



# Human Trafficking: A New Terror Threatens Egyptian Society



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## **Human Trafficking: A New Terror Threatens Egyptian Society**

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## **Introduction**

Many NGOs include awareness-raising and community economic development activities in their efforts to prevent trafficking in persons, a large number of them provide support and assistance in order to help protect victims, and a good number assist law enforcement agencies in investigating and prosecuting trafficking cases by providing information and evidence of suspected trafficking activities in the communities in which they operate, and may provide legal assistance to victims.

In this context, the Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue issued a report in July 2021, entitled: “Human trafficking... a global phenomenon,” as it is “cross-border crimes” and is not limited to a specific country, and has become of international gravity as crimes against human security in general. And against state security in particular, so it is necessary to adopt public policies that require international cooperation in action through the exchange of information and the exchange of assistance. The crimes of human trafficking in all its forms and manifestations are among the most prominent, dangerous and fastest growing issues on the international scene, as it has become the third largest illegal criminal trade in the world after drug and arms trade.

The report before us is an attempt by the Studies and Research Unit to denounce and monitor issues related to trafficking in persons at the level of Egypt and its impact on the individual security of persons; As the Egyptian state was able to overcome the security problems it faced since 2012 in the growth of terrorist and takfiri groups until they imbued fear and haste in the life of Egyptian society. However, as soon as the security situation stabilized, a state of fear was observed among Egyptian families for their daughters and children from kidnapping through organized criminal groups disguised in various forms that trade in organs and release children to beg in the streets and public transportation.

And not only that, the situation has worsened, and some celebrities and businessmen have become disguised in society. They have become convicted in cases of human trafficking, and others are behind gangs that organize the



illegal immigration of young people and throw them into the seas in order to save the ones who survive and to kill the ones who die. Which heralds a terrorist campaign that threatens the lives and security of individuals in Egyptian society.

The report discusses the interpretation of how human trafficking can be terrorism, and deals with a presentation of the cases that the Human Trafficking Unit at the Foundation monitored during the past year 2021, and the first six months of the current year 2022.

### **First: Why is human trafficking terrorism?**

The terms “trafficking in persons”, “human trafficking” and “modern slavery” are blanket terms – often used interchangeably – to refer to a crime that traffickers exploit and profit from at the expense of adults or children by forcing them to perform labor or engage in sex commercial. When a person under the age of 18 is used to perform a commercial sexual act, this constitutes a criminal act regardless of whether there is any force, fraud or coercion.

United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres affirmed that one third of the victims of human trafficking are children, and urged countries to take deterrent measures to human trafficking. About 5,000 victims of human trafficking, of whom 50% of the victims were exploited for sexual purposes, while 38% of them were exploited in forced labor.

Women constitute 48% and girls 19% of victims of human trafficking, and they are the main target. Globally, 1 out of 3 victims were children. During the years, the proportion of children among victims of human trafficking has doubled 3 times, while the proportion of boys has increased 5 times over the past 15 years.



Human trafficking is a covert activity that crosses countries, borders and continents and includes women, men and children, in inhuman working conditions for men, and conditions akin to slavery or servitude for women, in addition to sexual exploitation, and for children their use as beggars or as street vendors, and sexual exploitation in many cases. In addition to the attempts to recruit some of them into the ranks of terrorists, militias or outlaw groups, as ISIS did, as well as its inhumane treatment of Egyptian Christians kidnapped in Libya and massacred on the shores of Libya, as well as women and non-Muslims in general, and even Muslims who do not recognize its takfiri approach.

There is no doubt that human trafficking undermines the development process because it contributes to deepening poverty and inequality, through bribery and financial and administrative corruption, and contributes to the high rate of organized crime in its various branches. All this leads to personal insecurity, especially for vulnerable groups, in addition to society as a whole.

#### Human security and human trafficking

Human security is human-centered, and its focus shifts to protecting individuals, and its important dimensions require the well-being of individuals and responding to the needs of ordinary people in dealing with the sources of threats. Human security not only protects people and communities, but also empowers them as a means of personal security where the individual contributes through the identification and implementation of solutions to insecurity. Achieving human security includes not only governments but also the broader participation of various actors, i.e. regional and international organisations, NGOs and local communities.

The development of the human security paradigm can be seen to have been based on the basic ideas and concepts of the human rights tradition. Both approaches use the individual as the main reference and both argue that a wide range of issues (civil rights, cultural identity, access to education and health care) are central to human dignity. The main difference between the two models is their approach to addressing threats to human dignity and



survival. While the human rights framework takes a legal approach, the human security framework, through the use of a variety of actors, adopts a flexible and specific approach to issues that can act at the local, national or international levels.

Personal security, as an indicator of human security, is concerned with protecting people from physical violence, whether from the state or external states, from violent individuals and gang actors, or from predatory adults. For many people, the biggest concern is crime, especially violent crime.

From this, we find that the security of society aims to protect people from the loss of traditional relationships and values and from sectarian and ethnic violence. Traditional societies, especially since there are today approximately 40.3 million people under the name of slaves, and this number is more than at any time in human history, and their number today Larger than the population of some countries, and one in four enslaved children is a child.

On the other hand, human security focuses on the serious neglect of physical differences, and by focusing on the individual, the human security paradigm aims to address the security concerns of both women and men equally. Women are often victims of cruel and degrading practices such as rape, and the trafficking of their bodies into prostitution, and cruel customary practices such as honor killings, bride burning, widows and child marriage persist due to women's vulnerability. Human security in its relationship with gender attempts to overthrow such traditional practices that contradict women's rights, and human security seeks to empower women through education, participation and access, where gender equality is seen as a necessary prerequisite for achieving peace, security and a prosperous society.

From the above, we find that human trafficking in all its forms is one of the threats to human security in the current era, especially in light of the spread of organizations or gangs that trade in people. Thus, when people fear for their security and life from these gangs, human trafficking becomes terrorism.



## **Second: Celebrities are accused of human trafficking**

### 1- Businessman Mohammed Al-Amin

On May 23, 2022, the Cairo Criminal Court issued its ruling punishing businessman Mohamed Al-Amin with 3 years in prison for human trafficking and assaulting the girls of an orphanage owned by him, in Case No. 1418 of 2022 Fifth Settlement Felonies.

On March 23, the court completed the hearing of witnesses' statements, the defense and the Public Prosecution's pleadings, and decided to reserve the case for judgment on today's date.

The security forces arrested the accused on Friday, January 7, 2022, and the Public Prosecutor decided in February 2022 to refer him to the Criminal Court on charges of human trafficking and indecent assault of seven child girls by force and under threat. A.P., "M.P.M.", "N.S.A.", "H.A.A.A.," "L.S.M.," "F.S.A.," and "H.S.M." "That he arranged for them a place to shelter them (House of the Faithful Hands for Orphans Care) and took advantage of their weakness, need and authority over them, with the intention of sexually exploiting them, and that was accompanied by the threat of psychological harm that their indecent assault to satisfy his lusts, and that felony was linked to the felony of sexual exploitation of the aforementioned children.

### 2- Tik Tok girl "Haneen Hosam"

On Monday, April 18, 2022, the Cairo Criminal Court issued a ruling to punish Hanin Hosam, the "Tik Tok Girl," with a three-year rigorous prison sentence and a fine of 200,000 pounds for her conviction for human trafficking.

The Cairo Criminal Court had repeated the trial procedures for the accused after accepting her overturning of the first degree verdict, which spent 10



years in prison and a fine of 200,000 Egyptian pounds in the case that carried No. 4917 of 2020, Coastal Felonies.

The Public Prosecution had referred the accused to the Cairo Criminal Court on charges of “human trafficking” by dealing with natural persons, the two victims being the two children, “M. S” and “h. And “who are under the age of 18, and others have used them under the pretext of providing them with job opportunities under the guise of their work as broadcasters through one of the electronic applications for social networking, “Like application” and “Tik Tok application”, which carries with it, in a hidden way, calls for incitement to immorality and temptation. prostitution with the intent to obtain material benefits.

### 3- The artist Shadi Khalaf

On February 22, 2022, the Cairo Criminal Court issued its verdict on the accused with a 3-year strict prison sentence in Case No. 6238 of 2021 Heliopolis Felonies Restricted No. 2455 of 2021 East Cairo. Shadi Khalaf, the owner of a studio in Heliopolis, to teach the profession of acting, has followed his demon and lost his quest in the worldly life. Temptation, and he harassed and attempted indecent assault.

In the decision to refer the accused to the Criminal Court, the Public Prosecution stated that on a date prior to July 4, 2021 in the Heliopolis and Nuweiba Police Departments, in the governorates of Cairo and South Sinai, 7 of the victims were indecently assaulted, as he appealed before the Court of Cassation against the prison sentence issued against him. 3 years.

### **Third: Famous hospitals and doctors who trade human organs**



## 1- Closure of Ganzouri Hospital

The Cairo Criminal Court, Circuit 15 - on December 22, 2021, sentenced a doctor and 3 others to 10 years in prison, 6 years in prison for the second accused, and a fine of 200,000 pounds for all, with the closure of the Ganzouri Hospital owned by the first accused for a year, for accusing them of trafficking in human organs.

Public Prosecution investigations revealed that the defendants, “Hossam.M,” as a human doctor, professor of nephrology, and “Nadia.A.”, “Mohamed.A.”, “Mustafa.A.” and “Sabah.M” had established and managed an organized criminal group for the purposes of trafficking. With the aim of committing the transfer and transplantation of human organs, dealing with 24 of the victims, who received them and took charge of their transportation and shelter, and offered them to sell and buy their human organs, which are the kidneys of each of them, taking advantage of their need, with the intention of removing them from their bodies to transplant them into the bodies of others and to obtain material benefits in violation of the rules and medical assets.

They dealt with the victims by agreeing with them to deal with one of the members of their bodies, which is to remove their kidneys, taking advantage of their weakness and the need for them to transfer and transplant them to others, including foreigners. The years 2011 to 2012 in natural persons, who are the victims, who received them, took charge of their transportation and shelter, taking advantage of their material needs to sell their kidneys, by obtaining signatures and blank trust receipts for data to subject them to forcibly selling them and eradicating them from them by prosecuting them to transfer them and transplant them to others with the intention of achieving a benefit as indicated in the investigations.

## 2- Multinational gang formation for organ trade

On January 11, 2022, the South Cairo Criminal Court, the Tenth Circuit, sentenced eight defendants of different nationalities to three to 10 years in



prison for human trafficking and human organ transplantation in two famous hospitals in Cairo.

The court issued its ruling in Case No. 707 of South Cairo for the year 2021, punishing 5 defendants with 10 years in hard labor, 5 with hard labor, and 3 other defendants with 3 years in hard labor.

The case dates back to December 2020, when the Egyptian security services arrested 8 people of Jordanian, Palestinian and Egyptian nationalities for founding an organized criminal group with the aim of human trafficking by transferring human organs with the aim of making a financial profit during the years 2019 to 2020, when (M.M. 36 years) Jordanian - S.H. 40 Palestinian years - S.H. 36 Palestinian years - PA Palestinian - M.K. Palestinian - F.C. 41 years Egyptian female doctor - Palestinian HS 37 years - PA Egyptian 36 years ) by taking advantage of the victim's financial need "F.M.A." to persuade him to remove part of his body "kidney" in exchange for an amount of 25 thousand pounds to transplant it to another person called "SB".

During the investigations, it was found that the accused had removed the "kidneys" of each of (A.S. - S.H. - A.J. - M.A. - A.A. - H.M. - M.Y - A.N. - A.M.). To transfer it and transplant it to others in return for a fee, after agreeing with one of the organ transfer brokers and the accused in the case, who was forcing the victims to sign blank trust receipts to ensure that they did not back out of the excision procedure, as he was getting 5,000 pounds for each victim he agreed with. All of the accused participated, by agreement among themselves and by assistance with bona fide public officials, who are the employees of the Supreme Committee for Transplantation and Transplantation of Human Organs at the Ministry of Health, in committing forgery in an official document, which is the digital approval 19360, to carry out a total transfer and transplant operation as soon as they are liberated. true fact.

3- The owner of a hospital in Nasr City and 4 doctors who trade in organs



In March 2021, the Cairo Criminal Court sentenced 14 defendants to 15 years in prison, 3 to 10 years in prison, and 6 years to aggravated imprisonment for three other defendants, and fined each of them a sum of 200,000 pounds, including 4 doctors and the owner of a hospital in Nasr City, for accusing them of joining a group. Organized crime aimed at transferring and transplanting human organs, and exploiting the victims' need for money to remove their kidneys for unknown persons in violation of medical rules and principles and without the approval of the Higher Committee for Human Organ Transplantation. It also ruled to close a hospital in Nasr City for a year and to deprive the four accused doctors of practicing the profession for a period of 3 years.

#### **Fourth: Gangs that kidnap children with the aim of exploiting them in illegal activities**

The activity of gangs specialized in kidnapping children was monitored during the period (2021-2022) with the aim of exploiting them in illegal activities, including beggary, organ trade, and selling them abroad:

#### **Cases of kidnapping and exploitation of children**

1- In June 2021, the child Ismail Al-Sayed from the village of Al-Atouh Al-Qibliya, Qutour Center, Gharbia Governorate, was exposed to a horrific accident at the hands of a dangerous recorder, while the child was driving a tuk-tuk to work on him, and the accused kidnapped him and documented him with ropes for 18 hours. The child was admitted to the emergency hospital of Tanta University, and the child underwent several surgeries, during which the palm of his hands and his right foot were amputated, and he died of blood poisoning.



The Public Prosecution ordered the assignment of forensic medicine to an autopsy to determine the cause of death, especially since the death of the child resulted from the injury he sustained in the accident.

2- In September 2021, a gang consisting of three people kidnapped the 6-year-old child "A" from the village of Al-Shamiya, Assiut governorate, in order to demand a ransom from his father to free him. The child was kidnapped and fled quickly. The police arrested the suspects after clashes with them with firearms, in which one of the kidnapers was killed and the rest of the accused were referred to trial.

3- On June 3, 2022, the Public Prosecution decided to renew the detention of a housewife and her brother for 15 days pending investigations on charges of kidnapping a child in front of his family's house in the Haram area. The investigations revealed that the accused "Fatima. A, 34, and her brother, Samer, kidnapped a 3-year-old child while playing in front of his family's house due to the accused's suffering from infertility and her inability to have children, and that this was the reason for her divorce from her husband. her son.

4- In August 2021, a gang consisting of 3 people kidnapped a child "Z, A" residing in Al-Mahalla in the Western Governorate, where they kidnapped the child. Three (3) people in an angel's car kidnapped one of the children when he was accompanied by his mother in front of his house in the Abu Draa area Al-Mahalla Second Police Department, by means of a stolen angel's car, for the purpose of requesting a ransom from his father, given their knowledge that the child's father is a food trader, believing that he is the owner of wealth. The police succeeded in arresting the accused and they were referred to trial.



5- Zagazig Criminal Court, on May 30, 2022, sentenced a detergent seller to 15 years in prison, for kidnapping a 6-year-old child and endangering his life, for the purpose of selling him and obtaining a financial benefit.

The case, which bears No. 5270 of 2022 Abu Hammad Felonies, registered with No. 629 in South Zagazig, and its facts date back to February 2022, when the Public Prosecution decided to refer Mahmoud Al-A, 28, a detergent salesman and resident of the Abu Hammad Center Department, for his abduction on February 4 of the victim. The 6-year-old boy, SM A, deceived him by tricking him into buying him sweets and taking him to a place away from the eyes of passers-by, and he assaulted him.

6- In May 2022, the Zagazig Criminal Court in Sharqia punished a real estate guard, "Ahmed Ra'am, 41 years old" residing in Al-Fashn Center in Beni Suef Governorate, with life imprisonment, for being accused of kidnapping 3 children (CMM), a 9-year-old girl, Her brother M., 5, and the 8-year-old girl (HMA) were deceived, taking advantage of their young age and what has to do with their families, and that he was a paid servant in the property of the three children's families, and that he assaulted the children by force and threats and assaulted them in the Police Department Department The first of the tenth of Ramadan, and the referral of the civil case to the competent court.

7- In June 2022, a 14-year-old girl was kidnapped by a resident of her town in the Ashmoun Center in Menoufia, who explained that the accused was exposed to her on the public road and used a knife to confront her and thus managed to kidnap her by force and forcibly take her to his home and assault her. There, the Public Prosecution ordered the detention of the accused for four days pending investigations, and also ordered the presentation of the girl to the Forensic Medicine Authority to determine the injuries she sustained as a result of the infringement.

In June 2022, 4 people in Al-Buhaira governorate kidnapped a 10-year-old -5 boy from in front of his house to bargain with his family.



### **Fifth: The efforts of the Egyptian state**

Egyptian efforts to combat human trafficking have begun since the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Palermo Protocol since 2004, and through the establishment of a National Coordinating Committee affiliated to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers that includes all concerned parties and aims to crystallize a unified vision in the field of human trafficking. Combating this type of crime, concluding with the full implementation of all the objectives of the National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking (2016-2022). This indicates the political will of the Egyptian state to combat this heinous crime, and to provide a safe and stable life for all its citizens and residents.

In the context of seeking to reduce human trafficking crimes, the state worked to combat the phenomenon of illegal immigration through two axes, the first of which is legislative, by establishing laws that criminalize its commission, as Egypt is one of the first countries in the world to criminalize the commission of these crimes with appropriate penalties, to confront this phenomenon and help victims, and the axis The second is through raising awareness of the risks arising from it, in cooperation with the Ministries of Youth, Justice, Foreign Affairs, Interior, Social Solidarity, the National Council for Human Rights, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, civil society organizations, Al-Azhar, and the Church, and offering more real and rewarding job opportunities to stimulate for young people.

Egypt took a proactive step to confront illegal immigration by establishing a national coordinating committee, and it was logical for that committee to accelerate at a later stage an integrated strategy that reflects the state's vision and future vision to combat illegal immigration and aligns with the state's plan for sustainable development 2020-2030, and is based on Firm pillars are



respect for the rule of law, human rights principles and standards, as well as community, regional and international participation.

a) The state's judicial efforts.

To complement the state's efforts to combat the phenomenon of human trafficking, and in June 2022, the Court of Cassation held a workshop in the field of combating illegal immigration and human trafficking in cooperation with the National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Human Trafficking.

The workshop included lectures and panel discussions to refine the expertise of judges in cases related to human trafficking, by training on the provisions of Law 64 of 2010 on combating human trafficking and the provisions of Law 82 of 2016 on combating illegal immigration and smuggling of migrants.

b) the legislative efforts of the state;

Legislatively, President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi signed Law No. 22 of 2022 on Wednesday 4/13/2022 amending some provisions of the Law on Combating Illegal Immigration and Smuggling of Migrants promulgated by Law No. 82 of 2016, and the amendments included tightening the penalty for anyone who committed, attempted or mediated the crime of smuggling migrants. in that.

The amendments to the law came within the framework of the state's efforts and efforts to confront the phenomenon of illegal immigration and work to address it in accordance with the international frameworks issued in this regard. Reviewing the penalties, it stipulated and imposed on violators of its provisions, and the inadequacy of some penalties in a way that achieves the idea of deterrence desired from it at the public and private levels, and then it was necessary for the state to accelerate and intervene with legislation that tightens the prescribed penalties to commensurate with the size of the crime committed.



c) The national strategy to combat illegal immigration.

The law was also in line with the most prominent objectives of the National Strategy to Combat Illegal Immigration (2016-2026), which aims to protect the groups most at risk of exploitation by smugglers, namely young people, children and their families, and those arriving in Egypt illegally, as well as deterring and punishing immigration brokers and dealers through strict procedures and penalties.

The most important goals of the strategy were to build and activate the legislative framework that supports activities to combat legal immigration. The law did not introduce a new criminalization, but only increased the penalties prescribed in the existing law, in implementation of the protocol supplementing the United Nations Convention. The committee stated that the project came to protect Egyptian national security and represents a prominent step that reflects the state's vision and future vision to eliminate this phenomenon, stressing the concerted national, regional and international efforts capable of achieving the desired success by protecting the lives of innocent citizens from the exploitation of death brokers.

The amendments stipulated that the texts of Articles No. (6), (7), (8), and (15 - the first and second paragraphs) of the Law on Combating Illegal Immigration and Smuggling of Migrants promulgated by Law No. (82) of 2016, be replaced by the following texts:

Article 6: Whoever commits, attempts to smuggle migrants, or mediates in that, shall be punished by temporary imprisonment and a fine of no less than two hundred thousand pounds and not more than five hundred thousand pounds, or a fine equal to the value of the benefit he has accrued, whichever is greater. A period of not less than two hundred thousand pounds and not more than five hundred thousand pounds and not exceeding one million pounds or a fine equal to the value of the benefit he has accrued, whichever is greater, in 9 cases, which is if the offender had established, organized or managed an organized criminal group for the purposes of smuggling migrants or took over If the crime is of a non-national character, or if there are multiple perpetrators,



or if the crime is committed by a person carrying a weapon, or if the perpetrator is a public official or assigned to a public service and commits the crime by exploiting the position or public service, or if it is The crime threatens the lives of smuggled migrants or endangers their health, or represents inhuman or degrading treatment, or if the offender obtains a subsequent benefit from the smuggled migrant or his relatives, or if the smuggled migrant is a woman, child, incompetent or a person with a disability or if used to commit a preposition If a forged travel or identity document is used, or if a travel or identity document is used by someone other than its rightful owner, or if a vessel is used in the commission of the crime in violation of its intended purpose or established itineraries, or if the offender returns to committing the crime stipulated in the first paragraph of this Article

Article 7: The penalty shall be life imprisonment and a fine of no less than one million pounds and not exceeding five million pounds, or a fine equal to the value of the benefit that the offender has accrued, whichever is greater, if any of the crimes stipulated in the first paragraph of Article (6) are committed. In any of the following cases, which is if the crime was committed by an organized criminal group, or if the crime was committed in implementation of a terrorist purpose in accordance with the laws in force in this regard, or if the crime resulted in the death of the smuggled immigrant, his permanent disability, or an incurable disease, or the use of The offender used drugs, medicines, or weapons, or used force or violence or threatened them to commit the crime, or the number of smuggled migrants was more than three people, or not more than that when at least one of them was women, children, incompetent, people with disabilities, or The offender seizes or destroys the travel document or identity of the smuggled immigrant, or if the offender uses force or weapons to resist the authorities, or if the offender uses children to commit the crime, or if the offender re-commits to committing the crime in one of the aggravating circumstances stipulated in the second paragraph of Article No. 6



Article 8: Anyone who prepares or manages a place for sheltering, gathering or transporting smuggled migrants, or who facilitates or provides them with any services with his knowledge of that, shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine of no less than two hundred thousand pounds and not more than five hundred thousand pounds.

Article 15: It included a penalty of imprisonment for a period of no less than one year and a fine of no less than fifty thousand pounds and not more than two hundred thousand pounds, or either of these two penalties, whoever knew of committing or attempting any of the crimes stipulated in this law and did not inform the authorities. If the offender was a public servant and the crime occurred due to his breach of his job duties, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of no less than three years and not exceeding five years.

In addition to the above, the President of the Republic ratified in April 2022 Law No. 24 of 2022 amending some provisions of Law No. 232 of 1989 regarding the safety of ships, and the draft law included in Article 7 bis obligating every owner or user of an Egyptian ship or marine unit to notify the competent authority With regard to the dispositions received by sale or lease within a date not exceeding thirty days from the date of the disposition, the notification shall be attached to the disposition deed. The reasons and objectives that led to the bill are:

The increase in the number of crimes related to the maritime transport sector.

- The increasing level of organized crime that takes place at the maritime borders, including human trafficking, illegal immigration and smuggling of migrants.
- The increase in the illegal exploitation of ships and naval units by threatening the Egyptian national security.



- Harming the movement of maritime trade, whether at the internal or external level.
- It is in line with the integrated strategy adopted by the state regarding combating illegal immigration and human trafficking operations, and the lifeboats initiative.
- It is consistent with the international agreements concluded and to control and combat transnational organized crimes.

Providing legislative solutions to combat acts that do not comply with the provisions of the laws in force.

Enable the competent authorities to follow up on all the actions that take place on the

D) the state's executive efforts.

As part of the state's executive efforts, the Ministry of Social Solidarity has held workshops to enhance the capacities of social workers working in the women's hosting role of the Ministry of Social Solidarity on how to provide protection and care services to victims of human trafficking

During the workshops, the roles of the various national authorities concerned with dealing with human trafficking were highlighted. The lectures presented by the National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Immigration and Human Trafficking, the National Council for Women, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, the Ministry of Social Solidarity, and the Public Prosecution provided the space for fruitful discussions by social workers on ways to strengthen the protection system in Egypt.



### **Conclusion:**

Trafficking in persons is a serious crime and a flagrant violation of human rights, affecting thousands of men, women and children who fall prey to traffickers, both in their countries and abroad, and every country in the world is affected by the phenomenon of human trafficking, whether that country is the source, transit point or destination. for the victims.

Therefore, the Egyptian state made some efforts through which it was able to try to control the spread of this phenomenon, and general deterrence through the issued legislation and penalties that prohibit human trafficking in Egypt as an explicit and clear violation of human rights.

