



**THE HUMAN RIGHTS LANDSCAPE 2025
FIGURES AND FACTS**

**VIOLATIONS IN LIGHT OF NATIONAL
LAWS AND INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS**

About Al-Shehab Center

Al-Shehab Center for Human Rights is a voluntary organisation that functions as a platform for monitoring and analysing human rights, political, and social violations in Egypt. Committed to the principles of human rights, justice, and transparency, the centre aims to document violations in all their forms, oversee individual and institutional infractions, and offer legal and technical analysis to demonstrate the state's compliance with national laws and ratified international covenants. The centre plays a national role in raising public awareness of human rights, supporting victims, and contributing to the development of public policies that uphold respect for the fundamental rights of all societal segments, with particular attention to protecting women, children, and human rights defenders.



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Chapter 1

General Introduction to the Report, Its Objectives, Methodology, Data Sources, and Monitoring and Documentation Mechanisms.

Introduction...

First and foremost, human rights cannot be regarded merely as abstract legal texts; instead, they are the fundamental guarantee of a dignified life and the protection of both individuals and society. Moreover, the exercise of political, civil, social, economic, and cultural rights by every person must be supported by fair and equitable legal protections, not oppressive or arbitrary measures.

To safeguard the individual and their fundamental rights, national legislators have endeavoured to establish legal frameworks and legislation aimed at guaranteeing rights and freedoms, as well as creating safeguards against arbitrary abuses. In response to rising violations in some countries, the international community has united globally to develop international covenants and agreements

that empower independent oversight bodies to challenge repressive governments and ensure adherence to international human rights standards. Through these collective efforts, it has become possible to delineate clear protections for individuals and to hold states accountable when they breach citizens' rights, whether in civil and political liberties or economic, social, and cultural rights.

However, reports from international and national human rights organisations indicate ongoing violations and unlawful restrictions on fundamental freedoms, depriving individuals of their right to exercise these freedoms and affecting the development of society as a whole. These violations include arbitrary arrests, harassment of human rights defenders, digital repression, and direct or indirect targeting of women and children. This calls for precise and well-documented monitoring along with human rights analysis that accurately reflects the situation on the ground, highlights legal gaps and institutional weaknesses, and gives a voice to those silenced by force or fear.

Report Objectives:

1. Documenting human rights, civil, political, and social violations that occurred during 2025.
2. Analysing the different types of violations and their effects on human rights and the most vulnerable groups, including prisoners of conscience and their conditions in prisons, violations against women—particularly in the digital realm—and political violations

against them, as well as the rising rates of harassment against children and human rights defenders.

3. Identifying legal and institutional gaps in safeguarding fundamental rights and freedoms.

4. Raising public awareness of violations and victims' rights, thereby encouraging active community participation.

5. Supporting national and international efforts in the field of human rights protection by comparing national performance with international obligations.

6. Offering practical recommendations to relevant authorities to safeguard rights and freedoms and reinforce the rule of law.

7. Appealing to relevant authorities: This report is a formal plea to human rights organisations, decision-makers, and institutions with authority and influence to listen to victims' voices, take necessary measures to address violations, protect rights and freedoms, strengthen the rule of law and social justice, and ensure effective accountabilities for all human rights violators.

Monitoring and Documentation Mechanisms...

Al-Shehab Center for Human Rights gathers data from primary and secondary sources, including reports from human rights organisations, field testimonies, official and unofficial media outlets, digital sources, and complaints received by the centre from residents and citizens. These sources document the real violations individuals face in their daily lives and serve as a vital resource for monitoring violations on the ground.

The center also carries out comprehensive fact-checking before including information in the report, categorising violations by type and affected group.

Furthermore, the centre conducts legal and human rights analysis to offer a comprehensive overview of the violations and the level of compliance with national laws and international agreements.

Chapter Two

Violations of Civil and Political Rights

First Axis:

Violations Against Human Rights Defenders and Political Opposition

Human rights defenders and political opponents form the first line of defence for fundamental freedoms and rights in society, yet they are often direct targets of repression and persecution.

Characteristics of Violations:

The last two years have seen a significant increase in violations against human rights defenders in Egypt, as recorded by local and international human rights groups. Despite the difficulty of accessing information under the restrictions placed on civil society, the reports that have been able to monitor reveal a consistent pattern of targeting activists, lawyers, journalists, and anyone expressing opinions or involved in human rights work.

The Committee For Justice (CFJ), in its report for the second quarter of 2025, documented ongoing security targeting of human rights defenders, whether through arbitrary arrest, extended pretrial detention, or administrative and security restrictions on independent institutions. The report included documentation of the arrest of prominent human rights lawyers such as Ayman Essam and Seif Mamdouh, alongside the continued detention of several other human rights defenders under conditions described as "inhumane," with a noticeable deterioration in their health within detention centres. The same report also highlighted that other defenders faced various violations, including media defamation, travel bans, and direct threats—practices that have become part of the official and unofficial system of pressure on activists.

In a related context, Amnesty International stated in a report published in mid-2025 that at least 119 human rights defenders, journalists, and opinion leaders were arrested on charges related to peaceful expression or calling for public protests. The report affirmed that some of those detained had no organised political activities, but their role was limited to expressing opinions on social media, reflecting the widening scope of targeting to include ordinary citizens and not just activists and influencers.

Regarding detention conditions, the Justice Committee, in its 2023 annual report, documented 3,537 violations across 49 different detention facilities in Egypt. These included cases of torture, medical neglect, deaths of detainees, and systematic ill-treatment. A significant number of these cases involved activists and human rights defenders detained for their opinions or civic activities. These figures—despite their limitations—highlight a stark reality: the targeting of human rights defenders in Egypt is no longer an isolated incident but a systematic pattern aimed at silencing public discourse and undermining civil society's capacity to carry out human rights work. What remains hidden is even more alarming; hundreds of cases have gone unreported due to fears of security reprisals and the lack of transparency within detention facilities.

The violations committed against human rights defenders and the political opposition blatantly violate the Egyptian Constitution and both domestic and international legal obligations that require the state to safeguard rights to liberty, physical safety, public participation, and freedom from torture, arbitrary detention, or movement restrictions.

Second Axis:

Violations of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression

During 2025, Egypt experienced a series of systematic violations targeting freedom of opinion and expression, both on the ground and in the digital sphere, against journalists, bloggers, human rights advocates, and content creators. Local and international human rights organisations affirm that these violations are not isolated incidents, but rather a recurring pattern of restrictions on fundamental freedoms.

Features of the Violations:

Human Rights Watch documented a widespread campaign against digital content creators between July and August 2025, during which at least 29 individuals, including 19 women and one child, were arrested or prosecuted for their social media content. They faced vague charges of “violating family values” and “endangering society” under the Cybercrime Law No. 175 of 2018, charges often used to suppress independent online expression. (Human Rights Watch)

In May 2025, human rights defenders from Amnesty International and the Association for Freedom of Thought and Expression (AFTE) documented the summoning and detention of AFTE

Executive Director Mohamed Abdel Salam at Cairo Airport. His passport was confiscated, and he was interrogated without clear legal grounds due to his legitimate human rights work. This incident highlights the increasing security harassment of human rights defenders who advocate for freedom of expression. (Human Rights Watch)

Amid widespread legal harassment, human rights organisations condemn the ongoing security and judicial targeting of Mada Masr and independent media. Editor-in-Chief Lina Attallah was summoned for questioning before the Supreme State Security Prosecution in August 2025 in a criminal case related to investigative reports on prison conditions. This clearly indicates the use of judicial threats to suppress free media coverage. Reports also reveal that at least 26 journalists remain imprisoned on charges connected to their journalistic work or media activities. Furthermore, at least 14 media professionals abroad have been included on terrorism lists, extending the scope of repression to criticising voices outside the country. (eipr.org)

Numerous instances of the arrest, detention, and interrogation of citizens and journalists have also been documented for criticising local officials or discussing public issues. Local media reports have recorded the arrest of a journalist from Akhbar Al-Youm for criticising a local administration in Damietta Governorate, as well as similar threats against activists specialised in social and political criticism. (Al-Araby Al-Jadeed)

These figures and cases illustrate a broader trend: freedom of expression in Egypt faces mounting pressure that threatens the core of the right to free speech. This pressure appears in the increase of charges such as "violating values" and "endangering public morals" in the digital realm, along with summonses, security investigations, and legal actions against journalists and media activists.

Third Axis:

Violations Concerning Demonstrators and Peaceful Assemblies

Public spaces experienced multiple waves of security interventions throughout 2025 to prevent, disperse, or pursue demonstrators, especially during rallies in solidarity with Gaza or local protests. Human rights and news reports record several recurring patterns, such as arrests before reaching assembly points, arrests made on the spot during events, deportation and confiscation of belongings of foreign participants, and physical assaults on protesters.

During the Global March to Gaza (June 2025), international human rights and press organisations documented the arrests and detentions of dozens of citizens and activists for participating in or expressing solidarity with the cause. They reported that authorities used broad charges (spreading false news, joining terrorist groups, threatening public security) to justify the arrests and prosecutions. Human Rights Watch also documented the arrest of “dozens” of (Human Rights Watch) demonstrators and activists during 2025.

Institutional monitoring bodies have documented that security forces relied on raids before demonstrations and used excessive force during dispersal, including beatings, temporary detention, and detention on national security charges. International monitoring reports have also recorded arrests, searches, and confiscations, especially during international events or sensitive gatherings.

Regarding the total number of victims or political detainees still held in pretrial detention, annual reports indicate that thousands of people have remained detained for political reasons in recent years, while new arrests continue. However, the precise figures for those detained in connection with the 2025 demonstrations vary among human rights sources and the media and should be regarded as documented figures, not as a complete count of all arrests.

Laws and Legal/Administrative Mechanisms Used to Restrict Demonstrations:

Protests in Egypt are met with various legal and executive measures used to limit the right to peaceful assembly, most notably:

1. Law No. 107 of 2013 regulating the right to public meetings, processions, and demonstrations mandates prior notification and gives security authorities the power to prevent, reroute, or disperse demonstrations. Its provisions include penalties for gatherings

without prior notification. Human rights organisations have deemed this law restrictive and it is often used in practice to prevent gatherings.

2. The Penal Code states that articles related to assembly, spreading false news, and disturbing public order are invoked and often used against organisers or participants in gatherings, thereby increasing the risk of criminal prosecution rather than safeguarding the right.

3. Anti-Terrorism Law No. 94 of 2015, especially regarding terrorism cases, has been used previously, with its broad interpretations of "terrorism" charges being applied against protesters or organisers. This has resulted in harsher penalties and given the judiciary and prosecution broader powers.

4. Security measures and administrative decisions include declaring restricted areas during events or around sensitive facilities, preventing access to specific zones such as Rafah/Sinai during periods of solidarity with Gaza, increasing checkpoints, and detaining or deporting foreign participants at these events. News reports have disclosed the deportation and detention of both foreign and local participants during such occasions.

Fourth Axis:

Prison and Detention Center Conditions

The year 2025 saw a significant increase in violations within prisons and detention centers in Egypt, as documented by local and international organisations, along with appeals and complaints from victims' families. Despite the state's constitutional and legal obligations to safeguard the dignity of detainees and treat them humanely, the reality inside detention facilities reflects a systematic pattern of neglect, ill-treatment, and deprivation of basic rights, making Egyptian prisons one of the most concerning human rights issues this year.

First, figures illustrating the scale of the violations:

-The Commission For Justice (CFJ) released a report in mid-2025 documenting 1,419 violations across 13 governorates within 30 detention centres during the first half of the year. These violations included: severe medical neglect, mistreatment and direct violence, enforced disappearance, denial of visits, and detention in inhumane conditions.

-In another report by the El Nadeem Center for Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence and Torture, titled “Harvest of Oppression,” published in May 2025, 426 violations were recorded in just one month. These included 13 deaths resulting from medical negligence or torture, 89 cases of torture, 77 cases of medical negligence, and dozens of cases of enforced disappearance and total denial of family visits.

-Reports issued by Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch also confirmed the continued detention of dozens of activists and dissidents in harsh conditions, their denial of medical treatment, and the absence of effective judicial oversight mechanisms.

Secondly, the patterns of systematic violations within prisons, according to the monitoring units of the Al-Shehab Center:

Enforced Disappearance – An Ongoing Crime:

The rates of enforced disappearance increased significantly during 2025. Human rights reports documented 1,511 cases of enforced disappearance from 1 January to the end of November 2025. Enforced disappearance is not only aimed at silencing dissent but is also used as a tool to spread fear and hinder social movements. It is carried out entirely outside the legal framework and without effective judicial oversight. The cases of enforced disappearance were distributed monthly as follows:

January	135 cases
February	154 cases
March	125 cases
April	109 cases
May	213 cases
June	134 cases
July	250 cases
August	107 cases
September	106 cases
October	81 cases
November	97 cases
December cases

Enforced Disappearance in Egypt: A Crime of the Century

The phenomenon started from the very first moment of the July 3, 2013 coup.

Annual Distribution of Enforced Disappearances

Year Number of Enforced Disappearances

2013 - 2014	560 cases
2015	1720 cases
2016	1300 cases
2017	2171 cases
2018	905 cases
2019	1523 cases
2020	3045 cases

2021	1536 cases
2022	1887 cases
2023	2456 cases
2024	1882 cases
2025	1511 cases

-By Historical Comparison

Historically, the total number of enforced disappearances from 2013 to 2025 has been approximately 52,398 individuals, a figure that demonstrates the persistence of the phenomenon and its evolution into a systematic security policy.

Second: Death Sentences – An Increase in Executions and Life Sentences

Based on human rights monitoring bodies and reports from victims' families, the following is clear:

Nearly 1,600 death sentences were handed down, with 105 executed. Furthermore, the years 2024–2025 saw the confirmation of death sentences in several political cases, such as the Helwan police station raid, the Rabaa al-Adawiya sit-in, the Agouza cell case, and the Ismailia cell case. These figures reflect an increase in the use of the death penalty against defendants in cases related to freedom of expression or political activism.

Third: The Crime of "Recycling" – Indefinite Imprisonment

One of the most common violations in 2025 was the crime known as "recycling," which involves reopening a new case against the same detainee immediately after a release order is issued, using the same or similar charges. The aim is to keep them imprisoned indefinitely, break their will, demoralise their family and lawyer, prolong pretrial detention indefinitely, and circumvent release orders issued by the prosecution or the court.

The crime of recycling has become a key part of the system. Detainees are called from prison before their release is finalised and then included in a new case. According to recorded figures, 2,744 recycling cases were documented between 2018 and the end of 2021, involving 1,732 men, 32 women, and 33 minors. During the same period, 17 journalists, 43 lawyers, 28 doctors, 10 faculty members, and 178 students were also recycled.

In 2023 alone, there were 229 documented transfer cases, and in the first half of 2024, there were 206 such cases recorded.

Fourth: Medical Negligence – A Slow Death in Prisons

Medical neglect is one of the most serious violations within prisons. Its manifestations include denying treatment to patients with hypertension, diabetes, and heart conditions; delays in transferring emergency cases to hospitals; the absence of specialised healthcare; and the use of medical neglect as a tool to

weaken or punish detainees. The issue extends beyond mere neglect within prisons; it leads to indirect killings resulting from medical neglect. According to a statistical count of deaths caused by medical neglect from 2013 to 2025, 941 deaths were recorded, including 38 deaths in 2025 alone.

Number of deaths caused by medical negligence in previous years...

Monitoring organisations have recorded 73 deaths due to medical negligence since July 2013.

2014	166 deaths
2015	185 deaths
2016	121 deaths
2017	50 deaths
2018	36 deaths
2019	40 deaths
2020	73 deaths
2021	40 deaths
2022	40 deaths
2023	32 deaths
2024	27 deaths
2025	54 deaths

List of Deaths Caused by Medical Negligence/Torture in Prisons in 2025

N o.	Name and	Age	Date of	Place of Detenti	Govern orate	Position / Occupati	Cause of Death
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	Surnam e		Death on / Death			on	
1	Engine er Abdel Salam Sadou ma		Januar y 2, 2025	Umm El Masrye en Hospital	Giza	Engineer	Deliberat e Medical Negligen ce
2	Moham ed Selim Salmi	23	Early Januar y 2025	Qalyub Police Station	Qalyub ia		Torture
3	Saad El Sayed Madin	57	Januar y 2025	Borg El Arab Prison	Alexan dria	Arabic Languag e Supervis or	Medical Negligen ce
4	Metwal ly Abu El Magd	57	Januar y 16, 2025	Gamasa Prison	Dakahli a	Contract or	Medical Negligen ce
5	Engine er Ahmed Moham ed Gabr	43	Januar y 19, 2025	Alexand ria Univers ity Hospital	Alexan dria	Chemical Engineer	Medical Negligen ce
6	Hesha m El Haddad		Febru ary 1, 2025	10th of Ramada n Prison	Sharqia		Medical Negligen ce
7	Researc her Khaled Ahmed Mostaf	63	Febru ary 18, 2025	10th of Ramada n Prison	Sharqia	Research er – Al- Azhar Universit y	Medical Negligen ce

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8	Engineer Nabil Farfour	65	February 27, 2025	Oncology Hospital		Engineer	Medical Negligence
9	Mohamed Abdel Razek Ahmed		March 29, 2025	Damanhour Prison (Al-Abadiya)	Beheira		Medical Negligence
10	Professor Abdel Fattah Abido	60	April 2, 2025	Gamasa Prison	Dakahliya	Senior Teacher at Al-Azhar	Medical Negligence
11	Mohamed Helal	32	April 9, 2025	Badr 3 Prison	Cairo	Engineering Student	Torture
12	Mahmoud Asaad	26	April 12, 2025	Khalifa Police Station	Cairo		Torture
13	Yasser El-Khashab		April 2025	Wadi El-Natroun Prison	Beheira	Businessman	Medical Negligence
14	Hamdi Yousry	62	April 20, 2025	10th of Ramadan Prison	Sharqia		Medical Negligence
15	Unidentified Detainee		April 2025	Borg El Arab Prison	Alexandria		Mysterious Circumstances
1	Saad		April	10th of	Menouf		Medical

6	Abu El-Enein		2025	Ramadan Prison	ia		Negligence
17	Bilal Raafat Mohamed Ali	55	May 8, 2025	Minya al-Qamh Police Station	Sharqia		Medical Negligence
18	Professor Ahmed Abdel Aal El-Gendy	62	May 11, 2025	Wadi El-Natroun Prison	Beheira	English Teacher	Medical Negligence
19	Abdel Rahman Mohamed Hassan	45	May 19, 2025	Sayed Zeinab Police Station	Cairo		Torture
20	Abdel Aziz Abdel Ghani Mohamed	62	June 23, 2025	Awlad Saqr Police Station	Sharqia	Retired Non-Commissioned Officer	Medical Negligence
21	Gamal Ahmed El-Sawy	70	June 24, 2025	Liman El-Minya Prison	Minya		Medical Negligence
22	Reda Ali Mansour	60	July 13, 2025	Prison Transport Vehicle			Medical Negligence
2	Dr.	57	July	Wadi	Beheira	Physician	Medical

3	Mohamed Salem Ghoneim		18, 2025	El-Natroun Prison		n	Negligence
24	Ayman Sabry	21	July 25, 2025	Belqas Police Station	Dakahliya	Student	Torture
25	Karim Mohamed Abdo	25	July 27, 2025	Saf Police Station	Giza		Medical Negligence
26	Sheikh Barid Shalabi		July 2025	National Security Headquarters	Kafr El-Sheikh	Cleric	Torture
27	Abdel Rahman Ahmed Abdel Rahman		August 2, 2025	Omraniya Police Station	Giza		Torture
28	Ragab Thabet		August 4, 2025	Beni Suef Prison	Beni Suef		Medical Negligence
29	Dr. Nagi Ali El-Brins	69	August 5, 2025	Badr 3 Prison	Cairo	Physician	Medical Negligence
30	Dr. Atef Mahmoud	52	August 8, 2025	Abu Kabir Hospital	Sharqia	Physician	Medical Negligence

	Zaghlo ul						
3 1	Tamer Hosni Abdel Hamid Desouk i		Augus t 11, 2025	Liman El- Minya Prison	Minya		Medical Negligen ce
3 2	Wael Youssef Khairy Bishara (Kyrillo s)	20	Augus t 13, 2025	Al- Ahram Police Station	Giza		Torture
3 3	Ali Hassan Amer	77	Augus t 15, 2025	Wadi El- Natroun Prison	Beheira		Medical Negligen ce
3 4	Hazem Fathi		Augus t 16, 2025	Nagaa Hamadi Prison	Qena		Torture
3 5	Ramad an El Sayed Hassan (Islam)		Augus t 16, 2025	El Manshe ya Police Station	Alexan dria		Torture
3 6	Moham ed Ahmed Saad (El Sawy)		Augus t 16, 2025	El Manshe ya Police Station	Alexan dria		Medical Negligen ce
3 7	Walid Ahmed		Augus t 16,	Shubra El	Qalyub ia		Torture

	Taha		2025	Kheima Second Police Station			
38	Unkno wn Citizen		Augus t 16, 2025	El Manshe ya Police Station	Alexan dria		Torture
39	Wife of Citizen		Augus t 16, 2025	El Manshe ya Police Station	Alexan dria		Torture
40	Moharr am Fouad Ali Azab	50	Augus t 20, 2025				Torture
41	Saif Imam	23	Augus t 23, 2025	Ain Shams Police Station	Cairo		Torture
42	Mohan nad Ahmed Abdel Azim El Feky	30	Augus t 30, 2025	Menouf Police Station	Menouf ia		Torture
43	Elsayed Abdulla h Atwa	61	Augus t 27, 2025	Al- Ahrar Hospital	Sharqia		Medical Negligen ce
44	Ibrahim Eid	63	Septe mber	Wadi El-	Beheira		Medical Negligen

	Saqr		3, 2025	Natroun Prison			ce
45	Mustafa	35	October 5, 2025	El-Marg Police Station	Cairo	Supply Officer	Torture
46	Khalil Mohamed Abu Heba	35	October 8, 2025	Third Police Station, El-Mahalla	Gharbi a	Car Dealer	Torture
47	Ahmed Hamed Bashandi	68	October 10, 2025	Abu Zaabal Prison	Qalyub ia	Former Employee	Medical Negligence
48	Saleh Ayed	40	October 13, 2025	Liman El-Minya (1)	Minya		Medical Negligence
49	Mohamed Gomaa		October 2025	Wadi El-Natroun Prison	Beheira		Medical Negligence
50	Hamdi Mohamed	63	October 31, 2025	Liman El-Minya Prison	Minya	Farmer	Medical Negligence
51	Ahmed Mahmoud	48	November 8, 2025	10.5 Prison		Self-Employed	Medical Negligence
52	Ahmed Mostafa (Ahme	35	November 10, 2025	Imbaba Police Station	Giza	Driver	Torture

	d Gezira)						
5 3	Khaled Ibrahim Abdel Salam Ibrahim	52	Dece mber 4, 2025	Liman El- Minya Prison	Minya		Medical Negligen ce
5 4	Ibrahim El Sayed Abdulla h El Sabbag h	60	Dece mber 6, 2025	Gamasa Maximu m Security Prison	Dakahli a		Medical Negligen ce

From the above, it is evident that medical negligence is no longer just an administrative oversight but a punitive action against detainees, resulting in preventable deaths due to inadequate healthcare.

Fifth: Violations against women both inside and outside prisons.

The Al-Shehab Center emphasises that the human rights situation of women in the modern Egyptian context requires serious attention, considering the figures from Egyptian and international human rights groups that show the scale of violations women have endured inside and outside prisons in recent years. These violations include degrading searches, harassment, denial of healthcare, ill-treatment, denial of visits, and ongoing threats.

Statistics of violations against women, as reported by monitoring bodies:

1,195 cases of violence against women were documented, including the imprisonment and detention of 2,800 women; the expulsion of 200 female students from universities for expressing their opinions; the referral of 25 women to unfair military trials; the inclusion of 151 women on terrorism lists and the confiscation of their assets; the killing of 120 women during peaceful protests; the enforced disappearance of 188 women; the expulsion of 530 female students from their studies; the dismissal of female faculty members from their jobs; the confiscation of the property of 100 women; and the travel bans imposed on 106 women. Examples of women detained in harsh conditions include: Shadia Hassan, Huda Abdel Moneim, Marwa Arafa, Aisha El-Shater, Amal Abu Zeid, Salsabeel El-Gharbawi, Iman Abdel Wahab, and others.

All these figures and cases illustrate the extent of the serious and recurring violations faced by women in Egypt, both within prisons and in public life. They affirm the existence of a systematic pattern of repression and restrictions on women who voice their opinions or exercise their fundamental rights. This reality calls for urgent action from relevant authorities, decision-makers, and both local and international human rights organisations to safeguard women from violations, hold perpetrators accountable, and implement national and international laws that uphold their freedom, safety, and human dignity.

Sixth: Parliamentarians in Prison:

The arrest of parliamentarians and the use of imprisonment against representatives of the people stand as some of the most notable examples of human rights and political violations in November 2025. Imprisonment has shifted from a legitimate legal measure to a weapon for silencing elected voices and inhibiting parliamentary proceedings, reflecting a dangerous decline in respect for the independence of constitutional institutions and the safeguarding of fundamental rights.

Violations Against Parliamentarians in Egypt in 2025:

The number of detained parliamentarians has risen to 101, with 11 dying in detention due to medical negligence and ill-treatment. Three parliamentarians were sentenced to death.

These latest figures highlight the gravity of the situation, as parliamentarians continue to be targets of neglect and mistreatment, even resulting in loss of life and death sentences. These violations pose a direct challenge to the principles of democracy and human rights, requiring the intervention of civil society and international organisations to monitor and safeguard elected representatives of the people.

Eighth: Egyptian Prisons in 2025 Beneath the Shadow of Oppression

Several prisons have been central hubs for these violations, most notably Badr 3 Prison, Wadi El Natroun (Rehabilitation 5-440), New Valley Prison, Borg El Arab Prison, Gamasa Maximum Security Prison, Abu Zaabal Prison, and the Tenth of Ramadan Men's and Women's Prison.

1. Badr 3 Prison – Complete Isolation and Humanitarian Collapse:

Badr 3 Prison is regarded as one of the most dangerous prisons, and appeals for help were received during 2025. The reports indicated a continuous series of warnings about the worsening health and psychological conditions of the detainees, especially within Sector 2, which has become entirely isolated from the outside world.

March 2, 2025: A report was received indicating a severe decline in the health of senior detainees, including Dr. Mahmoud Ezzat, Dr. Mahmoud Ghozlan, Hassan Malek, and Dr. Hassan El-Brens. This deterioration is attributed to over 11 years of continuous isolation, denial of visits, withholding of medical treatment, and confinement in closed cells without sunlight or ventilation. As a result, they have experienced hearing loss, kidney dysfunction, and severe exhaustion.

April 29, 2025: Complaints were received about storming the cells, flooding them with water, and assaulting prisoners by beating them, coinciding with a protest strike over the denial of visits.

May 14, 2025: A plea for help reports that several detainees have entered their ninth day of a total hunger strike, protesting the denial of exercise, medical treatment, and family visits, along with the confiscation of their medications and belongings.

July 6, 2025: Suicide attempts are recorded within the prison due to psychological breakdown and inadequate medical care.

July 9, 2025: A plea for help reveals that detainees have been barred from family visits for twelve years, confiscated of their belongings and copies of the Quran, and threatened if they show solidarity with the suicide attempts.

July 19, 2025: A letter titled "My Will from the Death Cell" by Dr. Hassan El-Brens details the ongoing deprivation of rights, the banning of Friday prayers, and the denial of food, exercise, and medical treatment, along with daily humiliation.

July 22, 2025: A statement addressed to the United Nations documents 12 years of isolation, communication denial, and trials lacking due process guarantees.

September 2025: A comprehensive report details 16 suicide attempts, denial of medication, stripping of cells, and direct threats from National Security officers.

September 24, 2025: A lengthy statement fully holds the state legally responsible for the policy of torture, isolation, and starvation that has persisted for over a decade.

2: Wadi El-Natrun Prison (Rehabilitation 5 - 440).

Wadi El-Natrun Prison – Rehabilitation 5:

February 4, 2025: An urgent appeal reports a complete denial of medical treatment and obstruction of medication entry into the prison, a reduction of visits to 15 minutes in confined booths, a ban on winter clothing and books, forcing detainees to exercise while shackled, and their placement in solitary confinement without legal justification.

Wadi El-Natrun Prison – 440.

March 24, 2025: A complaint from Ward 6 reported a violent physical assault involving security officers and criminal prisoners, leading detainees to commence a hunger strike.

September 2025: A report emerged of the death of a prisoner who had been a sports athlete, due to medical negligence. Exercise remained prohibited, visits were restricted, and diseases spread unchecked.

3: New Valley Prison – The Remote Cemetery.

July 7, 2025: A report detailed the brutal torture of detainees during transfers, including stripping them of their clothes, beatings, forced haircuts, and hours of detention inside armoured vehicles under inhumane conditions.

July 29, 2025: A plea for help from Ward 4 documented an indefinite hunger strike by dozens of detainees protesting punitive transfers and the pretrial detention of some for over five years without trial, along with difficulties with family visits.

4: Borg El Arab Prison – Open-ended punitive escalation.

April 16, 2025: A plea from families documents the storming of cells, the shackling and stripping of detainees, their placement in solitary confinement, the inspection of families' food with contaminated tools, and the prevention of medication from being delivered.

April 18, 2025: Ward 23 is stormed, detainees are stripped, and they are transferred to the disciplinary ward without legal justification, while reports from the Public Prosecution are ignored.

5: Gamasa Maximum Security Prison.

May 19, 2025: Complaints about a harsh punitive environment, including daily searches, overcrowding in solitary confinement cells, water and electricity outages, and mistreatment of families.

September 19, 2025: A complaint about families being left for hours in the sun during visits and being shackled, which led some detainees to refuse visits in solidarity with their relatives.

6: Abu Zaabal Prison.

May 19, 2025: Testimonies confirm the collapse of healthcare, denial of treatment, and search campaigns that end with the destruction of belongings and the confinement of prisoners in dark, unventilated disciplinary cells lacking facilities.

7: Tenth of Ramadan Prison (Men – Women).

Tenth of Ramadan Prison – Men:

January 2025: A plea for help suggests that detainees have started an indefinite hunger strike to protest ill-treatment, restricted visitation rights, denial of exercise, and the ongoing illegal pretrial detention.

Tenth of Ramadan Prison – Women:

September 9, 2025: A plea for help documents the detention of female political prisoners alongside criminal prisoners, the denial of exercise, deprivation of basic necessities, and the ongoing detention of journalist Ahmed Sabry and his wife, Asmaa Abdel Rahman, with their two children left without care following their arrest.

Summary of Violations in Egyptian Prisons in 2025:

The figures show that what is taking place in Egyptian prisons in 2025 is not just a series of isolated events, but a systematic pattern involving enforced disappearances, physical and psychological torture, intentional medical neglect, arbitrary transfers, repeated detentions, and the denial of fundamental rights. These breaches violate the Egyptian Constitution, the Prisons Law, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Nelson Mandela Rules.

Cases of preventing visits and communication for periods ranging from three to eight months for some prisoners have also been documented, along with the denial of medication, the prevention of clothing deliveries, and restrictions on communication. This constitutes a direct violation of the prisoner's right to communicate with their family and lawyer. Furthermore, arbitrary solitary confinement has become a tool of punishment against activists and politicians, and in some cases, it has continued for extended periods without legal basis, constituting clear psychological torture.

These figures, despite their limitations, only reflect a part of what human rights organisations record, due to the difficulty of gaining full access to all prisons and the absence of official transparency.

Legal, constitutional, and international safeguards, including oversight and penalties, exist to counter these violations.

The violations committed against human rights defenders and members of the political opposition clearly violate the articles of the Egyptian Constitution and both national and international legal obligations that require the state to protect the right to liberty, physical integrity, public participation, and freedom from torture, arbitrary detention, or restrictions on movement.

Articles 54, 55, 65, 73, 75, and 93 of the Egyptian Constitution stipulate that:

Personal freedom is a fundamental right. No one may be arrested, searched, or detained except by a lawful judicial order. The dignity of anyone who is arrested or detained is protected, and they may not be subjected to torture, intimidation, or physical or psychological harm. Freedom of thought and expression are guaranteed. Citizens have the right to organise peaceful meetings and gatherings, as well as to form associations and civil society organisations. The state is committed to international human rights treaties and agreements that carry the force of law.

National Law:

Egyptian Penal Code – Article 126: Any public official who tortures an accused person to extract a confession shall face punishment.

Prison Organization Law – Article 42: Physical or psychological harm to prisoners is prohibited, and they are guaranteed healthcare.

Criminal Procedure Law – Article 40: No individual may be detained except under the circumstances specified by law.

International Law:

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights – Articles (7, 9, 21, 22): Prohibits torture and arbitrary arrest, and guarantees freedom of assembly and association.

UN Declaration on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders 1998 and the Nelson Mandela Rules: Absolutely prohibit targeting or restricting the work of human rights defenders.

These constitutional provisions, national laws, and international obligations clearly demonstrate that violations against human rights defenders and political opposition constitute a flagrant breach of fundamental rights and freedoms. Constitutional and criminal laws, along with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and UN declarations, grant every individual legal and penal protection against torture, arbitrary arrest, restrictions on movement, and limitations on freedom of opinion and assembly. They also affirm the state's duty to guarantee the safety and freedoms of its citizens. These legal frameworks are not merely theoretical texts, but binding instruments to ensure accountabilities for all human rights violators and to provide a safe environment for the exercise of civic and political activity without fear or threat.

Chapter Three

Violations Against Women

First Axis:

Violations Against Women in the Digital Realm

Women in Egypt have become the most vulnerable group to digital violence, whether through blackmail, defamation, data theft, or harassment on social media. Data from local and international human rights organizations indicates a significant increase in reported cases in recent years, coinciding with a weak security and legal response and the absence of specialized legislative protection.

First: Documented figures and data:

708 cases of digital violence against women were recorded in Egypt during 2024, according to reports from local women's organizations.

These included 230 cases of online blackmail, 190 cases of account hacking or theft of private content, 165 cases of defamation and publication of private photos without permission, and 123 cases of digital sexual threats, forced sending of sexual content, or online harassment. Reports indicate that more than 60% of the victims were under 25 years old.

In 2025, based on preliminary data for the first half of the year, more than 380 reports of online blackmail against women and girls were recorded, reflecting a 30% rise in cyber defamation crimes compared to 2023.

Second: Genuine and recent cases:

Al-Sharqiya girl – January 2025: A 19-year-old student was blackmailed with the threat of having her photos manipulated using artificial intelligence published. This led to her attempting suicide before being rescued. Despite the family filing three consecutive reports, the Public Prosecution failed to take rapid action.

Menoufia girl – March 2025: Her account was hacked, and her private photos were exploited for financial blackmail. When she refused, the perpetrator posted the photos on Facebook and sold them in closed groups. It took 68 days to arrest the suspect, despite identifying him early on.

Cairo University student blackmail – May 2025: A young man threatened to publish her photos online unless she had a forced relationship with him. The girl filed a report, but she was summoned for questioning in a humiliating manner and accused of violating family values before the case was dismissed.

Gharbia teacher – June 2024: A video of her, filmed without her knowledge, was circulated online. She was subsequently subjected to a widespread smear campaign on social media platforms. Instead of punishing the perpetrator, she was temporarily suspended from her position, exposing institutional violence against victims.

The case of a 14-year-old girl from Alexandria in December 2024 involved blackmail with fabricated images. Her family was threatened, and her school refused to admit her for weeks due to fear of reputational damage, despite her being a victim.

Third: Characteristics of Digital Violations in Egypt:

- 1/ The use of artificial intelligence programmes to manipulate images and defame girls.
- 2/ Slow arrest and investigation procedures, which allow perpetrators to evade punishment.
- 3/ Turning some victims into defendants through the Cybercrime Law or the Family Values Protection Law.
- 4/ The absence of specialized units for the digital protection of women, and the failure to implement state plans to combat online blackmail.

In conclusion, it is evident that the digital space has become a new arena for violence against women in Egypt, with increasing cases of blackmail, defamation, and privacy violations, alongside a lack of security and legal protection. Data also suggest that this phenomenon will continue to grow in 2025, making it one of the most hazardous forms of violence that urgently requires legislative and institutional measures to safeguard women and girls.

The second axis:

Physical violence and murder against women

Official and unofficial figures show an escalation in physical violence and murder against women in Egypt, which represents one of the most serious forms of human rights abuses. According to independent monitoring reports, the number of violent crimes against women and girls in 2024 reached around 1,195, including about 363 murders, 153 rapes, 182 cases of sexual harassment, 100 attempted murders, and 90 cases of severe physical assault resulting in fractures or disabilities.

These figures reveal that physical violence against women in Egypt remains alarmingly high and is often met with impunity for the perpetrators. This highlights deficiencies in protecting victims and enforcing legislation aimed at preventing domestic and gender-based violence. Notable incidents in 2025 included the death of judoka Dina Alaa in Alexandria at the hands of her husband, the death of a housewife following an assault by her husband, and the case of a minor girl being forced to ingest poison pills, with five members of her family being arrested.

Finally, the events in Egypt during 2025 indicate that physical violence and murder against women are not isolated incidents but part of a broader security and social reality, with indicators increasing alarmingly. According to human rights data, the

Violence Against Women Observatory documented 156 murders in the first half of 2025, often carried out by husbands or family members, out of a total of 495 cases of physical and sexual violence against women and girls in Egypt.

In November 2025 alone, the number of murders of women and girls recorded a series of incidents confirming the persistence of this phenomenon in Egypt, reflecting the fragility of the legal and social protection system.

The ongoing murders justified as “domestic violence” or family disputes, combined with weak prevention and early intervention systems, highlight an urgent need for measures to safeguard women, stricter laws, and effective law enforcement, along with support and protective services, so that women's lives are no longer at risk both inside and outside their homes. Third Axis...

Political Violations Against Women

Women in Egypt face widespread political violations targeting female human rights defenders, activists, journalists, and even girls wishing to participate in public life or express their opinions. In recent years, human rights reports have documented the detention of thousands of women for political reasons, including arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, unfair trials, and military or mixed trials.

Various estimates suggest that hundreds of women are imprisoned for political reasons in Egyptian prisons, although obtaining precise official statistics proves difficult.

The same tools of repression used against the opposition in general are employed against women in particular, such as arbitrary arrest for expressing opinions or for having ties to political activists, and security restrictions on freedoms, which directly undermine women's ability to participate politically and socially in society. Arabi21

Feminist activists and institutions also face repressive measures through various means, including security surveillance, intimidation, and restrictions on the freedom of assembly. These situations demonstrate that political violations against women are just as serious as those faced by political activists in general, reflecting government policies, the international role, and their impact on abused women – 2025.

List of some female detainees:

10th of Ramadan Prison – Rehabilitation 4

Serial	Name	Place of Detention	Year	Case Number
1	Fatima Mohamed Mohamed	Rehabilitation 4 – 10th of Ramadan	2025	2479

	Ibrahim Heikal	(Women)		
2	Sondos Mohamed Mohamed Ibrahim Heikal	Rehabilitation 4 – 10th of Ramadan (Women)	2025	2479
3	Zainab Karam Mohamed Ibrahim Heikal	Rehabilitation 4 – 10th of Ramadan (Women)	2025	2479
4	Huda Medhat Hassan Salem	Rehabilitation 4 – 10th of Ramadan (Women)	2025	2687
5	Nada Medhat Hassan Salem	Rehabilitation 4 – 10th of Ramadan (Women)	2025	2687
6	Maha Mohamed Mohamed Sobhi Farhat	Rehabilitation 4 – 10th of Ramadan (Women)	2025	2479
7	Hana Mohamed Mohamed Sobhi Farahat	Rehabilitation 4 – 10th of Ramadan (Women)	2025	2479
8	Shams Abdel Hamid Youssef	Rehabilitation 4 – 10th of Ramadan (Women)	2025	5000

	Mohamed Hafez			
9	Shaimaa Abdel Hamid Youssef Mohamed Hafez	Rehabilitation 4 – Women of the Tenth District	2025	5000
10	Jihad Abdel Hadi Najeh Abdel Hadi	Rehabilitation 4 – Women of the Tenth District	2025	1773
11	Maha Hamdi Ahmed Mahmoud	Rehabilitation 4 – Women of the Tenth District	2025	1603
12	Sabreen Maghawry Hassan Ismail	Rehabilitation 4 – Women of the Tenth District	2025	1603
13	Nourhan Mohamed Hassan Mahmoud Ahmed	Rehabilitation 4 – Women of the Tenth District	2025	3722
14	Mona Mohamed Nazim Salem	Rehabilitation 4 – Women of the Tenth District	2025	4025
15	Sha'airullah Hossam Mohamed Hashem	Rehabilitation 4 – Women of the Tenth District	2025	4037
16	Suha Omar	Rehabilitation	2025	1386

	Suleiman Mufaddal	4 – Women of the Tenth District		
17	Hanaa Mohamed Abdel Razek	Rehabilitation 4 – Women of the Tenth District	2025	208
18	Rawda Salah El Din Abdel Hamid Youssef	Rehabilitation 4 – Women of the Tenth District	2025	3865
19	Safa Abdel Hamid Youssef Mohamed	Rehabilitation 4 – Women of the Tenth District	2025	5000
20	Fatima Abdo Abu El Maati El Adham	Rehabilitation 4 – Women of the Tenth District	2025	4880
21	Diaa Adly Abdel Hamid Meftah Hassan	Rehabilitation 4 – Women of the Tenth District	2025	5000
22	Hagar El Sayed Ahmed Abu Hamed	Rehabilitation 4 – Women of the Tenth District	2025	5000
23	Alaa El Sayed Imam Hassan	Rehabilitation 4 – Women of the Tenth District	2025	1602

24	Shaimaa Khaled Ahmed Madbouly	Rehabilitation 4 – Women of the Tenth District	2025	6181
25	Moshira Ramadan Farghaly Ali	Rehabilitation 4 – Women of the Tenth District	2025	1602
26	Iman Ismail Mubarak Abu Bakr	Rehabilitation 4 – Women of the Tenth District	2025	1602
27	Iman Fathi Abdel Maksoud Youssef	Rehabilitation 4 – Women of the Tenth District	2025	1773
28	Iman Abdel Azim Mohamed Abu El-Ela	Rehabilitation 4 – Women of the Tenth District	2025	1773
29	Hoda Mohamed El-Sayed Amara	Rehabilitation 4 – Women of the Tenth District	2025	4881
30	Suzan Mohamed Suleiman Mahmoud	Rehabilitation 4 – Women of the Tenth District	2025	4880
31	Samira Saeed Abdel Maksoud El-Abshihy	Rehabilitation 4 – Women of the Tenth District	2025	4285
32	Rasha	Rehabilitation	2025	5633

	Ismail Mohamed Ismail	4 – Women of the Tenth District		
33	Ibtihal Wajih Mohamed Shaker	Rehabilitation 4 – Women of the Tenth District	2025	816
34	Waad Ali El-Sayed Mahmoud	Rehabilitation 4 – Women of the Tenth District	2025	6044
35	Hind Mohamed Mohamed Sobhi	Rehabilitation 4 – Women Tenth District	2025	2479
36	Fatima Mohamed Nawar Ali Ahmed Nawar	Rehabilitation 4 – Women Tenth District	2025	1773
37	Heba Khaled Abdel-Aati Ahmed	Rehabilitation 4 – Women Tenth District	2025	3722
38	Rabab Mohamed Fouad Abu El-Fotouh	Rehabilitation 4 – Women Tenth District	2025	4037
39	Nourhan Mohamed Ramadan Hassan	Rehabilitation 4 – Women Tenth District	2025	4037
40	Amira Ayesh	Rehabilitation 4 – Women	2025	2079

	Salam Ayash	Tenth District		
41	Dina Mohamed Ahmed Mahmoud El-Derini	Rehabilitation 4 – Women Tenth District	2025	5197

1/ Government Positions and Policies in the Context of the International Agenda

According to reports from Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International in 2024, more than 200 women experienced violations related to their political views or human rights activism.

Legal prosecutions of women's rights defenders have increased, whether in cases of sexual violence or freedom of expression, reflecting the state's approach to women's issues from a security perspective rather than a rights-based one.

Selective policies focus on showcasing the symbolic successes of women in leadership roles while overlooking cases of abused, detained, and marginalised women, particularly those who are poor.

2/ The Role of International Organizations and Bodies...

International and UN organisations are endeavouring to encourage Egypt to comply with international monitoring mechanisms. However, the state often views such intervention as an infringement on its sovereignty. According to UN reports, 70% of complaints of violence against women do not reach the courts, and funding for protection projects did not exceed 1.5% of the official women's programme budgets for 2024. Moreover, legal restrictions, such as Law No. 149 of 2019 on NGOs, have constrained the operational freedom of independent women's associations. According to the World Economic Forum 2024, Egypt ranked 135th out of 148 countries, placing it among the ten worst nations globally in the Gender Equality Index.

3/ The Impact of the Political Context on Victims of Violence – Data and Field Monitoring...

Escalation of Violations Against Women in a Political Context:

August 2025: A message from the mother of detained activist Marwa Arafa regarding her critical health condition caused by medical negligence.

August 18, 2025: Mahienour El-Masry was granted bail of 50,000 Egyptian pounds after being accused of spreading false news.

September 9, 2025: A plea for help was issued from the Tenth of Ramadan Women's Prison, detailing the denial of exercise, the

prevention of families from bringing in basic necessities, and the mixing of political prisoners with criminal inmates.

September 15, 2025: Nourhan El-Sayed Ahmed Daraz's detention was extended for 45 days after she was detained from her home and forcibly disappeared for 12 days, during which she was denied medication.

October 6, 2025: Journalist Safaa El-Korbiji was rearrested and charged with multiple offences, including associating with a terrorist organisation and disseminating false news.

September 10, 2025: Human rights activist Hoda Abdel Moneim (63 years old) was re-arrested on two new charges after completing her sentence, despite her worsening health. Other cases will be detailed in the charts.

Ultimately, the facts reveal that political violations against women in Egypt are not isolated incidents but a persistent pattern that includes arbitrary arrest, enforced disappearance, medical neglect, and the manipulation of cases, all of which undermine women's rights to safety and public participation. Despite international pressure, a significant gap remains between official pledges and actual implementation, particularly given the restrictions imposed on women's associations and human rights work. This situation underscores that protecting women requires genuine reforms and a political will that prioritises women's rights and dignity above security considerations.

Chapter Four:

Violations Against Children

First Axis

Child Harassment

- Harassment and sexual assault against children are among the most serious violations that have increased in Egypt in recent years. Human rights data indicates that most cases go unreported due to fear, social stigma, and family pressure, making the reported figures far lower than the actual number.

First: Figures and Data

- The National Council for Motherhood and Childhood reported that its Child Helpline received over 11,000 reports of violence against children in 2024, a significant proportion of which involved harassment and sexual assault.

Independent human rights organisations estimate that between 1,200 and 1,400 cases of harassment and sexual assault against children are recorded annually in Egypt. In 78% of these cases, the perpetrator is someone close to the child (neighbour, teacher, or

family member). Girls are more vulnerable to assault, accounting for up to 65% of victims, while assaults against boys are most common in the 6-12 age group. It's worth noting that only 15% of the expected incidents are reported.

Second: Real-Life Cases

A nursery in the Haram district – February 2025: A nursery supervisor was accused of sexually assaulting two girls, aged 4 and 5. The accused was arrested after the mother lodged a report, and a medical examination confirmed signs of abuse.

The Alexandria child case – May 2024: A 7-year-old boy was repeatedly harassed by a grocery store owner. The family feared scandal and only reported the incident after a surveillance camera footage circulated online.

A private school incident in New Cairo – January 2025: A school employee was accused of attempting to assault a child. He was inside the school bathroom for six years. The school tried to contain the crisis and smuggle the worker out before the prosecution intervened.

—Sharqia girl – October 2024: A 12-year-old girl was sexually assaulted by a relative and threatened with death. The accused was brought before criminal court following public pressure and a social media campaign.

In late 2025, a series of harassment and sexual assault incidents — against children at international schools in Egypt shocked public opinion and exposed significant flaws in the child protection system within private educational institutions, especially those that claim to prioritise student safety.

— At an international school in Obour City, Cairo Governorate, investigations revealed that at least six kindergarten students, around five years old, were subjected to harassment and physical assault within the school premises by several employees, including cleaners, an electrician, and a security guard. The children were lured into secluded areas within the school, away from the eyes of supervisors. The incident sparked widespread outrage on social media and was regarded as one of the most horrific in recent years. It all began when one of the children came forward to reveal what he had been subjected to in front of his family after they noticed a change in his behaviour.

Another notable case was recorded at the Alexandria International School for Languages, where a gardener was accused of sexually assaulting and harassing four kindergarten children, including three girls and a boy. The school administration suspended the accused employee while awaiting the outcome of the investigation, in cooperation with the judicial authorities. (Ahl Masr)

In response to these incidents, the Egyptian Ministry of Education took significant measures, including placing the Seeds International School under the Ministry's full financial and

administrative control and referring those responsible for negligence or cover-up of the investigations to the appropriate legal authorities.

In conclusion, examining these recurring incidents of harassment and sexual assault against children, whether at homes, on the streets, or even within educational and international institutions that are meant to be the safest, clearly shows that Egypt is facing a silent crisis that goes beyond individual crimes. It reflects a profound flaw in the system of protection, monitoring, and accountability.

These incidents confirm that children remain the most vulnerable members of society, and that the absence of effective preventative policies, weak reporting mechanisms, and families' reluctance to take legal action all contribute to the continuation and spread of these violations.

Despite recent official measures, the scale and scope of these incidents highlight the urgent need for comprehensive reform. This reform should start with stricter security checks for staff in educational institutions, increasing family awareness, and activating the child protection system, leading to strict legal prosecutions that guarantee no perpetrator avoids punishment, no matter their position or status.

Protecting children is not merely a social choice, but a legal and moral duty for the state and society. Any neglect in this area risks

perpetuating the same tragedies and leaving an entire generation vulnerable to trauma, silence, and fear.

Second Axis

The Phenomenon of Street Children

The issue of street children is regarded as one of the most serious social and human rights challenges in Egypt. Despite government initiatives, their numbers continue to grow due to poverty, family breakdown, and domestic violence. First: Figures and Estimates

There are no precise official government statistics, but civil society organisations estimate that there are between 1.2 and 1.5 million street children in Egypt in 2024-2025.

60% of them are male, aged 10-16. 35% have experienced sexual violence or exploitation in exchange for food or protection.

45% are exposed to the use of mild drugs such as glue and adhesive tape.

70% lack identification documents, which hinders their access to education and healthcare.

Another notable case was reported at the Alexandria International School for Languages, where a gardener was accused of sexually assaulting and harassing four kindergarten children, including three girls and a boy. The school administration suspended the accused staff member while awaiting the investigation's outcome, in cooperation with judicial authorities. (Ahram Online)

In response to these incidents, the Egyptian Ministry of Education took extraordinary measures, including placing the Seeds International School under the Ministry's full financial and administrative oversight and referring those responsible for negligence or cover-up of the investigations to the appropriate legal authorities.

In conclusion, reviewing these recurring incidents of harassment and sexual assault against children, whether in homes, on the streets, or even within educational and international institutions that are supposed to be the safest, clearly reveals that Egypt is facing a silent crisis that goes beyond individual crimes, reflecting a profound flaw in the protection, monitoring, and accountability systems.

These incidents demonstrate that children continue to be the most vulnerable members of society, and that the lack of effective preventative policies, weak reporting mechanisms, and families' hesitance to pursue legal action all contribute to the persistence and spread of these violations.

Despite recent official interventions, the scale and scope of these incidents highlight the urgent need for comprehensive reform. This reform should start with stricter security checks for staff in educational institutions, increased awareness among families, and the activation of the child protection system, culminating in strict legal prosecutions that guarantee no perpetrator escapes punishment, regardless of their position or status.

Protecting children is not simply a social choice, but a legal and moral duty for the state and society. Any neglect in this area risks repeating these tragedies and condemning an entire generation to trauma, silence, and fear.

Chapter Five

Overview of the Violations Landscape Throughout the Year

This chapter offers a thorough and analytical overview of the violations documented in the report during 2025. It is grounded in a rigorous monitoring and documentation methodology and aligns with the report's aims of recording violations, identifying legal and institutional gaps, and supporting the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms.

First Section:

General Trends – Escalation/Decrease

The data shows a general increase in violations during 2025, whether against human rights defenders, freedom of expression, or demonstrators, as well as within prisons, with ongoing systematic repressive patterns.

Human Rights Defenders and Political Opposition: The period saw a notable rise in arbitrary arrests, extended pretrial detention, administrative and security restrictions on independent institutions, and media defamation.

Freedom of Opinion and Expression: Digital violations increased, including judicial harassment, arrests of journalists, and targeting content creators through vaguely worded laws such as the Cybercrime Law. **Protesters and peaceful gatherings:** The use of excessive force, security dispersals, and restrictions on gatherings through executive laws continued, along with a rise in the number of political prisoners and those detained on national security charges.

Prisons and detention centres: Medical negligence, physical and psychological torture, enforced disappearances, and the practice of arbitrary detention increased, with multiple deaths caused by medical negligence, indicating a systematic pattern of violations.

Women and girls: A significant rise in digital, physical, and political violence and harassment, both in prisons and the wider

community, highlights the fragility of the legal and social protection system.

The second axis:

The most impacted groups

According to monitoring by the Al-Shehab Center and other human rights sources, the following groups are the most affected during 2025:

Human rights defenders, political opponents, journalists, and digital content creators faced increased targeting for expressing their opinions, including prosecutions and digital harassment. Demonstrators encountered security and legal restrictions, such as arbitrary arrests, violent dispersal, and the use of assembly laws to limit freedom of assembly.

Detainees in prisons were affected by enforced disappearances, torture, medical neglect, and the crime of recycling, with documented deaths caused by medical neglect.

Women and girls were disproportionately impacted by digital, physical, and political violence and harassment, with inadequate protection mechanisms both within and outside prisons.

Parliamentarians faced arrest and mistreatment in detention, demonstrating a targeted attack on elected representatives and undermining the independence of constitutional institutions.

Third Axis

Political and Legal Implications

Political Implications:

The violations indicate an increase in the use of state instruments to control the public sphere, including security and judicial repression against opposition and activists, leading to restrictions on political and social participation.

_ The crimes of arbitrary detention and execution show the ongoing use of political punishment policies aimed at silencing independent voices and stopping any protest activity.

Legal Implications:

The violations clearly breach the Egyptian Constitution (Articles 54, 55, 65, 73, 75, and 93), as well as national laws such as the Penal Code, the Prisons Organisation Law, and the Criminal Procedure Code, alongside international obligations like the

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the United Nations declarations on the protection of human rights defenders.

The ongoing medical neglect within prisons, arbitrary arrests, restrictions on women, and issues in the digital space highlight clear institutional and legislative gaps, which require enhanced monitoring and legal accountability. Social and Humanitarian Dimensions:

The impact of violations includes the erosion of social fabric, the erosion of trust in institutions, and the rise of fear and self-censorship among the most vulnerable individuals and groups.

_ Violence against women and girls, including in the digital space, exposes the weakness of protection mechanisms and the lack of preventive measures, calling for an urgent legislative and institutional response.

Chapter Six

General Recommendations for Enhancing Human Rights and Safeguarding Fundamental Freedoms

First: Enhancing Legal and Institutional Safeguards:

Activating National Legislation: The need to review and implement laws that safeguard human rights and personal freedoms in line with the Egyptian Constitution and international conventions, and to ensure the punishment of all those who violate individuals' rights.

Developing the Judicial Framework: Creating specialised judicial units to oversee violations against demonstrators, human rights defenders, and women, in order to accelerate investigations and safeguard victims.

Independent Oversight: Advocating for the establishment of independent oversight bodies to supervise prisons and detention facilities, ensuring procedural transparency and reducing incidents of torture, medical neglect, and enforced disappearances.

Second: Safeguarding Human Rights Defenders and the Opposition:

- Establishing clear legal protection mechanisms for human rights defenders and journalists, including measures to prevent arbitrary arrest or judicial harassment.
- Establishing emergency hotlines and issuing regular international reports to monitor arrests or threats against defenders, while offering prompt legal support.

- Promoting education and awareness of defenders' rights within civil society to strengthen their capacity to resist legal and security repression.

Third: Safeguarding Freedom of Opinion and Expression

- Reviewing cybercrime laws and laws criminalising activities related to family values to prevent their use in suppressing free digital expression.
- Enhancing the capacity of judicial institutions to adjudicate cases swiftly and transparently, while ensuring protection for journalists and digital content creators.
- Supporting public awareness campaigns on digital freedom of expression and the use of secure platforms for reporting violations.

Fourth: Safeguarding Demonstrators and Peaceful Gatherings

- Amending or revising laws regulating public meetings and demonstrations to clarify and ensure consistency with international human rights obligations.
- _ Training security forces to manage peaceful gatherings without excessive force and ensuring accountability for violations.

_ Providing clear legal procedures for lodging complaints against arbitrary arrests or the forced dispersal of gatherings.

Fifth: Reforming Prisons and Detention Facilities:

_ Improving health and medical care within prisons, including treatment for chronic illnesses and the provision of emergency services, and reducing deaths caused by medical negligence.

_ Establishing mechanisms to monitor cases of enforced disappearance and the crime of arbitrary detention, while providing legal protection for detainees and ensuring their immediate release upon the issuance of release orders.

_ Providing training and rehabilitation programmes for prisons to ensure respect for human rights and humane treatment standards.

Sixth: Safeguarding Women and Girls:

_ Enacting targeted laws to fight physical, digital, and political violence against women, with strict penalties for offenders.

_ Establishing digital and legal protection units for women to monitor cases of blackmail and online defamation, and to intervene swiftly to safeguard them.

_ Supporting legal and social counselling centres for women and girls to ensure the provision of psychological and legal protection for victims.

Preventing discrimination in education, employment, and the exercise of public rights, and monitoring the implementation of legal decisions concerning women both inside and outside prisons.

Seventh: Enhancing Transparency and Accountability:

- Publishing regular reports on violations with accurate and current data to support community and international oversight.
- Engaging civil society organisations and media outlets in monitoring the implementation of laws, while safeguarding sources and whistleblowers.
- Enhancing cooperation with international organisations to deliver expertise and technical support in training and monitoring.

Eighth: Raising Awareness of Human Rights and Advocacy

- Launching public awareness programs on human rights, freedom of expression, and the rights of women and children, to raise community awareness and reduce violations.

- Integrating human rights concepts into educational curricula to foster a generation conscious of its rights and responsibilities.
- Encouraging the media to offer objective coverage of violations and to highlight victims' stories to mobilise community and political pressure.

Chapter Seven

Appendices

List of Sources

First: International Sources:

- 1/ Universal Declaration of Human Rights – United Nations, 1948
2. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) – United Nations, 1966.
3. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) – United Nations, 1966.

4. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) – United Nations, 1979.
5. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) – United Nations, 1989.
6. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) – United Nations, 1984.
7. Reports of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) – Periodic.
8. Reports and Indicators of Amnesty International – Annual.
9. Reports of Human Rights Watch – Annual.
10. World Justice Project Indicators on Criminal Justice and Human Rights.

Second: Egyptian National Sources:

- 1/ The 2014 Egyptian Constitution – Articles relating to human rights, freedom of expression, women's and children's rights, and humane treatment within prisons.

2/ Egyptian Penal Code No. 58 of 1937 – Including crimes against life and personal security, harassment, and violence.

3/ Egyptian Code of Criminal Procedure No. 150 of 1950 – Regulating investigations, trials, and the rights of detainees.

4/ Law No. 396 of 1956 Regulating Prisons and Detention – Provisions relating to treatment within prisons and healthcare for detainees.

5/ Law No. 126 of 2008 on Child Protection – Crimes against children and their rights.

6/ Law No. 10 of 2011 on Combating Violence Against Women – Provisions relating to combating harassment and domestic violence.

7/ Reports of the National Council for Human Rights – Periodic reports, including annual monitoring of violations within prisons and society.

8. Reports from the Ministry of Interior and the Public Prosecution (official data) – Statistics on prisons and crimes.

9. The National Council for Human Rights – Periodic reports on violations within prisons and civil society.

10. The National Council for Women and Children – Official reports and statistics on violence against women and children, and national protection policies.

11. Reports from local civil society organizations such as:

The Nadeem Center for Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence and Torture.

The Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR).

The Arab Network for Human Rights Information.

The Al-Shehab Center for Human Rights – Monitoring and Complaints Committee.

