



FACT SHEET

RABA'A FIVE YEARS ON

In the five years since the dispersal of the Raba'a al-Adaweya protest camp on August 14, 2013:

Investigations

- Q In December 2013, then-President Adly Mansour created the Fact-Finding Committee on the Events of June 30. The executive summary of its report was released in November 2014 and found that **607** protesters and **8** policemen were killed. The full report was never made public.
- Q After an examination by its own fact-finding committee, the National Council for Human Rights reported that **624** civilians and **8** policemen were killed in the dispersal.
- Q In November 2013, the Forensic Medical Authority reported that **627** protesters were killed.
- Q Based on an independent investigation, Human Rights Watch concluded that at least **817** protesters were killed.
- Q Independent statistical database Wikithawra concluded that at least **932** protesters were killed, **1,492** were injured, and **848** were arrested.

Prosecutions

While investigations into the Raba'a sit-in and subsequent events generated numerous arrests and cases, two of the most prominent cases prosecuting individuals allegedly involved in or present at the dispersal of the sit-in at Raba'a al-Adaweya Square were:

- ⚔ Raba'a Operations Room Case, which tried a total of **51** defendants over multiple retrials and includes at least 3 final life imprisonment sentences in addition to a number of **absentia** sentences.
- ⚔ Raba'a Sit-In Dispersal Case is ongoing and includes **739** defendants. In July 2018, the papers of **75** of the defendants were referred to the Mufti for his review for possible death penalty sentences. A final sentence for all of the defendants is expected on **September 8**.

Accountability

No security officials were prosecuted for crimes committed during the Raba'a dispersal. Among those in positions of leadership at the time:



Defense Minister Abdel-Fattah El Sisi became president of Egypt in June 2014, and remains in power today.



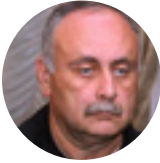
Interior Minister Mohamed Ibrahim remained in his position for two years after Raba'a.



Director of General Intelligence Services Mohamed Farid Tohamy remained in his position until December 2014.



Director of the Minister of Interior Special Operations Directorate Medhat al-Menshawy was promoted to assistant minister for Central Security.



Assistant Minister of Interior for Central Security Forces
Ashraf Abdullah remained in his position for another year.



Head of the Cairo Security Directorate **Osama al-Sagheer** was promoted to deputy interior minister for security.

In July 2018, Sisi ratified a law which allows him to designate military officers of his choosing with lifelong reserve status. These officers will be protected from prosecution for events occurring between the suspension of the constitution in July 2013 and the seating of the House of Representatives in January 2016—a period of time which covers the Raba’a dispersal.

Aftermath



Attacks on **64** churches on August 14, 2013, and an additional **19** in the following week were documented by independent monitoring project Eshhad. Since then, all of the destroyed churches have reportedly been reconstructed—the majority by the military and the remainder by the churches themselves.



On August 18, 2013, **37** prisoners died inside a prison van, after officers kept the prisoners in the van for more than **six hours**, leaving some to die as a result of the heat and others as a result of tear gas shot into the vehicle. **Four** officers were prosecuted for the Abu Zaabal incident, but only one was issued a final prison term of **five** years.

Repercussions



After the dispersal at Raba’a, Washington suspended deliveries of F-16 fighter jets, M1A1 tank kits, Harpoon missiles, and Apache helicopters. The deliveries were resumed in March 2015.



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