

NAGYA

A Female Survivor

People
Change
the World

Diakonia



November 2022

Issue # 1 Cairo Center for Development and Law

379 judicial sentences are the outcome of the successes of the Legal Support Unit at CFDL

Save a Girl from FGM

CFDL launches the Climate Justice Community Network for Women

Issue File

**For Climate
Justice for
Women**



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Opening Word

Why «A Female Survivor»

By: Intisar Al Said



A woman survivor is every woman or girl who is exposed to a form of gender-based violence, whether in private or public sphere.

According to the Universal Declaration of the Elimination of Violence against Women, it is defined as «any violent act that is motivated by gender bias and results in harm, suffering, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether from a physical, sexual or psychological point of view, including threats of such acts, whether in public or private life».

Women and girls in Egypt and around the world are constantly exposed to various forms of gender-based violence, including physical, psychological, societal, legal and sexual violence (sexual harassment and rape). In many cases, violence leads to murder, and to many harmful practices, including early marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM).

Violence in all its forms is being practiced in the public sphere (street, workplaces...etc.), and in the private sphere at the family level, noting that the practice of violence against women in its various forms is not limited to a specific social, economic, religious or cultural class, but rather violence is being practiced against them regardless of the classes, races, and religions to which women and girls belong.

Although there are no accurate and comprehensive statistics on how much is the extent of the phenomenon of violence against women and girls in Egypt, all indications point to the spread of this phenomenon, especially in light of the presence of many factors supporting it, beginning with the prevailing cultural and social legacies of customs and traditions and societal culture, which in turn reinforces to some extent the violence of women and girls, till the lack or weak application of special laws to protect women from gender-based violence.

by viewing the services provided to women and girls survivors of gender-based violence, and steps taken by the Egyptian state towards amending,

canceling or introducing laws that support women survivors of violence in its various forms and working to provide comprehensive and integrated social, legal, psychological and health services, these services are still need a comprehensive review.

The first and important step towards providing comprehensive services to survivors of violence lies in the belief that all women and girls have the right to live a life of dignity, respect and a life free from violence, a life based on rights and gender equality regardless of their social, economic, societal, and cultural backgrounds.

This belief must be rooted in all calibers working in the field of providing health, psychological, social, and legal services, in addition to the importance of concerted efforts of all governmental institutions and civil society organizations working in the field of providing services to women survivors in order to reach a society free from gender-based violence and to achieve advancement of the status of women and girls as active citizens in society.



CAIRO FOUNDATION FOR
DEVELOPMENT AND LAW GOT

379 NEW VERDICTS FOR VIOLENCE SURVIVORS



The verdicts varied between sexual harassment lawsuits, indecent assault, murder in self-defense, beating, squandering, insult and libel, infringement of Egyptian family values, and disownment. They also included different personal status lawsuits such as obedience warnings, various alimonies, abdicative divorce, contact orders, proof of custody, educational mandate, and at-fault divorce. The verdicts included various wage lawsuits and different lawsuits that form violence against women and threaten the women's physical, psychological, and social integrity.

Below detailed account of verdicts' number got by the legal unit of the Cairo Foundation for Development and Law for each type for violence survivors:

First: sexual violence lawsuits:

The Foundation got 5 verdicts to imprison perpetrators in lawsuits of sexual harassment and indecent assault in favor of violence survivors.

-1 Here is one of the most important lawsuits; a verdict to imprison the harasser for three years for sexually assaulting the survivor while he was working as a nurse when she was having a steam session in a public hospital due to her chest allergy. He asked her to sit at the end of the room, even though there was no one else in the reception room. She did what he asked her to do because of the severity of her illness and her need for a steam session. She was surprised that he brought an EEG, and connected the device to her body, so she asked him for a steam session, as she didn't want to perform an electrocardiography. He told him to allow him to do his work, then he started touching her body and held her hand and put it on sensitive parts of his body. The survivor had a convulsion, which made the harassing nurse afraid of being exposed. She disconnected the device and asked her to pay for the procedure. When she was able to move, she contacted one of her relatives, who came immediately to file a complaint with the hospital administration, which did not take any action against the nurse.

The full paper can be read by Arabic or English and downloaded from the following link:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bev4NQU5OP10FPwajgjNm541ncEiYUDv/view?usp=sharin>

Agricultural Female Workers and Climate Changes

By: Mona Ezzat

On 10th November 2022, and in the context of «Women's Health Rights» Program which is implemented by support of Diakonia Foundation, Cairo Foundation for Development and Law organized a seminar to discuss the repercussions of climate changes and their negative effects on women's health, especially the poorest groups. In the seminar, CFDL hosted the researcher/ Mona Ezzat, where she presented a working paper entitled «Agricultural Female Workers and Climate Justice», which focused on the effects of climate changes on agricultural female workers in rural Egypt. Agricultural female workers are the most affected by climate changes, which lead to a rise in temperatures and a change in the weather condition, which affects agricultural crops and

exposes agricultural workers to new occupational diseases. Facing these climate changes requires a radical development in the agricultural sector, starting from irrigation, the method of cultivation, and the trend to the use of technological means. These developments represent a clear threat to the employment opportunities of female agricultural workers, as their role is currently focused on collecting the crop, and therefore they need rehabilitation and training in order to adapt to these developments and without that they are subjected to further marginalization and impoverishment, and they are threatened with losing their jobs. As a result of these conditions, agricultural female workers are exposed to health risks and violence, as follows:

- Due to the lack of bathrooms, women are forced to relieve themselves in the desert, as most of these companies are located in

desert areas, or they wait until they return home. In both cases, they are exposed to diseases such as kidneys, salt increases, and infections.

- Due to the lack of safe means of transportation, where agricultural labor is transported from the villages to the headquarters of the companies in open transport vehicles, and more numbers are loaded than what is permitted, which causes accumulation which in turn leads to accidents, especially since some female workers bring their children with them.

- Due to the workers' need for money, they are forced to work during pregnancy or just some days after giving birth, and this exposes them to health damages that may lead to abortion.

- This kind of work requires physical effort and bending for long periods with the effect of the sun. The workers suffer from back and knee pain. If she asks for a rest period, she is insulted by the supervisor, and the matter may amount to a deduction from the wage, in addition to that sometimes the pain increases and requires follow-up from a doctor. Although these injuries are related to the work, the worker bears the cost of the doctor's examination and treatment, and in the event that she needs a leave, she does

not receive any compensation.

- Agricultural workers are exposed to psychological and verbal violence and harassment, which affects their psychological health.

The government and trade unions should conduct a dialogue with the owners of agricultural companies in order to legalize the conditions of agricultural workers, and this will facilitate the process of their enrollment in health and social insurance, and agree to take protection measures such as providing drinking water, bathrooms, a head cover to protect them from sunlight, and rest periods at the time of the peak of the sun, in addition to amending the labor law by adding articles criminalizing violence in the areas of organized and unorganized work, including pure agriculture, as well as stipulating that agricultural female workers be given maternity leave, obtaining cash subsidies during the leave period, and providing nurseries with symbolic prices to host children instead of having the female worker to carry her child at work.

Coinciding with the Climate Summit ...

The Community Network for Climate Justice is Launched



Coinciding with COP27 Climate Summit, held in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, from 6th November to 18th November, the undersigned organizations announce the launch of the Community Network for Climate Justice.

The undersigned organizations believe that the exacerbation of the long-run effects of climate extremism and its impact on gender equality, which means that attention should be paid to understanding the relationship between climate change and the increase of violence against women and girls, because climate change is not just an «environmental crisis», but is primarily related to justice and prosperity and gender equality

and leads to exacerbated crises at a time when women are exposed to violence due to social, political and economic phenomena, such as armed conflict, displacement, and resource scarcity.

As climate change affects everyone, yet it more affects marginalized groups, including «women who mainly suffer from inequality. Therefore, legislation and policies must include basic provisions that interest in their protection».

In addition, women represent the largest proportion of agricultural employment, and with the significant impact of climate change on agriculture, many of them lose their jobs and become more vulnerable to domestic

violence. Women bear great troubles related to the social roles imposed on them in regard to caring for their families.

Whereas, these harms to women can be mitigated by marginalized groups empowering economically and socially, creating an equitable legislative environment for women, and restructuring health systems to make them more resilient to the increasing disasters of climate change.

The work of the network is based on several main pillars, which are:

-1 Working on methods that take into account the needs of women and mitigate the repercussions of climate change.

-2 Enhancing women's effectiveness and their effective participation during the stages of environmental governance, and benefiting from women's employment opportunities during the process of a just environmental transition to the green economy, rational consumption and the blue economy within the framework of sustainable development goals.

-3 Addressing the health and social consequences of environmental deterioration on women.

-4 Promote awareness and behavioral change on women's issues and climate change.

-5 Enhancing the production of data and knowledge on

women, environment and climate change issues.

Organizations:

-1 Cairo Foundation for Development and Law.

-2 Moftah Al Saada for Development – Giza.

-3 Qolob Mubsara Association – Cairo.

-4 Ability Foundation for Training – Cairo.

-5 Studies Center for Dialogue – Cairo.

-6 My Right Association for People with Disabilities – Cairo.

-7 Dialogue Center for Media and Political Studies – Cairo.

-8 Last Wahdk Foundatin – Cairo.

-9 Al Bod Al Khamis Foundation for Development – Cairo.

-10 Misr Al Salam Organization for Development – Al Qalubia.

-11 Helm Organization – Cairo

-12 Zohor Al Hayah Association – Alexandria

-13 Eshraka Association for Society Development – Alexandria

-14 Tamkeen Association for Rights of People with Disabilities – Sohag

-15 Oun Al Hayah Association – Sohag

-16 Shamaa Al Hayah – Sohag

-17 Gizr Al Amal Association for Development – Assuit

-18 Al Ebtisam Association – Assuit

-19 Khawat Khair – Assuit

-20 Agyal Misr Association for Development – Assuit

-21 Beti Association for Society

- Development – Assuit
- 22 Gel Al Tahade Association – Assuit
 - 23 Al Erada and Tahady Association – North Sinai
 - 24 Forsan Al Erada Association
 - 25 The Egyptian Organization for Crises Management – Cairo
 - 26 The United Foundation for Development and Rights – Al Fayoum
 - 27 The Arab Center for Human Rights – Minia
 - 28 Our Rights Association for Human Rights and Development – AL Fayoum
 - 29 Freedoms Center for Human Rights and Development – Minia
 - 30 Human Rights Protection and Development Association – Minia
 - 31 Ahl Baladi – Qena
 - 32 Shorouk Association for Society Development – Aswan
 - 33 Om Al Moʻmeneen – Aswan
 - 34 Society Development Association in Al Kafor – Aswan
 - 35 Al Hagindya Association for Society Development – Aswan
 - 36 Rawda Al Mostafa Association – Aswan
 - 37 Social Equality Association for Orphanages – Aswan
 - 38 Al Nahda Association for Women Development – Aswan
 - 39 Society Development Association – Aswan
 - 40 Society Development Association in Nubia – Aswan
 - 41 Society Development Association in Al Redesia – Aswan
 - 42 Nefertari for Development and Care
 - 43 Momken Foundation
 - 44 Helm Initiative Organization
 - 45 Hope City Organization
 - 46 Why Beer – Aswan
 - 47 The Arab Organization for Human Rights
 - 48 Fagr Al Tanweer Association
 - 49 Charity Association for Society Development – Kom Hamada Al Behara
 - 50 Shabab Baladna Association – Al Qalubia
 - 51 Wayana Organization
 - 52 Women and Peace Foundation
 - 53 The Egyptian Foundation for Media
 - 54 The International Board for Development
 - 55 Sinai Women's Rights – South Sinai
 - 56 Association of 7 million people with Disabilities
 - 57 Al Mostakbal Association
 - 58 Kabish Foundation for Social Services
 - 59 Sayed Ewas Foundation for Social Services
 - 60 Development Foundation for Capacity Building
 - 61 Rehabilitation Association in Shoubra Al Khama – Al Qalubia
 - 62 Abad Wa Khatwa Association – Shoubra Al Khama – Al Qalubia

Adopting the right to abortion for rape survivors is a humanitarian necessity before being a human rights principle



Cairo Foundation for Development and Law (CFDL) organized a seminar entitled «legal protection for women in places of receiving medical care», and how to monitor the performance of medical care providers. This comes in the context of «Women's Health Rights» Program supported by Diakonia Foundation. Through the program of «Women's Health Rights», CFDL seeks to raise the awareness of women in regard to their health and reproductive rights.

CFDL also aims to mobilize community efforts to implement and adopt international conventions that support a safe and healthy environment for women, and support the rights of women survivors of violence (legally and psychologically) while receiving medical services.

The seminar was attended by a number of lawyers from the Bar Association in North Giza. The seminar was lectured by the lawyer Ms. Fatma Salah, who discussed the legal protection for women while receiving health services, and its mechanisms, in addition to how to manage women's complaints in the event of any violation while receiving health care, the difference

between an administrative complaint and a criminal complaint, and the right of women survivors to apply for civil compensation for psychological or physical harm resulting from the violation of their health rights before the civil court to which the «hospital - medical center – clinic» is belonged. She also talked about the importance of issuing a law allowing the recognition of women's right to choose to terminate a pregnancy resulting from their exposure to rape, as it is a human necessity before being a human rights principle.

The seminar was moderated by Ms. Intisar Al Said, a cassation lawyer, and the head of the board of trustees of the Cairo Foundation for Development and Law, who emphasized the need for the issuance of a law to protect witnesses and reporters in cases of sexual violence against women, as well as the importance of having a unified law to criminalize violence against women.

During the seminar, a number of awareness videos produced by CFDL were shown to raise the awareness of women regarding their health rights. Finally, CFDL hopes to break the silence about violations against women in medical care facilities.

Adopting the right to abortion for rape survivors is a humanitarian necessity before being a human rights



The Psychological Effects of Domestic Violence on Female Survivors of Violence



By: Aml Taha

Recently, there has been a significant and clear increase at the global and local levels in the rates of exposure to domestic or family violence. A recent study issued by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics revealed that psychological violence is the highest among the types of violence suffered by women in the age category between 18-64 years which reaches %22.3, followed by physical violence at %11.8, then sexual violence at %6.5. The study explains that psychological violence decreases with the increase in the age group, as it reached in the age category 19-18 years to %33.5 and it began to decrease in the following age groups until it reached 6.9 % in the age category 64-60 years. Almost the same applies to physical and sexual violence.

The causes of domestic and family violence go back to ancient times, with some cultures considering that females are «bringers of shame». Despite the passage of time and the development of civilization, these beliefs and legacies still persist through wrong upbringing methods

and misconceptions about raising and treating females as the weaker party, and that the male is the owner of guardianship, even if he is younger than her, and that cruelty towards them is necessary so that they do not go out of will, and that harsh treatment is the most appropriate way to correct their behavior.

As for ways to escape from domestic violence, when making the decision to put an end to these violations, personal safety is the most important consideration in cases of domestic violence. During the occurrence of an incident of violence, the victim should (if possible) try to move away from the places where she can be held, or where the perpetrator has access to weapons, such as knives in the kitchen. The victim should also contact the police or some concerned institutions or associations. In addition, the victim should request that all injuries be treated and documented with photos, as well as instruct children not to interfere in such violence, and when and how to seek help.



Women Image in Ramadan Drama 2022

A Paper issued by CFDL

Prepared by: Dr. Ominya Sawedan – A Feminist Activist and Researcher

Reviewed by: Intisar Al Said

Cassation lawyer and the head of the board of trustees of CFDL



In her social study, Dr. Nadia Radwan expressed the role of television drama in shaping women's awareness of their issues, as she referred to drama as an important cultural component of peoples throughout history, from theater and the arts of kinetic expression to the beginning of television, which reserved for itself an eternal seat in human minds no matter how developed the means of reception are. So the messages that are broadcast are sufficient to shape the awareness of the different kinds of audience.

Last year, Cairo Foundation for Development and Law issued a study on stereotyping the image of women in Ramadan dramas. The study focused on gender-based violence as a problem that is strongly raised in Egyptian society. Between those who reject violence completely and those who provide justifications for it, drama comes to take a normalized stance with violence over the past years, where the violent man appears in a likable form that makes women and girls fall in love with him as a source of protection.

With the increase of violence in Egyptian society and the activists on social media denouncing violence in all its forms and manifestations, drama had to take another curve in line with the changes of the times. So «Taymour» model presented by Ahmed Al Sakka in the movie «Taymour and Shafiq» is no longer favorable to girls, and women no longer tolerate the messages broadcast by drama about their situation. So they reject all forms of gender stereotypes and look for female characters who truly express them, not what men want them to be.

From here, a need arose for a different discourse, most of which was presented with the eyes of women or at the behest of real issues of women who added rich material to their stories for a real drama that presents characters of flesh and blood, not stereotypes.

This study reviews some of the artworks whose male and female makers were able to break stereotypes of women and distance themselves from stereotyping

gender roles in response to the changes taking place in society.

Drama series reviewed a number of important issues, most notably are gender-based violence, gaps in law and the bureaucracy of power, educational guardianship for women, affiliation to mother, divorce of Christian women and personal status law.

Recommendation

CFDL recommends drama makers as follows:

-1 Attention to the need for diversity, distancing from stereotypes, stereotyping personalities, and the dominance of societal norms that contribute to more violence against women in society.

-2 CFDL calls on all drama makers to work to promote a culture of combating violence against women and to familiarize themselves with international conventions that call for respect for difference, diversity, and combating gender-based violence.

-3 CFDL also calls on the drama making to promote a culture of equality, which must be reflected in dramas, starting with the space of roles, and reaching the nature of dealing with the personality within the context of drama.

A Female Survivor's Story

The names in the stories are not real and have been replaced to respect the survivors' right to privacy.

«A Female Survivor's Story» is a true story told by a female survivor of violence with all credibility and simplicity about her painful experience.



Dayana's Story

Dayana is 48 year-olds, mother of seven children, for 28 years, before finally deciding to separate from her abusive partner.

She said at the beginning, she hesitates about filing a police complaint for fear of his reaction, but when she learns of the services offered by a local shelter, she realizes that she can escape her tormentor. She also decided to file a complaint against him. She said «my children have also experienced psychological stress and economic difficulties from living with an abusive father».

She added «I wasn't afraid he would hit me, I was convinced he was going to kill me, so the decision to leave wasn't easy, but with the support of social workers, a local shelter and a safe recovery space». Dayana got a job as an administrative assistant in a local government office».

«I admit it was hard, but with the support I received with mental health, legal aid and skills training, I got a lot better».

«I no longer felt imprisoned, trapped, or afraid. There are a lot of things a victim goes through, including psychological oppression, but now I know I can achieve whatever I set out to do».

Sara's Story

It was my first job, I was enthusiastic, and adhered to the customs of my village, and I was not good at dealing with the people of the cities, for they had everything normal, and I was conservative in their eyes.

Days after hiring me, the employer touched my back and asked me to follow him to his office, describing me as the most beautiful face in his media institution, offering me to present a programme, so I saw it as an opportunity and said 'luck opened its doors for me'.

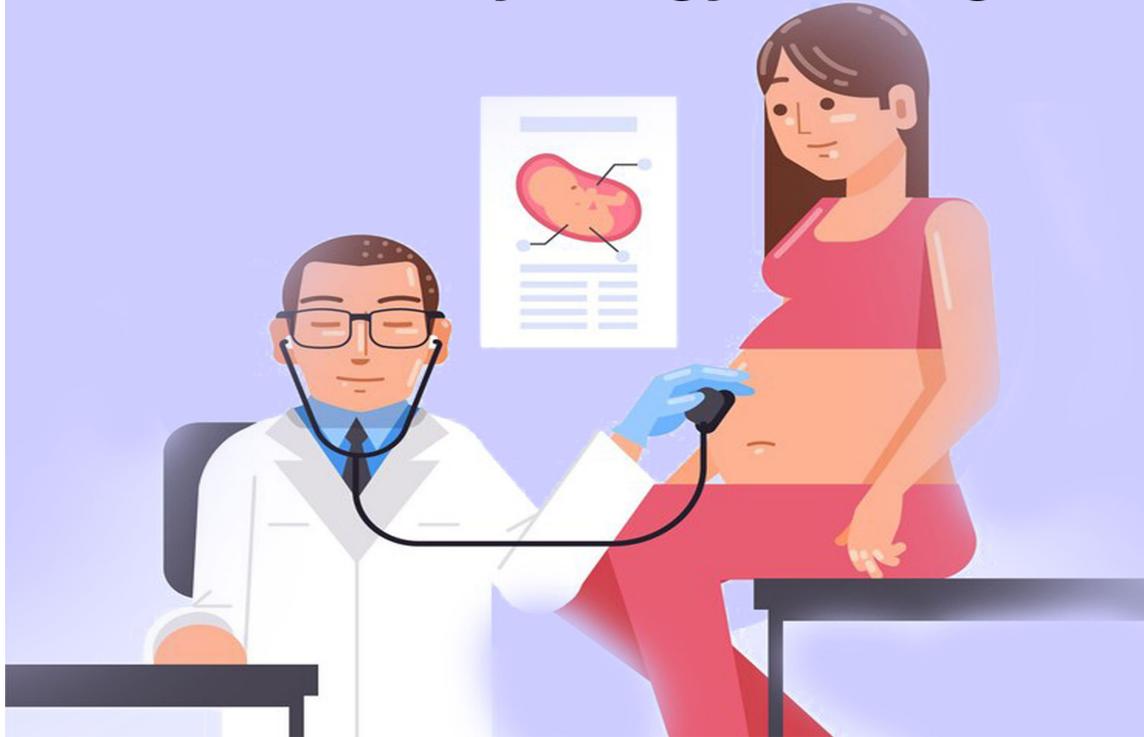
On the day of the casting, we were alone, and while I was reading the script, he interrupted me, saying «loosen your bra», under the pretext of improving my appearance in front of the camera, and although I did, he added, «they still need to loosen», referring to my breasts, so I was ashamed and stuttered, to ask me, Are you ashamed? And he puts his hand on my breast trying to adjust it himself, so I asked him to stop, and I felt that the whole situation was wrong. After that, he asked me to change the shirt, so I decided to go out to change it, so he asked to take it off in the studio, saying, «consider yourself on the beach», I reminded him that we were in a workplace, and he replied that it was not the first time that casting had taken place, and this was normal!

I went with shyness and changed the shirt in one of the corners. Then he invited me to see my photo on the camera, to put his hand on my ass and say "big", anticipating my refusal by saying that he is like my brother, so I replied that there is no such thing calling as brothers, and I am not the type of girl who makes concessions.

After a while, he told me to follow him to the office, to ask me if my breasts were still big, and if he could touch them, after my screams, he asked me to return to my work, and from that day he began to rebuked me with repeated calls until I submitted my resignation.

On the day of my departure, he said, "I was an opportunity for you that you did not know how to take advantage of." I replied, "I am not like that." Then I fell into a state of frustration, as I felt that I was a sexual object, and that it was my fault that even my colleagues at work blamed me, and this made me not care about my appearance at work.

Unallowable Actions during the examination by the gynecologist



Unallowable Actions during the examination by the gynecologist

- 1 Photographing the patient without her permission: One of the women demanded that her doctor pay large compensation for the psychological pain he caused her, when he took photos of the private-sensitive areas of her body with his phone.
- 2 Interfering with the patient's personal life: Express frankly your refusal to comment your doctor on your personal life or marital relationship, or your decision related to childbearing, or comments on your body, as the doctor's role is limited to providing medical advice only.
- 3 Compliments and praise for your appearance or your body: Always try to stop the gynecologist if he compliments your body or your appearance, so that his comment is more like harassment and is unallowable.
- 4 Allowing others to attend without your consent: The doctor may need to use you as a case to explain something to students or trainees, and he is not entitled to do so without your consent. So if you are upset about being naked in front of others other than the doctor, you have the right to express your refusal to undergo a medical examination in the presence of anyone else and if any of these things happen to you, immediately reject any inappropriate behavior from your doctor during the examination, without feeling embarrassed, as this is your right.

Tips to end violence in medical care places:

- Your body belongs to you, and no person has the right to harm it in any way.
 - touching your body is within the limits of medical necessity only and if you agree to the procedure.
 - You should read and have an idea about the disease before the examination and before going to the doctor.
 - Don't be shy about asking about anything the medical caregiver does.
 - If you do not feel safe, you should leave the place without any embarrassment.
 - If you are harmed, you must express your opinion and express your refusal in order to give the person a chance to undo his mistake.
 - Maintain your privacy for yourself.
 - You have a right to complain
 - file a complaint if you are exposed to any problem, or do not obtain your rights, or are subjected to abuse:
 - if there is more than one way to file a complaint, do them all and never give up on your right to complain.
- First: the administrative complaint:
- If you were exposed to a problem in the hospital by any person from the medical service (security - worker - accountant - technician - nursing - doctor etc) you must submit a formal complaint with everything that happened in detail, preferably in writing and explaining the act that did not satisfy you.

The complaint is submitted to:

- The hospital director, whether private or public hospital .
- And to the director of human resources to inform him of the complaint.
- It should be submitted to the General Syndicate of whoever committed the harmful act.
- If the problem is with a private clinic, private medical center, or laboratory or x-ray center, the complaint is submitted to the Free Treatment Department of the Ministry of Health, as well as to the union in which the offender operates.

Second: The compensation complaint:

If the problem causes you any psychological or physical harm, you can file a lawsuit to the civil court, and seek compensation for the damage.

Third: The criminal complaint:

If the problem causes you any psychological or physical harm, you can file a police report of what happened in the police station in the region where the problem occurred.

**Cairo Foundation for Development and Law saves a girl
from circumcision...! In cooperation with the National for**



In a proactive step through which Cairo Foundation was able to save a girl whose father threatened her with circumcision, thus achieving an important precedent in the roles of organizations combating violence against women. Most of the Egyptian newspapers and news sites reported on this incident as a tribute to the effective action taken by CFDL.

Cairo Foundation for Development and Law, in cooperation with the National Council for Motherhood and Childhood, was able to save the girl (Z.M.) from circumcision, on Monday, 2022/11/1, as the lawyer of CFDL attended with the girl in regard to the fact that she heard her mother asking her father in an audible voice the need to circumcise her, and the beating of the girl victim by her father.

The victim girl came to CFDL's headquarters alone and she narrates the physical violence she was subjected to, represented by beating the victim and scarring marks on her face and neck from the effects of the beatings, as well as the moral harm by hearing her mother threatening to perform a circumcision on her.

Article (242 bis a) states that anyone who requests female circumcision shall be punished with imprisonment and she was circumcised at his request as stated in the text of article 242 (bis) of this law. Also anyone who promotes, encourages or calls in one of the ways set forth in article 171 of this law to commit a female circumcision crime, even if his act has no effect and where she is known, shall be punished by imprisonment.

As CFDL heard what the girl said of her mother's incitement to her father to carry out the crime of circumcision, CFDL immediately called the child's helpline telling the domestic violence that the girl was subjected to, which in turn referred the report to the competent prosecution, and the incident was investigated and the victim's statements were taken in regard to violence practised by her parents against her, and her mother attended during the investigation and was interrogated and discussed about her daughter's statements, the mother confirmed that she did not and will not perform a circumcision on her daughter, and the girl reconciled with her mother and went back home with her mother and the case was kept.

International and Regional Contributions and Participations by CFDL

- Upon an invitation by Jusoor Center for Studies and Development “Libya”, CFDL participated in the founding meeting of the Solidarity Coalition during the period from 9th – 10th October 2022. This meeting aimed to provide a space for members of the coalition to discuss and agree on the future work plan for the coalition and to communicate together about common issues for members’ coalition.



- Upon an invitation by the Digital Safety Program for Women and Youth in the Middle East and North Africa region “Salam@”, and in partnership with the Information and Research Center – King Hussein Foundation “IRCKHF”, CFDL participated in attending the Salamat Regional Program summit in the Jordanian capital, Amman, from 14th to 15th September 2022 and the subsequent series of workshops from 16th to 17th September 2022 in the Dead Sea City, with the aim of contributing to building strong societies that enhance the safe use of the internet for women and youth in the Arab world.



- During the period from 17th to 20th October in Ain Sokhna, representatives of CFDL participated in the regional workshop on the principles of feminism. The partners of Diakonia from Egypt, Lebanon and Palestine participated in the workshop in cooperation with Hon Publishing House.



Safe Care app for safe healthcare for women

The electronic application 'Safe Care' has been developed aiming to allow women to find women-friendly medical centers, where the professional code of conduct for health care providers is being implemented for providing health care to women and especially to women survivors of violence.

The application 'Safe Care' includes different sections for education and awareness-raising in regard to health and legal women's rights: 'your legal right', 'our publications', 'videos' and 'the manual on protection and safety procedures for women survivors of violence'.

In addition, the application includes tools for women users to reveal and talk about violations suffered during medical examinations and provides the opportunity to receive legal and psychological support in full confidentiality and respect of their right to privacy.

Women can download the application 'Safe Care' in both Arabic and English using one of the following methods:

- 1 Copy QR code on your mobile for direct download of the application.
- 2 The application 'Safe Care' can be downloaded from Google Play or Apple Store.

The application allows women to search for the nearest clinic or medical center according to geographic scope and specialization through search filters according to the required specialization in each governorate.

Moreover, the application gives space for effective participation of women in assessing the medical service received in any of the centers included in the application for what concern medical care providers' commitment to professional standards in providing medical care for women. Users can also contribute with their suggestions for improving the service provided. The application also allows women to submit a complaint to competent administrative or judicial bodies, uploading supporting documents and pictures, and to follow its further processing.

Now you can download the application 'Safe Care' on your mobile through Google Play Store or Apple Store <https://shcw.app/post/80>

Or through QR code for Android and IOS users by scanning the code.

The complainants' / women victims of violence can also call on the hotline of the Cairo Foundation for Development and Law on 10009192-012 dedicated to providing legal aid and support for women survivors of violence.





You are not Alone
Together for Safe Life for

Hotline for Legal Aid

01210009192

**Hotline for Psychological Support
for Women Survivors of Violence**

01279177326