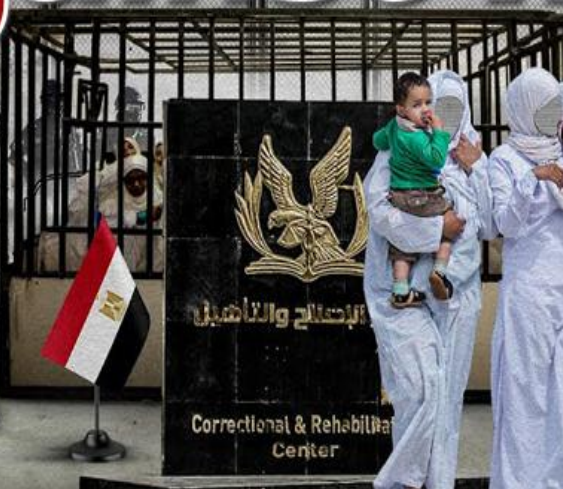




No to violence against women





International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women 2025 Report: The Unspoken Truths in Cases of Abused Women in Egypt

This report, issued by the Research and Reports Unit at Al-Shehab Center for Human Rights, examines the situation of Egyptian women, connecting theory with practice. The report gathers its information from complaints received by the Center and from the work of its Monitoring and Follow-up Committee, which tracks and analyzes all data and information related to human rights issues in Egypt.

Al-Shehab Center is a voluntary human rights center dedicated to supporting freedom, democracy, and the will of the people, and combating injustice and discrimination in all its forms. It works towards a world where everyone enjoys a dignified life. Founded in Egypt in 2006, it has received approval from the British authorities to operate as a human rights organization.

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Introduction

In observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women 2025, it is also a time when Egyptian women face increasing challenges amid legal texts claiming equality and a reality that sustains violence in its various political, institutional, social, and economic forms.

As an independent human rights voice adopting a critical perspective on reality, we believe that silence about violence amounts to complicity, and that the official approach only scratches the surface, while the roots of the truth remain unspoken within the circles of power and society alike.

The Center also believes that state policies regarding violence against women are still handled with superficial and slogan-driven approaches rather than genuine efforts to protect women. It further emphasizes that government discourse often lacks transparency and accountability, especially considering the absence of effective monitoring and accountability mechanisms and the weak political will to challenge institutional violence and structural discrimination.

This report is not meant to be confrontational simply to oppose, but rather to push for accountability and reform. It aims to offer a realistic view of the violations women face in Egypt, based on complaints received by the center from victims and their families, as well as on-the-ground observations and events.

We also believe that ending violence against women cannot rely on laws alone but needs political will, a society that refuses to stay silent, media that exposes wrongdoing, and institutions that hold perpetrators responsible instead of covering for them.

Chapter 1

General Framework

1- International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women – Overview and Significance of the Occasion:

The International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, observed each year on November 25, is a global event to bring attention to one of the most urgent human rights issues.

The United Nations General Assembly established this day in 1999 to commemorate the Mirabal sisters – activists from the Dominican Republic who were murdered in 1960 by a dictatorial regime – making them a worldwide symbol of resistance against oppression and violence against women.

This day aims to raise public awareness about the seriousness of gender-based violence and encourage governments, institutions, and communities to take practical actions to prevent violence, protect women and girls, and support survivors.

It also marks the start of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence campaign, which runs from November 25 to December 10, Human Rights Day, highlighting the connection between women's dignity and human rights overall.

Despite the symbolic importance of this day and the global calls associated with it, the reality in Egypt shows increasing violence in various forms. This highlights the need to review public policies and laws and to make women's rights a priority in official discussions and actions, rather than just seasonal slogans. The situation in Egypt demonstrates the expanding circles of violence, whether overt, carried out by authorities, or covert, with societal complicity.

2- Types of Violence Against Women: Concept and Applications

According to the 1993 United Nations General Assembly Declaration, violence against women is defined as:

“Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.”

3- Violence in the Egyptian Context – A Glimpse of Reality

In Egypt, violence against women is deeply embedded in a social, legal, and political system that sustains discrimination and silence. Women still fight for their rights to alimony, child custody, and divorce within a judicial system that values family stability over justice and dignity.

Violence also spills over into the public sphere, where women face political violations such as arrest, security harassment, defamation, and persecution for expressing their views, especially human rights defenders and critics of public policies.

In a closed political environment, simply discussing violence against women becomes an act of resistance and a way to break the cycles of fear that surround the “soft voices of violence.”

Chapter Two

The Unspoken Issues Faced by Abused Women

1- Social Silence and the Normalization of Violence

In Egyptian society, women still bear the sole responsibility for staying silent about the violence they face. The shame stigma, fear of scandal, and belief that violence is part of married or family life prevent many victims from reporting it or seeking help.

According to a UN Women report, more than 60% of women who experience violence do not report it or seek any protection.

A local survey found that about 30% of married women aged 15–49 experience some form of spousal violence (physical, sexual, or psychological) during their lifetime.

Here, silence is not just the absence of words but an act of social surrender that sustains the abuse and leaves the victim vulnerable to further marginalization and isolation.

2- Legal and Institutional Violence

The problem lies not only in the presence of violence but also in the weak response from state institutions and civil society.

While the legislative framework has begun to establish protections, its implementation remains limited.

For example, although Egypt has officially recognized that 15.1% of women aged 15–49 experienced violence from their partners over a 12-month period, the response from state institutions remains inadequate.

On the other hand, human rights organizations have documented harassment faced by women engaged in political or civic activism from security and administrative agencies.

Currently, more than 450 female political prisoners are held in Egyptian jails. The issue goes beyond simple detention or interrogation to include what is called “institutional violence,” such as humiliating searches, enforced disappearances, and detention conditions that violate women’s rights as women and as citizens.

This creates a double bind for women: they are victims of physical violence and are vulnerable to legal neglect that only worsens their suffering.

3- Systematic Political Violence Against Women: Voices Silenced Behind Closed Doors

From a different, less obvious but more significant perspective, women who speak out publicly or engage in civic or political

activism face double violations: first, because they are women, and second, because they are activists or dissidents.

The repression they face this year is even harsher, with many being intimidated with charges such as “spreading false news” or “participating in a terrorist group.”

This political violence is rooted in a contradiction between calls that supposedly encourage women’s political participation, but in reality, punish them if they do not follow the approved norms.

This presents us with a twofold challenge: reforming the laws that protect women from traditional violence, while also expanding the civic and political space for women without framing them as a security concern.

Chapter Three

The Political and International Aspects of Violence Against Women

1- Egypt’s International Obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

Egypt joined the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1981 and ratified the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence

against Women in 1993, with the goal of ending all discrimination against women.

However, it maintained several reservations that reduce the effectiveness of these conventions, especially regarding Article 2 on political procedures and Article 16 of the Convention on marriage and family life. The reservation on Article 9 of the Convention, which relates to a woman's right to confer nationality on her children, was lifted in 2008.

Egypt also signed the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court but has not ratified it. Additionally, it has neither signed nor ratified the Istanbul Convention on Combating Violence against Women.

Although the Egyptian government launched the National Strategy for Women's Empowerment 2030, UN monitoring indicators indicate that the implementation is extremely slow, with no comprehensive national plan to combat gender-based violence until 2025.

2- Government Positions and Policies in Light of the International Agenda

Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International reports for 2024 indicated that over 200 women experienced violations related to their political beliefs or activism.

Recent years have also seen an increase in legal prosecutions of women human rights defenders, whether for sexual violence or freedom of expression, reflecting the state's security-focused approach to women's issues rather than a human rights perspective.

Furthermore, selective political will remains a key form of political violence. Celebrating symbolic victories of women in leadership roles, while systematically ignoring cases of abused, detained, neglected, or tortured women, shows a disregard for the suffering of women from poor and marginalized backgrounds.

3- The Role of International Organizations and Bodies in Combating Violence

International and UN human rights organizations are trying to encourage Egypt to follow international monitoring systems, but the government often views such efforts as an invasion of its sovereignty.

On the other hand, UN reports confirm that about 70% of complaints of violence against women in Egypt do not reach the courts, and that funding for protection projects did not surpass 1.5% of the official women's program budgets for 2024.

Additionally, a decrease in the autonomy of independent women's organizations has been observed following the enactment of Law No. 149 of 2019 on NGOs, which placed restrictions on funding and field operations.

A comparison with other countries in the region shows that Egypt is in the bottom 30% globally on the 2024 Gender Equality Index, according to the World Economic Forum report.

4- The Impact of the Egyptian Political Context on the Reality of Violent Women and Examples of Complaints and Field Monitoring

There is an unprecedented rise in rates of violence against women in Egypt.

According to the 2023 report by the Edrak Foundation for Development and Equality, violence against women has risen, with nearly 8 million women and girls suffering violence each year in Egypt.

The foundation documented 1,195 crimes of violence against girls in 2024, with murders making up the largest share at 363 incidents, including 261 murders caused by domestic violence.

Data also shows that over 300 women are killed each year in Egypt because political security is prioritized over social security.

The year 2025 was rife with such crimes, including:

- Dina Alaa, a judo athlete, was fatally shot three times by her husband in her Alexandria apartment.**

- A housewife also died after an argument with her husband, who assaulted her, causing her head to hit the ground. She later died in the hospital.

Five members of the same family were arrested for forcing a minor girl to swallow poison pills that led to her death.

The list of such crimes remains open, and what has been mentioned is not exhaustive.

Human rights monitoring organizations that track crimes against women and girls confirmed that there were 1,195 violent crimes against women and girls in 2024, 540 of which were committed by family members. Among these were 363 murders, 261 of which were carried out by a husband or family member.

The methods of murder varied, including stabbing (23.1%), followed by strangulation (19%), and then severe beatings (15.4%).

Other crimes were also documented, including:

153 rapes, 100 attempted murders, 90 cases of assault resulting in permanent injuries, 182 cases of sexual harassment, 60 cases of cyber extortion, 14 attempted rapes, 5 cases of bullying, and 3 cases of sexual mutilation.

Regarding geographical distribution, Cairo led with 32.7% of the crimes, followed by Giza with 23.3%, then Qalyubia with 6%. Minya and Sohag governorates each reported 3.9%, while Ismailia had the lowest at 0.7%.

Reports showed an increasing trend in violence against women, with cases reaching 815 in 2021, rising to 1,006 in 2022, then slightly dropping to 950 in 2023, and jumping again to 1,195 in 2024.

The 2021 Family Health Survey also showed that 31% of women had experienced domestic violence at the hands of their husbands.

On August 26, 2025, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights urged the Egyptian government to end the practice of “political rotation” and stop the “rotation” of detainees, which enables prolonged arbitrary detention.

Volker Türk, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, also urged Egyptian authorities to end this practice, which permits the arbitrary and extended detention of government critics, even after they have served their sentences or reached the maximum pretrial detention period.

The targeting of human rights defenders and dissidents has become known as “rotation,” whereby authorities bring new charges against individuals just as they are about to finish their sentences or have reached the maximum legal period of pretrial detention, thus preventing their release. This includes women who have been victims of political violence.

In recent years, calls for help from the families of women victims of political violence have increased, both through human rights organizations and social media. Some of the most notable cases include the following:

- **August 19, 2025:** A letter was received from Dr. Wafaa Hafny, mother of the detained Marwa Arafa, concerning medical neglect and the intense suffering she faces in prison.

During her mother's visit on August 16, 2025, Marwa showed signs of extreme exhaustion caused by ongoing medical neglect.

- **August 18, 2025:** The Supreme State Security Prosecution ordered the release of Mahienour El-Masry on bail of 50,000 Egyptian pounds, after she was accused of spreading false news.

- **September 9, 2025:** A plea for help was received from inside the Tenth of Ramadan Women's Prison, revealing a series of serious violations against female detainees there, under harsh detention conditions that violate prison laws and regulations.

The letter highlighted several issues: lack of exercise, preventing female political prisoners from going outside for extended periods to enjoy the sun, mixing them with criminal inmates which threatens their safety and security, restrictions on visits, preventing families from bringing in basic necessities, and arbitrarily shortening visit times.

- **September 15, 2025:** Nourhan Elsayed Ahmed Daraz's detention was extended for 45 days in connection with Case No. 3528 of 2024, after she was arrested from her home on August 5, 2024, and forcibly disappeared for 12 days before appearing before the Supreme State Security Prosecution.

She described her suffering in detention because she was denied medication despite her urgent need for medical care.

- **October 6, 2025:** National Security re-arrested journalist Safaa al-Kurbiji and brought her before the Supreme State Security Prosecution in Cairo, where she was charged with several offenses, including joining a terrorist group, spreading false news, financing terrorism, and using an online account to spread false news.

- **September 10, 2025:** Lawyer Khaled Badawi, husband of detained human rights activist Hoda Abdel Moneim, urgently reported that she had served her five-year sentence, which ended on October 30, 2023, and was then "included" in two new cases with the exact charges.

Hoda Abdel Moneim, 63, is a lawyer who was arrested by security forces on November 1, 2018, and sentenced to five years in prison in Case No. 1552 of 2018 (Supreme State Security Emergency).

After finishing her sentence, she was remanded into custody related to Case No. 730 of 2020 and then referred to the Criminal Court in December 2024.

She has experienced significant health decline since her arrest.

4 - Marwa Arafa, a translator, was arrested by National Security in 2020 and was subjected to enforced disappearance. She later appeared before the State Security Prosecution in Case No. 570/2020.

On January 2, 2025, the prosecution chose to refer her case to the Criminal Court after four years of pretrial detention.

Marwa has been experiencing ongoing bleeding for months in prison and does not have access to necessary medical care.

Her only daughter, Wafaa (5 years old), has developed autism due to being deprived of her mother's care.

5. the ongoing violations against Aisha al-Shater continue. Her sister, Sarah al-Shater, states that Aisha is being persecuted as punishment for a political dispute in which her family has no involvement. It is worth noting that Aisha Khairat al-Shater, 44, a human rights activist, was arrested by National Security forces on November 1, 2018, and sentenced to 10 years in prison in Case No. 1552 of 2018, before the State Security Emergency Court. Her health has deteriorated in prison, and she has developed bone marrow failure and severe anaemia due to harsh prison conditions, including prolonged solitary confinement.

6- Aya Kamal Hussein, 31 years old, a graduate of the Islamic Studies Institute and owner of the Yafa clothing brand, has been

arrested three times since 2013. The first arrest was related to case number 25790 of 2013, involving misdemeanours in Sidi Gaber. The second was in case number 558 of 2020, under the State Security Prosecution. The third occurred on July 3, 2022, in case number 93 of 2022. On November 13, 2024, the State Security Prosecution referred her, along with others, to the Cairo Criminal Court.

7- Somaya Maher Hazima, 30 years old, with a Bachelor of Science degree, was arrested on October 17, 2017, and forcibly disappeared for 70 days. During this period, she endured various forms of torture. She was interrogated and detained in connection with Case No. 955 of 2017, before the State Security Prosecution, known in the media as the “Espionage with Turkey” case. The case was referred to trial, and the hearing was postponed to December 22, 2025, to hear opening arguments.

8- Hasiba Mahsoub, 56 years old, an engineer and businesswoman, and sister of Mohamed Mahsoub, Minister of State for Legal and Parliamentary Affairs during Mohamed Morsi's presidency, was arrested on November 19, 2019, and forcibly disappeared for 68 days. She appeared before the State Security Prosecution, which ordered her detention in connection with Case No. 1530 of 2019, State Security Prosecution. She was later transferred to Case No. 955 of 2020, State Security Prosecution. The prison administration failed to provide her with medical care, subjected her to systematic abuse inside the detention center, placed her in solitary confinement, and denied her visits.

9- Rabab Abdel Mohsen Abdel Azim Mahmoud, 38 years old and a mother of four, was arrested on October 15, 2016. Her name

was added to Case No. 785 of 2016. Before her imprisonment, she had a very small cancerous tumor in her liver, which worsened after she was subjected to torture and medical neglect inside the National Security headquarters.

10- Salsabil El-Gharabawi, 28 years old, was arrested in 2013 while she was a student at Al-Azhar University. She was arrested again in December 2013 at Cairo Airport while traveling. She is serving a four-year prison sentence based on a default judgment issued against her in 2014 in Case No. 7458 of 2013, before the Second Misdemeanor Court of Nasr City, without a fair trial.

11- Naglaa Mokhtar Younis, a Quran memorizer with all ten recitations and a mother of eight, was arrested on August 18, 2018, at Cairo Airport while traveling to perform Hajj. Since then, she has been held in solitary confinement, denied visits, and deprived of medical care. Her health has worsened during detention. She renounced her Egyptian citizenship and requested deportation to the United States, where she also has citizenship, but she remains in detention after more than six years.

12- Asmaa El-Sayed Abdel Raouf was arrested at her home in Sharqia Governorate in 2020. She experienced enforced disappearance before appearing before the Public Prosecution in Case No. 680 of 2020. Her husband was detained earlier, leaving their daughter, who was under five years old, behind.

13- Nirmin Hussein was arrested in April 2016 and re-arrested in August 2018 in the case known in the media as the "Eid Detainees." On January 26, 2021, she was re-arrested in Case No.

65 of 2021 (State Security), and in January 2022, she was re-arrested in Case No. 525 of 2020.

14- Samia Shannan, 67 years old, was arrested in 2013 and endured severe torture after her arrest. A soldier forced his shoe into her mouth, and police threatened to rape her in front of her son. She was sentenced to death in Case No. 12749 of 2013, known as the "Kerdasa Massacre," but the Court of Cassation commuted her sentence to life imprisonment. She suffers from chronic illnesses and requires ongoing treatment and care. Despite numerous appeals and pleas for her release due to concerns for her safety, she remains imprisoned.

15 - Basma Refaat, a member of the General Syndicate of Doctors, was arrested in 2015, forcibly disappeared, and then reappeared in March 2016. She was sentenced to 15 years in prison in Case No. 7122/261 of 2016, related to felonies at the Nozha Police Station, known in the media as the "Assassination of the Attorney General" case. She is the wife of retired Colonel Engineer Yasser Ibrahim Arafat, who also forcibly disappeared in 2015 and sentenced in the same case.

16 - Asmaa Naji was arrested on May 12, 2022, and forcibly disappeared for 18 days. She then appeared before the Supreme State Security Prosecution in connection with Case No. 2976 of 2021, was detained at the Tenth of Ramadan Police Station, and was suffering from a lack of healthcare despite needing urgent surgical intervention and tendon separation surgery. Additionally, she was infected with stomach bacteria, which poses a danger to her life.

List of some female detainees

10th of Ramadan Prison – Rehabilitation 4

Serial - Place of Detention - Year - Case Number - Name

**1 Rehabilitation 4 - 10th of Ramadan Women 2025 2479 Fatima
Mohamed Mohamed Ibrahim Heikal**

**2 Rehabilitation 4 - 10th of Ramadan Women 2025 2479 Sundus
Mohamed Mohamed Ibrahim Heikal**

**3 Rehabilitation 4 - 10th of Ramadan Women 2025 2479 Zainab
Karam Mohamed Ibrahim Heikal**

**4 Rehabilitation 4 - 10th of Ramadan Women 2025 2687 Hoda
Medhat Hassan Salem**

**5 Rehabilitation 4 - 10th of Ramadan Women 2025 2687 Nada
Medhat Hassan Salem**

**6 Rehabilitation 4 - 10th of Ramadan Women 2025 2479 Maha
Mohamed Mohamed Sobhi Farhat**

**7 Rehabilitation 4 - 10th of Ramadan Women 2025 2479 Hana
Mohamed Mohamed Sobhi Farhat**

**8 Rehabilitation 4 - 10th of Ramadan Women 2025 5000 Shams
Abdel Hamid Youssef Mohamed Hafez**

**9 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 5000
Shaimaa Abdel Hamid Youssef Mohamed Hafez**

**10 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 1773
Jihad Abdel Hadi Najeh Abdel Hadi**

**11 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 1603
Maha Hamdi Ahmed Mahmoud**

**12 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 1603
Sabreen Maghawry Hassan Ismail**

**13 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 3722
Nourhan Mohamed Hassan Mahmoud Ahmed**

**14 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 4025
Mona Mohamed Nazim Salem**

**15 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 4037
Sha'air Allah Hossam Mohamed Hashem**

**16 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 1386 Suha
Omar Suleiman Mufaddal**

17 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 208
Hanaa Mohamed Abdel Razeq

18 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 3865
Rawda Salah El Din Abdel Hamid Youssef

19 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 5000 Safa
Abdel Hamid Youssef Mohamed

20 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 4880
Fatima Abdo Abu El Maati El Adham

21 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 5000 Diaa
Adly Abdel Hamid Meftah Hassan

22 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 5000
Hagar El Sayed Ahmed Abu Hamed

23 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 1602 Alaa
El Sayed Imam Hassan

24 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 6181
Shaimaa Khaled Ahmed Madbouly

25 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 1602
Moshira Ramadan Farghaly Ali

26 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 1602
Iman Ismail Mubarak Abu Bakr

27 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 1773
Iman Fathi Abdel Maksoud Youssef

28 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 1773
Iman Abdel Azim Mohamed Abu El-Ela

29 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 4881
Hoda Mohamed El-Sayed Amara

30 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 4880
Suzan Mohamed Suleiman Mahmoud

31 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 4285
Samira Saeed Abdel Maksoud El-Abshihy

32 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 5633
Rasha Ismail Mohamed Ismail

33 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 816
Ibtihal Wajih Mohamed Shaker

34 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 6044
Waad Ali El-Sayed Mahmoud

35 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 2479 Hind Mohamed Mohamed Sobhi

36 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 1773 Fatima Mohamed Nawar Ali Ahmed Nawar

37 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 3722 Heba Khaled Abdel-Aati Ahmed

38 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 4037 Rabab Mohamed Fouad Abu El-Fotouh

39 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 4037 Nourhan Mohamed Ramadan Hassan

40 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 2079 Amira Ayesh Salam Ayash

41 Rehabilitation 4 - Women of the Tenth District 2025 5197 Dina Mohamed Ahmed Mahmoud El-Derini 41

In conclusion, after presenting examples of violence against women in Egypt, we see that tackling violence against women must be linked to genuine political reform that ensures transparency, accountability, freedom of association, and women's right to participate without fear of retaliation. Without these foundations, any legal or developmental efforts are superficial, hiding the true causes of the problem.

Chapter Four

Future Vision and Recommendations

1- Proposals for Policies and Legislation

Given the legal gaps and institutional practices identified in the report that sustain violence against women, the Center believes it is essential to reevaluate the Egyptian legislative framework for protecting victims of violence. The key points of this update are outlined below.

A/ Enacting a comprehensive law to combat violence against women that combines legal protections with community-based prevention and addresses all forms of violence.

B/ Amending the Penal Code to raise penalties for crimes of domestic violence, harassment, rape, and psychological coercion, while requiring executive agencies to strictly enforce these penalties.

C/ Revising the Code of Criminal Procedure to ensure women's access to justice.

D/ Restructuring personal status laws to balance rights and responsibilities within families.

E/ Establish a clear legal framework to hold the state accountable for violations against women who voice dissenting opinions and public views, including crimes like arbitrary arrest, enforced disappearance, and systematic psychological torture in detention centers.

F/ Establish an independent and impartial oversight body to investigate complaints from women subjected to political violence, and firmly classify the crime of “rotation” as a severe form of torture that warrants the harshest penalties.

2- Recommendations to Support Victims and Empower Women in Line with the Center’s Vision for Prevention and Protection Measures

Rooted in the Center’s belief that true justice starts with safeguarding the most vulnerable and marginalized groups, its vision emphasizes steps that restore victims’ dignity and rebuild their trust in justice and society:

a) Ensuring immediate protection for victims and survivors by setting up safe reception centers staffed with trained personnel, offering shelter along with legal and psychological support.

b) Providing specialized lawyers and human rights advocates to defend victims of political and institutional violence, along with establishing a national fund to support litigation in cases of violence against women without financial burden.

c) Launching a secure and reliable online platform to collect reports and testimonies from women who have experienced

political violence, overseen by an independent judicial committee and supported by human rights experts.

d) Allow independent civil society organizations to access detention centers and police stations to monitor women's conditions and document violations freely, without interference or intimidation.

e) Passing laws specifically to protect women who report or testify in cases of violence against women.

f) Requiring media outlets to honor the dignity of victims in their reporting.

In conclusion,

The center states that fighting violence against women starts with recognizing what has been silenced and includes a sincere pledge to reform that restores women's dignity and their right to safety.

Only a society that treats its women fairly can establish an unbeatable justice system.

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