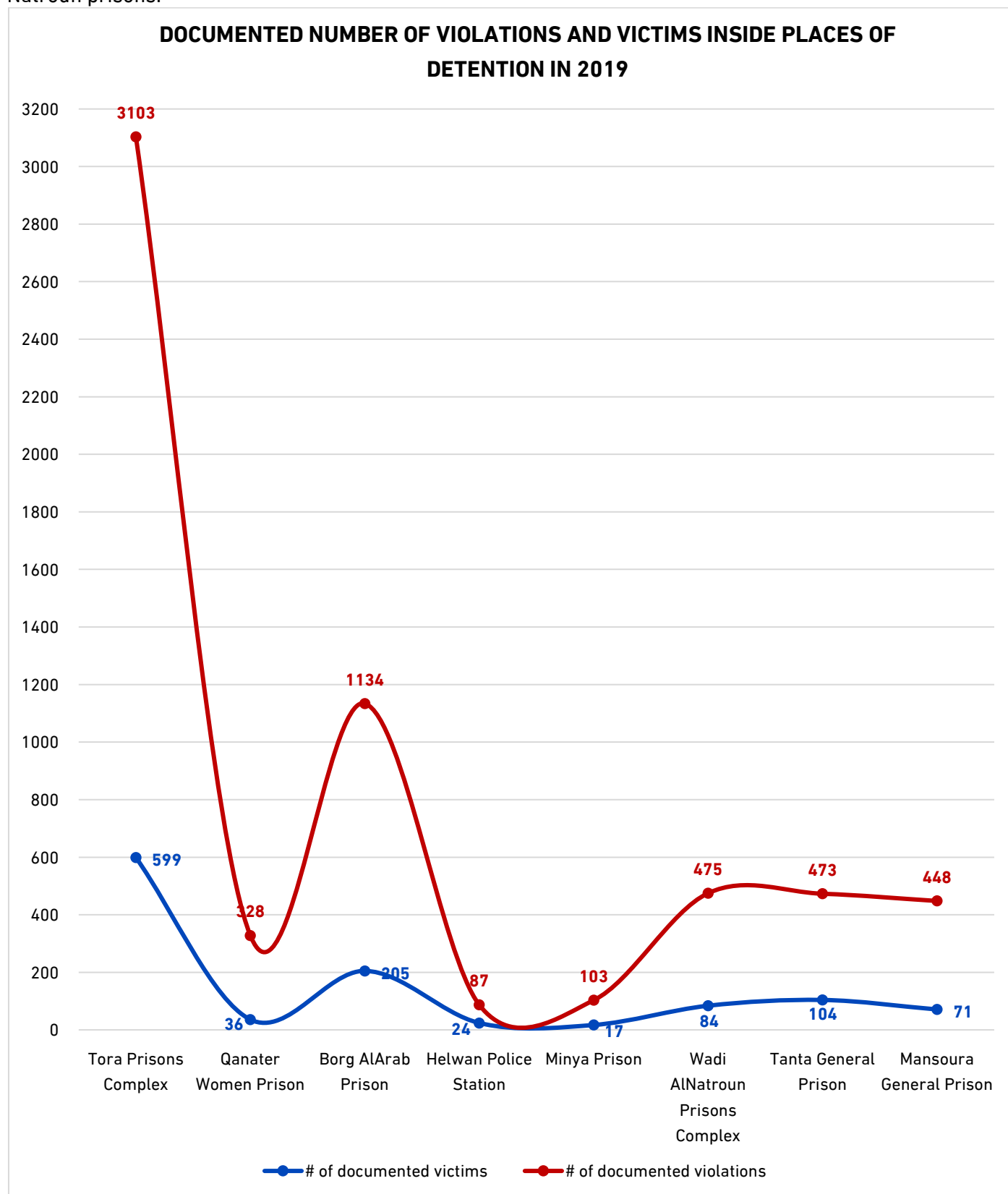


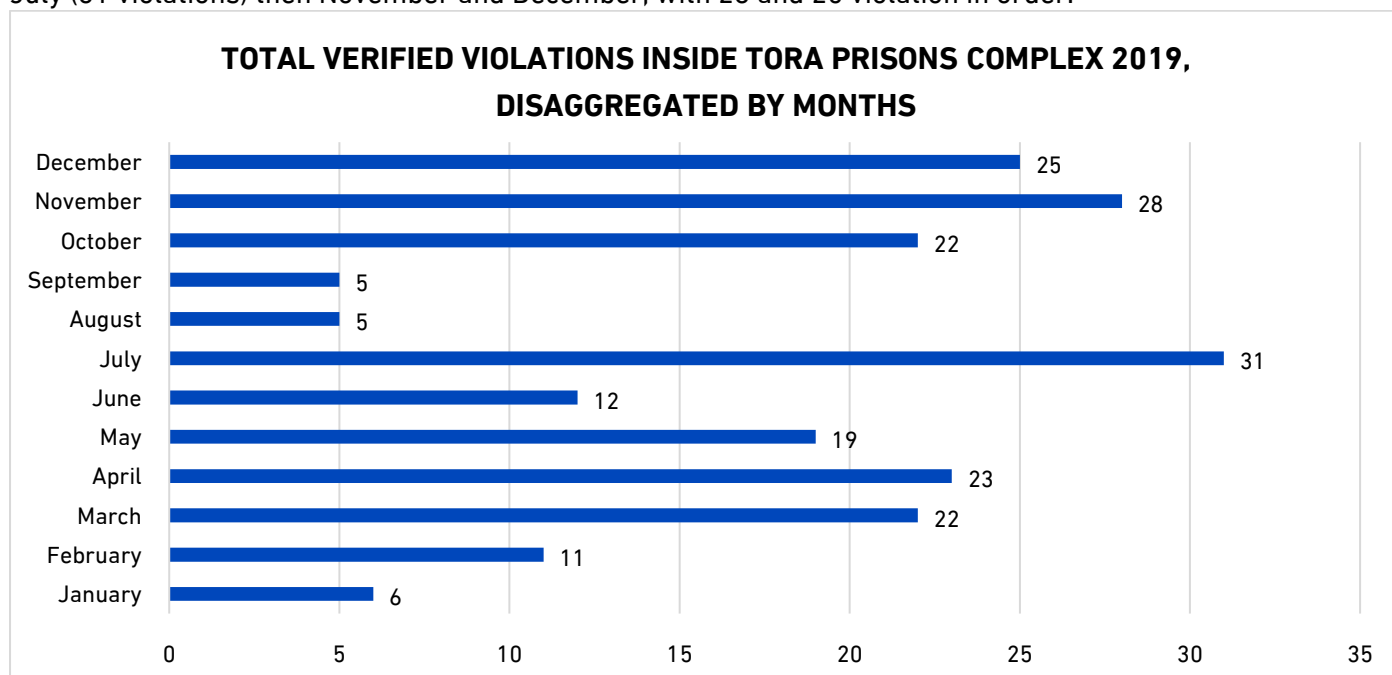
Figure 12 Documented number of violations and victims inside eight places of detention with the highest number of documented violations- that we were able to reach in 2019.

¹⁵ Please refer to the difference between CFJ data documentation and verification processes, and sources sought in both stages, in <https://www.cfjustice.org>

The following section presents samples from data on the places of detention with the highest numbers of violations, among the cases that CFJ was able to verify in 2019:

Tora Prisons Complex

We verified 209 violations inside Tora Prisons complex in 2019. The greatest number of violations occurred in July (31 violations) then November and December, with 28 and 25 violation in order.



Distribution of verified violations inside Tora Prisons Complex in 2019 by violation type and month

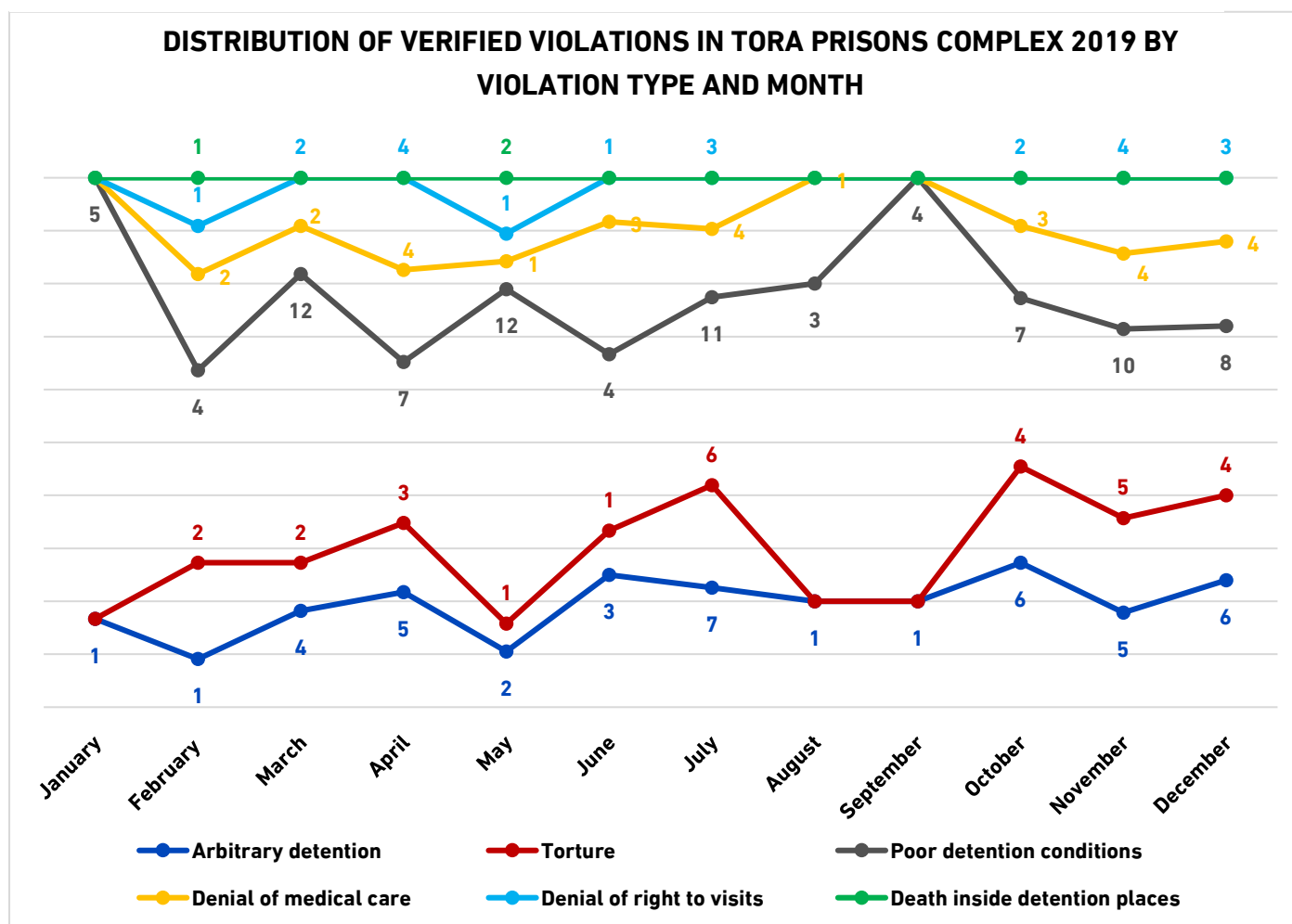


Figure 14 Total verified Violations inside Tora Prisons Complex 2019, disaggregated by months

As shown above, poor detention conditions came on top of all verified violations throughout 2019, with 87 incidents (equal to 42%), followed by arbitrary detention (42 incidents, 20%), torture and denial of medical care (28 incidents/violations, 13% each).

Distribution of Verified Violations inside Tora Prisons Complex in 2019 , by Violation type and Percentage

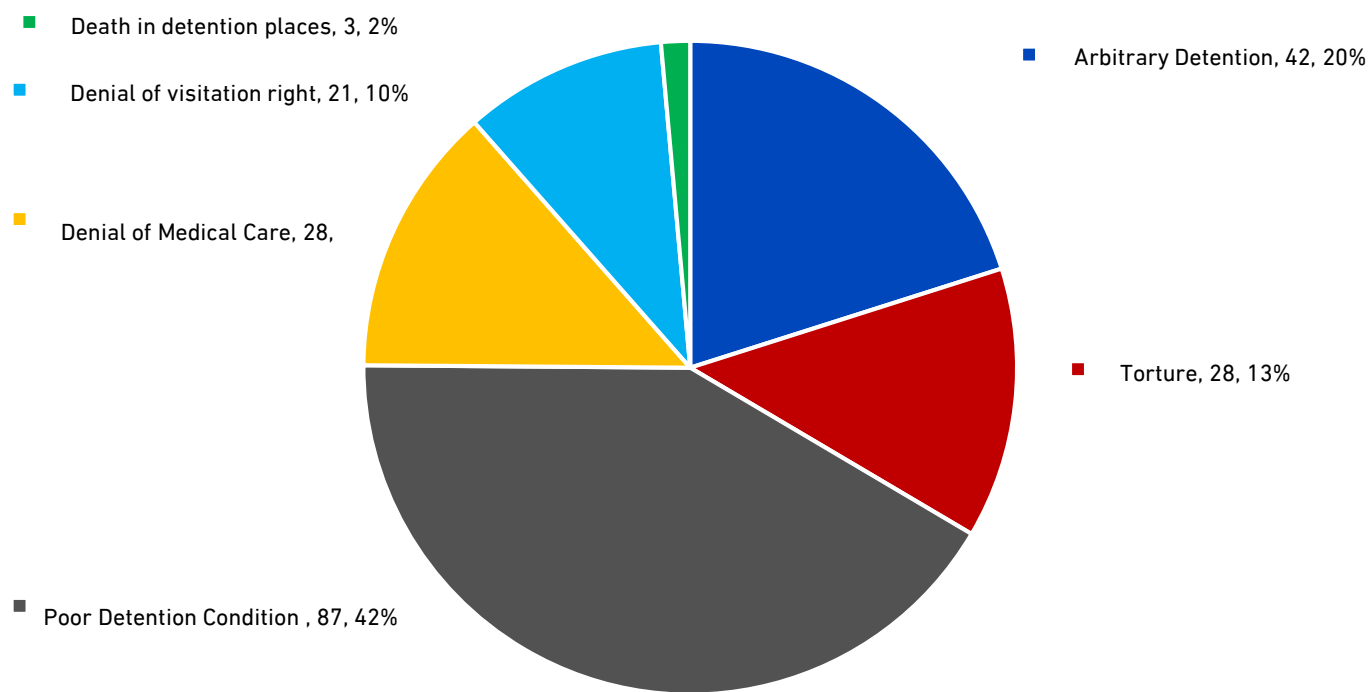


Figure 15 Distribution of verified violations inside Tora Prisons Complex in 2019, by violation type and percentage

(1) Magdy Mohamed Ibrahim, 40 years, carpenter, Tora Maximum-security Prison 1

On 25/08/2014, Magdy was arrested while on his way back home in Kafr Ulu (Helwan). A number of police officers in plainclothes ordered him to get off a local taxi, verified his identity, and took him to an unknown place.

Magdy was subjected to brutal torture and brought to prosecution on case no.4459/2015 Helwan Criminal Court, registered as no. 321/2015 Southern Cairo General Court, and known as *Helwan militias*. Magdy was accused of leading an outlawed organization that aims at suspending legal and constitutional rules, impeding state authorities and public agencies' functioning, violating citizens' personal freedom, public rights and freedoms, and harming national unity and social peace.

In Tora Maximum security prison, known as *Scorpion*, Magdy was denied the right to visits; if allowed, his family used to see him occasionally in courtrooms, but even then, they could see him only behind a steel-wired glass cage that impedes clear sight. He is not allowed to buy anything from the prison's canteen, nor his family to deposit money in his account there or bring him food. Magdy is forced to eat the prison's extremely little rations (40 gm cheese, 40 gm rice, and 40 gm beans).

In Tora Maximum-security 1, Magdy is denied access to books and prevented from communicating with his family, buying detergents or taking them during visits. He cannot wash his clothes except in long intervals or maybe once a year, according to his family's narrations. The prison's administration provides only unclean smelly water that causes kidney pain and skin deficiencies when used for drinking or bathing.

He has to wear rough, light, and shoddy clothing that does not protect his body against summer heat or winter cold. Frequent, sudden, and usually overnight intrusions into his cell frighten him and other inmates, as officers dispossess them of blankets, personal belongings, pots, and personal clothing, and leave them with plastic bags to use instead of toilet pots. In each raid, Magdy and other inmates are subjected to physical and psychological humiliation before they are abandoned in bare cells and forced to sleep on cold, concrete, uneven floor.

There, Magdy suffered from Mediterranean fever, psoriasis, hemorrhoids, and anal fissures. He has repeatedly requested to get transferred to hospital for three years. He needs to undergo a surgery and remove 6 molar roots, but the prison's administration has not responded to him yet. Rather, they deny his access to medicines and pain killers during visits.

Verified Narrative 9 Magdy Mohamed Ibrahim, 40 years, carpenter, Helwan/Cairo

(2) Ahmed Abdelwahab Mohamed Khateeb, 25 years, Minoufiyya, Undergraduate in Biotechnology.

On 28/10/2014, Ahmed was 19 years old when he was arrested from a student hostel in Sheikh Zayed. He was forcibly disappeared for 14 days in Sheikh Zayed Police Station, where he also endured severe torture. The prosecutor charged Ahmed of joining a terrorist organization, and on 26/03/2016, South Giza Criminal Court sentenced Ahmed to five years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 100,000 EGP.

Ahmed was imprisoned in Wadi Al-Natroun, Liman 420, where he caught visceral leishmania infection through a sand fly that lives in deserted areas around that prison. His health deteriorated significantly before they, finally, transferred him to Tora Prisons Complex in mid-2018. The prison was not equipped to receive patients with half immunity and infectious deadly diseases. The administration had planned to keep him in the transferee's section before Ahmed objected strongly pointing out that this would lead to his death. His family suggested to keep him in a quarantine section as recommended by doctors, but the prison was not equipped with such spaces. Eventually, Ahmed was held in a solitary unit devoid of all means of life. The room had no bed, mattress, or toilet. It is so unclean, and his family suffers to enable his access to cleaning detergents through visits. Moreover, visitation officials ignore Ahmed's need for protein-rich food and ban the entry of food during visits. His family bears heavy financial costs to be able to give him one sort of medicine. He cannot access his medicines regularly. Also, the administration does not allow the entry of heavy clothing or blankets even in winter. If his family manages to give them to Ahmed, he is usually dispossessed of them all in sudden inspection visits that occur almost every three months.

His family raised a case before the administrative court of the State Council (no.38018/71q) against the Minister of the Interior and the Manager of the Prisons' Directory requesting a medical parole for their son. They submitted requests of medical parole to Attorney General, suggesting to treat Ahmed at their own cost, and attached all medical reports to the Attorney General, Office of International Cooperation, Ma'ady Prosecution Office, Deputy Attorney General, the Medical Department of the Prisons' Directorate, the Inspection Office, and several human rights organization, but none of their attempts has been successful yet.

Verified Narrative 10 Ahmed Abdelwahab Mahmoud Khateeb, 25 years, undergraduate student, Minoufiyya.

(3) Abdelrahman Mohamed Abou Taleb Mohamed (Abdelrahman Abou Taleb), 29 years, undergraduate student in Islamic Studies, Tora Prison (Investigation).

On 23/05/2015, a force consisting of detectives and National Security officers attacked Abdel-Rahman's house in Helwan, searched and wrecked his property and took him blindfolded to an unknown place. Abdelrahman disappeared for 49 days, was subjected to physical and psychological torture, and forced to provide information about some *wanted* persons. Then, on 11/07/2015, he was brought before Supreme state security Prosecution for case 422/2015 Supreme state security Court, in which he was charged of joining an outlawed organization. Since that date, whenever Abdelrahman received an acquittal or a release order, he was forcibly disappeared from inside his detention place and put again on a new case, usually with similar charges. He has been forcibly disappeared for a total of 141 days in various places of detention. But in every time, he was returned to Tora Prisons Complex (investigation).

Upon his first arrival to Tora, Abdelrahman had his *reception party*. Police officers and detectives stood on two parallel lines and forced Abdelrahman to walk through as everyone would beat/hit him with hands, feet, or bars and sticks. This *custom* involves stripping new prisoners of their clothing and inflicting enormous humiliation and verbal abuse on them. Then he was sent to the *transferee* section, which is supposed to be a quarantine area of new prisoners before they mingle with other inmates. However, in reality, it is a bare room with concrete uneven floor. There, new prisoners are kept for 11 to 14 days, banned from visitation, exercise, bathing, or buying food from the canteen. They are forced to stay in poorly ventilated and unclean room where they have to eat the prison's food.

During visits, his relatives complained from humiliating search and sexual harassment of females. Also, the prison's food is formed of rotten and poorly cooked bean, uncooked vegetables full of thorns, and one piece of smelly unpalatable meat, every week, which even cats refuse to eat. When his family tries to bring him food during visits, visitation officials search the food so thoroughly with unclean hands and mix and flip it over each other until it becomes inedible. They justify these acts by saying it is the widespread search practice in all prisons. Rarely do they allow Abdel-Rahman's family to give him one single meal and even then, it does not support him for one day.

Abdelrahman sleeps on bare cold concrete floor. He is not allowed to take mattresses or beds into his cell. His body falls sick because of the cell's increasing humidity. In summer, it turns to a small oven because they hold 18 prisoners in a room that can only accommodate 10, at best. They stay there crammed like sardines for 23 hours a day.

His cell block lacks adequate ventilation and he is not allowed to take a fan into it, except with a large bribe that overburdens his family. The administration also bans the entry of blankets during winter and does not provide it either. Prisoners would outcry and pay large bribes to take one blanket in. Each prisoner is allowed only *one* blanket, which they spread on the floor in daytime and cover their bodies with it overnight. But this would not last for long. A sudden inspection raid, usually overnight, would occur and the responsible officers would dispossess all prisoners from blankets, clothing, and personal belongings, among other things. With too much verbal and physical abuse of prisoners, they leave the cell block absolutely devoid of everything but the prisoners freezing bodies. In case victims object, they are immediately subjected to beating and solitary confinement.

The prison's administration denies its responsibility for the cleanliness of the wards, cell blocks, and the prisoners themselves. Prisoners have to buy personal care and cleaning detergents from the prison's canteen, or request it during visits and pay a lot of money to be able to take them in. Again, they would not be allowed to use it for long, thanks to the repeated *inspection raids*.

Abdel-Rahman remains imprisoned in Tora (Investigation) under case no 800/2019 Supreme State Security Court, and this is the *fourth* time he is put under a new case after receiving a release decision and before completing its procedures.

Verified Narrative 11 Abdelrahman Mahmoud Abou Taleb Mohamed (Abdelrahman Abou Taleb), 29 years, undergraduate student in Islamic Sciences, Helwan/Cairo.

(4) Mo'taz Shamseldeen Abdelhalim (Mo'taz Wadnan), 40 years, Journalist, Tora Maximum-security prison 2.

On 16/02/2019, 6 police cars stationed over Al-Mounib highway awaited Mo'taz to arrest him. He was forcibly disappeared until 21/02/2019 in a National Security headquarter, before he was brought before the prosecution office for investigation over case 441/2018 Supreme state security Court. The investigation was about a reportage with the former Central Auditing Organization head Hesham Geneena, joining the Muslim Brotherhood organization, and disseminating false information to the public.

Mo'taz was taken to Tora Maximum security Prison 2, subjected to *reception parties* several times, banned from visits, prevented from receiving any personal detergents or underwear, from using the canteen, or buying/taking any food other than the prison's ration. He was starved and forced to eat very little and poor-quality food. On 14/06/2018, Mo'taz started a hunger strike to pressure the administration to allow him to see his family and receive some underwear and detergents/personal-care stuff. In response, detective and police officers subjected Mo'taz to severe beating to force him break the strike. They injected him with an unknown solution that caused his blood sugar to rise from 40 to 335, causing him nerve disorders.

His family objected about this incident and sent complaints on 26/01/2019 to the Attorney general and the National Council for Human Rights. On 10/03/2018, they outreached to the head of the Journalists' Syndicate requesting his intervention to have Mo'taz released or transferred to Tora (investigation), as his colleagues in the same case, stop the torture inflicted upon him, and allow him to see his family and receive food, clothing, and medicines during visits.

His family was allowed a single visit which lasted 10 minutes only. On 26/01/2019, they received a court decision in case 39300/72 ordering to suspend the ban of visits order. When they presented the executive provision of the ruling to the prison's administration, April/2019, the prison officials ignored it and maintained the arbitrary ban of visits.

Mo'taz initiated another strike protesting the prison's intransigence in enabling his visitation right. In response, they took his toilet pot and gave him drinking water rations, only once a day, in an unclean black garbage bag. When Mo'taz began suffering from intense pain in his kidneys, the prison's warden bargained him to quit the strike and take rehydration fluids in return for pain killers. Mo'taz could not withstand the pain and told his lawyer about what happened to him, during one of his trial sessions.

On 24/04/2019, his family addressed the Interior Minister complaining about the prison administration's refusal to implement a court ruling that enables them to visit Mo'taz. They have not received any response yet.

Hence, Mo'taz continues to suffer from incommunicado detention, ban of communication with his lawyer and family, and ban of accessing food, detergents, and winter clothing.

Verified Narrative 12 Mo'taz Shamseldeen Abdelhalim (Mo'taz Wadnan), 40 years, Journalist, Mounib/Giza

Qanater Women Prison

We verified 49 violations inside Qanater Women Prison in 2019, the majority of which occurred in May (11 violations), then October and September, totalling to 9 and 7 violations in order¹⁶.

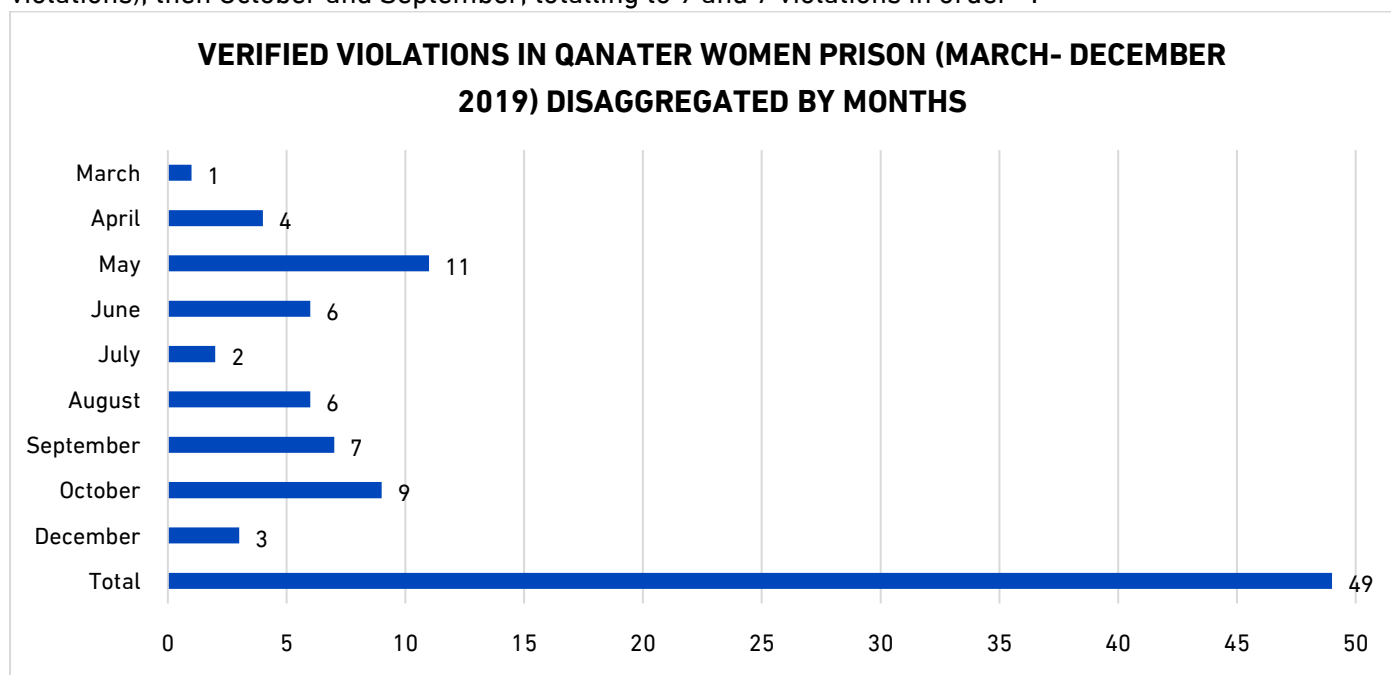


Figure 16 Verified violations in Qanater Women Prison 2019 disaggregated by months

Also, poor detention conditions come on top of all verified violations in this prison, with a total of 32 violations, followed by arbitrary detention (9 violations), torture, denial of medical care, and ban of visitation (all amounting to 8 violations).

The following figure elaborates on percentage and type of verified violations in 2019.

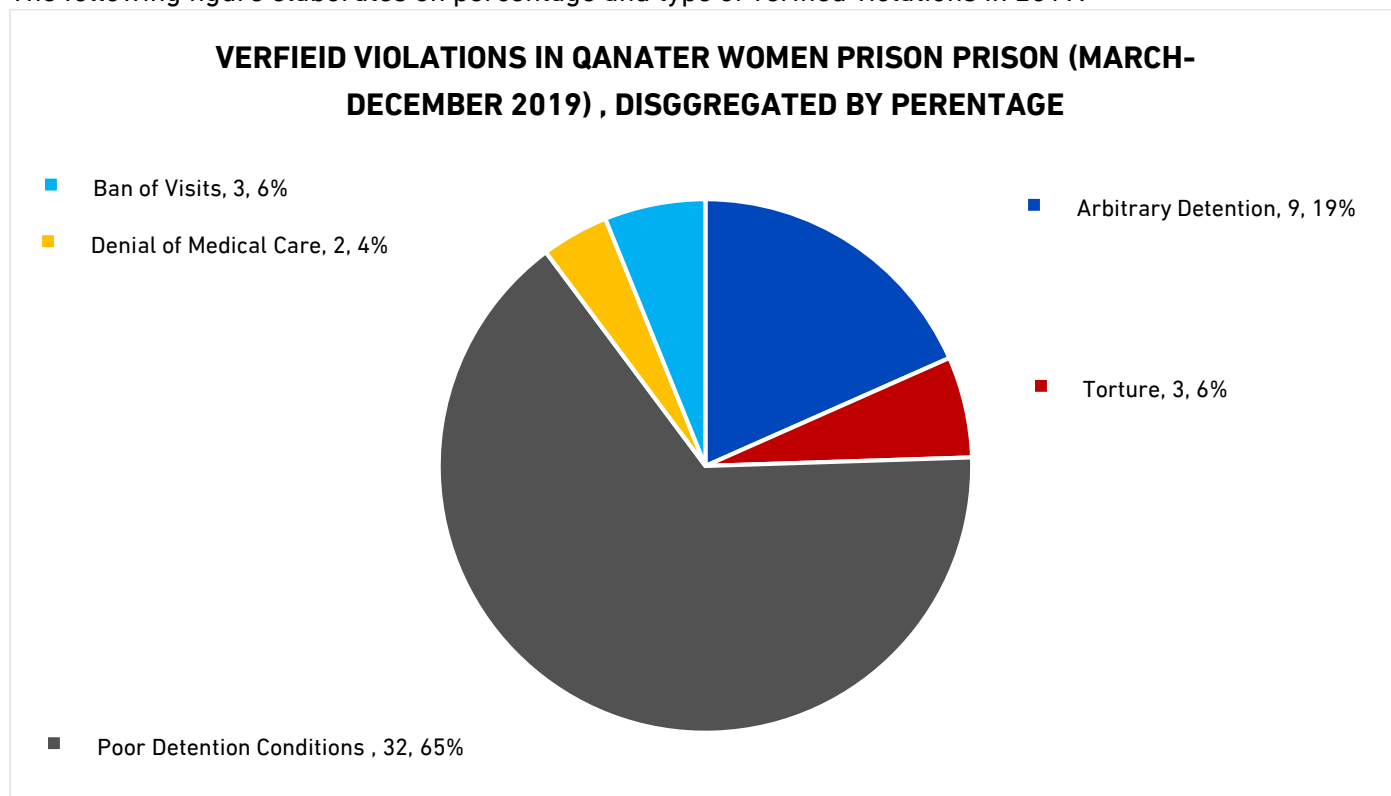


Figure 17 Verified violations in Qanater Women Prison 2019, disaggregated by percentage

¹⁶ As shown in the chart above, we have started to gain access to Qanater Women prison since March 2019. Maintaining our access was challenging and, therefore, intermittent. The chart describes what our team has been able to document and verify in these specific months.

Mahinour AlMasry, 33 years, lawyer and a political activist, member of the Revolutionary Socialists Movement, Alexandria.

Winner of the Ludovic Trarieux International Human Rights Prize; an international honour given annually to a lawyer for contributions to the defence of human rights. She was the second person to be awarded this prize, while in prison, since Nelson Mandela in 1985.

On 22/09/2019, she was kidnapped from right outside the Supreme state security Prosecutor in the Fifth settlement. A small minibus with tinted windows approached Mahinour, two men came out, attacked her, and covered her mouth while a third snatched her phone. Mahinour was put inside the minibus which left the crime scene quickly before her colleagues could stop them.

Mahinour was forcibly disappeared in an unknown place. After an hour, she was brought before the Supreme state security Prosecution under case 448/2019 on charges of joining a terrorist organization and disseminating false information. A decision was issued swiftly to hold Mahinour in remand detention for 15 days in Qanater Women Prison.

Mahinour was subjected to arbitrary detention on fabricated charges in four presidential eras: Mubarak, Mohamed Morsi, Adly Mansour, and Abdelfattah Al-Sisi. In her tenth trial session, Mahinour brought to the court's attention the ongoing violations inside Qanater prison and the pregnant/ill inmates' suffering during transfers to/from the court in *deportation vehicles*. She spoke about their vulnerability to bleeding and spinal pain as well as violations in the *transferees* section in which new inmates are held for 11 days while deprived from all rights: visits, exercise, bathing, buying food from the canteen, and being forced to bear poor ventilation, uncleanliness, and prison's food.

In different court sessions, Mahinour proved the administration's deliberate denial of medical care. The prison's hospital has one physician only, lacks all sorts of equipment, tools, and sterilizers, and when an inmate needs a medical examination, she waits an unspecified period of time until the doctor becomes available. On 02/01/2020, Mahinour went on a hunger strike with a group of inmates in protest over the death of one of their inmates- Maryam Salem- and requested: (1) calling on the prison's administration to investigate and suspend the manager of the Qanater Women Prison's hospital; (2) enumerating all patients who need medical care outside the prison and placing them rapidly in outside hospitals; (3) transferring pregnant inmates to/from courts in an equipped ambulance car; (4) furnishing the prison's hospital with proper equipment and tools.

Mahinour's request to transfer pregnant inmates safely have been met temporarily, and the hospital's manager was suspended. But soon after a few days, the prison's administration began to send pregnant inmates to/from courts in the *deportation vehicle* and pressure them to stay silent.

Mahinour documented the prison's provision of polluted water to inmates, its effect in causing dermatological complexities- eczema, hair fall- and inmates' forcible resort to buy mineral water at a rising cost from the prison's canteen. In her tenth session, Mahinour requested the court to apply article 154 of the Criminal Procedures Law, since none of the charges brought against her is supported by evidence.

Verified Narrative 13 Mahinour ElMasry, 33 years, Lawyer, Cairo

Borg Al-Arab Prison

We verified 51 violations in Borg Al-Arab prison in 2019, the majority of which occurred in May (12), then March (11) and September (10 verified violations)¹⁷.

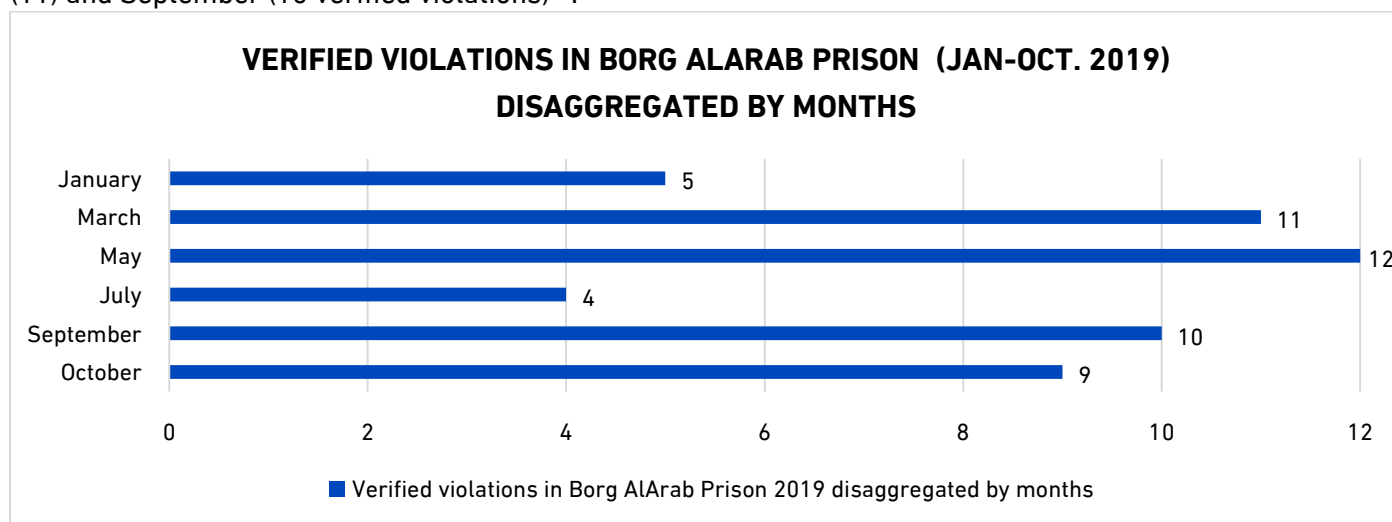


Figure 18 Verified violations in Borg Al-Arab Prison (Jan-Oct. 2019) disaggregated by month

Poor detention conditions come on head of the list of verified violations in Borg Al-Arab prison, with 33 violations, followed by arbitrary detention (6), torture, denial of medical care, and ban of visitation, totalling together to 12 violations. The following chart illustrates the colluded data from verified narratives as follows:

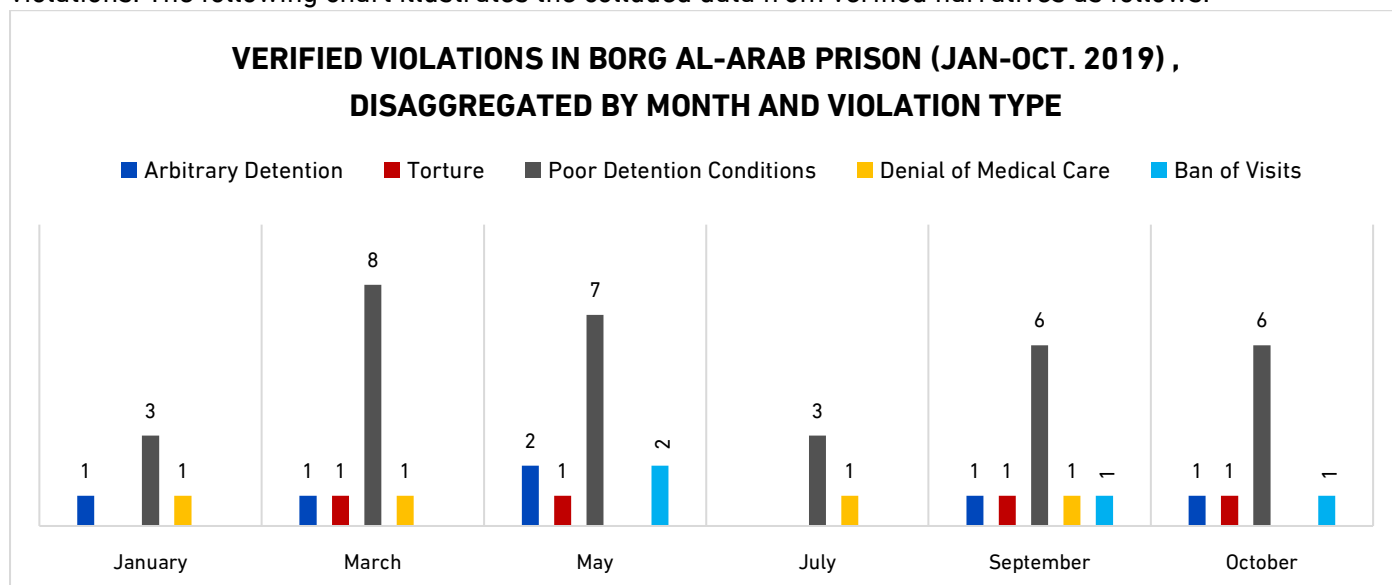


Figure 19 Verified violations in Borg Al-Arab Prison (Jan-Oct. 2019) disaggregated by month and violation type

Also, the following figure shows that poor detention conditions represent 64% of all verified violations in Borg Al-Arab prison in 2019, followed by arbitrary detention (12%), then torture, denial of medical care, and ban of visitation rights (8% each).

¹⁷ Our team could maintain only intermittent access to information from inside Borg Al-Arab prison, as shown above.

VERIFIED VIOLATIONS IN BORG AL-ARAB PRISON, (JAN-OCT. 2019) , DISAGGREGATED BY VIOLATION PERCENTAGE

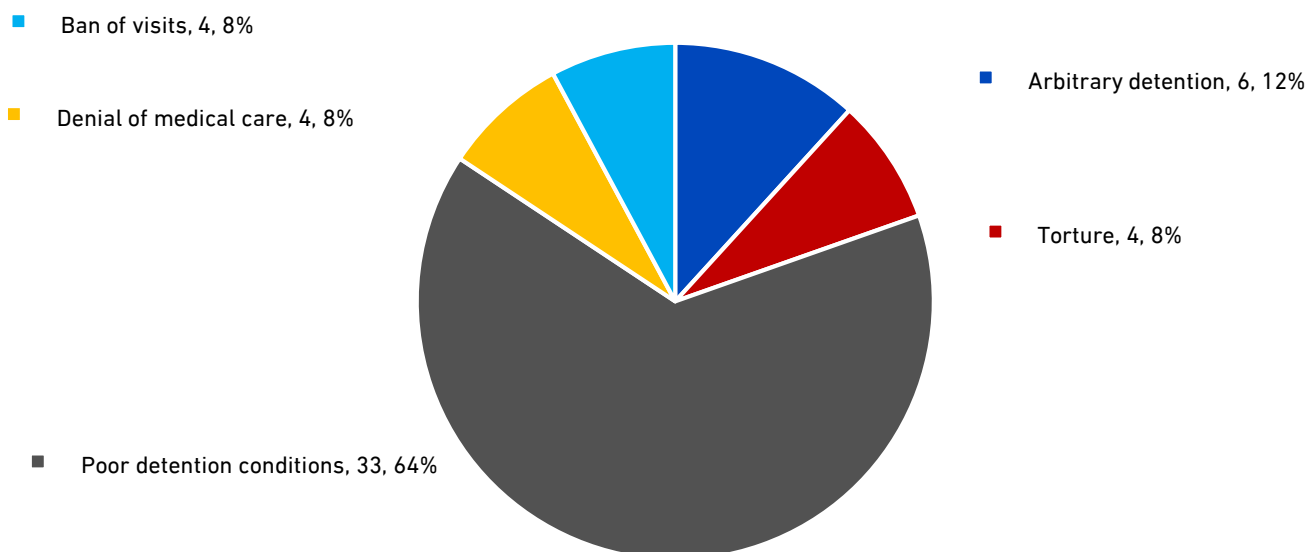


Figure 20 Verified violations in Borg Al-Arab Prison, (Jan-Oct. 2019), disaggregated by violation percentage

Mohamed Ramadan Abdelbaset Mohamed Hussein, 44 years, lawyer, human rights defender, member of the Socialist Popular Alliance Party.

On 10/12/2018, a number of National Security officers in plainclothes tracked, arrested, and investigated Mohamed. He was subjected to verbal humiliation and beating in chest and shoulder. He remained blindfolded until the following day, when he was brought before the prosecutor office on charges of disseminating false information and communicating with Muslim Brotherhood leaders abroad. He was detained in remand for case 16576/2018 Montazah Administrative Court 1, then transferred to Borg Al-Arab where he was severely tortured. Despite reporting this all to the prosecution office, they did not investigate his complaint.

In Borg Al-Arab, prisoners sleep in alternate shifts on a concrete uneven floor that has no beds or mattresses. To spare more space for sleeping, they tie a large plastic sack to the window from two sides and use it for sleeping. Called *tayyara/hanging bed*, inmates who sleep there are vulnerable to cold strikes coming through the window in winter. Asthma, allergy, and bone diseases are spread among them because of the poor ventilation, overcrowding, and ban of winter clothing, mattresses, and blankets inside cells.

Cleanliness is virtually non-existent inside the prison. Prisoners can access detergents only through their relatives, in visits. Crawling and flying insects find safe haven in the prison's cells. Scorpions and snakes are also frequent visitors coming from the surrounding desert. The prison's administration fails to undertake adequate measures to ban the entry of reptiles. Scabies and pustules are common among prisoners because of the prison's poor hygiene. Food is inedible. Indigestible cheese is used to fill holes in the cell door. The single meat piece which they receive weekly is a smelly rotten food that cats refuse to eat. Prisoners have to depend on the food they receive in visits. However, visitation officers inspect every inch of the food with hands, or lock it up until it spoils, or ban the entry of food altogether.

Mohamed's weight has fallen significantly in prison. The administration bans his exercise hours. He cannot access open air and sunlight like other prisoners.

In general, the prison's warden bans shaving of hair and beards, newspapers, and visits for periods that might extend to three months at a time. Hence, prisoners are subjected to psychological torture. In Mohamed's case, the administration threatened his family of arrest if they come to visit him again. They took their ID cards and prohibited Mohamed's lawyer from visiting him even after he had acquired a warrant from the prosecution office. They justified their intransigence as being National Security orders. Mohamed's family outreached to the Prisons' Directory, the deputy-minister of the Interior, and other agencies. However, the ban on visits persisted. Their final resort was to lodge an appeal to that decision (case no 9156/73) which remains pending. Until now, Mohamed' is deprived from taking clothes, food, books, medicines, personal care stuff, and detergents into his cell.

Verified Narrative 14 Mohamed Ramadan Abdelbaset Mohamed Hussein, 44 years, Lawyer, Human rights defender, Alexandria

Additional Narratives

(1) Ahmed Abdelaal Alsayyid Farag, 56 years, cartographer in Helwan company for engineering industries, Minya General Prison

A security force in plainclothes, some masked, broke into Ahmed's house on 16/09/2013. They arrested him without showing neither a prosecution warrant nor a judicial justification. Ahmed was transferred across different places of detention but was eventually deported to Minya General Prison, since August 2018. On arrival, he was dispossessed of all clothing, medicines, and personal belongings. While in the *transferee* section, Ahmed was forced to stay in his underpants while the prison officers assaulted and attacked him and other, even elder, prisoners.

Because he is deported to Minya, while his family resides in Cairo, Ahmed's family can only travel to visit him once a month, at best. They bear the financial burdens of each visit which sometimes amount to 3000 EGP (equal to 192 USD). The cost is significantly high for a female-led family that lost its breadwinner while having four children in different educational grades. During their visit, his family complains of a female officer called Rab'aa who deliberately humiliates his daughter during physical inspection. Every time the girl outcries to the officer to stop harassing her body, in vain. In one of their visits, the girl went through a nervous breakdown and could not put up with the officer's abuse. Ahmed realized the threat of sexual offense against his daughter and asked her to refrain from coming again to see him.

Ahmed complains from the prison's little and poor-quality food (40 gm cheese, 40 gm rice, and beans per day). Meanwhile, visitation officers allow only one meal per visit, which may occur over a month or more. Hence, prisoners are deliberately subjected to starvation and psychological torture.

Also, Ahmed is a heart patient. He suffers from blockage in the coronary artery. His family submitted several requests to the prison's administration to enable his medical examination and start a stenting surgery for his heart; they also requested medical parole of Ahmed but have not received any response yet. Now Ahmed suffers from repeated heart attacks because of his poor detention conditions and the prison administration's failure to provide him with medical care.

Verified Narrative 15 Ahmed Abdelaal Alsayyid Farag, 56 years, Cartographer, Cairo, Minya General Prison

(2) Mousa Mohamed Alsayyid Abdullah, 63 years, hardware shopkeeper, Alexandria.

On 05/03/2018, a group of security forces broke into Mousa's house and brought him before Alexandria prosecution office on charges of burning Housh E'isa and police station, in Beheira, and joining a terrorist organization. The prosecutor ordered Mousa's remand detention. In June 2019, he was deported to Borg Al-Arab prison to serve a ten-years sentence.

Mousa complains about the prison's inedible food that consists of bread, halva, and snacks. The food is inappropriate to his health condition, because Mousa is a patient of diabetes, hypertension, gout, and prostate. He depends on food coming through visits and suffers the prison wardens' intransigence in allowing this food in, in addition to clothing, blankets, and religious books. Recently, they allowed underpants after months of complaints about the cold.

The prison's administration bans the provision of hot water in toilets and water currents, even in freezing winter. Prisoners are abandoned in cell blocks to suffer from cold, insects, uncleanliness, and widespread scabies.

Mousa's family is charged enormous amounts of money because of his imprisonment. Mousa is subjected to frequent inspection raids that result in dispossessing him of blankets, clothes, and medicines. His family would buy them all again every time. Humidity, extreme temperatures, and poor ventilation challenge all prisoners' health, especially as they are forced to sleep on a cold uneven concrete floor. Asthma and allergies are widespread among prisoners, according to Mousa's family.

However, the prison's administration denies its obligation to provide Mousa with medical care. A formulaic examination by the prison's physician resulted into prescribing some pain killers to Mousa. No medical reports were issued about his case. In February 2020, he examined Mousa again and prescribed an imported medicine that was not available in the prison's pharmacy. However, visitation officers restrict Mousa's access to this medicine and prohibit giving him any synthetic drug that has a pain-relieving effect. Recently, they restricted his right to visits to first-degree relatives and shortened visit time to 10 minutes only. His family continues to suffer from Mousa's detention and bears a heavy financial burden in each visit.

Verified Narrative 16 Mousa Mohamed Alsayyid Abdullah, 63 years, hardware shopkeeper, Borg Al-Arab prison, Alexandria

III: What We Offer

By documenting and verifying violations inside the places of detention, CFJ aims at supporting victims, taking preliminary measures towards transitional justice, and reducing/mitigating the volume of violations against detainees in different parts of the country. This is sought through several mechanisms:

Outreaching to the Egyptian government through international mechanisms

CFJ pursues several international mechanisms regarding victims of enforced disappearance and arbitrary detention. By submitting complaints to the *Special Procedures* of the *Human Rights Council*, we seek the neutral and professional advice of independent experts who examine and report on human rights violations in different countries.

The process starts when CFJ acquires the informed consent of victims. Our team explains all steps, documents, and possible response in this process. Once approved, we start by collecting supporting documents and prepare the complaint file. Then, the relevant *Special Procedures* expert/s examine this complaint and sends communications to the Egyptian foreign ministry bringing alleged violations and abuses to their attention. In turn, the Egyptian authorities either respond in affirmation, denying or by simply neglecting the complaint. On a case by case basis, the experts examine the presented allegations, and decide on issuing an official report/communication or an opinion documenting the case.

Seeking mediation of the African Committee for Human and Peoples' Rights

CFJ submits complaints about human rights violations inside the places of detention to the African Committee for Human and Peoples' Rights which is concerned with implementing the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, of which Egypt is a signatory and hence is internationally obliged to comply with this Charter's provisions. The committee examines complaints and plays mediatory role between CFJ and the Egyptian Foreign Ministry.

Raising international awareness of human rights violations in Egypt

Through (a) highlighting, in our periodic reports, the atrocities inflicted upon victims of human rights violations, as well as on their relatives, lawyers, and human rights defenders; and (b) by showing the impact of such systematic violations on international and domestic policies in the short and long term.

Networking with local and international organizations

As a means of collaborating in alleviating the suffering of victims, sharing organizational resources and supporting opportunities, increasing local and international pressure, and coordinating field and advocacy work regarding ongoing violations, CFJ seeks to expand and diversify the networking possibilities with different local and international organizations in the human rights field.

Organizing international events

By organizing international conferences, joining/launching advocacy events, visiting diplomatic missions, and addressing relevant governments and international stakeholders we aim to maximize international pressure on the Egyptian government to end human rights violations inside the places of detention.

IV: Impact

The above-mentioned mechanisms contribute to achieving a number of targets, in the short and long terms. These are centred around two main dimensions: (1) supporting victims, and (2) pressuring the Egyptian government to end human rights violations inside the places of detention.

First: Supporting victims

- (1) documenting and verifying violations in international reports, which are published by neutral international UN experts, after examining evidences and supporting documents of presented allegations. Whether the Egyptian government responds or ignores this effort, international reports serve as supporting documents in local and international litigation procedures. They are useful in international campaigning against rights offenders, and in pressuring national judicial and executive authorities to provide justice for the victims.
- (2) Pressuring national judicial authorities to grant release decisions and/or ensure redress for victims.
- (3) Alleviating human rights abuses by seeking media coverage of ongoing violations (especially arbitrary detention).
- (4) Disclosure of information about the whereabouts of forcibly disappeared persons- should the Egyptian government cooperate positively with the *Special Procedures* experts. International pressure and official reports documenting the enforced disappearance of a person encourages state authorities to uncover their whereabouts. This also protects victims from extra-judicial killing or inflicting more violations against them.
- (5) Preservation of rights, by verifying and archiving incidents in quantitative and qualitative terms, as a preliminary step for achieving transitional justice.
- (6) Pressuring to prevent/mitigate future violations by uncovering massive breaches to international standards and obligations.

Second: Increasing international pressure on the Egyptian government regarding human rights violations, through:

- (1) Shedding the light on humiliating patterns of practices inside the places of detention.
- (2) Reviewing results of the *Special Procedures'* work annually in the Human Rights Council and issuing a report on violations patterns and statistics.
- (3) Using complaints and statistics of verified and documented violations in guiding discussions on the *Universal Periodic Review*, and pressuring member countries to denounce the ongoing violations inside the places of detention.
- (4) Using documented and verified data in collaborating with local and international human rights organizations.

Although *anonymous* victims' accessibility to international advocacy tools remain precarious given these challenges: (1) fear from the Egyptian authorities' reprisals against the victims and their families; (2) lack of legal obligation on the Egyptian government to stop committing human rights violations, even if such patterns are proven in international reports.

However, **a key feature of success for the work CFJ does is the issuance of tens of Presidential Pardons to individuals whom CFJ had documented, verified, and reported their cases through international Human Rights mechanisms.** This confirms the need to pursue all means of international advocacy to mitigate the rising patterns of human rights violations in Egypt, in the short term, and to work on achieving transitional justice, on the long term.

COMPLAINTS SENT BETWEEN JANUARY-DECEMBER 2019 (BY VICTIM COUNT)

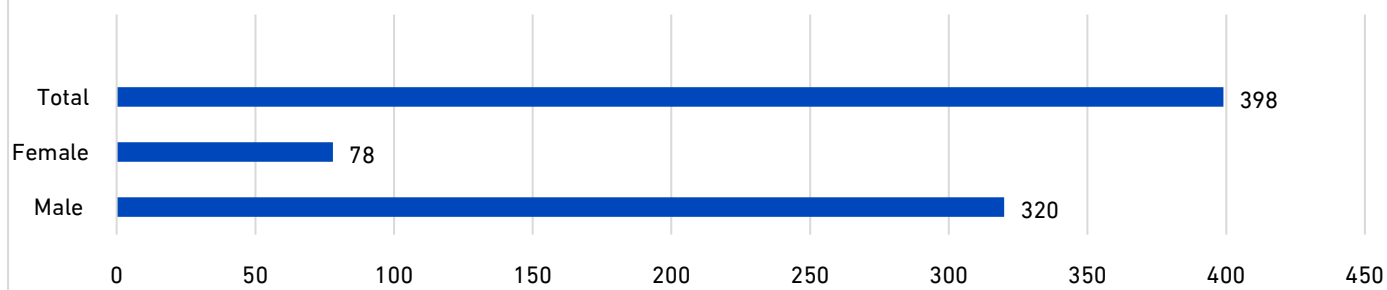


Figure 21 Complaints sent between January-December 2019 disaggregated by victim gender

COMPLAINTS SENT BETWEEN JANUARY- DECEMBER 2019 (BY COMPLAINTS BODY COUNT)

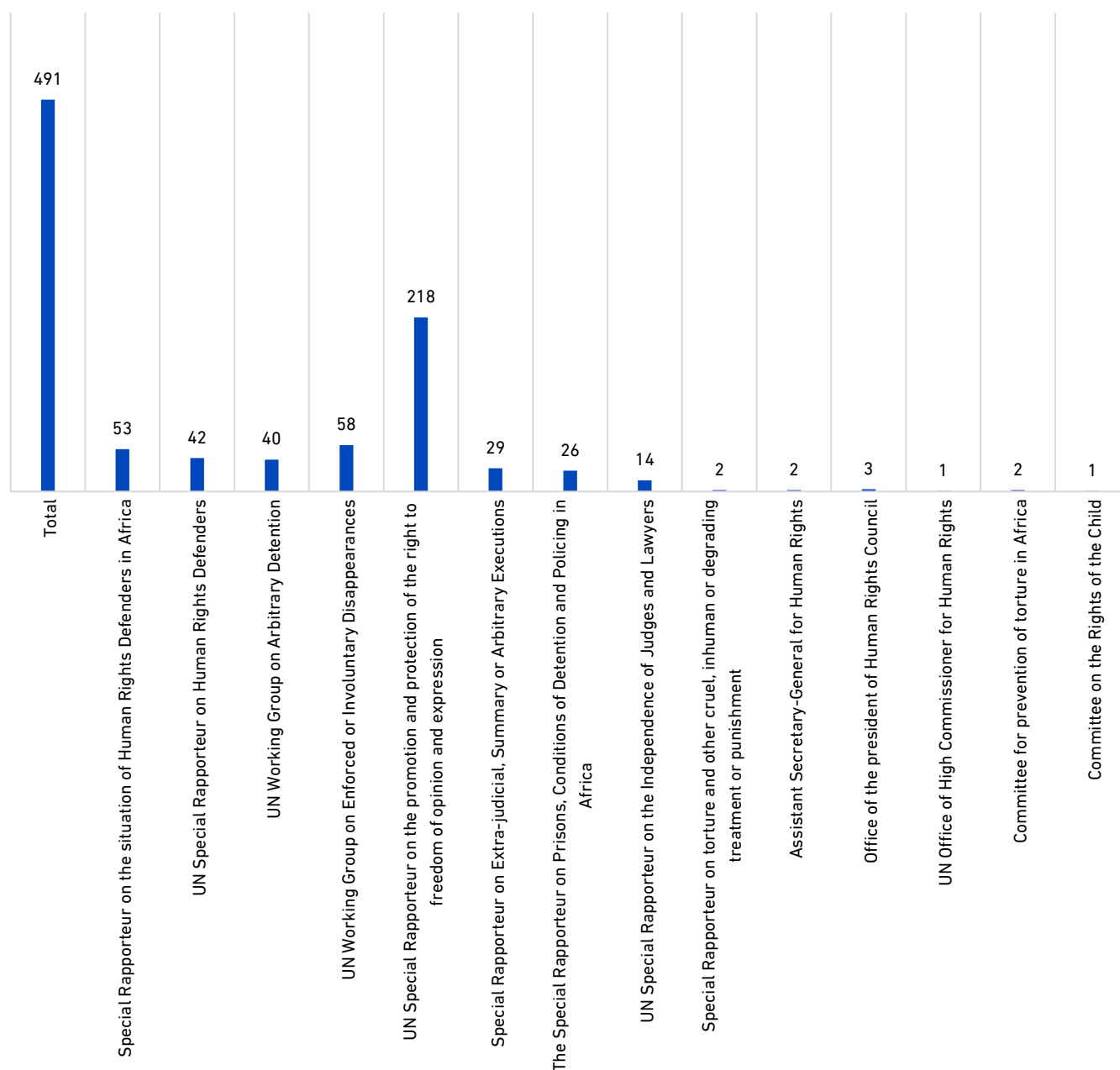
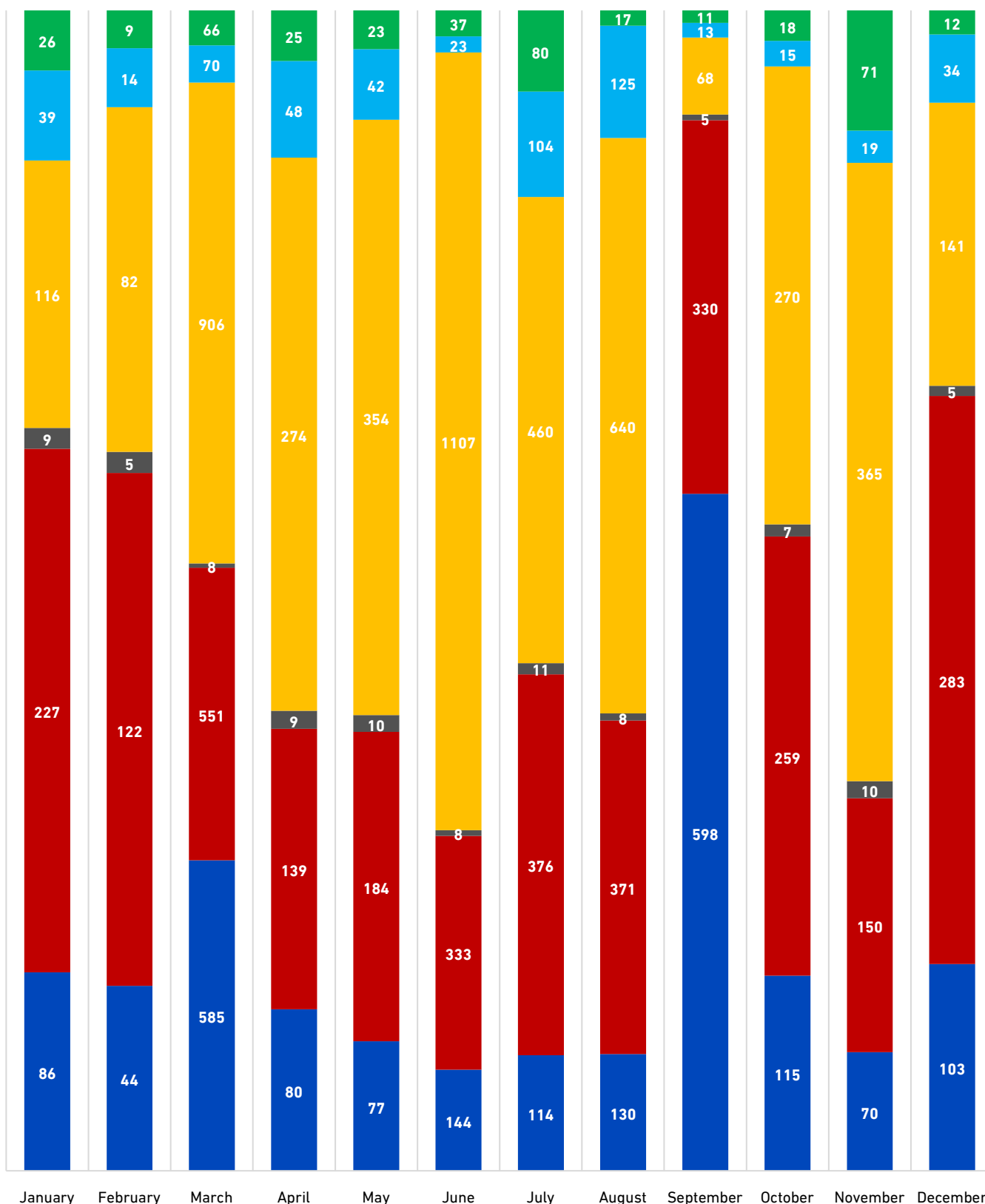


Figure 22 Complaints sent between January-December 2019 disaggregated by complaint body type

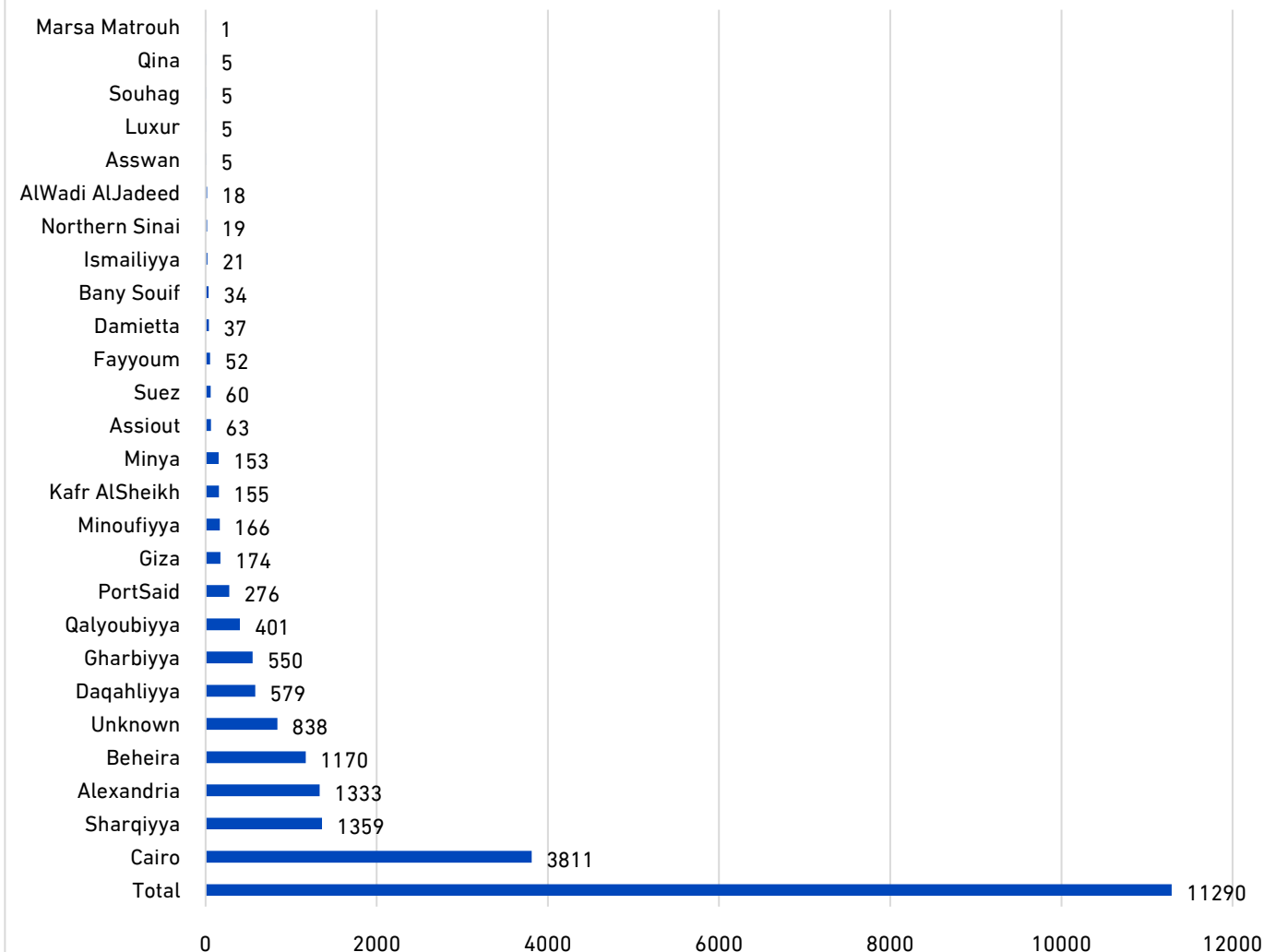
V: Statistical Presentation of 2019 Documented Data

DOCUMENTED VIOLATIONS INSIDE PLACES OF DETENTION, 2019, BY MONTH AND VIOLATION TYPE

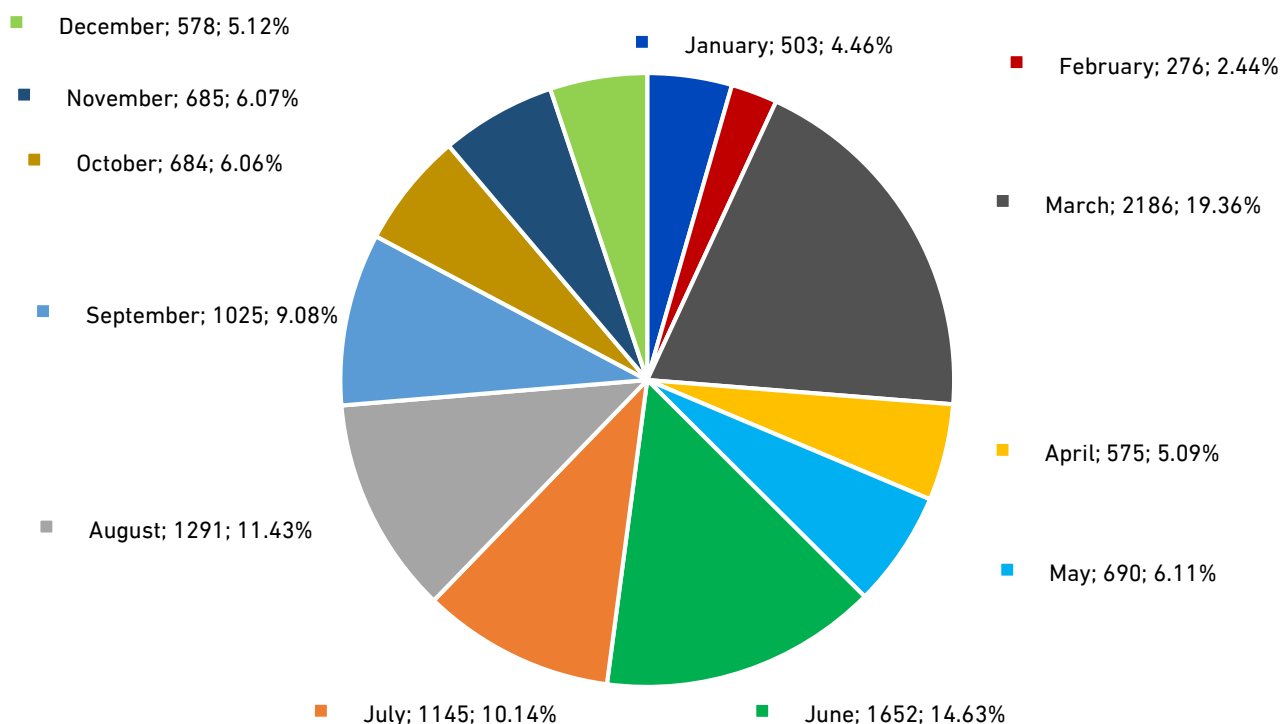
- Enforced Disappearance
- Deprivation of liberty
- Extra-judicial killing
- Poor detention conditions
- Denial of medical care
- Torture



DOCUMENTED VIOLATIONS IN 2019 (BY GOVERNORATE)

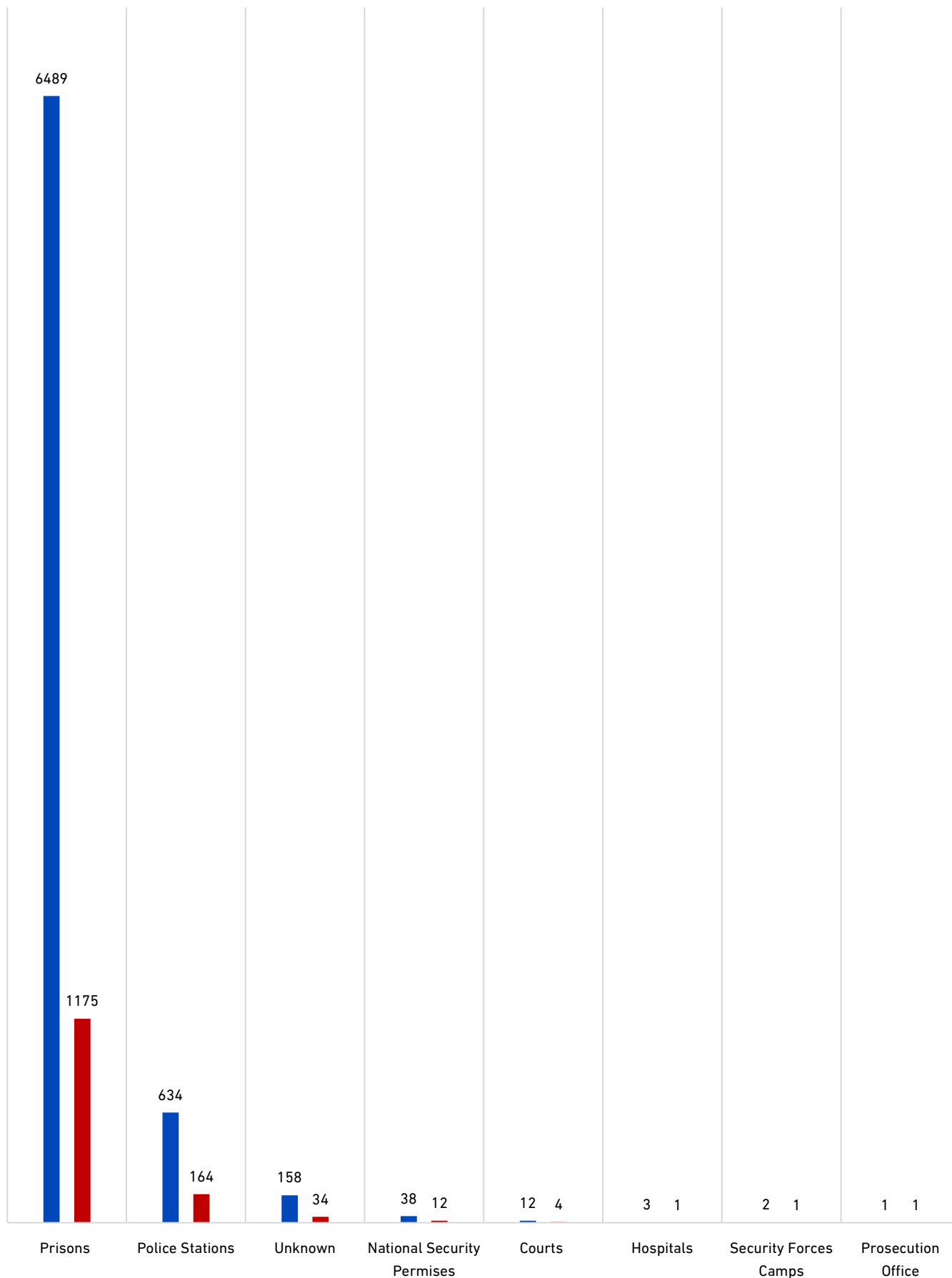


DOCUMENTED VIOLATIONS IN 2019 (BY MONTH)



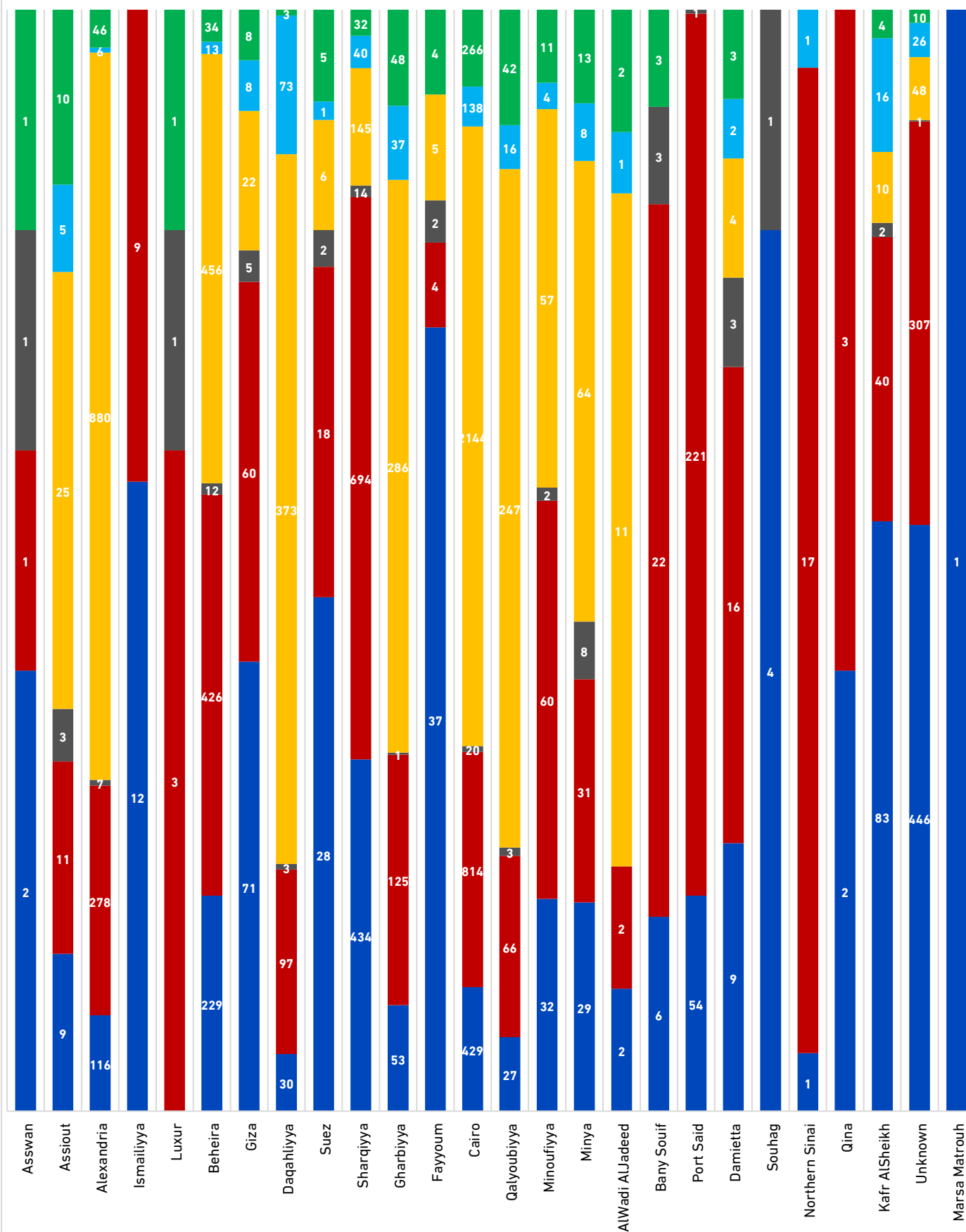
DOCUMENTED VIOLATIONS IN 2019 (BY TYPE OF THE DETENTION PLACE)

■ Total Violations ■ Total Victims

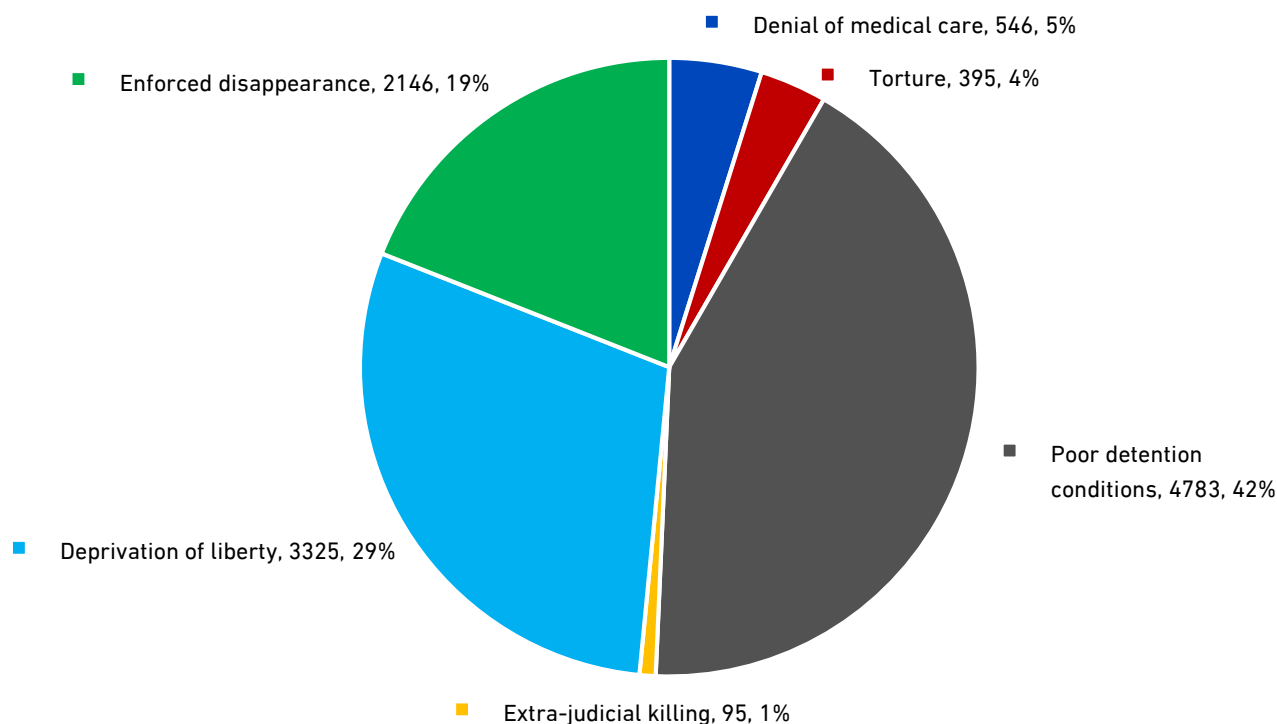
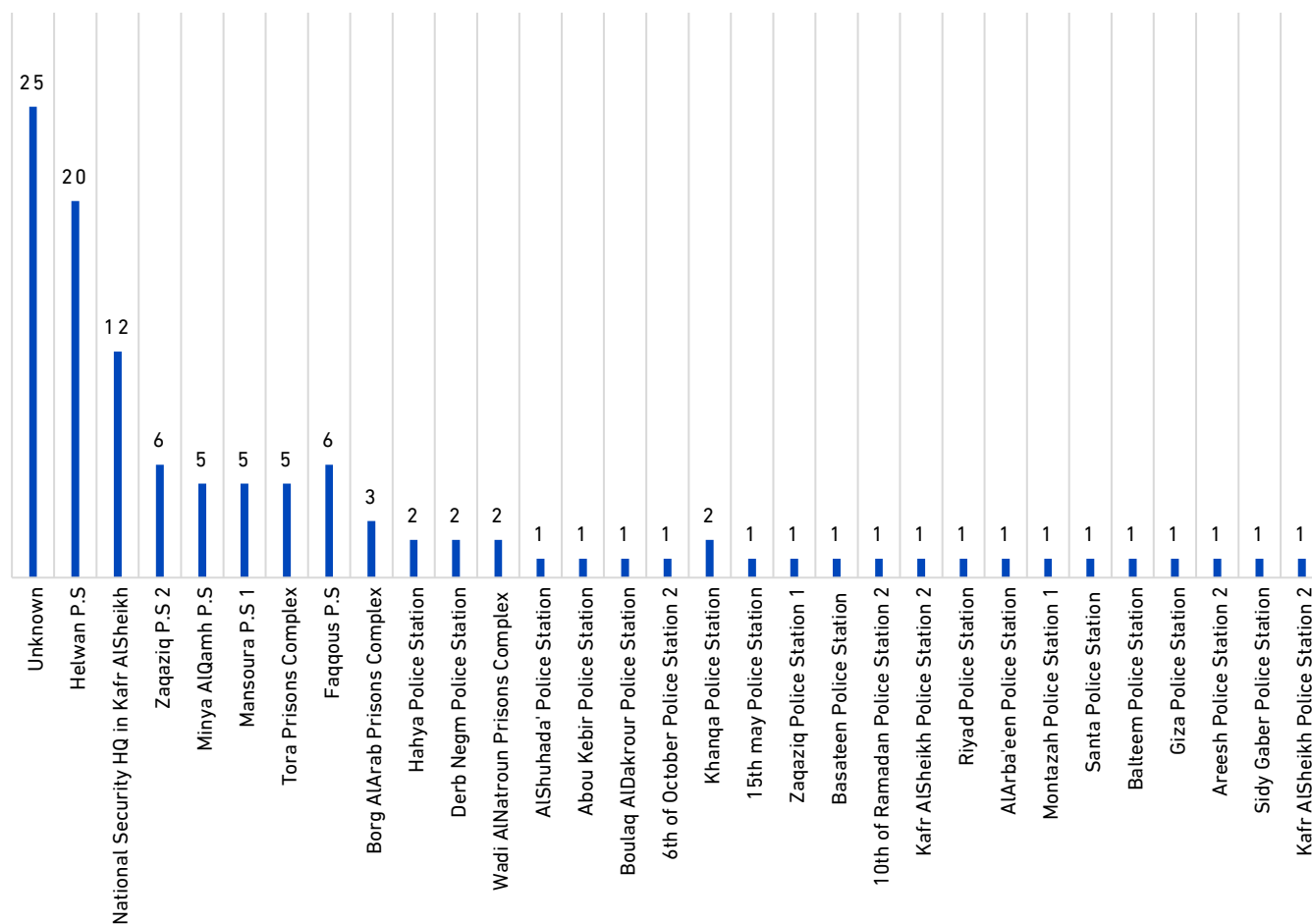


DOCUMENTED VIOLATIONS IN 2019 BY GOVERNORATE AND VIOLATION TYPE

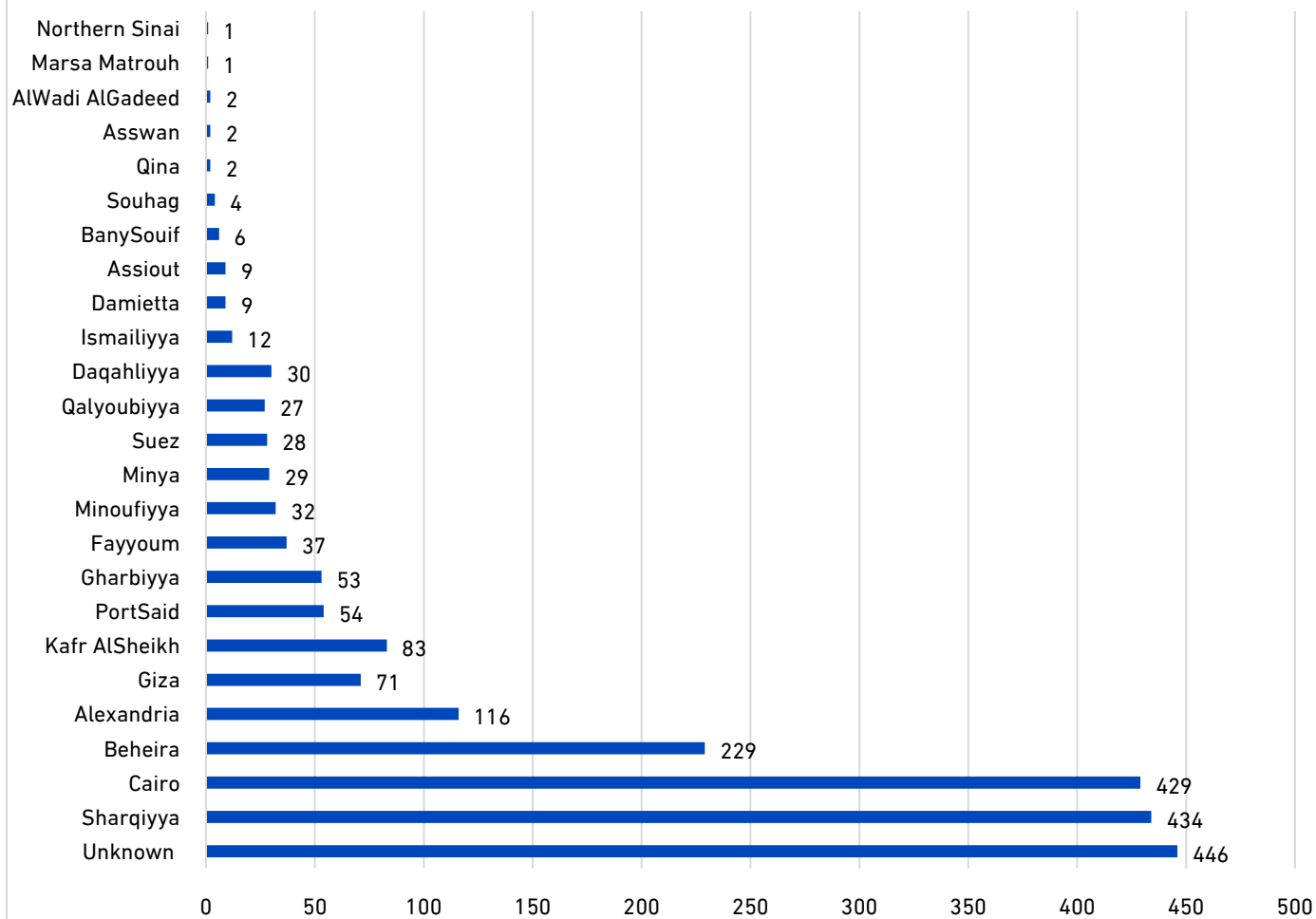
■ Enforced Disappearance ■ Deprivation of liberty ■ Extra-judicial killing
 ■ Poor detention conditions ■ Torture ■ Denial of medical care



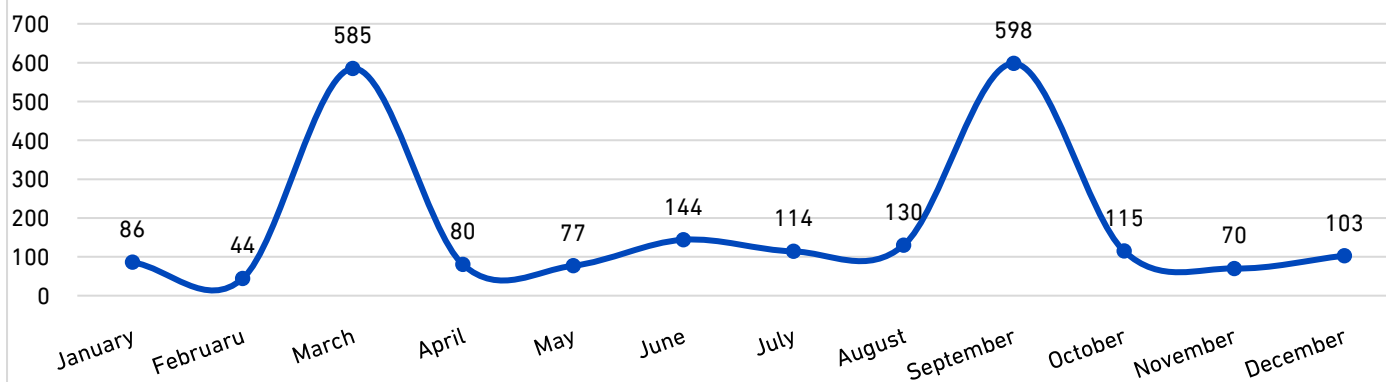
DOCUMENTED VIOLATIONS IN 2019 BY TYPE AND PERCENTAGE

DOCUMENTED ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE FROM INSIDE THE PLACES OF
DETENTION, 2019

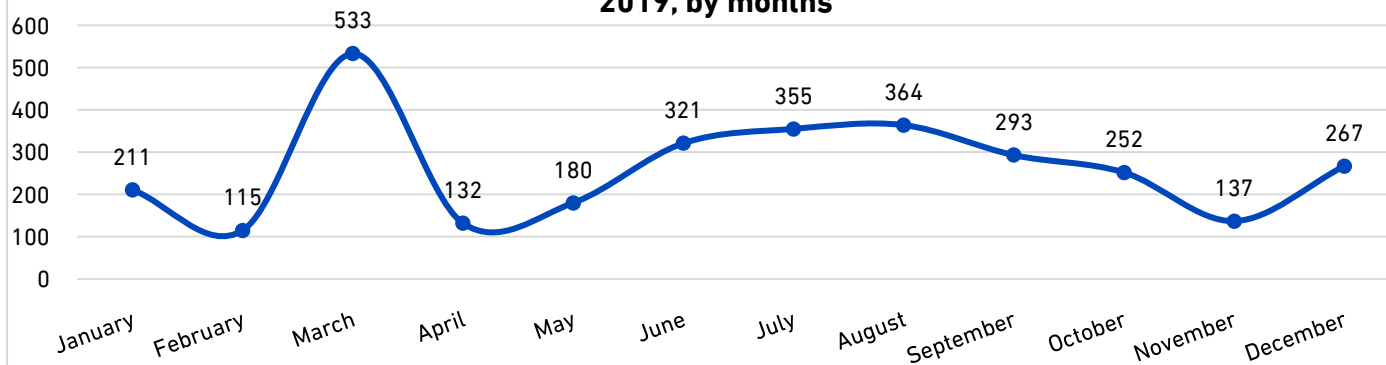
DOCUMENTED ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE IN 2019, BY GOVERNORATES



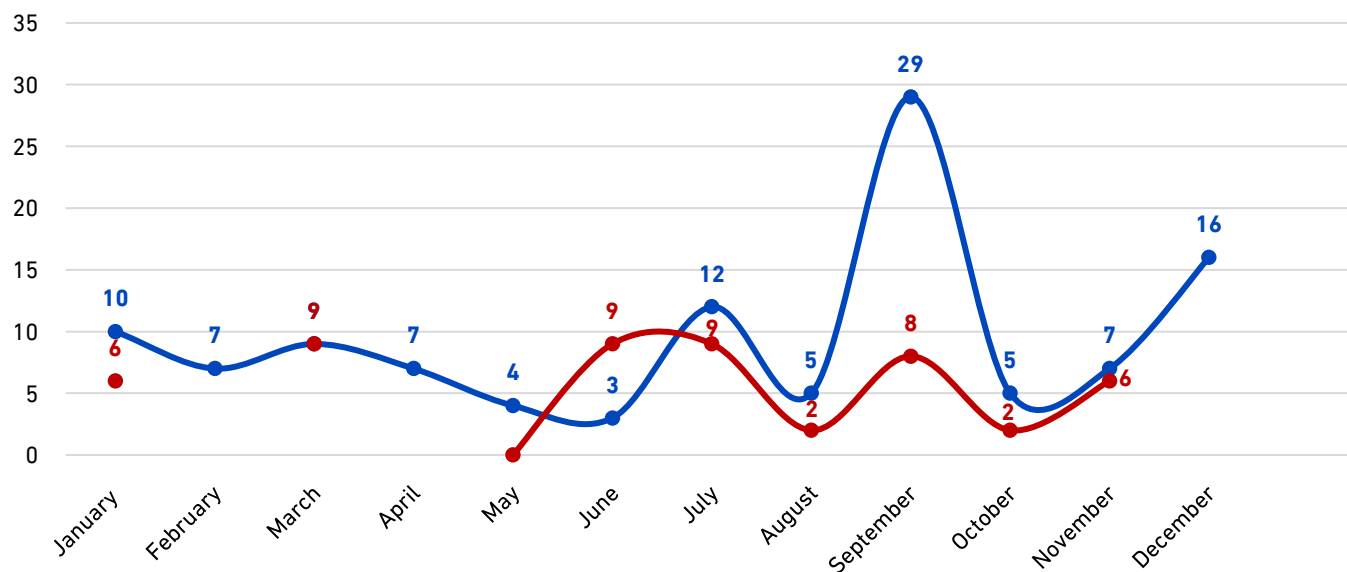
DOCUMENTED ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE IN 2019, BY MONTHS



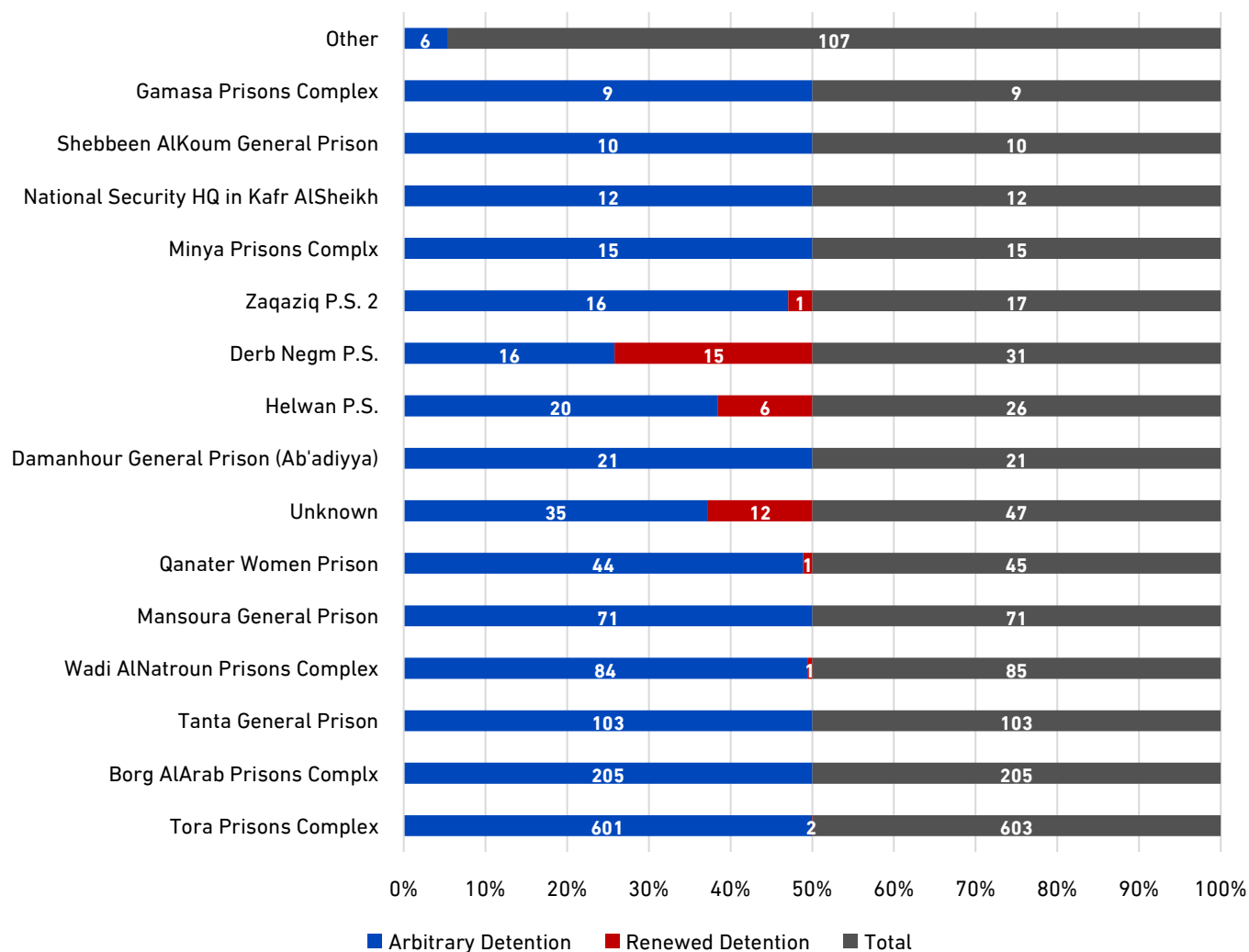
Documented Arbitrary detention from inside/outside the places of detention, 2019, by months



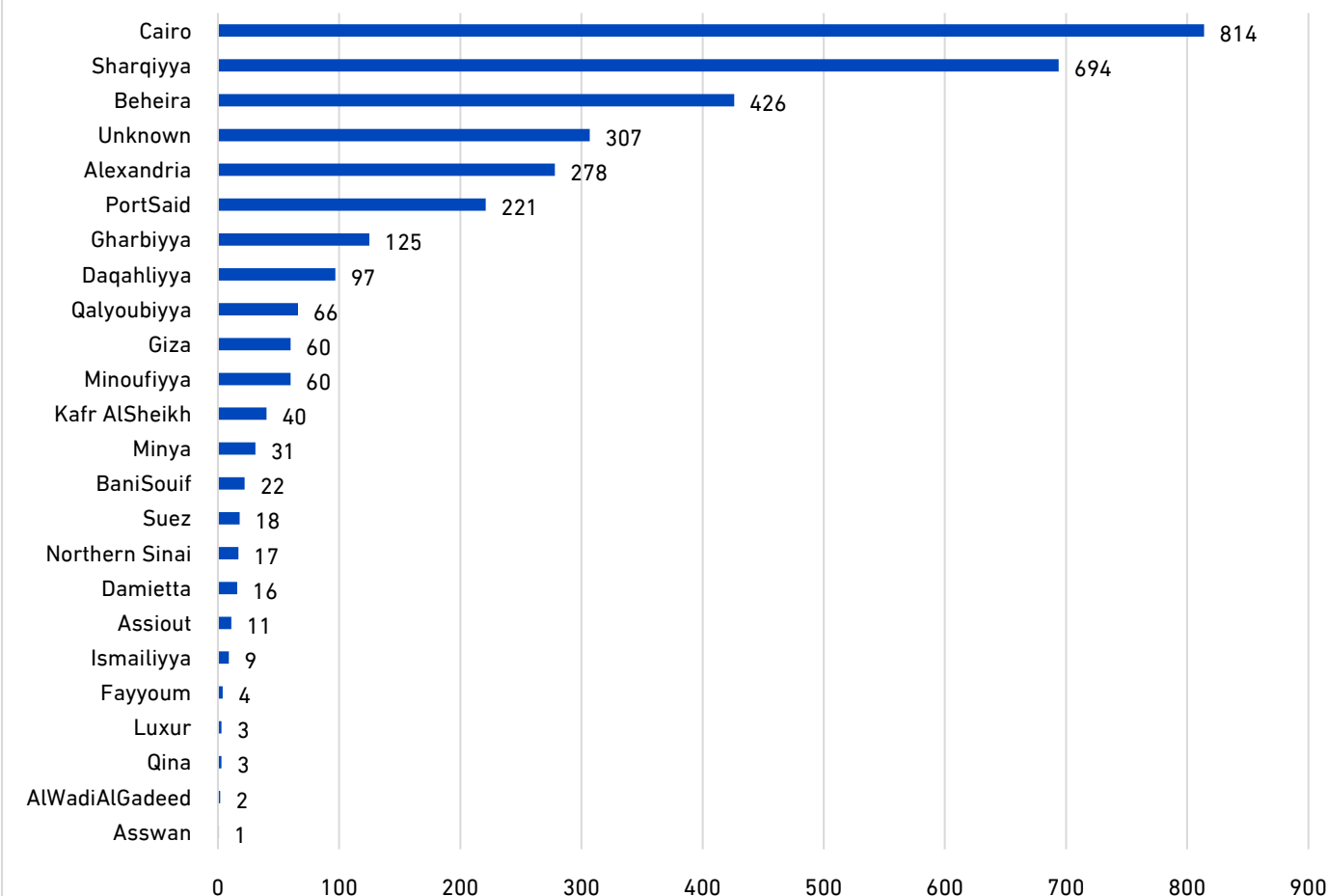
DOCUMENTED CASES OF RENEWED DETENTION AND SUSPENSION/RESTRAINING OF MOVEMENT, 2019, BY MONTHS



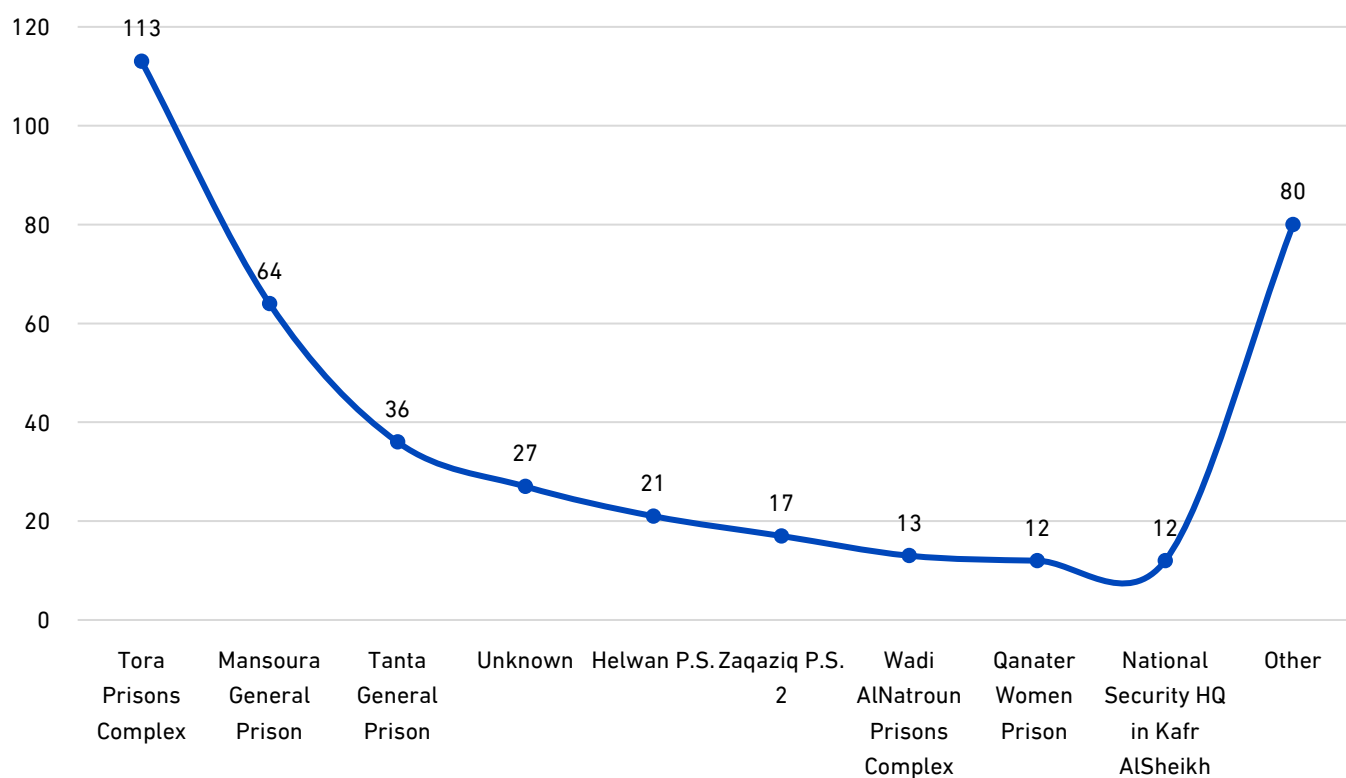
DOCUMENTED 'DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY' IN 2019 FROM INSIDE THE PLACES OF DETENTION (BY PLACE)



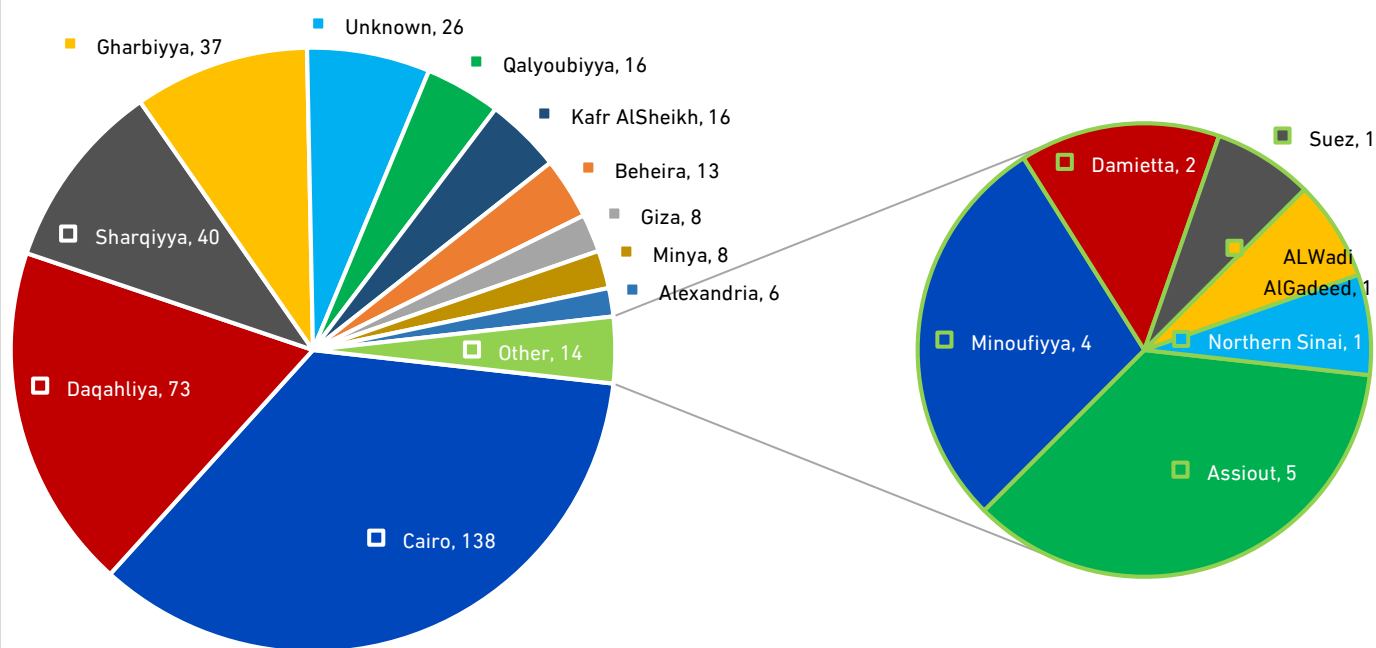
DOCUMENTED 'DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY' IN 2019 BY GOVERNORATES



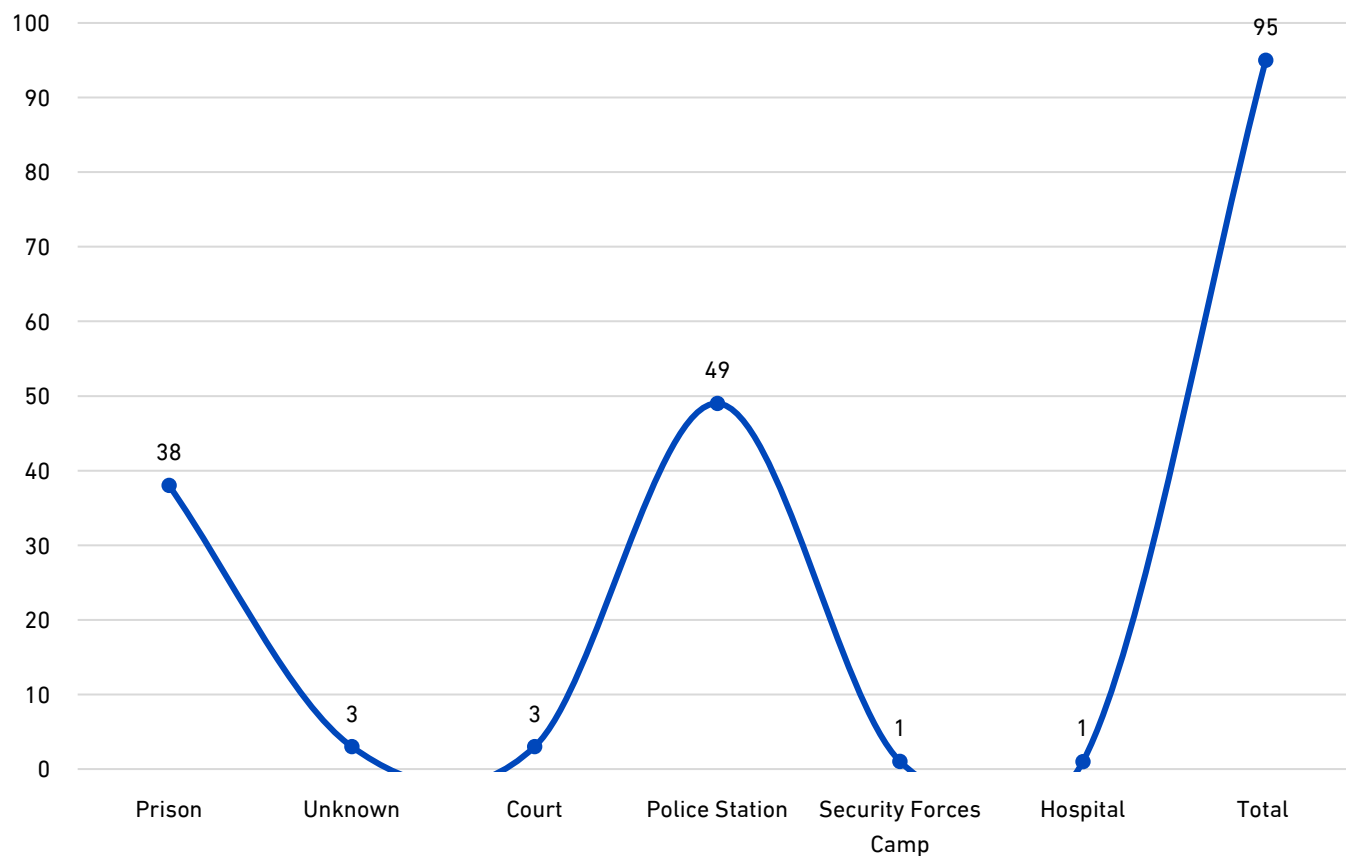
DOCUMENTED TORTURE VIOLATIONS 2019 BY DETENTION PLACE



Documented Torture violations in 2019 by governorates

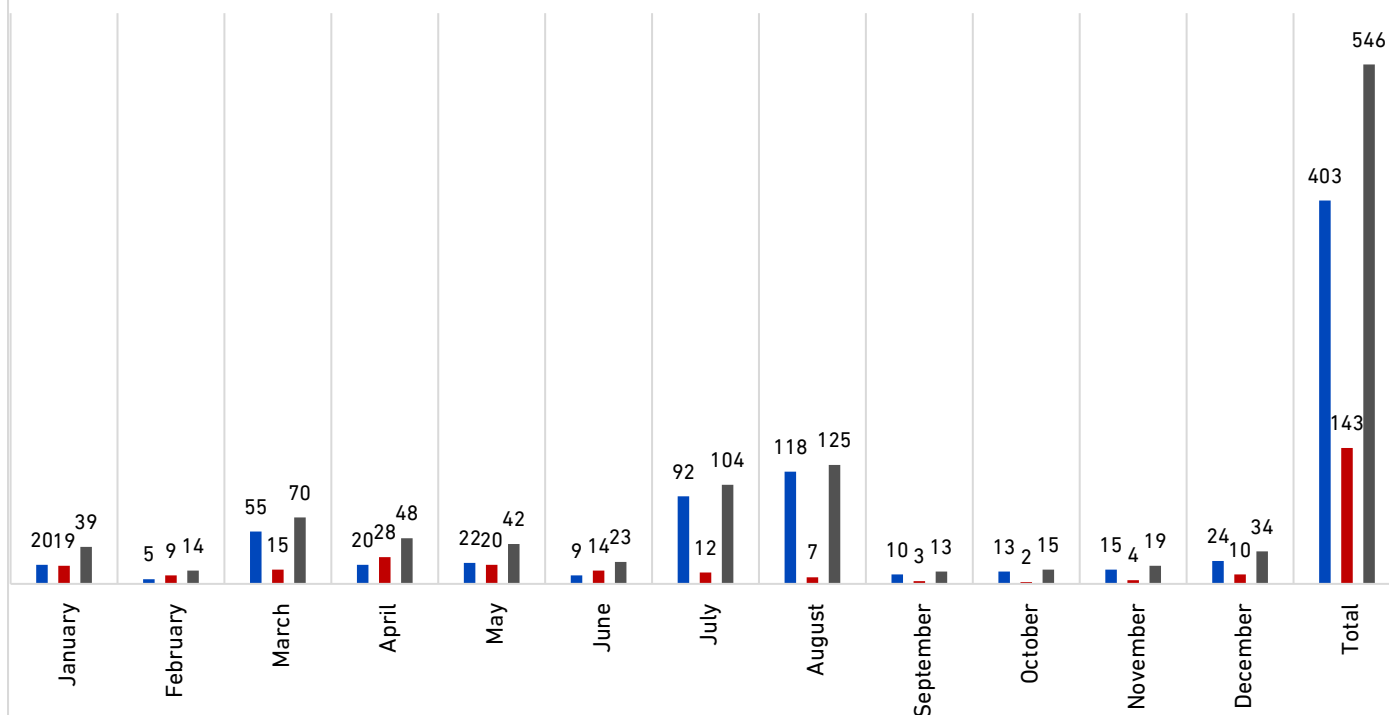


DOCUMENTED EXTRA-JUDICIAL KILLING IN 2019 BY TYPE OF THE DETENTION PLACE



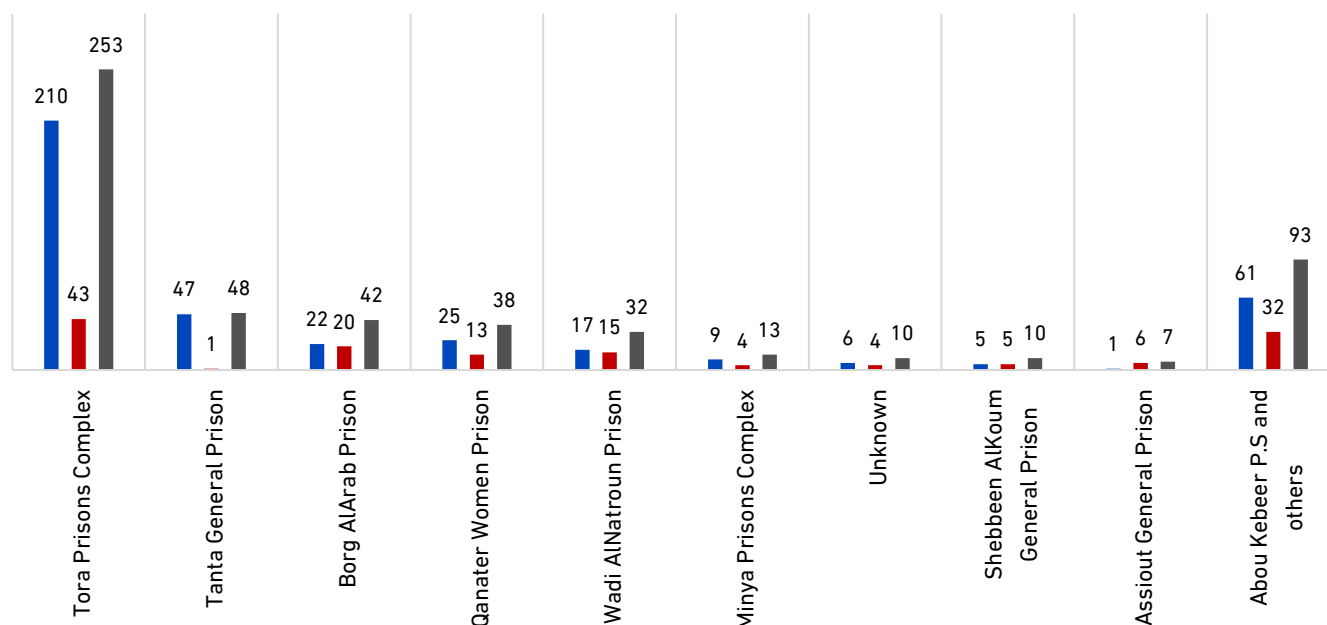
DOCUMENTED 'DENIAL OF MEDICAL CARE' IN 2019 BY VIOLATION TYPE AND MONTH

- Ban/dispossession of medicines/ deprivation from medical examination
- Deprivation from examination by a specialized physician/diagnosis/surgeries
- Total documented violations

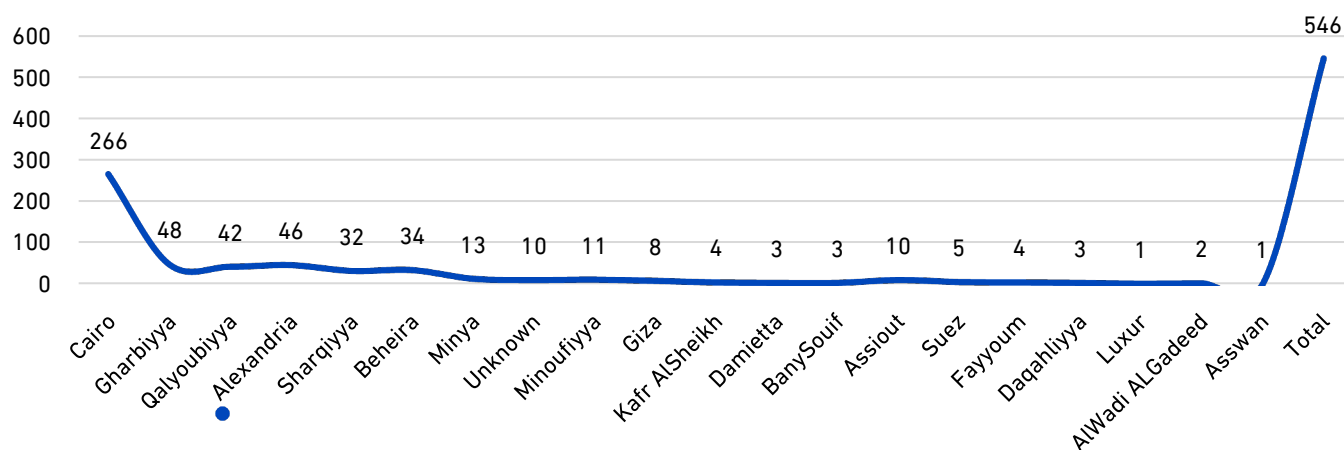


DOCUMENTED 'DENIAL OF MEDICAL CARE' IN 2019 BY DETENTION PLACE AND VIOLATION TYPE

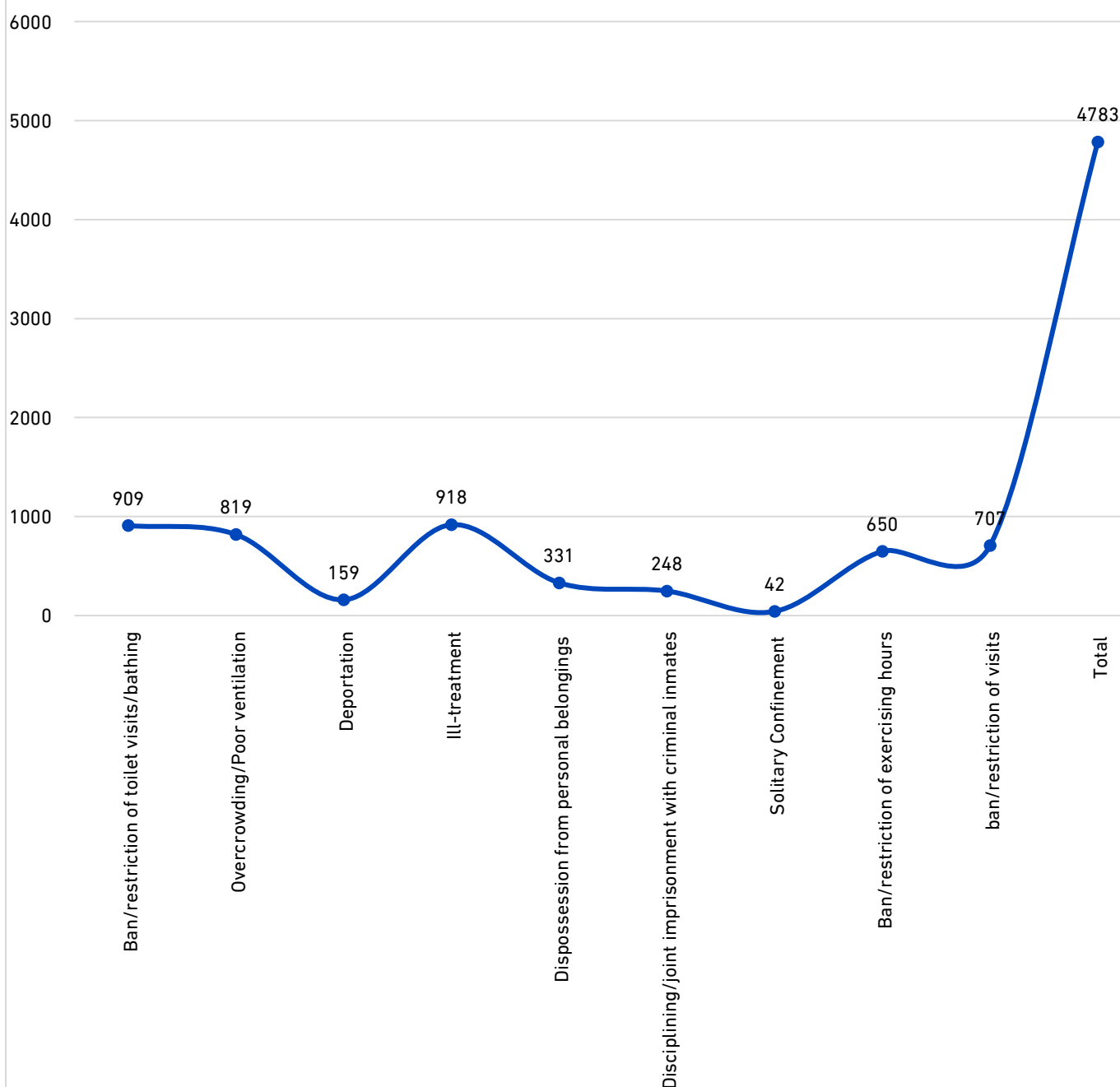
- Ban/dispossession of medicines/ deprivation from necessary medical examination
- Denial of right to medical examinations/diagnosis/screening/surgery
- Total



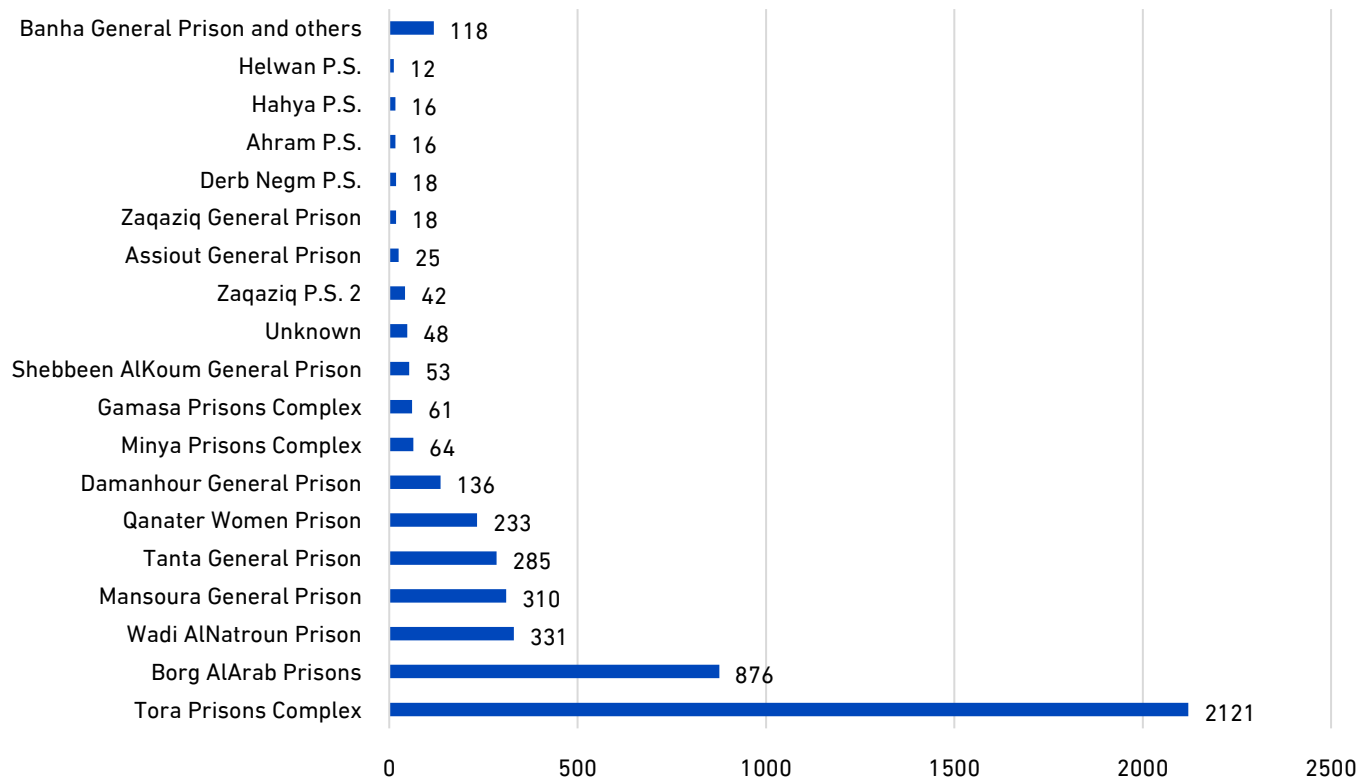
DOCUMENTED DENIAL OF MEDICAL CARE' IN 2019 BY GOVERNOATE



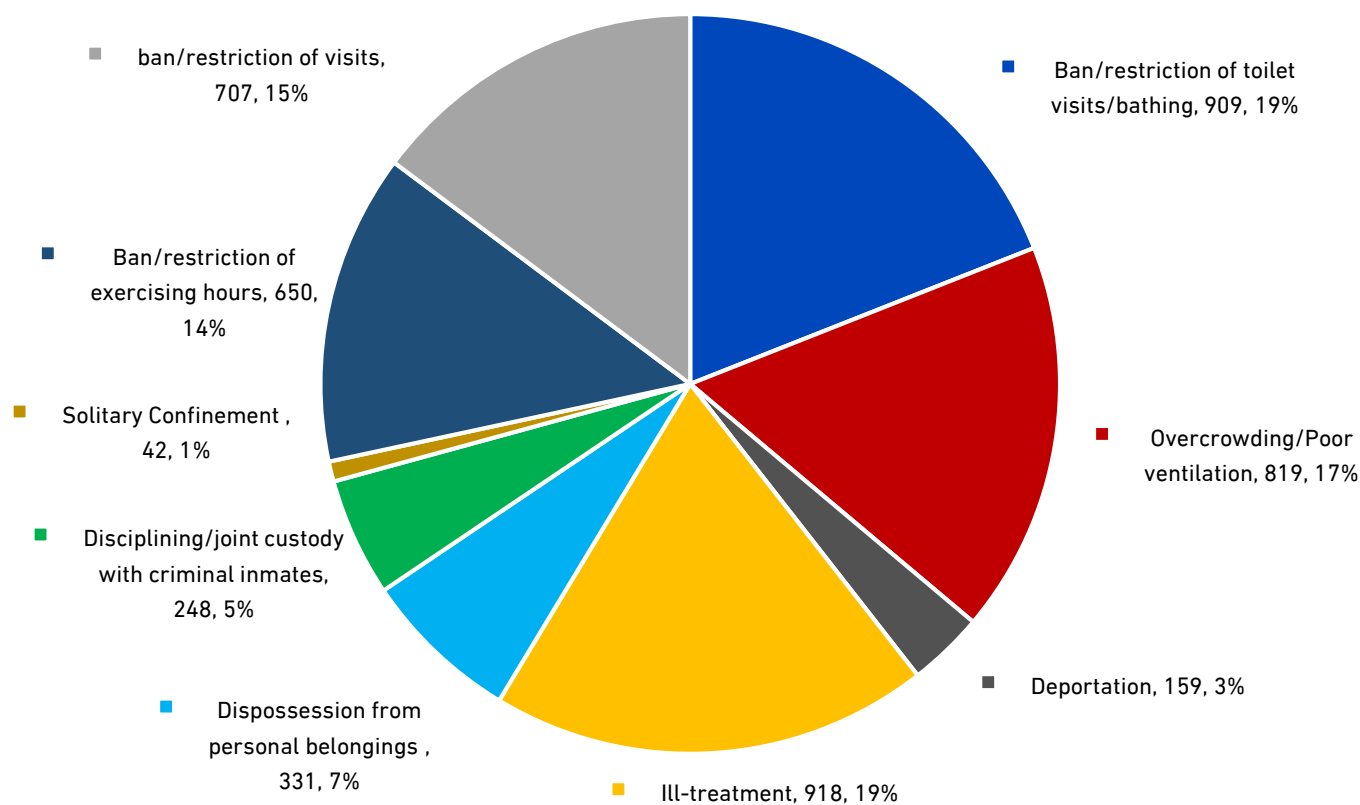
DOCUMENTED POOR DETENTION CONDITIONS IN 2019 BY VIOLATION TYPE



Documented poor detention conditions by detention place

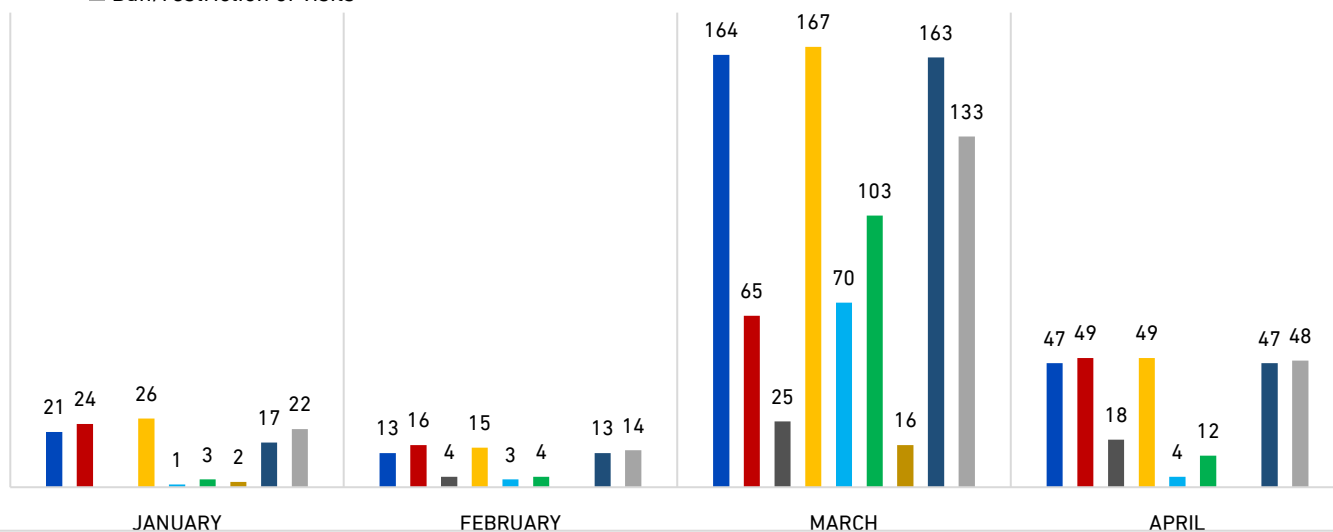


DOCUMENTED POOR DETENTION CONDITIONS IN 2019 BY VIOLATION PERCENTAGE



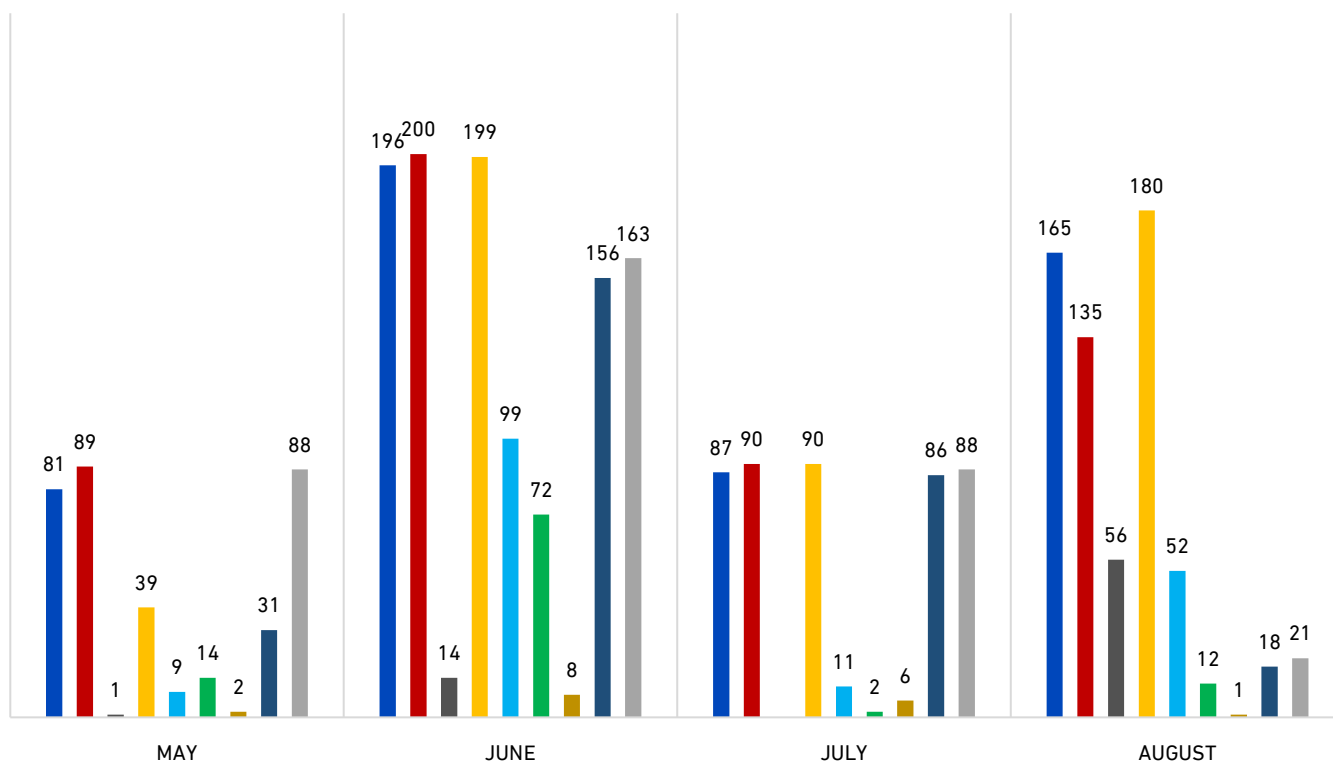
DOCUMENTED POOR DETENTION CONDITIONS BY VIOLATION TYPE (JANUARY-APRIL 2019)

- Ban/restriction of toilet visits/bathing
- Overcrowding and poor ventilation
- Deportation/estrangement
- Illtreatment
- dispossession of personal belongings
- Disciplining/Joint custody with criminal inmates
- Solitary confinement
- Ban of exercising hours
- Ban/restriction of visits

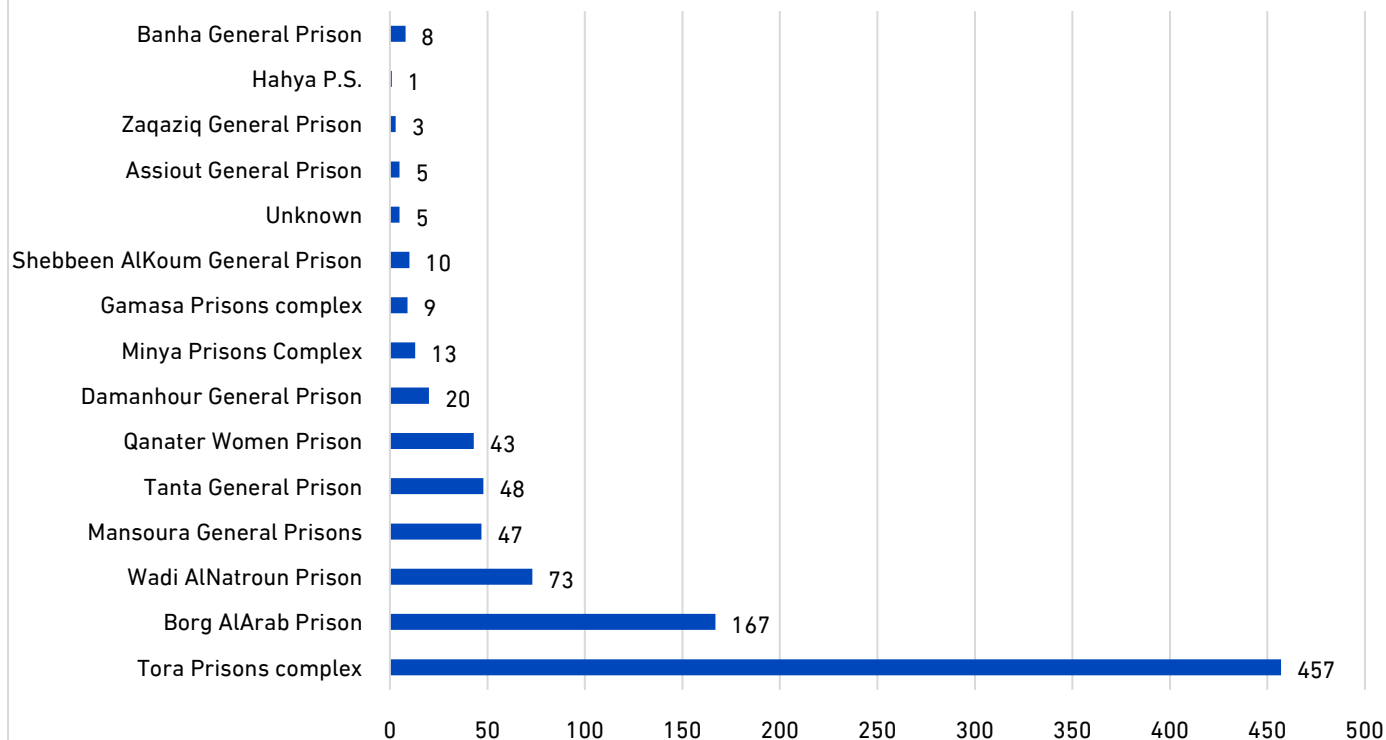


DOCUMENTED POOR DETENTION CONDITIONS BY VIOLATION TYPE (MAY- AUGUST 2019)

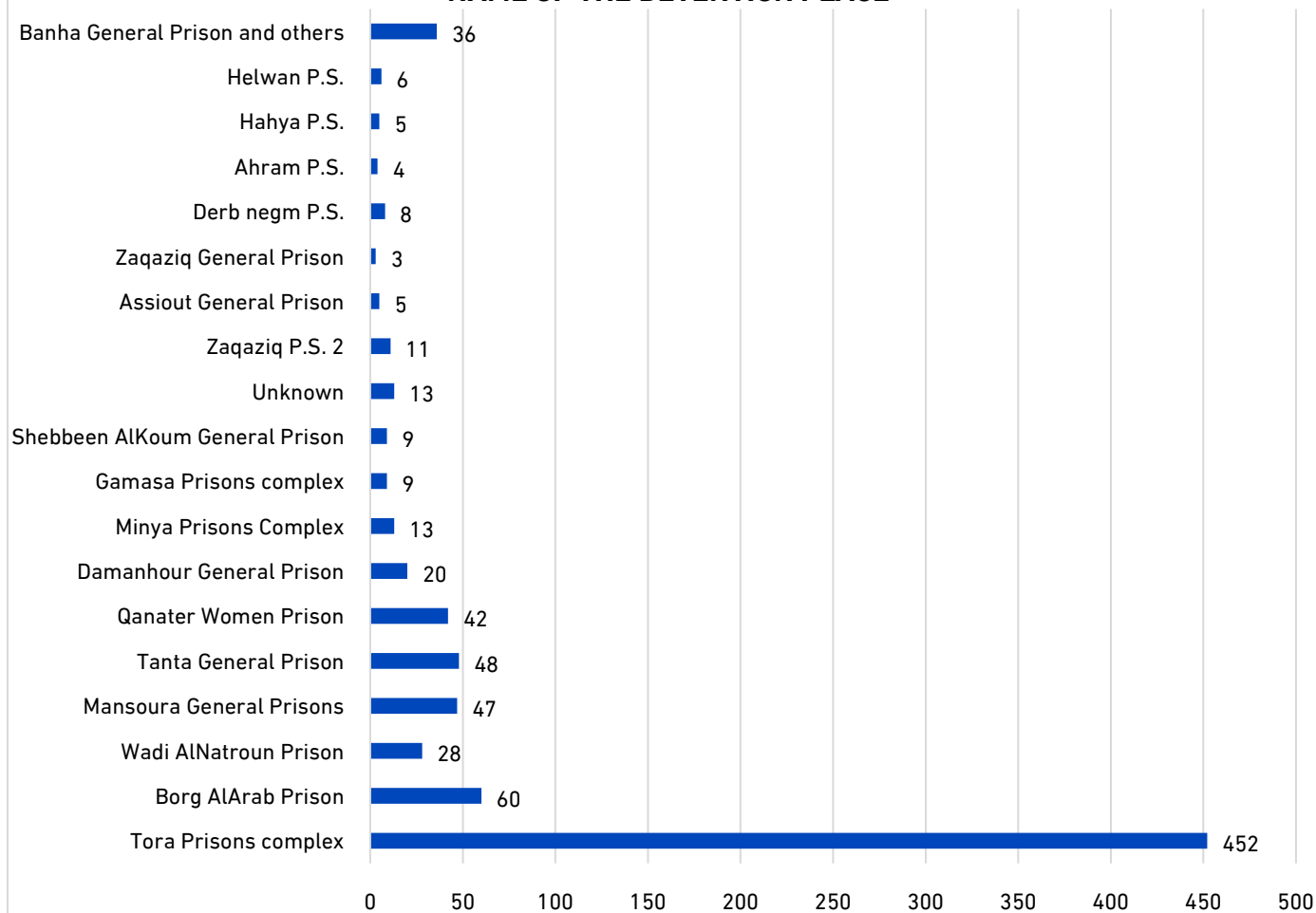
- Ban/restriction of toilet visits/bathing
- Overcrowding and poor ventilation
- Deportation/estrangement
- Illtreatment
- dispossession of personal belongings
- Disciplining/Joint custody with criminal inmates
- Solitary confinement
- Ban of exercising hours
- Ban/restriction of visits



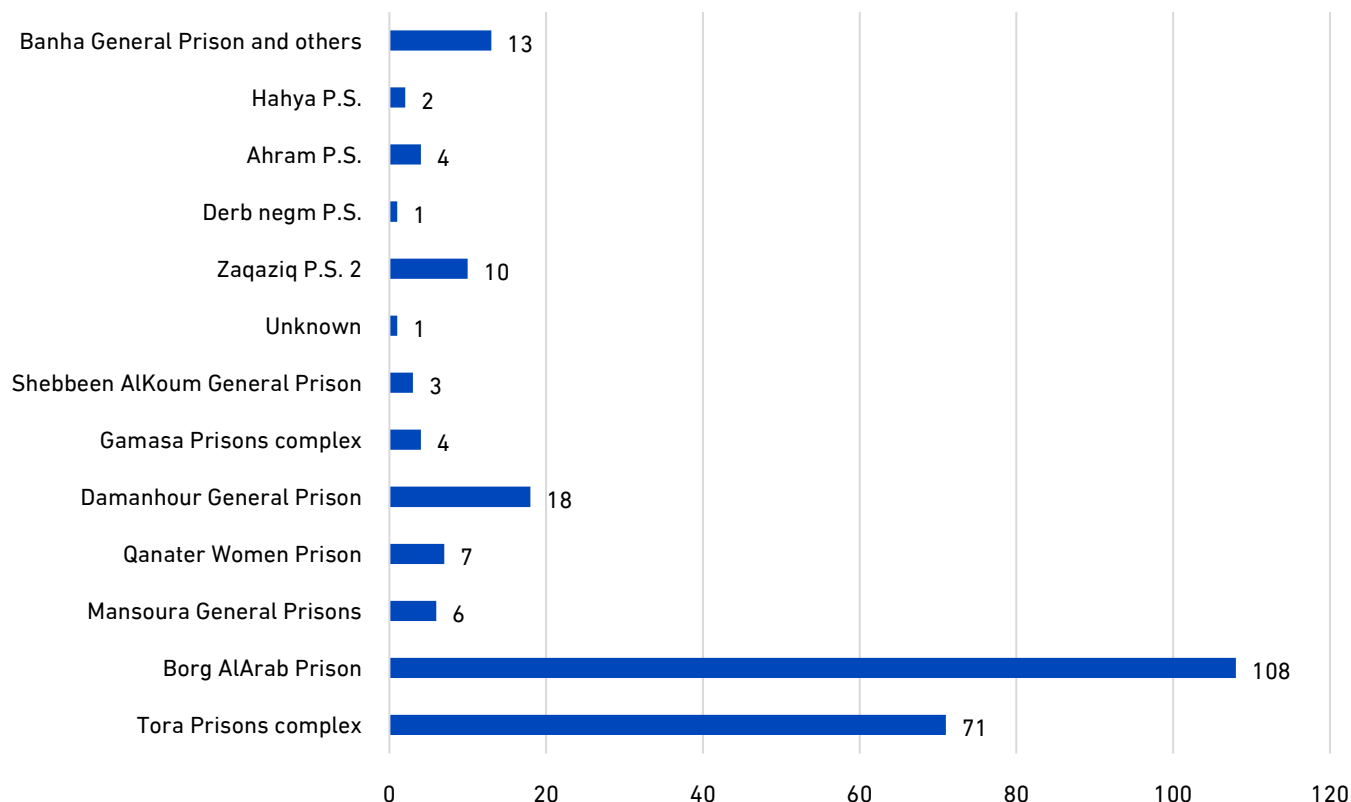
DOCUMENTED INCIDENTS OF BAN/RESTRICTION OF TOILET VISITS AND BATHING IN 2019 BY NAME OF THE DETENTION PLACE



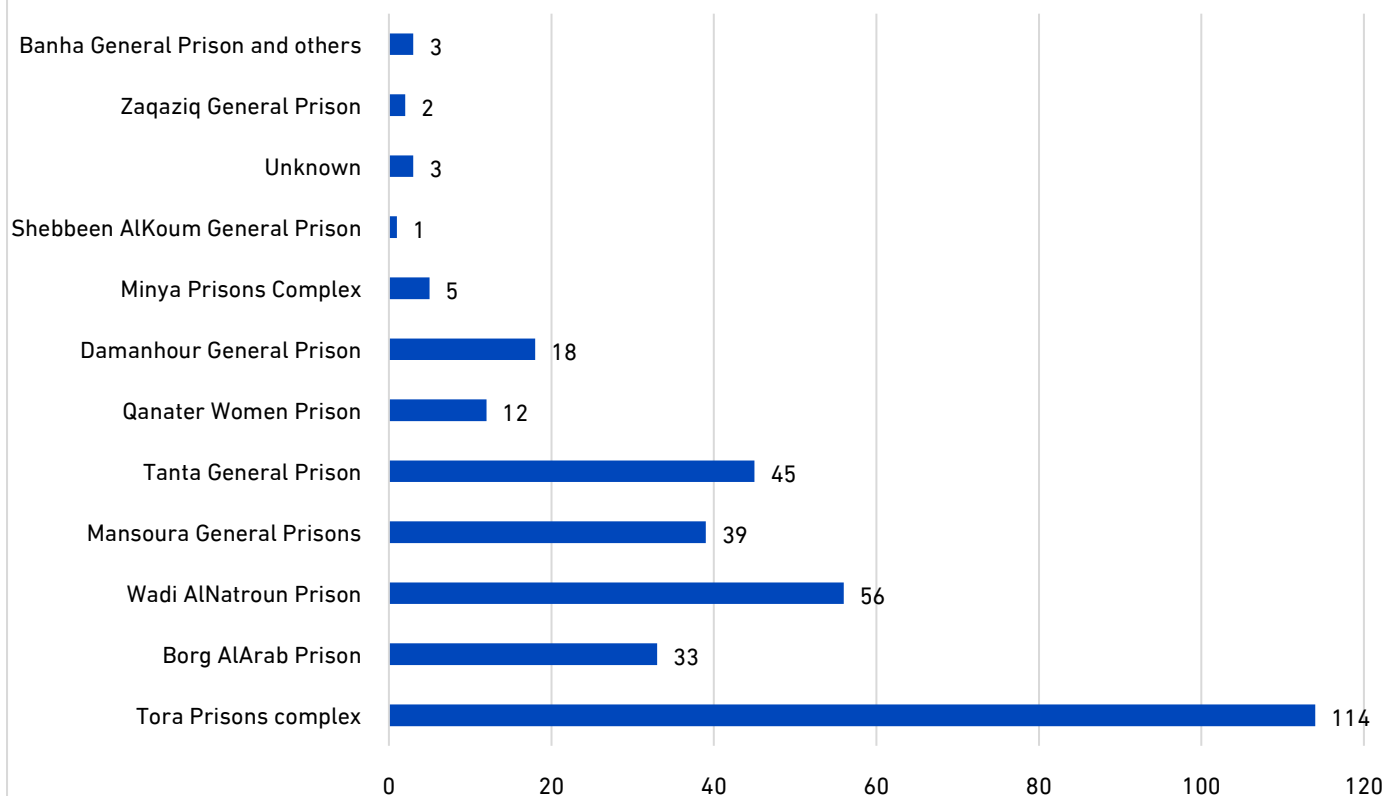
DOCUMENTED CASES OF OVERCROWDING/POOR VENTILATION IN 2019 BY NAME OF THE DETENTION PLACE



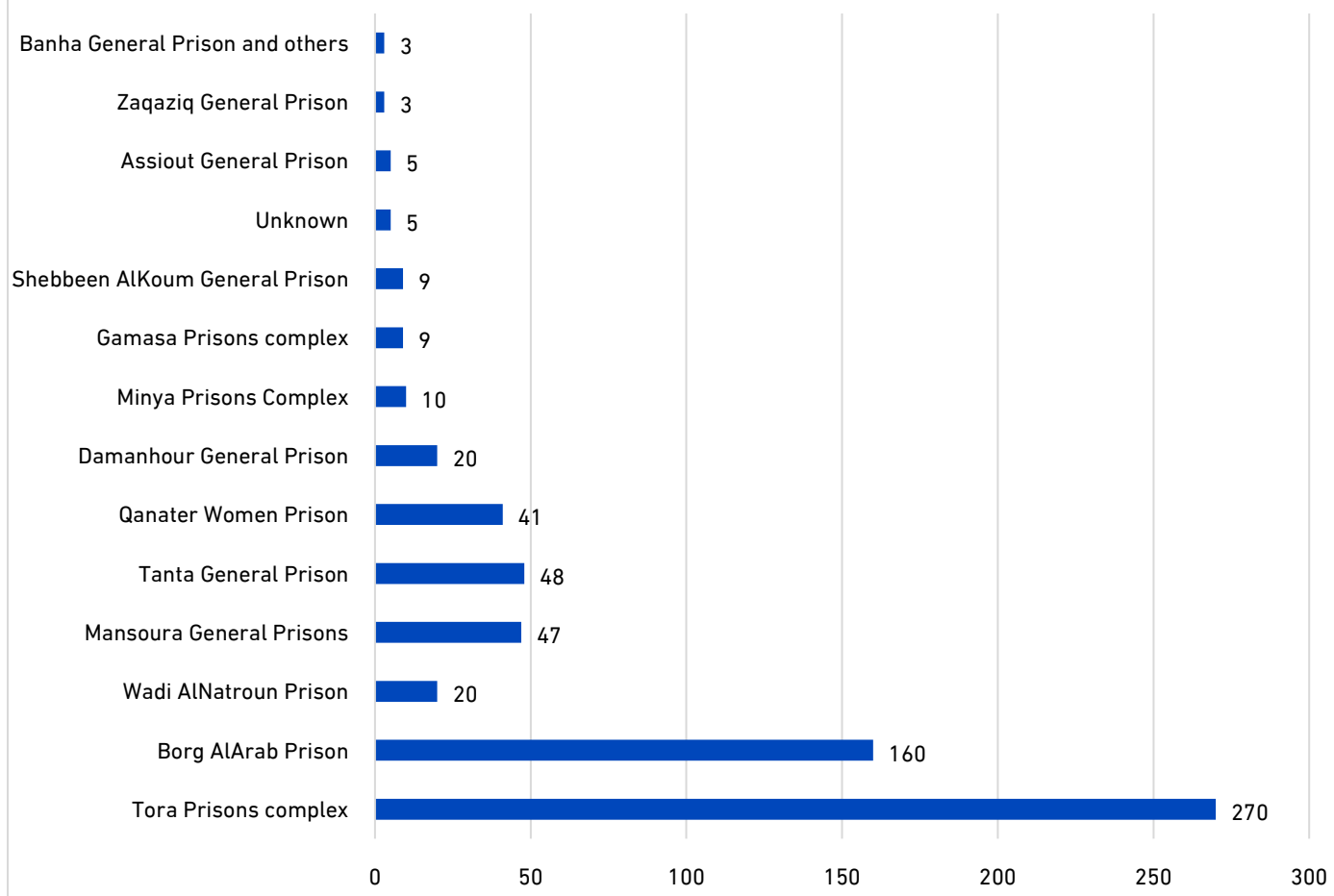
DOCUMENTED INCIDENTS OF DISCIPLINING BY JOINT IMPRISONMENT WITH CRIMINAL INMATES, 2019, BY NAME OF THE DETENTION PLACE



DOCUMENTED INCIDENTS OF DISPOSSESSION OF PERSONAL BELONGINGS, IN 2019 BY NAME OF THE DETENTION PLACE



DOCUMENTED INCIDENTS OF BAN/RESTRICTION OF EXERCISING HOURS IN 2019 BY NAME OF THE DETENTION PLACE



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