



Mandate

Initially focused on the January 25 Revolution, the council ended up providing compensation and assistance to those injured or killed in the revolution itself; the Maspero massacre; the Mohamed Mahmoud events; and the Cabinet clashes. Eventually, other events were also added to the council's assistance mandate, including the June 30 protests and some church bombings and terrorist attacks.

When it was initially established, the council's responsibilities involved listing the "victims" of the January 25 Revolution; providing medical treatment for the injured; paying medical expenses incurred by injured persons and the families of those killed; and providing assistance through job opportunities, housing, and other compensation.



Financial Compensation

The council has compiled a list of **1,116** individuals killed and **6,019** injured.

The families of those killed receive **LE100,000** and a pension.

Injured individuals who have healed receive **LE5,000** each; those with a partial disability receive **LE15,000**; and those with total disabilities receive **LE100,000**. Some injured persons also receive pensions.

918 families of those killed have received financial compensation and continue to receive pensions, **5,321** injured persons have received compensation, and **567** injured persons receive pensions.



Other Compensation

In addition to financial compensation, the council has also provided medical services, scholarships, housing, transportation stipends, and work opportunities to some of the families of those killed and some injured persons.



Timeline

On July 2, 2011, the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces created a social welfare and health fund for victims who were injured and families of those killed in the January 25 Revolution of 2011.

On December 11, 2011, the National Center for the Care of the Families of the Martyrs and the Injured was created to take the place of the fund.

On December 31, 2011, the name of the entity was changed to the National Council for the Care of the Families of the Martyrs and the Injured.



Criticisms and Limitations

The council has faced criticisms that include challenges in contacting the council, issues of budget transparency, and questions around the hiring practices of the council.



Complaints and Appeals

The council communicates with families and injured persons through a call center, a WhatsApp number, a Facebook page, and occasional in-person meetings. It also receives complaints and says that it has responded to 90 percent of the **5,000** complaints it has received.

The families of those killed and injured persons who are not already recognized by the council can seek recognition by submitting documents to prove identity and the incident.

When the council has not recognized their loved ones, families of those killed in the revolution have previously resorted to the court system.

The National Council for the Care of the Families of the Martyrs and the Injured



Statistics as of December 2018



The Tahrir Institute for Middle East Policy



Budget

The council's budget for the 2018–19 fiscal year is **LE25 million** (about **\$1.4 million**).



Constitutional Obligation

"The state commits to honoring the martyrs of the nation, caring for the wounded of the revolution..." -Article 16, Egyptian Constitution