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Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

Written statement* submitted by the African-American Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development, a non-governmental organization on the roster

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[29 August 2013]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

Gross human rights violations and abuses in Egypt*

July 27, 2013 - The Police and Military forces fired live ammunition on peaceful and unarmed protesters early morning on Saturday July 27, 2013. The initial death was found to be about 2200; the total victims were 5000 persons.

The crackdown on peaceful rallies in Cairo's Rabaa and Nahda squares on "black Wednesday" last week resulted in the deaths of many more than those reported killed in any single day by Bashar al-Assad or Muammar Gaddafi during the Syrian and Libyan revolutions. The numbers killed since the start of the coup are estimated at more than double those killed during the 2008 Israeli assault on Gaza.

Egyptians, and much of the world, watched in horror as the military and police stormed into the camps, torched tents while people were still sleeping inside them, and killed and maimed indiscriminately. Since then other massacres have been perpetrated in various parts of the country. Mosques were attacked to flush out protesters seeking refuge inside them, while evidence is emerging that some churches were torched in an attempt to implicate the Muslim Brotherhood and allied Islamists and thus justify the crackdown on them.

On 14 August according to CNN: A Day of Rage turned into an evening of bloodshed as more than 100 people were killed across Egypt on Friday.

A correspondent for Al Jazeera described lines of bodies in a makeshift hospital in the nearby Al-Fateh mosque following the attack on marchers in Cairo's Ramses Square.

A witness said men fired from helicopters on the crowd. Hundreds of people were injured.

Egyptian police say at least 35 detained protesters have been killed while attempting to escape from a prison convoy, but the protestors has alleged that their supporters were killed in cold blood and called for an international inquiry into the incident. It was revealed that "Thirty-five of the prisoners died of suffocation and crowding. The men, believed to be supporters of deposed President Mohamed Morsi were killed while being transferred to Abu Zaabal prison near Cairo in a convoy of about 600 detainees, sources told Al Jazeera.

Anti-Coup protesters broke a military curfew to march through Cairo, as the latest violence added to the rising death toll in days of unrest.

On Saturday alone, clashes between Morsi supporters and police killed 79 people, according to a government tally released on Sunday and carried by MENA, raising the death toll for four days of unrest across the country to over 800 people killed.

State institutions in Egypt, including the army, the police and the judiciary, have been hijacked and turned into tools of oppression. Those who willingly or knowingly participate in this project are hereby warned that they will one day, sooner or later, be brought to justice. I appeal to army and police officers and soldiers to rid themselves of the military uniform and go home.

Crimes against humanity previously unheard of are being perpetrated in a systemic fashion with the aim of terrorizing the entire population into submission to the new coup authorities. What remains of press and TV channels is under the absolute control of those in power and their task is to justify their brutality.

* The Arabic African Foundation for Human Rights, the Sudanese International Coalition for Human Rights, Network of NGOs in the Nuba Mountain (Nuba Net), Sudanese Forum for Peace and Human Rights, NGOs without consultative status, also share the views expressed in this statement.

The sacrifices made so far by the defenders of legitimacy have been made in order to put an end to the military rule that humiliated the Egyptians and persecuted them for more than 60 years. They made these sacrifices in order for Egypt to become a true democratic civil state in which human dignity is sanctified and human rights respected.

Despite the horrific crimes against humanity, ethnic cleansing and Genocide which took place in Egypt post military coup the leader of the National Alliance for Resumption of Legitimacy declared through Mohamed Elbiltagi that they were committed to peaceful protests and future democracy, but the world must recognize the military's human rights abuses.

It needs to be emphasized that African American Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development (ASHAD) is highly concerned about peace building issues and conflict resolution worldwide and in Afro Arab region in particular, it endeavors to serve the genuine issue of Peace building , Human Rights, Good Governance, and Human Security in close collaboration with Arabic African Foundation for Human Rights, Sudanese International Coalition for Human Rights, Network of NGOs in the Nuba Mountain (Nuba Net) and the Sudanese Forum for Peace and Human Rights.

Authenticated Human Rights Defenders estimate that the huge human rights abuses committed in Egypt by the military coup authority estimated to be about 60,000 deaths, 10,000 political detainees and more than 15,000 injured.

In response to the above mentioned terrifying incidence which took place in Egypt in the post military coup, African American Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development (ASHAD) and its allies and stakeholders would like to recommend the following proposals:

1. To establish an independent International committee by the Human Rights Council in order to investigate the gross human rights abuses in Egypt.
2. To raise the case of gross human rights violations in Egypt to the Security Council.
3. Urge the United Nations and the Security Council to consider the institution the right to intervene and protect for humanitarian purposes and adopt the appropriate precautionary measures that ensure effective protection of the population facing serious risk of killing, torture and arbitrary detention in Egypt.
4. Request the International Criminal Court to consider dealing with perpetrators for committing the crime against humanity, ethnic cleansing and Genocide in Egypt including the minister of defense, the minister of interior and the prime minister of Egypt who are entirely responsible for the recent human massacres in Egypt.
5. Call upon the International Community not to admit or recognize the military coup in Egypt.
6. Give a word of thanks and acknowledgement for the African Union for its clear and courageous position for not recognizing the military coup in Egypt.
7. Urge the Arab League to adopt the same position of the African Union and to suspend the membership of Egypt.
8. Urge the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to adopt the same position of the African Union and to suspend the membership of Egypt.

9. Call for bringing the perpetrators of these heinous crimes to International justice as well as paying fair Compensation to the Victims' families.
 10. Encourage the Human Rights Council to appoint a special Rapporteur to observe and monitor the human rights situation in Egypt in the post military coup period.
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