



The National Council for Human Rights

Together to promote Human Rights

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
Of
The National Council for Human Rights
Sixteenth Annual Report
(December 2020 – June 2023)**

**Introduction
Dr. Moushira Khattab
President of the Council for Human Rights**

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Introduction:

It is with a deep sense of pride that I introduce the National Council for Human Rights' 16th annual report, and the first report for the new membership which I am honored to preside. This report also coincides with the one year anniversary of the new cohort- the performance of which is worthy of assessment.

NCHR has been a dynamic player in endeavors seeking to promote, protect and provide human rights in Egypt for nearly 20 years. It was established by Law No. 94 of 2003, amended by Law No. 197 /2017. The new cohort was the outcome of a new democratic path seeking to ensure its independence and compliance with “ Paris Principles;: a set of parameters adopted in 1993 by the United Nations General Assembly to secure efficacy, financial and administrative independence of national human rights institutions NHRIs.

On behalf of this seventh cohort, I would like to extend our Appreciation to multiple institutions that contributed to shaping the new team. The selection process came through a free vote by the House of Representatives, the lower house of the Egyptian Parliament, on diverse nominations , and then was finally endorsed by the President of Egypt. The selection process signals commitment to the core values of human rights and freedoms.

As an Egyptian woman, I feel proud of our achievements in recent years. We are proud to have earned unprecedented

rights. women's agency and activism are , acknowledged, our role and struggle in the most challenging stages of our country's history is finally rewarded.

I am grateful and honored to be the first female president of such an esteemed institution, 44% of the members of which being women. The council, founded in 2004 is , ranked , ever since, as a status "A" national independent institution by the Sub-Committee on Accreditation of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

The council has a diverse and rich representation of civil society, with nearly half of the members coming from civil society organizations.

We began our mission at the dawn of 2022, instigating optimism and high hopes, as a historic opportunity loomed for Egypt to make a breakthrough worthy of a nation that embraced the universal declaration of human rights back in 1948. The launch of Egypt's first ever national human rights strategy "NHRS" in the presence of the President of Egypt in September 2021 set the stage for such optimism. This optimism became even stronger few days down the line as president Abdel Fattah El Sisi declared his decision not to seek extension of the state of emergency, followed by his invitation to a national dialogue that leaves no one behind and without discrimination. More importantly the president asserted that difference of opinion does not harm the cause of

the nation, undoubtedly such presidential initiatives invites optimism, let alone feasibility of fulfilling human rights as a tangible reality for all Egyptians, without any discrimination. along with his decision to revive the Presidential Pardon Committee, emphasizing that differences of opinion do not harm the nation's cause. ." Optimists saw such bold moves as a solid guarantee for the right to freedom of expression.

To the same vein, it is important to reflect on President Sisi's insights regarding the right to religious freedom; which he aired on the sidelines of the launch of the NHRS. Such insights represent a leap jump raising the bar for civil and political rights, namely freedom of belief, religion and, freedom of expression. In fact, the president ventured to rectify a lacuna shaped by the Egyptian Constitution, as it begins with economic, social, and cultural rights, contrary to the established norm set by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights UDHR. which starts with civil and political rights as inherent rights of individuals, such as the right to life, identity, freedom of expression, religious freedom, freedom of assembly, protection against torture, violence, and inhumane and degrading treatment.

The wisdom behind this lies in the fact that CPR do not require financial resources for their implementation, unlike ESCR, which states commit to its progressive realization in view of available resources. Nevertheless, it is necessary to acknowledge that there can be no hierarchy between the two

categories of rights, as both are interrelated, indivisible, and interdependent.

As a global leader with a rich culture and a strong clout, Egypt's constitution presents human rights as the foundation of the state relationship with the people. Egypt has also contributed UDHR formulation and has acceded to nine human rights treaties born out of it,

This means honoring the inherent worth of every citizen, as stated by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It also means that all state institutions and civil society organizations must adhere to the basic human rights standards guaranteed by the constitution.

There have been what I longed to read as consistent indications of a political "readiness" to recognize the inherent dignity of all citizens and their equal and inalienable rights as the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace

These remarkable initiatives still need to be put into action. An action desperately needed to close the deep gap between a present full of a much needed hope and a past that considered human rights as a foreign agenda, that threatened our culture and, hampered the fight against terrorism.

We still hold optimism for a future that reflects the President's firm belief that " stability is achieved through content of citizens." This means that guaranteeing the rights of citizens without any discrimination is the cornerstone of justice, peace,

stability, and sustainable development. It is evident that realizing this significant transformation relies on the collaboration of numerous stakeholders, starting with governmental institutions, unions, associations, political parties, universities, research centers, religious institutions among a wide host of civil society organizations. Such collaborative effort will bear fruits when further supported by our National Council for Human Rights, adequately resourced, mandated and empowered as provided for by the law. This is the bare minimum to enable NCHR to carry out its responsibilities as a watchdog on behalf of over 105 million Egyptian rights holders in a country where its pioneering role is highly anticipated worldwide. Such a critical task calls for an objective evaluation of the first year in action by the new cohort. Such is the standard that we hold.

State's initiatives in establishing a robust infrastructure capable of fulfilling the economic, social, and cultural rights of its citizens is duly appreciated. These initiatives encompass various healthcare programs, notably the successful campaign against Hepatitis C, which has claimed numerous lives, and the ambitious plan to eliminate informal settlements, thereby ensuring the right to dignity for millions of marginalized Egyptians. Moreover, there are diverse housing programs, the "Decent Life" initiative for rural development (Haya Karima), and the ongoing efforts to implement a comprehensive healthcare system. Additionally, the expansion of Egypt's agricultural lands, the exploration of mineral and oil resources

following the demarcation of borders with neighboring countries, and other endeavors demonstrate the state's commitment to uplifting its people and enhancing their well-being.

Notwithstanding its inherent value to the right to dignity, economic, social, and cultural rights such as the right to education, the right to enjoy the best possible state of health and the right to access the best quality available health services, the right to decent work, and the right to adequate housing, among a wide host of Economic, social, and cultural rights ESCR. Such rights remain interdependent and indivisible and interrelated to civil and political rights such as the right to life, to identity, to freedom of expression and protection from torture, violence, inhumane treatment or neglect. Human rights are nevertheless indivisible, interconnected, and interdependent. Protection, promotion and provision of ESCR, depend on the effective enjoyment of civil and political rights CPR especially in a large country like Egypt.

This is where the national human rights strategy holds immense value in ensuring the government's commitment to implementing human rights at all levels. It is only natural that it adopts a right based, multidisciplinary approach. The strategy will consequently be guided by recommendations emanating from the Universal Periodic Review UPR and

accepted by the Egyptian government and those by other treaty bodies.

In my view, effective monitoring and evaluation of the actual implementation of the strategy is vital to keeping it relevant to human rights situation on the ground. Its Implementation warrants transparent regular evaluation.

A candid evaluation process should involve viable and transparent consultations with a wide range of stakeholders, including women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, refugees, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers residing and working in Egypt. This undertaking necessitates the allocation of both financial and human resources.

A year has passed since the launch of NSHR, and we have, as mentioned earlier, seen initiatives that offered a historic opportunity for Egypt to realize and advance its human rights Aspirations.

Commitment to the UN human rights system is however, not measured by the mere signing or ratification of human rights treaty. The commitment is about fulfillment, or putting these rights into practice (i.e. effective implementation). To help countries do that, each convention provides for the establishment of a treaty body or a “committee” to assist states members implement their commitments under the said treaty or convention. Egypt as a state party to numerous HR conventions, has a strong presence in most of these

committees. This is a testimonial to its dedication to human rights. Egypt in most cases reports regularly to such treaty bodies and engage into a constructive dialogue with experts on such treaty bodies. We have many success stories, and several outstanding challenges are solved. All eyes are on Egypt to lead by example by making human rights a priority based on its constitution and internationally agreed standards.

Human rights implementation means that a state takes actions to ensure that all the rights in the human rights treaties it has signed are respected, protected and implemented for everyone under its jurisdiction. This requires, among other things, that the state adopts “all legislative, administrative, and other measures” to enforce such rights.

The state bears the primary responsibility to fulfill its obligations under human rights conventions. , It also needs the involvement of all segments of the society. To make human rights a reality, there are many steps that need to be taken, such as creating independent national human rights institutions NHRI. These NHRI’s must follow international standards that all countries, including Egypt, have agreed on “The Paris Principles. These standards ensure that NHRI’s have adequate resources, both financial; human and institutional, refunding, staff, and power to do their work well and protect their members from any interference. NHRI’s are regularly rated according to how well they abide by these standards. Egypt’s National Council for Human Rights’ statute gives it a lot of

power as provided for by its third article. For example, it is mandated to draft a national action plan for human rights, suggest ways to achieve it, give advice and opinions on draft laws, and receive complaints from citizens about human rights violations. There are also other national councils for specific groups such as for women, children, and people with disabilities. These councils or mechanisms should have adequate resources and power to carry out its mandate. They should also work together with the government and civil society, because human rights need cooperation from everyone to be enforced in all government departments and levels. There should also be careful monitoring of how well human rights are implemented, and this monitoring should be part of how the government works at all levels. There should also be independent monitoring by national human rights institutions, non-governmental organizations, and other entities.

One satisfactory consequence arising from the adoption and near-universal ratification of human rights agreements is the establishment of an extensive array of bodies, structures, and initiatives that prioritize human rights concerns. Such developments entail the establishment of dedicated units within the government, the appointment of ministers, the formation of inter-ministerial committees, and the creation of parliamentary committees specifically addressing human rights issues. Additionally, analyses have been conducted to ascertain the impact of these endeavors on rights holders, and budgetary allocations have been directed towards safeguarding

the rights of disadvantaged groups, including individuals with disabilities, children, women, migrant workers, victims of enforced disappearance, and victims of torture. Furthermore, reports on the "status of human rights" have been prepared, coalitions of non-governmental organizations focusing on human rights have been established, and positions of ombudspersons and human rights commissioners have been appointed, among other measures undertaken.

The distinctive feature of the United Nations human rights system lies in its transformative impact on the status of vulnerable individuals and those encompassed by human rights treaties. States parties to these treaties have collectively agreed that their role, within the ambit of the agreement, entails the fulfillment of explicit legal obligations towards each rights holder. For instance, it is imperative that the exercise of the rights of persons with disabilities, children, victims of racial discrimination, or victims of torture is not misconstrued as acts of philanthropy or gratuitous benevolence extended to them.

Moreover, it is incumbent upon all governmental spheres, including parliament and the judiciary, of each state party to adopt a human rights perspective. This ensures the effective implementation of the entire agreement, particularly in light of the overarching principles of human rights, including the right to life. State parties are duty-bound to guarantee, to the maximum extent feasible, the rights and development of capabilities of rights holders, and their entitlement as

individuals to freely express their opinions on "all matters affecting their lives," with requisite consideration accorded to these views. The bedrock of human rights principles includes the entitlement to enjoy all rights without discrimination on any grounds whatsoever.

In pursuance thereof, all United Nations human rights committees have reached a consensus on the adoption of the following general measures for the implementation of rights:

1. Examination of the reservations made by the state concerning ratified human rights treaties and the determination of the necessity to uphold such reservations.
2. Accession to other significant international instruments pertaining to human rights, recognizing the interconnectedness and indivisibility of human rights.
3. Legislative measures: Mandating a comprehensive review of all relevant domestic legislation and administrative directives, ensuring comprehensive compliance with the human rights treaties to which the state has acceded. This review shall be conducted meticulously and continuously, encompassing the entirety of the treaty, rather than individual provisions, to acknowledge the interrelated nature and indivisibility of human rights. The review shall form an integral part of the mechanism of all relevant governmental bodies, be

undertaken independently, and involve committees, parliamentary sessions, national human rights institutions, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, and the rights-holders themselves, including women, children, persons with disabilities, victims of torture, migrant workers, and all categories encompassed by the ratified human rights treaties.

4. Similarly, it is of paramount importance to ensure, through suitable means, the legal effectiveness of the provisions of human rights treaties ratified and committed to by Egypt within the Egyptian legal system. This necessitates the dissemination of these treaties among various official and non-governmental entities, along with the training of all personnel engaged in human rights matters within the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, as well as civil society organizations, on the provisions of human rights treaties and their implementation. Furthermore, the rights of the categories addressed by each human rights treaty shall serve as a primary criterion in all administrative, executive, legislative, and judicial endeavors and measures.

In the same context, it is imperative to incorporate a human rights perspective within all government departments, as well as in parliament and the judiciary, to effectively implement Egypt's obligations under ratified human rights treaties. This implementation should be guided by the general principles of

human rights, foremost among them the right to enjoy all human rights without discrimination for any reason. It is worth noting that the law establishing the National Council for Human Rights has granted the Council all these powers. However, the practical application remains subject to the conviction of decision-making bodies regarding the practical value of human rights in achieving development, peace, and security.

In my assessment, the national human rights strategy should have focused on two main pillars: the first concerning civil and political rights, and the second concerning economic, social, and cultural rights. It could have omitted the third pillar, which mentioned certain categories such as women, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly. It would have sufficed to indicate that all the human rights covered in the first and second axes of the strategy are based on the principles of human rights, particularly the right to non-discrimination in the enjoyment of all rights. This commitment to non-discrimination requires the state to make efforts to identify and recognize the rights of individuals or groups who may require special measures, including the collection of disaggregated data to determine actual or potential discrimination against vulnerable groups. Addressing discrimination may necessitate amendments in legislation, administration, allocation of financial and human resources, as well as educational measures to raise awareness about the rights of victims of discrimination. It should be emphasized that the application of

the principle of non-discrimination and equal opportunities does not imply identical treatment. A general comment issued by the human rights committee highlighted the importance of taking special measures to reduce or eliminate conditions that give rise to discrimination.

Furthermore, the principle of listening to rights-holders and considering their opinions when making decisions that affect them is one of the foundational principles of human rights. Additionally, the best interests of rights-holders should be the primary criterion in all decisions or actions that impact them. Rights gain meaning when effective remedies are available to address violations. Hence, the importance of the role played by the complaints system in the National Council for Human Rights, as it serves as a means for freedom of expression, revealing potential discrimination in the enjoyment of rights and exposing gaps that require implementing measures aimed at addressing complainants' concerns. As part of our commitment to uphold human rights standards, the new cohort of the National Council for Human Rights submits its first report in full compliance with such standards.

Moushira Khattab, PhD

May 31st, 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
Of
The sixteenth Annual Report
(December 2020 – December 2022)

The 16th annual Report, of the National Council for Human Rights, NCHR is a combined report. It covers the period from December 2020 to the end of May 23, 2023. The report includes six chapters seeking to assess the situation of human rights in Egypt with its two main branches, Civil and Political Rights “CPR” on one hand and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights “ESCR” on the other. Complaints received by NCHR, feature high in this report. It is a key factor guiding the work of NCHR and the assessment contained therein. The third article of the latter bestows a broad mandate which is primarily inspired and guided by the Paris Principles. This combined report captures NCHR activities to protect, promote and monitor the provision of human rights, in spreading the culture of human rights, capacity building and monitoring and evaluation of the enjoyment of human rights by Egyptians and those under the jurisdiction of the Egyptian government. The report highlights the activities of NCHR’s ten technical committees : legislative, Civil and Political rights, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International cooperation, Climate change and SDG’s, dissemination of a cultural conducive to the implementation of human rights, capacity building. The report also covers NCHR relationship with international mechanisms and partners, NCHR strategy. The report concludes with a set of recommendations deemed necessary to protect, promote and provide human rights and address challenges facing such a mandate.

Chapter I: Assessment of the Human Rights Situation in Egypt

Legislative Guarantees of Human Rights:

The Constitution:

Egypt's Constitution of 2014 allocates its third chapter to human rights, freedoms and public duties. It considers human rights a pillar of the society. Article 53 of the Constitution provides for the right to non-discrimination in the enjoyment of rights, and that discrimination in the enjoyment of such rights is considered a crime punishable by law. More importantly, drafters of the Constitution followed a human rights approach in drafting most of the Articles therein. Although the Constitution, with minor exceptions, prioritizes economic, social and cultural rights, it contains comprehensive guarantees for civil and political rights; such as, the right to human dignity, protection from discrimination, guaranteeing the right to physical and psychological integrity, criminalizing torture and the sanctity of the right to personal freedom, a safe life, freedom of movement, residence and immigration. The constitution fully guarantees the rights of women and the elimination of all forms of discrimination on any ground.

The period from December 2020 to November 2022 witnessed legislative progress to promote human rights, especially civil and political rights related to the enhancement of women's rights; such as toughening penalties for female

genital mutilation FGM and sexual harassment. This is in addition to guaranteeing the rights of persons with disabilities, the right to life, physical integrity, treatment of prisoners and detainees, the right to litigation, the promotion of fair and just trial guarantees, and anti-terrorism laws as well as the right to organize and form civil associations and institutions and combating illegal immigration. Legislative amendments are enacted to guarantee economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to health, education, housing and decent work.

However, more legislative efforts are still required to complement the legislative framework necessary to promote public human rights and freedoms and laws implementing the Constitution, such as the establishment of an Independent Commission for the Elimination of Discrimination provided for in article 53 of the Constitution. Further action is still needed to ensure compatibility with the provisions of the Constitution on the one hand and Egypt's obligations under a number of international conventions and instruments on the other. Withdrawal of reservations to certain international conventions, as well as some amendments (especially Law no. 150 of 2021) need to be reviewed in order to strengthen respect for human rights while combatting terrorism; NCHR considers it necessary to address the seemingly grey language in certain amendments which may invite misuse or mis-interpretation, and may be used to violate certain public rights and freedoms. NCHR calls also for a review of the amendment to the dismissal

by a means other than the disciplinary route and to link any action in this regard to a judicial decision coupled with guarantees of a just and fair trial in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

In the same context, the reporting period witnessed the issuance of judicial rulings by the Administrative Court (State Council) or the Supreme Constitutional Court, related to human rights such as the right to health and education, the rights of women and people with “disabilities” and the fight against terrorism. NCHR considers that some of such judgments require further legislative amplifications, to address its possible negative effects, such as the ruling issued by the Second Circuit of the Administrative Court during January 2021, which established several judicial principles, including: appointment to the position of assistant deputy is an absolute discretionary authority that is limited only by the public interest, and the work environment should be commensurate with the nature of women. However, some of such rulings are positive guarantees of rights and freedoms. The ruling of the Administrative Court of Daqahlia to alleviate the financial burden of litigants before the Family Court and to grant the mother the right to obtain her son's birth certificate, is one example. Some judicial rulings also revealed the legislator’s limitations to close legal loopholes that might lead to the spread of hate speech and terrorism, such as the ruling of the Supreme Administrative Court in June 2021 on the right to issue a fatwa in favor of a citizen in Al-Buhaira.

The Court rules that there is a legislative void, to organize the fatwa process.

Civil and Political Rights

The Report monitored the development of civil and political rights in the wake of the launch of Egypt's first ever National Human Rights Strategy (September 2021). The Strategy, consists of four "pillars", the first deals with civil and political rights, through nine items (Right to Life and Physical Integrity, Right to Personal Freedom, Right to Litigation and Strengthening Guarantees for a Fair Trial, Treatment of Prisoners and Other Detainees, Freedom of Expression, Freedom of Peaceful Assembly, Freedom of Association, Freedom of Religion and Belief, Right to Privacy), each item aspires to achieve a number of targets by 2026.

On October 25, 2021, President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi announced the non-renewal of the State of Emergency (under Law No. (162) of 1958), thus ending long decades of imposing exceptional provisions that spanned 140 years.

NCHR believes that such achievement related to the President's decision to end the emergency state raises certain challenges to many of the State institutions that require auditing and following-up the impact of such decision; namely the ability of law enforcement authorities to interact with the caseload based on natural legislation after decades of using exceptional laws that gave them broad powers and authorities

as well as the ability of legislative councils (House of Representatives and the Senate) to develop a system of national legislation commensurate with the nature of the roles and tasks required to work without declaring the state of emergency.

The reporting period also witnessed the launch of a new strategy by the Ministry of Interior for the management of penal and penitentiary institutions. It amended the names of some sectors; including changing the name of the sector in charge of prisons to the “community protection sector”. In implementation of this approach, five centers for penitentiary and rehabilitation have been established in Wadi El-Natrun, Badr, 15th of May, Suhag and 10th of Ramadan, which will lead to the closure of 25 old prisons. In addition, advanced mechanisms have been introduced to organize prison visits by setting prior appointments for the inmates' families using an electronic application and allocating telephone lines to set those appointments. Notwithstanding such positive developments in dealing with the rights of prisoners, there remains the need for further interventions, capacity building of professionals and awareness raising of the challenges that could hinder the success of the new vision and the sustainability of its implementation.

In April 2022, the President of Egypt re-launched the Presidential Pardon or amnesty committee with a view to more releases of imprisoned persons in cases related to political practice, as well as male and female debtors imprisoned in cases

of non-fulfillment of financial obligations. NCHR actively engaged with the Amnesty Committee, to accelerate amnesty applications and releases. Despite a clear breakthrough with regard to respect for human rights norms and meeting minimum standards of human rights international conventions, there remains the need to accelerate the pace of amnesty decisions and increase the number of beneficiaries thereof in addition to addressing the legal deficiencies associated with pre-trial detention and the prolongation of some cases beyond the maximum penalty prescribed.

During the same occasion on April 2022, the President of Egypt launched his invitation to a National Dialogue Initiative to be a tool for ensuring societal dialogue to reach consensus on the priorities of political, economic and social action. NCHR and its members have contributed with working papers on its vision of institutional arrangements for dialogue and guarantees for maximizing and achieving its outputs. NCHR believes that it is necessary to accelerate the pace of societal dialogue procedures, with a view to quickly addressing challenges related to the right to political participation and freedom of opinion and expression.

(COVID-19) pandemic, has triggered expansion in digitalization of the justice system and accelerated the shift towards digital transformation. The renewal of pretrial detention started by default (remotely). Electronic litigation is also developed and applied in economic courts. Despite these

positive developments, there are a number of challenges that persisted including: the limited efficiency of the technological system and electronic connectivity and the skill of professionals involved in facilitating litigation procedures, the severe shortage in the number of judges versus the volume of lawsuits and disputes that courts consider per annum, the limited legal knowledge of citizens, and the lack of a legal framework for the protection of witnesses and victims and whistleblowers.

During the period covered by the report, the executive regulations of the Civil Society Practice Law no.149 of 2021 were issued. The law and its executive regulations provide for the freedom to establish civil associations and institutions, encourage their work, enhance their financial resources, grant more exemptions and benefits to support civil activity, and encourage the work of foreign organizations. Within the frame of responding to the NCHR demands and a number of civil work organizations, the House of Representatives agreed to amend the law to extend the deadline for legalizing the registration of civil society organizations due to the inability of a large number of civil society organizations to hold their extraordinary general assemblies due to the precautionary measures taken to confront COVID-19 pandemic or getting acquainted with the electronic system developed for that, and absorbing all the regulatory procedures that had to be fulfilled. The same period also witnessed the establishment of the “National Alliance for Civil and Development Work”, with the participation and membership of major civil and development

work organizations in Egypt, with the aim of providing support to the most vulnerable and deserving groups.

Within the framework of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and guided by its Constitutional guarantee, the National Strategy for Human Rights referred to the enactment of a law regulating the right to access information. Hence, Egypt's Supreme Council for Media Regulations (SCMR) started a series of meetings and panel discussions with the aim of reaching a community consensus on the bill in question. NCHR organized a workshop on this matter to contribute to raising awareness of such a human right to access information and the right to free flow of knowledge. NCHR believes that the procedures for issuing the law should be accelerated, to protect against incapacity of the institutional structure for dealing with human rights. In addition, there are still complaints related to the blocking some websites.

As for the freedom of belief and the practice of religious observances, during the reporting period. Decrees# 80 of 2021 and 81 of 2021 were issued to form the boards of directors of the endowment bodies of the Catholic community and the Evangelical community. The government also initiated a plan to restore some Egyptian antiquities, including synagogues in Cairo and Alexandria. The Ministry of Higher Education also launched a strategy to counter extremism and Takfiri thoughts in Egyptian universities, NCHR has signed protocols of cooperation with 9 universities. it empowers students to be

involved in the amendments of human rights curricula to review such curricula; to ensure that there is no text that might be inconsistent with human rights and religious freedoms, the principle of citizenship, and peaceful coexistence. Simultaneously, the State continued to facilitate legalizing unauthorized churches and religious buildings. Nevertheless, the NCHR's attention was drawn to the persistence of militant religious discourse, the spread of extremist ideas, and the need for a law to combat hate speech.

Based on its follow-up of civil and political rights situation in Egypt, NCHR believes that there is an urgent need to review the most serious crimes for which the death penalty is imposed in order to restrict its application, and the need for a comprehensive legislative and institutional treatment to deal with practices that are considered as torture and constitute violations of the sanctity of the body, whether in detention centers or other public or private places, and to stop inhumane treatment, harmful practices, physical abuse, or ill-treatment of children in social care homes, orphanages, inmates of psychiatric institutions, and drug abuse rehabilitation and treatment clinics.

Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

During the period from December 2020 to December 2022, Egypt, like the rest of the world, was affected by the two crises : (COVID-19) Pandemic followed by the war in Ukraine , The government provided several packages of directed

support regarding some public services and goods, however, the high inflation rates, the negative impact on supply chains, the higher fuel costs aggravated by the actual devaluation of the national currency, all these factors, led to negative impacts on the level of enjoyment of economic and social rights. Nevertheless, Egypt continued to embrace a large number of national infrastructure projects, building new cities and public services with huge investments.

The reporting period consequently witnessed, societal debate about the priorities of governmental spending and the effectiveness of the economic and social policies that were adopted after the revolution of June 30, 2013, which prompted the political leadership in the fourth quarter of 2022 to call for an economic conference and to mainstream the economic and social policies into the agenda of the national dialogue, called for in April 2022. The most important national efforts in the field of promoting social and economic rights were as follows:

- **Decent Life Initiative (Egyptian Rural Development Program):** Its first phase began in July 2021 and is planned to be completed by July 2023. It targets 1477 villages in 20 governorates, and 18 million Egyptians live therein, with a budget of 350 billion pounds. It was planned to deal with a number of aspects and dimensions of poverty that the Egyptian countryside suffers by providing and raising the efficiency of infrastructure services, providing and raising the efficiency of social

development services, economic development interventions and raising the level of real income for the rural population, extending the social protection umbrella for the most needy groups within the targeted villages, in addition to other interventions aimed at developing local administration and service delivery systems.

- **Urban Housing and Slum Development Programs:** During the reporting period, more than 54,000 Egyptians benefited from obtaining subsidized housing units for the low-income category. However, the geographical distribution of the beneficiaries reveals that nearly half of the beneficiaries are concentrated in the cities bordering the Greater Cairo region, while the percentage of beneficiaries is significantly lower in the cities of Upper Egypt, the Delta and the border areas. Egypt has also adopted an ambitious plan to relocate the residents of “slums ‘insecure areas, as more than 1.2 million citizens benefited from it until the end of 2021.
- **Comprehensive Health Insurance Program:** In early 2018, Act No. 02 of 2018 was issued to establish a comprehensive social health insurance system to be applied gradually over 15 years in all 27 governorates, according to the timeline specified. The first phase was scheduled to be completed during the period from 2018 to 2020. for the reasons explained earlier, relative delay in the timeline specified. During the reporting period, the service was fully provided in three governorates in a

comprehensive manner, and the number of people registered in the system through the facilities of the GAH has reached more than 4.5 million citizens.

- **Right to Education:** The reporting period witnessed the continuation of steps to implement the new system for the development of pre-university education, which the state had started in 2017. NCHR believes that it is still too early to judge the success of the system in bringing about sustainable development on the quality and outputs of the educational process and the realization of the right to education. Statistics indicate that the level of educational availability improved slightly, as the total number of students in schools increased by 3.4%, in addition to the increase in the number of schools by 1.9%, while the number of classes increased by 1.8%, and university education witnessed a “quantitative” boom in the number of universities and educational institutes. NCHR observes that this boom was accompanied by a clear trend towards a shift to paid university education, not the state-funded or semi-funded (Private and National Universities).
- **Economic Development:** The year 2022 witnessed a significant increase in inflation rates and the cost of imports as a result of the global crises, devaluation of national currency, and the increase in interest rates, which exacerbated the debt service allocations in the State’s general budget. Nevertheless, the State made efforts to

stimulate the economy and attract investment by improving the infrastructure supporting investment, pumping investments in the agricultural and industrial sectors, and shifting from importing to exporting natural gas. However, the return and yields from these efforts were not at the required level, and there is still a need to develop economic policies to create strong and resilient economic structures. This calls for the adoption of an economic conference, and to integrate the economic theme into the national dialogue.

- **Cultural Rights:** The reporting period witnessed the Egyptian government's initiative to launch the National Strategy for Intellectual Property rights in September 2022 and raise investments in the maintenance of religious-cultural heritage.

Assessment of the enjoyment of economic and social rights during the reporting period, NCHR can draw the following:

- **Poverty Rates:** The reporting period witnessed a relative decrease in the financial poverty rate from 32.5% in 2019 to 29.7% in 2021. However, there has been a negative impact of global economic recession to keep the pace of improvement in the living conditions of citizens. Such factors, coupled with the inadequacy of certain economic and social policies and public expenditure priorities contributed to the suffering of broad social groups.

- **Right to Decent Work:** The labor force in Egypt embraces nearly 29.985 million persons during the second quarter of 2022, with 7.2% unemployment rate, indicating a marked improvement in employment rate. However, there are some other challenges, such as the persistence of the qualitative gap in the employment rate, the high percentage of workers in casual jobs, the low percentage of participants in the social and health insurance system, the percentage of workers with legal contracts, and the increase in average working hours in the private sector to reach 46.9 hours per week. During the second quarter of 2022, Egypt witnessed the labor union elections and Egypt's exit from the ILO blacklist. of the International Labor. Egypt as the biggest importer of wheat, decided to withdraw from the international grains' agreement.
- **Right to Social Security:** The cash subsidy program "Takaful and Karama" is considered one of the most important government tools to extend the social protection umbrella for the poorest groups. The number of families benefiting from this program until the end of June 2022 is 4.5 million families, including 17 million citizens. The number of pensioners and beneficiaries in Egypt is about 10.8 million citizens. Although the number of workers in Egypt is about 27 million, the participants in the social insurance system are less than 14 million, which places huge burdens on the existing insurance system and threatens its sustainability. The reporting

period witnessed demands to amend some articles regulating the controls and rules for early retirement in the Social Insurance and Pensions Law promulgated by Law No. 148 of 2019.

- **Right to Adequate Living Standard:** The aforementioned national projects in the areas of infrastructure, housing, health and education have contributed to a tangible improvement in the living standards of citizens, especially with regard to providing the right to housing and related services, and being relatively close to adequate housing standards. Egypt's practices in developing slums and social housing programs, as previously reviewed, are good practices capable of mainstreaming practices in other societies. However, the main challenge related to the right to housing is the continued inability of some segments of society to benefit from the available housing options due to the high cost of housing offered by the private sector, and the inability to provide supporting documents that enable them to benefit from subsidized housing. The problems raised by the application of expropriation procedures for the public benefit and the complaint about the low value of compensation and the difficulties in obtaining them are outstanding challenges. This requires a comprehensive legislative and societal treatment, rationalizing the application of expropriation procedures, and implementing effective resettlement plans. There is

also an urgent need to review the current building requirements, which are regulated by Law 119 of 2008, to ensure that the environmental aspect is integrated into urban planning and implementation. Egypt has made considerable achievements in the provision of clean drinking water services and safe sanitation during the last period. The coverage rates of sanitation services increased to more than 60% at the national level and more than 40% in the rural areas (compared to less than 20% before the reporting period). However, statistics indicate that 48% of the rural population is still unable to meet their basic living needs (food, clothing and shelter) and live below the poverty line. Despite the State's efforts to direct the subsidy system to bridge the gap related to food needs, the total contribution of subsidies to providing food needs appears to be very limited (only 7.4% of the food needs of the beneficiary families on average).

- **Right to Healthcare:** Despite the efforts made in the health sector in Egypt, the health rights of large segments of citizens are still not sufficiently fulfilled. The most prominent challenges are the high fertility rate, which is 2.85 per woman, and the high rates of unwanted pregnancies. This clearly reveals the compromised quality of reproductive health services, coupled with the high rates of female genital mutilation FGM despite its criminalization since 2008 and, the high rates of domestic violence against women. However, the State's ability to

deal with the Corona (COVID-19) Pandemic and its health repercussions and being able to vaccinate about 90% of the target groups with the required doses must be commended here.

- **Right to Education:** The efforts exerted by Egypt during the reporting period contributed to increasing educational availability rates, reducing dropout rates, and the relative reduction of illiteracy rates. However, at the level of quality, there are still great challenges due to the shortage in the numbers of teachers, low wages, poor attention to educational and other necessary equipment for schools, facilities and educational tools, and the high densities of classrooms. There are also indications that the outputs of the educational system and educational policies are still far from the requirements of the labor market, and do not contribute significantly and effectively to empowering learners to compete in this rapidly changing labor market.
- **Cultural Rights:** as mentioned above there are a number of challenges that need comprehensive solutions to promote cultural rights, the most important of which is the prevailing societal culture and the emergence of intolerant religious discourse of some intellectual jurisprudence and cultural achievements, as well as the continuation of some religious "HISBA" attempts, and the restrictions imposed on some academic freedoms and areas of freedom of expression, in addition to the existence of a kind of

monopoly that cannot be denied in the cultural, artistic and media production industry in Egypt.

Chapter II: NCHR Activity & Efforts in Dealing with Complaints

Recognizing the significance of continuous upgrading and digitalization of the complaints system as a "dynamic mechanism and a priority setting for NCHR activities," the NCHR's New "Seventh" cohort" or formation has given special attention to developing the complaint system to facilitate access and follow up, and in accordance with the legal competences thereof and the relevant international human rights standards. The development process included reorganizing the technical work of the complaints system in accordance with the NCHR's mandate under the law establishing it and in accordance with the Paris Principles to reflect the objectives and expected outcome of the national strategy for human rights, activate the mechanism of coordination and referral to other complaints systems and public service providers in case of non-compliance with NCHR mandate. More importantly, to establish a centralized disaggregated database through the automation of the system and standardization of databases: This contributes to the transparency and good governance of complaints mechanisms and enhances the NCHR's capacity to adopt reforms at the level of public policies and evidence-based legislations.

Complaints Received by the NCHR and Responses thereto

During the reporting period, as of 01/12/2020 until 30/05/2023, the number of complaints and appeals for assistance received by the NCHR reached (3412), 77.5% of which were related to civil and political rights, and 22.5% related to economic, social and cultural rights. NCHR referred 3,501 report, and received 1,613 responses, representing 45.8% of the referred reports. The most responsive to the NCHR's reports were, the Ministry of Interior, followed by the Public Prosecution, the Ministry of social solidarity and the National Organization for Social Security,

With regards to the amnesty committee and release of detainees held in connection with some cases related to civil and political rights, NCHR received (4,647 requests for pardon and release lists) during the period from April to October 2022. Having examined and considered the applicability of the terms, 4,236 requests were referred to the competent judicial and police authorities and the Presidential Pardon Committee to be dealt with within the limits of the legal powers vested in each party. 34% of the requests were related to remand detainees, and 66% of prisoners.

The number of complaints and requests related to civil and political rights, including requests to the presidential pardon initiative, reached 6,333 (complaints and requests). Most of which were requests for health and conditional release at a rate of 71%, followed by requests for health care and requests for transportation and reducing alienation, which

together constitute 22% of the total. Complaints which include allegations of violations of prisoners' rights, especially with regard to torture, ill-treatment and denial of visits, constituted about 5% of the complaints.

NCHR received responses and clarifications from the Ministry of Interior and the Public Prosecution during the reporting period regarding 1,408 responses, or approximately 48.5% of the total complaints and requests referred to them, amounting to 2,903 reports referred to them. It is clearly reflected in Table No. 5 that with regard to complaints of torture and ill-treatment, NCHR received responses to 100% of the complaints submitted, while with regard to the right to visits, NCHR received responses to 44% of the complaints.

During the reporting period, NCHR also received 222 complaints related to alleged cases of enforced disappearance. All were referred to the Ministry of Interior and the Public Prosecution Office. The responses indicated that 18.5% of the cases are already inmates in a prison or detention facilities, 3.6% are wanted in one of the cases and are fugitives, 32.4% have never been arrested before, and the rest is still under investigation.

Complaints and requests connected to civil and political rights included other topics, including 91 complaints related to damages from non-enforcement of judgments issued in favor of the complainants, 37 complaints related to abuse of power, 28 complaints related to abuse of authority, 6 complaints related to violations of the right to privacy and personal

security through bullying and discrimination, and 20 complaints related to failure to take the necessary measures by law enforcement bodies. NCHR received responses for 42% of the complaints.

During the reporting period, NCHR dealt with two complaints related to allegations of torture that led to death in some detention facilities and police stations. NCHR received responses regarding both from the Ministry of Interior, while receiving a final response from the Public Prosecution regarding one complaint only, and the other one is still under discussion until the date of completion of this report. In addition, NCHR followed the investigations of the Public Prosecution regarding the death of Dr. Ayman Hadhoud and demanded that the investigations of the Public Prosecution should include everything raised about the allegation that Dr. Ayman Hadhoud was subjected to enforced disappearance before his death.

During the reporting period, NCHR received 664 complaints that fall under economic, social, and cultural rights, which amounted to 63%. Complaints related to access public services came in the second place with a percentage of 26%. The report also indicates that complaints related to social security and requests to benefit from the Takaful and Karama program constituted a large percentage of the total ESCR complaints. NCHR also received 154 complaints related to arbitrary transfer, abuse of supervisory powers, and deprivation of financial rights for employees and workers.

NCHR received responses for 52% of social security complaints and access to cash support programs, while the percentage of responses to complaints related to abuse of supervisory authority, arbitrary transfer. Deprivation of workers' financial rights did not exceed 11% of complaints submitted.

Complaints related to public utilities and complaints of an environmental nature (especially complaints of municipal violations) topped the list of complaints received by NCHR in this regard, with a total of 92 complaints (54% of the total complaints of ESCR), this includes complaints concerning the right to health at a rate of 33%, complaints of the right to education at a rate of 13%.

NCHR also received 19 complaints related to the rights of children and people with disabilities. The rate of responses to these complaints is very low, one of the most important complaints received by the NCHR in this regard, and it succeeded in coordination with the Ministry of Social Solidarity in blocking the widespread violation of the rights of children in residential care related to an orphanage in Giza, where NCHR received a complaint stating that its children were subjected to grave violations, so the NCHR, succeeded in strengthening supervision and inspection of all care homes at the national level to ensure that similar violations will not occur.

Visits to Prisons and Rehabilitation Centers

Two joint visits were carried out with human rights and media delegations, and local and foreign reporters, to Burj Al-Arab Prison and Damo Prison in Fayoum during 2021. The visits of the NCHR delegation during 2021 focused on monitoring and evaluating the new strategy of the ministry of interior and conditions of detention centers and reform and rehabilitation centers, especially with regard to health care services. During its visits in 2021, the NCHR's delegation was briefed on the prison service's plan to vaccinate inmates with the COVID-19 vaccine.

During the period covered by the report, 12 visits were carried out to prisons, places of detention and rehabilitation centers aimed mainly at getting acquainted with the plan for the development of penal institutions, prisons and places of detention in order to make them more consistent with human rights standards and rules, and avoid the shortcomings that were the subject of a number of complaints received by the NCHR. The visits also aimed to conduct a preliminary assessment of the level of infrastructure, equipment and practices used in the advanced models of penal institutions that the Ministry of Interior began to establish since 2021, and to what extent this model meets the rights of prisoners and detainees, and comply with relevant international standards, as well as getting acquainted with the efforts of the Ministry of

Interior in completing the development process to benefit the rest of the existing prisons.

Each of those visits included an inspection of (hospital - mosques - church halls – recreational- sports and leisure activities, seminar hall - libraries - kitchen - bakery - building for educational services and hobbies - areas of workshops and construction projects... etc.). Each visit also included extensive discussions with the officials of the community protection sector and the officials of the rehabilitation centers targeted by the visit, and considering the complaints received from the inmates of the center. NCHR points out that one of the most prominent advantages of the developed model of rehabilitation centers is ending the suffering of the inmates' families and improving the condition of waiting areas for families of inmates, according to the complaints previously monitored and received. NCHR calls upon the Ministry of the Interior to establish appropriate "institutional mechanisms" to ensure the sustainability and continuity of the quality of the existing facilities and the systems used in the rehabilitation centers.

Mobile Complaints Units in NCHR Complaints System

During 2022, NCHR began to operate Mobile Complaints Units to move between governorates, cities, districts and villages, with the aim of identifying the quality of public services to the most needy and vulnerable groups, NCHR attempted to implement the National Strategy for

Human Rights, (Civil and Political Rights) in terms of goals related to strengthening the protection of inmates of care homes, sanatoriums and addiction treatment units against bullying or violations.

These visits also aimed at changing the approach of dealing with citizens' complaints, requests and petitions. Not only receiving these complaints from citizens, but the new track extended to field visits to service institutions in certain governorates to inspect their conditions and mechanisms of work in providing service to citizens and linking them to the complaints forms received by the NCHR Complaints System. Raising awareness about human rights and the role of NCHR and its complaint mechanism. Six visits to governorates of (Suhag, Assiut, Suez, Ismailia, Beni Suef, and Fayoum).

The visits of the Mobile Complaints Unit of the NCHR Complaints System for each governorate included field visits to the Governorate's Headquarters, and meetings with the Governors, Parliamentarians, and Governorate officials, in addition to conducting visits to local units, districts, neighborhoods, and centers providing technological services to citizens, visits to medical facilities, addiction treatment centers, psychiatric units and hospitals, and care homes for children and the elderly, as well as conducting field visits to some areas that suffering from compromised public services. The visits also included in-depth listening to citizens and stakeholders to find out facts about complaints and assess the human rights situation of public services provided to citizens.

The visits conducted by the NCHR Mobile Complaints Unit concluded with a set of observations about which reports and communications were submitted to the concerned authorities and shared with the competent NCHR committees for consideration in developing proposals for legislative and procedural amendments that contribute to enhancing citizens' access to relevant rights.

Chapter III: Dissemination of a Culture supportive of Human Rights and NCHR Related Activities

During the reporting period, the NCHR organized various activities to promote and disseminate a culture of human rights, including **to review the school curricula in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Technical Education.** NCHR conducted a comprehensive scientific review of textbooks for the primary, preparatory and secondary education stages. The implementation of the curriculum review project for the primary and preparatory stages of 2020 is completed. NCHR has handed over to the Ministry of Education a four-chapter study entitled "Frameworks and Levels of integrating Human Rights Issues, Concepts and Values in Textbooks at the Basic Education Stage". NCHR also held two seminars on "Human Rights in Basic Education Curriculum" and "**Education: between Reality and Hope**".

in recognition of the significance of art and drama in disseminating the values of the principles of human rights and in compliance with the policy followed since 2011, NCHR

Drama Committee emanating from the Committee on Cultural Rights was formed in 2021, with the participation of a number of art critics, writers and artists, where the Committee monitored and evaluated the dramas that were transmitted during the month of Ramadan 2021(classically known for its high viewership), to review the extent to which the culture of human rights is reflected in accordance with the norms and standards. This was repeated with regard to the dramas of 2022, where (26) dramas were evaluated, and (6) animation works in 2021.Two animated works were honored, and (3) drama works were also honored. In 2022, (26) dramas were evaluated, and 5 works were honored.

Within the framework of the national campaign to disseminate the culture of human rights, the Committee organized 8 field visits to a number of governorates. These visits included 11 consultative meetings with governors, executive leaders in the governorates, heads of city councils, representatives of civil society organizations, representatives of specialized national councils, representatives of universities, natural leaders, union representatives, officials of youth centers, and some representatives of the private sector. **The visits and meetings concluded with a number of significant recommendations that contribute to promoting a culture of human rights.**

To promote ESCR, NCHR conducted field visits to the governorates of Kafr El-Sheikh and Port Said. It

included meetings with officials, follow-up of the state of public services, and identification of the status of implementation of the health insurance system in Port Said. Several coordination meetings were also held with the human rights sectors of the Ministries of Interior, Justice, Planning and Economic Development, Social Solidarity, Environment, Youth and Sports, Endowments, Ministry of International Cooperation, Education, Central Agency for Organization and Administration, Public Prosecution, and the State Information Service. In addition to signing cooperation protocols with the Ministries of Social Solidarity and the Ministry of Justice with the aim of training judges and officials of social solidarity, as well as implementing five training programs for professionals at the local level of governorates, ministries and civil society organizations.

With regard to communication with young people, Ambassador Moushira Khattab, NCHR President held 9 meetings aimed at brainstorming with university Students, including the universities of Suhag, Ain Shams, Cairo, 6th of October, New Giza, and the Egyptian University for E-learning, and Cairo University which embrace 350000 students in addition to meetings with various youth groups, namely: (Young researchers at the Research Summer School of the EYC, young researchers participating in the preparatory program for the second edition of the Mediterranean Youth Academy and young Euro-Mediterranean councils within the framework of the second edition of the Mediterranean Youth

Academy). Over 6500 male and female university students were actively engaged, leading the debate about human rights and its benefits and their role as influencers. Around thirty members of NCHR technical secretariat were in attendance, interacting when asked by students. Such meetings succeeded in motivating thousands of youth to be human rights advocates, and to actively engaged in learning more about human rights and making initiatives to promote it and protect it as well as report violations where it occurs. Attending these meetings, as well a large number of university leaders, professors, social workers, and researchers.

During the reporting period, NCHR held a series of workshops and roundtables (please check annex). These activities dealt with issues related to the National Strategy for Human Rights, legislative reforms, combating corruption, illegal immigration and human trafficking, the rights of some groups such as persons with disabilities, victims of child marriage, and the population explosion problem, freedom of innovation and academic freedoms and climate change. Hearings were also held with human rights activists and officials of a number of Egyptian human rights organizations that were party to some cases that sparked controversy in the Egyptian human rights community, especially the famous Case No. 173, (known as foreign funding) in presence of representatives and editors-in-chief of a number of leading newspapers and banned websites concerning their complaints. The third hearing, was engaging with a number of opposition

parties that are not represented in Parliament or with limited representation. This aimed to provide the space for such parties to present their political vision on issues of human rights and democratic reform in Egypt, and the way forward to addressing the challenges posed by these organizations, parties and media platforms.

Chapter IV: Cooperation and Consultation with UN Bodies and International Parties

NCHR continued its activity in cooperation, consultation and coordination with international partners in United Nations Agencies, diplomatic missions and regional and international networks of national human rights organizations, and international cooperation organizations. Moushira Khattab, the president of NCHR held around 200 meetings and lectures over 18 months including meetings with ambassadors accredited to Cairo(as per attached annex). Meetings and joint activities were also held with the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights among others.

During the reporting period, NCHR training for NCHR team were held with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. NCHR President and her deputy paid a visit to the OHCHR headquarters in Geneva in June 2022, they had a meeting with the High commissioner for human rights Michele Bashlete and a number of UNHCR officials.The deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights

Nada El Nashef visited NCHR leading a delegation to Egypt in November 2022. NCHR also welcomed a high-level delegation of officials and experts from the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Resident Coordinator of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Egypt in July 2022. In addition, the OHCHR experts arranged an advanced training workshop for the NCHR members and researchers in October 2022. The NCHR cooperation framework with international bodies also included meetings with delegations of the UNDP, the UNICEF, the UNFPA, the IOM, the UN RC, the UNODC, a meeting and a seminar with the ICRC.

NCHR also held several joint activities and meetings with other partners. Dr Moushira Khattab had a meeting with the technical team of the European Union (EU) countries accredited in Cairo and European countries that are not members in the EU. NCHR and the European Union cooperated in organizing a symposium at the NCHR headquarters in April 2022. Consultation and coordination between the NCHR and the European Union culminated in the two parties launching a co-financed technical cooperation program to support the National Council for Human Rights in December 2022. It aims to enable NCHR to play a pivotal role in planning, monitoring and evaluation, spreading the culture of human rights and capacity building.

Meetings were also held with a number of ministers, ambassadors and diplomatic missions in Cairo, Meeting with

the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs (June 2022), the Canadian Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, the Director of the Middle East and North Africa Department at the Dutch Foreign Ministry, the ambassadors of France , Italy, the Netherlands, United Kingdom,, Norway, Austria, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Cyprus, the Italian Assistant Foreign Minister for Cultural Affairs, Mr. Antonio Lopez Estoriz, member of the European Parliament and head of the Parliament's Neighboring Countries Committee. NCHR also hosted two meetings with the German Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), in addition to the reception of Mrs. Christine Dorival, a member of the French Senate and the President of the NCHR Egyptian-French Friendship Association, the US Ambassador and Ambassador of Japan to Cairo, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy and Human Rights and his accompanying delegation, Mrs. Barbara Leaf, Assistant US Secretary of State, and officials of the Holocaust Memorial Museum in the United States of America. Three extensive meetings were held between NCHR members and a group of assistants to the US Congress. In addition to a meeting in May 2023 with staff of US Congressional committee on religious freedom. A meeting with Dr. Larry Lewis, research director at the CNA Center in Washington, a number of center officials, and the Ambassador of Canada to Egypt President of NCHR along with Minister of international cooperation were panelists at the Egyptian Canadian Business Council in May 2022,

The Council also participated in a number of round table discussion with partners in development, including Italy, and the Dutch Embassy in Cairo in September 2022. NCHR and the Dutch Embassy also cooperated in organizing an expanded science workshop at the NCHR's headquarters in November 2022. The same year also witnessed the launch of a cooperation project between the NCHR and the Swiss Embassy in Cairo, "Encouraging Efforts to Support Political Participation and Democratic Mechanisms in Egypt."

As part of the NCHR's continuation of its role within the regional and international networks of national human rights institutions, the period covered by the report witnessed the hosting of a meeting of the General Assembly of the African Network of National Human Rights Institutions in November 2021. NCHR also participated in the meeting of the OIF in November 2021, in addition to participating in the World Youth Forum in its fourth edition, January 2022, welcoming Dr. Adel bin Abdul Rahman Al-Assoumi - Speaker of the Arab Parliament and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Arab Observatory for Human Rights. This is in addition to participation in a symposium organized by the African Network for Human Rights Institutions in partnership with the International Organization of La Francophonie and the French Development Agency (AFD) on the role of national human rights institutions in the field of combating corruption. NCHR participation in a symposium held by the African Network on pretrial detention in April 2022, as well as NCHR arrangement

of a side event at the Sharm El-Sheikh Climate Conference (November 2022) entitled Climate Change and Children's Rights, with special attention to children in Africa.

In the context of the NCHR contributions to the work of the Arab Network for National Institutions, NCHR hosted the International Conference on Solidarity and the Sustainable Development Plan, in addition to the NCHR participation in the Network's General Assembly in Nouakchott, Mauritania. In December 2022, NCHR hosted a training course organized by the Arab Network for Human Rights, which bore the name of Mr. Muhammad Fa'eq, the former NCHR President.

NCHR received a large number of representatives of national institutions and Arab and foreign human rights organizations, A delegation of the Norwegian Council for Human Rights, the delegation of the Moroccan National Commission for Human Rights, the Secretary-General of Amnesty International, and a number of national institutions in the Arab region, such the National Institution for Human Rights in the Kingdom of Bahrain, the National Commission for Human Rights in the United Arab Emirates, The national Commission for human Rights in Palestine along with three visits by high-ranking Palestinian delegations and officials: the Minister of Family Affairs in the Palestinian Authority, the Minister of the Separation Barrier, and the National Human Rights Committee as well as Palestine minister for prisoners of war.

Most of the discussions focused on issues of possible bilateral and multilateral cooperation, the state of civil and political rights, most notably are the issues of pre-trial detention, reform of the judicial system, freedom of belief, and freedom of opinion and expression.

during such meetings NCHR provided its views on various issues raised during the meeting, it provided explanations focused on its vision and the steps taken in this regard. NCHR provided its views concerning the then recently launch of Egypt's first ever National Human Rights Strategy. the NCHR was of the view that the strategy raises the expectations related to the promotion and implementation of human rights obligations. NCHR also has explained its firm stance towards the basic human rights concerns of international and foreign parties, the NCHR optimism about the effects of ending the state of emergency and the anti-terrorism measures, the importance of building on the presidential pardon initiative, and its role in expanding the number of cases that could benefit from this initiative. In addition to the NCHR activity in calling for amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Penal Code. Efforts exerted by the NCHR to receive and deal with complaints concerning some" famous" imprisoned activists such as Alaa Abdel-Fattah, which eventually led to his transfer from Tora Prison to the newly established Wadi El Natron Correctional and Rehabilitation Center. NCHR systematically emphasized that its efforts are complementary to the efforts of the Public

Prosecution in this regard. NCHR launched an initiative to compile guidelines to prisons and correctional facilities to train professionals of the rules of prisoners' human rights known as "Nelson Mandela Rules". NCHR intensified its efforts in implementing programs aimed at training law enforcement bodies and investigation bodies to combat torture practices. In addition to encouraging the state to ratify the Additional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. It was also noted that NCHR was keen on following up and supporting the plan of the Ministry of Interior to completely replace old prisons with new rehabilitation centers that comply with the requirements of human rights standards for prisoners in addition to increasing prison visits by NCHR members and civil organizations. NCHR persistently calls for compliance with human rights standards with regards to human rights based legislative amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code and the Penal Code, both under consideration by the Egyptian Parliament. According to its mandate, NCHR is an active partner to the review process by House of Representatives. NCHR aims to introduce amendments to harmonize both codes with the international human rights obligations accepted by Egypt. By ratifying a number of human rights treaties, The Egyptian government commits to moving towards alternative punishments and narrowing the scope of penalties of deprivation of liberty.

NCHR activities to brainstorm and build consensus on the way forward in addressing challenges related to freedom of

expression took the form of holding and hosting several meetings and workshops for journalists, administrators of independent websites, civil society organizations and political parties of different orientation.

The rights of LGBTQ+ was raised in a number of such meetings. NCHR affirmed its position: while respecting the local cultural norms, no violence, and no discrimination in the enjoyment of human rights on any ground. against any person so long as he/she does not infringe on the rights of others and society. The NCHR stressed the importance of adhering to the relevant constitutional and legal provisions at the national level in dealing with this issue, given that the Egyptian constitutional context takes into account both the cultural values of the Egyptian society and at the same time its international obligations under its ratification of a large number of instruments concerned with human rights.

Chapter V: Strategic Vision and General Guidelines for the NCHR Work (2022-2025)

NCHR new formation coincided with a set of measures closely related to the rights and freedoms, such as the launch of the National Strategy for Human Rights, the Presidential Decree to end the state of emergency, President's call for a national dialogue and the revival of the presidential pardon committee, as well as the adoption of a number of national programs and projects related to economic and social rights.

In this context, the current seventh cohort of the NCHR has formed its vision to support the implementation of human rights obligations, which is based on two complementary themes: The first focuses on consolidating the institutional capacity of the NCHR, and the second focuses on the aspirations of the NCHR with regard to its contributions at the national, regional and international levels. As the NCHR updated vision states that it seeks to upgrade its tools, utilize its constitutional and legal powers, benefit from the diversity of its members' experiences, and build on the accumulation of knowledge, institutional expertise, distinguished international classification it enjoys, and its multiple partnerships at the international, regional and national levels to help the executive and legislative bodies implement the obligations of the Egyptian State with regard to human rights. Nurturing a national culture supportive of human rights is the founding step to put in place such a culture and infrastructure, strengthening institutional arrangements for guarantees of protection and respect for human rights, improving cooperation with international and regional human rights mechanisms, and enabling victims of human rights violations to access mechanisms for redress and reparations. In light of this vision and mission, NCHR adopted 4 strategic directions and provided a general description for each thereof, the relevant objectives and the main interventions/activities during the period 2023-2025. These directions are represented in the following:

- First : Developing the institutional, communication and coordination capacities of NCHR and enhancing the exercise of constitutional powers
- Second : Enhancing the NCHR contribution to spreading the culture of human rights
- Third:
Monitoring and supporting the implementation of the National Human Rights Strategy.
- Fourth: Supporting the national dialogue mechanism and contributing to maximizing its outputs with regard to improving human rights actual enjoyment without any discrimination.

NCHR Strategic Vision included a general description of each of these directions, related objectives, and the main interventions/activities during 2023-2025.

Chapter VI: Recommendations

1-: Enhance the NCHR capacity, powers and its compatibility with the Paris Principles: Greater guarantees for the NCHR with regard to visiting prisons and detention centers through notifications, increasing financial allocations, applying an effective, fast and flexible coordination mechanism in the NCHR, the Public Prosecution and the Ministry of Interior with a view to ensuring prompt intervention in handling complaints and investigating allegations of human rights violations.

2-: Enhance legislative guarantees of human rights: through adopting new legislation for codes on Criminal Procedures and the Penal Code, protecting whistleblowers and witnesses, regulating the right to free flow of knowledge, and reviewing Law No. 135 of 2021, by amending some provisions of Law No. 10 of 1972 concerned with dismissal without a disciplinary method and the Civil Service Law, review legislation to restrict the application of death penalty to the minimum possible.

: Amend the law regulating early retirement controls and rules included in the Social Insurance Law and adopting comprehensive legislation to regulate the elderly access to their rights.

- Issue a comprehensive law to define, criminalize and combat all forms of violence, torture, inhumane treatment and neglect.

3-: Allocate adequate human and financial resources to NCHR in a manner commensurate with the Paris Principles.

4-: Ensure the actual enjoyment of CPR: Expedite the national dialogue and its arrangements, continue the reform of places of detention attached to security directorates and police stations, continue training for officers and professionals with a view to raise the level of commitment to human rights-responsive practices. The Ministry of Interior is encouraged to

continue to implement the reform of penal institutions and its development plan and expedite the current pace to complete it within a reasonable time frame, with an emphasis on taking into account the geographical distance and reducing alienation during the distribution of inmates to the new centers, ensuring the availability of statistical information on correctional and rehabilitation centers and their inmates, accelerate the pace and scope of presidential pardons and increase the number of those eligible for pardons to include all imprisoned and detained in cases that do not involve any practice of violence, and adopting a clear strategy within a specific time frame to address the logistical challenges facing the justice and penal system.

5-: Enhance the actual enjoyment of ESCR: “Decent Life Initiative” needs a package of procedures related to the operation and maintenance phase to ensure that the intensive projects and facilities that are being constructed contribute to enabling the rural population to obtain and sustainably enjoy their economic, social and, cultural rights.

- reconsider the timeline for covering the governorates with comprehensive health insurance to remedy the delay at the end of the first phase and the start of the second phase, reviewing economic policies in the field of industry to create strong and resilient economic structures, addressing issues of work quality or suitability in relation to available jobs, and reviewing legal regulatory tools, limiting the scope of resorting to expropriation procedures for the public interest, meeting the

urgent need to reconsider the current requirements for construction to ensure the integration of the environmental component in urban planning and implementation, meeting the urgent need to restructure the subsidy system, reviewing the outputs of the educational system and educational policies that are still far from meeting the requirements of providing the learner with life skills or the needs of the labor market,

6- Nurture a societal culture supportive of celebration of diversity, respect for human rights and address intolerant religious discourse of some intellectual jurisprudence and cultural and scientific achievements, address religious "HISBA" practices, and enlarge the scope of academic freedoms and freedom of expression, to ensure diversity of the cultural, artistic and media production industry in Egypt.

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7-: Strengthen the commitment of the Egyptian government to the reporting UN system and to submit its reports under United Nations human rights conventions in a timely manner, updating the national strategy for human rights so that it reflects in its conclusions Egypt's voluntary commitments to the UPR mechanism and the recommendations issued by treaty committees and special rapporteurs.

8-: enhance international cooperation with international and regional mechanisms for the protection, promotion and provision of human rights.

Ambassador Moushira Khattab, PhD, President of the National Council for Human Rights (NCHR), Activity schedule

	Activity	Date	Comments
1	Chairing the general assembly meeting of the Network of the African National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI), presidency handed over to Egypt	November 2 nd , 2021	
2	Meeting with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) representative	November 14 th , 2021	Held at new NCHR's headquarters, attended by May Naguib
3	Meeting with the "Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie" representatives	November 15 th , 2021	
4	Meeting with Palestinian delegation		
5	Interview for Ahram newspaper, dated January 2 nd 2022		
6	Simulation of the Human Rights Council, World Youth Forum 2022 (WYF)	January 13 th , 2022 (Sharm el-Sheikh)	Human Rights Council simulation
7	Attending the Senate's health and population committee meeting	January 16 th , 2022	Discussing study on population growth in Egypt
8	Meeting with Dutch Ambassador	January 17 th , 2022	

9	Meeting with the Senate's Speaker- Counselor Abdel Wahab Abdel Razek	January 17 th , 2022	Attended by Ambassador Mahmoud Karem, Mr. Mohamed Anwar El Sadat
10	Meeting with UNDP delegation	January 18 th , 2022	
11	Meeting with Congressional staffers delegation		Meeting report by Yara Kassem
12	Meeting with EU delegation, comprising EU Ambassador Christian Berger, Marina Varela, head of the European Union Politics, Press and Information Department, Graciella Riza, Human Rights consultant, Illaria Beattie, HR attaché.	January 20 th 2022	Attended by Ambassador Ahmed Ismail
13	Meeting with US Ambassador, Jonathan R. <i>Cohen</i>	January 23 rd , 2022	Meeting report by Yara Kassem
14	United holocaust memorial museum delegation meeting	January 23 rd , 2022	Meeting attended by Islam Rihan
15	Meeting with Parliament's Speaker, Counselor Hanafy el-Gebaly	January 25 th , 2022	Accompanied by Mr. Mohamed Anwar El Sadat
16	Meeting with H.E Adel Al Assoumy, Arab Parliament Speaker and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Arab Human Rights Observatory	January 26 th , 2022	Meeting report by Yara Kassem
17	Meeting with Assistant Foreign Minister for Human Rights in Egypt Ambassador Khaled El-Bakly	January 30 th , 2022	Attended by Ambassador Mahmoud Karem

18	Seminar organized by Al-Azhar at the Cairo International Book Fair	January 31 st , 2022	
19	Seminar at the military college		
20	Interview with Frank Wisner, former US Ambassador		TV interview- Al Hurra channel
21	Meeting with <i>Christopher Le Mon</i> , Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor at the U.S. <i>Department of State</i> , and accompanying delegation	February 2 nd 2022	Attended by Ambassador Mahmoud Karem, Mr. Mohamed Anwar El Sadat Meeting report by Yara Kassem
22	Phone interview with Sada el-Balad channel	February 2 nd 2022	With TV presenter Azza Moustafa
23	Meeting with Italian Ambassador Michele Quaroni	February 3 rd 2022	Meeting report by Yara Kassem
24	Roundtable “NCHR and Civil Society Year 2022”	February 6 th , 2022	Zoom event
25	Lunch with French Ambassador, Stéphane Romatet	February 6 th , 2022	
26	Meeting with Jerome Fontana, ICRC head in Egypt	February 7 th , 2022	Meeting report by Yara Kassem
27	Phone intervention with Journalist Ahmed Moussa- Sada el-Balad channel	February 9 th , 2022	
28	Participation in a workshop on NCCM plan of action	February 14 th , 2022	Agreement on a cooperation protocol between NCHR, NCCM

29	Meeting with Spanish Ambassador in Egypt, Ramón Gil-Casares	February, 14 th 2022	At the Spanish ambassador's house
30	Meeting of the Senate's human rights and social solidarity committee to discuss the national human rights strategy	February 15 th , 2022	
31	Meeting with the British Ambassador in Egypt, Gareth Bailey	February 16 th , 2022	Attended by Ambassador Mahmoud Karem, Ambassador Ahmed Ismail Meeting report by Yara Kassem
32	Meeting with counselor Adly Hussein	February 17 th , 2022	Attended by Ambassador Mahmoud Karem, Ambassador Ahmed Ismail
33	Participation in the panel discussion held by the Ministry of Youth and Sports on human rights	February 19 th , 2022	As part of the 4 th edition of the Nile Valley Dialogue project
34	Meeting with the Canadian Ambassador, Luis Dumas	February 23 rd , 2022	
35	The International conference on international solidarity and 2030 sustainable development plan-Goal 16 peace, justice and resilient organisations, organised by NCHR	February 27 th , 2022	
36	Virtual seminar organised by Egypt's permanent mission to the United Nations in Geneva	March 2 nd , 2022	

37	Meeting of the Complaints committee	March 6 th , 2022	At NCHR's Giza branch – attended by Dr. Walaa Gad, Mr. Mohamed Anwar El Sadat
38	Parliament's human rights committee meeting	March 6 th , 2022	
39	Meeting with NCHR's committees' heads	March 7 th , 2022	At NCHR's Giza branch
40	NCHR's monthly meeting	March 7 th , 2022	At NCHR's Giza branch
41	International Women's Day celebration	March 8 th , 2022	
42	Civil society organisations event	March 10 th , 2022	At NCHR's headquarters, organised by the civil and political rights committee
43	Travel to Germany	March 13 th -17 th	
44	Youth and National Human Rights Strategy session- organised by the Ministry of Youth and Sports	March 19 th , 2022	Tolip hotel, 5 th settlement
45	Dialogue session with political parties representatives- organised by the civil and political rights committee	March 20 th , 2022	At NCHR's headquarters
46	Participation in a seminar organised by the African Human Rights Association and the Francophonie organisation	March 21 st , 2022	Zoom meeting

47	Meeting with Danish Ambassador in Egypt, Svend Olling	March 22 nd , 2022	At NCHR's headquarters
48	Cairo governorate's celebration of Egyptian women's day	March 23 rd , 2022	
49	Meeting with Dr. Mohamed Anas Gaafar, head of the legislative affairs committee at the NCHR	March 28 th , 2022	Giza branch
50	Meeting with ICRC delegation	March 29 th , 2022	Attended by Ambassador Mahmoud Karem, Ambassador Ahmed Ismail Meeting report by Yara Kassem
51	Panel discussion with a number of media websites under the theme "Freedom of Press- Freedom of expression and access to information", organised by the civil and political rights committee	March 30 th , 2022	
52	The 2 nd coordination meeting with representatives of universities in Greater Cairo- organised by the committee of dissemination of the culture of human rights	March 31 st , 2022	
53	Meeting with Eng. Ali Al- Derazy, President of Bahrain's national human rights institution	March 31 st , 2022	Attended by Ambassador Mahmoud Karem, Ambassador Ahmed Ismail, Dr. Ismail Abdel Rahman

54	Meeting with the Norwegian ambassador to Egypt, Hilde Klemetsdal	April 3 rd , 2022	Attended by Ambassador Mahmoud Karem, Ambassador Ahmed Ismail, Mr. Mohamed Anwar El Sadat Report meeting by Yara Kassem
55	Meeting with the State council's president	April 5 th , 2022	Attended by Ambassador Mahmoud Karem
56	NCHR's 6 th monthly meeting	April 6 th , 2022	Selection of NCHR's Secretary-General, Ambassador Fahmy Fayed
57	Meeting with high-level US delegation	April 7 th , 2022	NCHR's headquarters
58	Lecture by Eamon Gilmore and Christian Berger, EU ambassador to Egypt	April 8 th , 2022	Attended by AUC, Cairo University students
59	Iftar with EU ambassador	April 13 th , 2022	
60	Sohour with Minister Nevine El Kabaj	April 13 th , 2022	
61	Refugees and immigrants rights in Egypt workshop- organised by the economic and social rights committee	April 17 th , 2022	
62	Meeting with Ahdaf Soweif	April 18 th , 2022	NCHR's headquarters

63	Iftar at Ramona Canaan	April 20 th , 2022	
64	Seminar on pretrial detention by NANHRI	April 25 th , 2022	Zoom meeting
65	Egyptian family Iftar with Egypt's President	April 26 th , 2022	Al Masa hotel
66	Meeting with Ramona Canaan, Illaria Beattie, EU HR attaché	April 27 th , 2022	NCHR's headquarters
67	Meeting with UNICEF's resident representative and delegation	May 8 th , 2022	Meeting report by Yara Kassem
68	Signing of cooperation protocol with Ministry of Justice- Minister Omar Marwan	May 9 th , 2022	MOJ headquarters
69	Lunch with Canadian ambassador	May 9 th 2022	Along with Mr. Mohamed Anwar El Sadat
70	NCHR 7 th monthly meeting	May 11 th , 2022	NCHR's headquarters
71	Mother of Ambassador Khaled el-Bakly's funeral	May 15 th , 2022	
72	Meeting of the cultural rights committee and the legislative affairs committee to discuss CEOSS proposed law draft to address hate speech	May 16 th , 2022	To exchange views on the law draft before submitting it to the parliament
73	Participation in NCCM's workshop on the national plan of action 2018-2022	May 16 th , 2022	
74	Field visit to Kafr el-Sheikh governorate, meeting with the governor	May 18 th , 2022	

75	Meeting with UNFPA resident representative	May 19 th , 2022	Meeting report by Yara Kassem
76	Meeting with EU representative and Ramona Canaan	May 22 nd , 2022	
77	Meeting with Arab Academy's students	May 23 rd , 2022	
78	Meeting with British Ambassador, Gareth Bailey	May 26 th , 2022	Meeting report by Yara Kassem
79	Meeting with Ambassador Khaled el-Bakly		
80	Meeting with Swedish Ambassador, Håkan Emgård	May 29 th , 2022	Meeting report by Yara Kassem
81	Egyptian-Canadian business council seminar	May 30 th , 2022	
82	Swiss embassy's delegation meeting, along with Mr. Mohamed Anwar El Sadat	May 31 st , 2022	
83	Egyptian's ministry of foreign affairs in 100 days conference – Middle East research center	May 31 st , 2022	
84	NCHR's 8 th monthly meeting	June 1 st , 2022	
85	Meeting with Christine Durival, French Senate's member	June 2 nd , 2022	Meeting report by Yara Kassem
86	Meeting with IOM's resident representative	June 2 nd 2022	Meeting report by Yara Kassem
87	MoU signing with Bahrain's NHRI	June 2 nd , 2022	Via zoom
88	Lecture to African diplomats at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	June 5 th , 2022	

89	Visit to Wadi el-Natroun rehabilitation facility	June 5 th , 2022	
90	Travel to Geneva to meet with Michele Bachelet, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	June 6 th -10 th , 2022	
91	Meeting with committee in charge of assessing drama series	June 12 th , 2022	
92	Seminar on the promotion of the international humanitarian law culture, in collaboration with ICRC	June 13 th , 2022	
93	NCHR's 9 th monthly meeting	June 19 th , 2022	
94	Meeting with Parliament's human rights committee	June 22 nd , 2022	NCHR's headquarters
95	Meeting with Austria's minister of foreign affairs	July 3 rd , 2022	Sofitel Gezira's hotel
96	Meeting with Sohag university's students	July 4 th , 2022	
97	Meeting with Administrative Control Authority's representative	July 5 th , 2022	Meeting attended by NCHR's Secretary-General
98	Meeting with actor Ahmed Amin	July 5 th , 2022	Meeting report by Yara Kassem
99	Meeting with Hoda Badran and Egyptian Feminist Union delegation NCHR's 10 th monthly meeting	July 6 th , 2022	
100	Meeting with Japan's ambassador, Oka Hiroshi	July 6 th , 2022	Meeting report by Yara Kassem

101	Field visit to Qanater rehabilitation facility for women	July 17 th , 2022	
102	Receiving young researchers taking part in the research summer camp in Egyptian universities organised by the Egyptian Youth Council	July 24 th , 2022	Organised by NCHR member, Mohamed Mamdouh
103	Meeting with OHCHR delegation led by Nada al- Nashif, the delegation includes Mohamed al-Nassour, Elena Panova, Reem al-Mazzawy	July 24 th , 2022	Meeting report by Yara Kassem
104	Meeting with UAE national human rights institutions	July 24 th , 2022	Meeting report by Zeinab Safwat
105	Delivering a speech in a seminar on the national human rights strategy in Ain Shams University	July 27 th , 2022	Accompanied by Ahmed Nasr, Khaled Maarouf
106	Meeting with NCHR General Secretariat, attended by NCHR Secretary General, Ambassador Fahmy Fayed	July 27 th , 2022	
107	Attending the inauguration of the NCHR's seminar on freedom of creativity and academic freedoms	August 1 st , 2022	Organised by the cultural rights committee and the civil and political rights committee
108	Attending the World Human Trafficking Awareness Day celebration	August 1 st , 2022	Attended by Ambassador Naela Gabr
109	The signing of a cooperation protocol with the Ministry of Youth and Sports	August 1 st , 2022	Attended by Minister Ashraf Sobhy, and NCHR Secretary General

110	Interview with Doriya Sharaf eldin	August 1 st , 2022	Maspiro
111	Euro-mediterranean academy students meeting- organised by the Ministry of Youth and Sports	August 18 th , 2022	Attended by training, projects units
112	Delivering a lecture on “Egypt and human rights issues”, organised by the Ministry of Youth and Sports	August 30 th , 2022	Olympic center, Maadi
113	Attending a MoU signing to launch the professional international teaching certificates, upon an invitation from the Ministry of Higher Education and the Egyptian National Education, Sciences and Culture Committee	August 30 th , 2022	Four Seasons hotel, Garden city
114	Meeting with Richard Probst, Resident Representative of Friedrich Ebert Stiftung organisation	September 5 th , 2022	Meeting report by Yara Kassem
115	Meeting with Ambassador Wafaa Basseem, member of UN Human Rights Committee	September 5 th , 2022	
116	Meeting with European Parliament member Antonio Lopez Istorriz White	September 17 th , 2022	Attended by Ambassador Ahmed Ismail, MP Tarek Radwan, head of Parliament’s human rights committee Meeting report by Yara Kassem
117	Meeting with high-level Palestinian delegation	September 19 th , 2022	Meeting report by Yara Kassem

118	NCHR's seminar on climate justice and human rights	September 20 th , 2022	
119	Discussion on freedom of press at the Dutch embassy	September 20 th , 2022	Accompanied by Mr. Mohamed Anwar El Sadat
120	Attending panel discussion on youth achievements in light of the national human rights strategy	September 22 nd , 2022	Organised by Egyptian Youth Council
121	Discussion on "One Year after the launch of the National Human Rights Strategy" at the coordination committee young politicians	September 25 th , 2022	
122	Meeting with the Dutch ambassador in Egypt	September 28 th , 2022	Meeting report by Yara Kassem
123	Attending the launch of the 3 rd national strategy to combat human trafficking	September 29 th , 2022	Four Seasons hotel Accompanied by Ahmed Abdel Gayed (from the NCHR's anti-human trafficking unit)
124	Meeting with Martin Schulz, Chairman of Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	October 3 rd , 2022	Friedrich Ebert's headquarters
125	NCHR's 12 th monthly meeting	October 5 th , 2022	
126	Meeting with Ms. Baheya Tahzeeb Lee, Dutch human rights ambassador	October 5 th , 2022	Meeting report by Yara Kassem

127	Meeting with Congressional Staffers	October 5 th , 2022	Meeting report by Yara Kassem
128	Meeting with <i>Barbara A. Leaf</i> , US Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs	October 10 th , 2022	At American Embassy Accompanied by Mr. Mohamed Anwar El Sadat
129	Roundtable on climate legislations	October 11 th , 2022	Sadat association in collaboration with Friedrich Ebert
130	Meeting with Prof. Paolo Sabbatini, - Advisor to Italy's Ministry of Foreign Affairs	October 12 th , 2022	Meeting report with Yara Kassem
131	Meeting with "Terre des Hommes" Swiss organisation, chaired by Laure Baudin	October 13 th , 2022	Meeting report with Yara Kassem
132	Parliament's discussion on child's marriage	October 16 th , 2022	
133	Meeting with Cyprus ambassador in Egypt	October 18 th , 2022	Also attended by Ambassador Ahmed Ismail, Yara Kassem
134	OHCHR training session to NCHR members, employees	October 20 th -21 st , 2022	NCHR headquarters
135	Meeting with UNICEF, UNODC, OHCHR representatives	October 20 th , 2022	NCHR headquarters
136	NCHR workshop on child marriage	October 24 th , 2022	NCHR headquarters

137	Meeting with Coptic Evangelical Organisation for Social Services (CEOSS) delegation	October 25 th , 2022	NCHR headquarters
138	50 th anniversary of Egyptian-UAE relations	October 26 th , 2022	Ritz Carlton
139	NCHR's 13 th monthly meeting	November 2 nd , 2022	NCHR headquarters
140	Meeting with Maj. Gen. Khairy Barakat, CAPMAS Chairman	November 2 nd , 2022	NCHR headquarters
141	NCHR's seminar on the role of statistics to plan addressing population growth	November 2 nd , 2022	NCHR headquarters
142	Meeting New Giza University students	November 3 rd , 2022	Attended by training unit
143	Delivering lecture on sustainable development plans to diplomats from Comoros	November 6 th , 2022	
144	COP-27 side event "Climate Change and Children's Rights"	November 10 th , 2022	COP-27, Sharm el-Sheikh
145	Phone intervention with TEN channel	November 11 th , 2022	
146	An open dialogue with the National Egyptian University for Electronic Education students	November 14 th , 2022	University headquarters
147	Meeting with Mrs. Sabine Kroissenbrunner – Austrian deputy ambassador	November 15 th , 2022	11 am

148	Event in cooperation with OHCHR via Zoom	November 15 th , 2022	
149	Discussion of a study on domestic violence in the human rights committee in the Senate	November 16 th , 2022	3pm – the Senate
150	Children’s day celebration, and cooperation protocol signing with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM)	November 17 th , 2022	11 am
151	Meeting at the human rights committee in the House of Representatives	November 20 th , 2022	3 pm- Parliament headquarters
152	Travel to Lesotho to participate in the The African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC) meetings	November 20 th - December 3 rd 2022	
153	Joint workshop organized by the Committee on the promotion of the culture of human rights and the Civil and Political Rights Committee on the Role of Political Parties in the implementation of the National Human Rights Strategy	December 4 th , 2022	Attended by NCHR members: Mohamed Anwar El-Sadat, Saeed Abdel Hafez, George Isaac
154	Dinner with James Moran, Christian Berger (EU Ambassador to Egypt)	December 5 th , 2022	
155	NCHR’s 14 th monthly meeting	December 7 th , 2022	NCHR headquarters
156	World Human Rights Day Celebration, Centennial of the late Prof. Boutros Boutros Ghali, and	December 11 th , 2022	NCHR headquarters

	the cooperation protocol signing between the NCHR and the EU		
157	Receiving a delegation of students from Literature Faculty, Cairo University	December 14 th , 2022	NCHR headquarters
158	NCHR's first extraordinary meeting	December 15 th , 2022	NCHR headquarters
159	Awards distribution ceremony for the distinguished drama works supportive of human rights standards	December 17 th , 2022	NCHR headquarters
160	The launch of the project "Encouraging the efforts of supporting political participation and democracy mechanisms in Egypt", and signing a cooperation protocol with the Embassy of Switzerland	December 19 th , 2022	NCHR headquarters Attended by Yvonne Baumann, Swiss ambassador to Egypt
161	Zoom meeting between the NCHR, OHCHR and the human rights committee in the House of Representatives on the Universal Periodic Review mechanism	December 22 nd , 2022	NCHR headquarters
162	NCHR's executive committee second meeting	December 22 nd , 2023	NCHR headquarters
163	Seminar on "The Role of Youth in Promoting a Culture of Human Rights" Signing a cooperation protocol with Ain Shams University	December 26 th , 2023	Ain Shams University
164	NCHR's 15 th monthly meeting	January 4 th , 2023	NCHR headquarters

165	The conference: “The National Human Rights Strategy; Vision and Implementation”	January 17 th , 2023	Steinberger hotel – Down Town
166	The 15 th annual NGOs forum, entitled “The Civil Society and the Implementation of the National Human Rights Strategy”	January 17 th , 2023	NCHR headquarters
167	Signing a cooperation protocol with the Ministry of Social Solidarity	January 17 th , 2023	NCHR headquarters
168	Workshop on the Medical Liability, organized by the NCHR’s legislative affairs committee	January 18 th , 2023	NCHR headquarters
169	Seminar on promoting values of tolerance, global peace and human rights Signing a cooperation protocol with the Global Tolerance and Peace Council	February 19 th , 2023	NCHR headquarters
170	Meeting Saudi embassy labour mission delegation	March 9 th , 2023	NCHR headquarters
171	Signing cooperation protocol with Cairo University	April 3 rd , 2023	Cairo University
171	NCHR’s 17 th monthly meeting	April 12 th , 2023	NCHR headquarters
172	Participating in the meeting of the Senate’s committees on human rights and human rights, and defense and national security	April 10 th , 2023	Senate’s headquarters

173	NCHR's meeting to discuss draft internal regulations amendments	April 19 th , 2023	NCHR headquarters
174	Meeting to discuss NCHR's action plan	May 1 st , 2023	NCHR headquarters
175	The Workshop "Dialogue with Youth on human rights concepts and challenges", organized by the Swiss project in the NCHR	May 2 nd , 2023	Triumph hotel-Heliopolos
176	National Dialogue session	May 3 rd , 2023	
177	Seminar on the role of NCHR in light of the Egyptian Constitution	May 3 rd , 2023	At the headquarters of the Republican Population Party
178	Meeting at the human rights committee in the House of Representatives to follow up on the implementation of the objectives of the National Human Rights Strategy	May 9 th , 2023	Parliament's headquarters
179	Meeting with Delphine Borione, France human rights ambassador	May 9 th , 2023	Diplomatic club
180	NCHR's 18 th monthly meeting	May 10 th , 2023	NCHR headquarters
181	National Dialogue session	May 14 th , 2023	
182	First cultural salon on children and human rights – organized by the NCHR's cultural rights committee	May 15 th , 2023	NCHR headquarters
183	Meeting with Sweden's human rights ambassador	May 16 th , 2023	NCHR headquarters

184	Field visit to mental health hospitals – organized by the NCHR’s social rights committee	May 17 th , 2023	Abbasseyah mental health hospital
185	Lecture to diplomats from the Republic of South Sudan on UN Human Rights System	May 28 th , 2023	Institute for Diplomatic and Consular Studies, Ministry of Foreign Affairs-Cairo. Egypt