

# Media Observatory of Arrests Based on Sex Work from January 2023 to December 2023

Fatma Ali | June 2024



القاهرة ٥٢

للأبحاث القانونية

CAIRO 52

LEGAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

*Author: Fatma Ali*

*Design and Layout: Omar Nouraldin*

*Publication Date: June 2024*

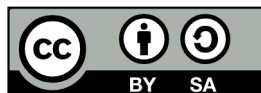
*Suggested Citation:*

**Fatma Ali, Media Observatory of Arrests Based on Sex  
Work from January 2023 to December 2023,  
Cairo 52 Legal Research Institute, June. 2024**

**[www.cairo52.com](http://www.cairo52.com)**

**[info@cairo52.com](mailto:info@cairo52.com)**

**All rights reserved Cairo 52 legal research institute  
Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International(CC BY-SA 4.0)**



# Contents

Introduction	<b>1</b>
Methodology and Determinants	<b>4</b>
Key Figures, Statistics, and Observations	<b>6</b>
Conclusion	<b>16</b>



# Introduction

Voluntary engagement in sex work in international organizations, primarily the United Nations, is defined as: voluntary work involving two or more adults who engage, with their consent, in various sexual acts and services, in exchange for a certain amount of money that is agreed upon<sup>1</sup>. It should be noted here, first and foremost, that the use of terms such as “prostitution”, “vice”, “immorality”, and “debauchery”, which is used by Egyptian law in Act No. 10 of 1961, (created to address the different aspects of sex work<sup>2</sup> is not the only law, but Law 175 of 2018 on combating cybercrime is also used)<sup>3</sup>, are therefore not preferred by sex workers and are not used in various international organizations, including the International Labor Organization and various branches of the United Nations, including the United Nations Women’s Organization, the United Nations Organization for Migration, and the United Nations Development Organization<sup>4</sup>. Thus, the term “Sex work” is used by them, in addition to us, in an attempt to preserve political correctness and place sex work in the context of voluntary work like any other work done by a human being with the goal of making a living.

Although vast and at the same time limited, in Africa, for example, sex work in all its forms, whether to offer, seek, or organize it, is criminalized in the whole continent except for Senegal, which legalizes sex work, but criminalizes its organization<sup>5</sup>. The offence here is not just about throwing the accused in prison, but also about how they are arrested, interrogated, and investigated in a way that is derogatory, humiliating, and violent. Criminalization does not mean that the State or society is free of sex work, but only that it continues through hidden and closed circles, which exposes workers in this field to vulnerability due to the clients’ knowledge of their vulnerability to various forms of gender-based violence, extortion, rape, sexual harassment, physical violence, verbal violence, abuse, or other violent crimes, whether sexual or non-sexual. In addition, criminalization here is not only the only obstacle faced by sex workers in Egypt, but also the social pressure and stigma of family, friends, close and extensive circles surrounding workers, and medical stigma that relates to medical staff’s treatment of sex workers with entitlement and humiliation due to their involvement in this type of work, thereby depriving them of access to necessary and urgent health care, including HIV-related healthcare<sup>6</sup>. It is worth mentioning that Egypt is a country that has pledged to fight HIV and also eliminate it by 2030, while at the same time, the Egyptian government is building community barriers (which are centered around the lack of affordable medications for sexually transmitted diseases, or the moral harassment of patients by medical staff, whether in hospitals, pharmacies, or other health outlets), in addition to criminal barriers (such as laws specifically designed to legally imprison and prosecute sex workers), all of which prevent sex workers from receiving appropriate treatment. This is in accordance with the Global AIDS Strategy 2021-2026, which presents a different methodology, including the methodology of inequality between individuals and societies, such as the real barrier to the inability of countries to eradicate HIV<sup>7</sup>.

Decriminalization is not new for Egypt. It should be noted that Egyptian law did not criminalize sex work (which began in 1896), except by military decision in 1949 with the promulgation of the Criminalization Act in 1951, but had long been trying not only to legalize it, but also to regulate it through the issuance of brothel permits by the Ministry of the Interior and the promulgation of various regulations governing the functioning of such brothels, by establishing the Ministry of the Interior as a dedicated body to monitor these homes and ensure that they follow those laws and regulations. For

1 “Sex Workers: Population, Size Estimates,» UNFPA East and Southern Africa Regional Office, Accessed on April 28, 2024, [https://esaro.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/sex\\_workers\\_hwp\\_final.pdf](https://esaro.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/sex_workers_hwp_final.pdf)

2 قانون مكافحة الدعارة في الجمهورية العربية المتحدة لسنة 1961»، منشورات قانونية، 1961»، <https://manshurat.org/node/12703>

3 «قانون مكافحة جرائم تقنية المعلومات رقم 175 لسنة 2018»، منشورات قانونية، 2018»، <https://manshurat.org/node/31487>

4 Ibid.

5 “Sex Work Laws Map,» Global Network of Sex Work Projects (NSWP), Accessed on April 28, 2024,, <https://www.nswp.org/sex-work-laws-map>

6 Sex Workers: Population, Size Estimates,» UNFPA East and Southern Africa Regional Office, Accessed on April 28, 2024, [https://esaro.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/sex\\_workers\\_hwp\\_final.pdf](https://esaro.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/sex_workers_hwp_final.pdf)

7 «أغسطس 2023، (NCDC) المركز الوطني لمكافحة الأمراض»، <https://shorturl.at/YeSzA>

example, sex work was divided into female European workers and female Egyptian workers. The latter had designated places, including Wesh al-Barakah area, which had not been subject to the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior because of the imposition of foreign privileges, but to the laws and regulations of foreign consulates and embassies. The situation continued until 1937 by abolishing foreign privileges<sup>8</sup>. On the other hand, a clinic for the detection of reproductive diseases was established in the area of Al-Hoad in 1902. The function of this clinic was to look at the examinations brought to the clinic by the police and to detect sex workers in order to ensure that they do not carry any reproductive diseases that may be transmitted to the clients<sup>9</sup>.

So in the previous two reports, media observation of arrests based on sex work from January 2019 to December 2020 (which saw 138 arrests in 2019 versus 190 arrests in 2020)<sup>10</sup> and media observation of arrests based on sex work from January 2021 to December 2022 (which in turn saw 132 arrests in 2021 as opposed to 124 arrests in 2022)<sup>11</sup>, we tried at Cairo 52 to offer a different methodology based on the analytical quantitative approach that focuses on the impact of different factors, such as gender, sexual orientation, and geographical location, including places used for providing sexual services in sex work in Egypt, which may vary from physical space to virtual space, such as telephone or social media. This report, like the previous one, is therefore divided into three sections: first, a section to explain the methodology and determinants, a second section to monitor the gender factor for 2023, and a third section to monitor the geographical factors for 2023 through various statistics, observations, and figures.

---

8 Nora Noralla, «Places in the History of Sex Work in Egypt: Wagah Wesh El Berka,» Cairo 52 Legal Research Institute, October 17, 2020, <https://cairo52.com/2020/10/17/places-in-the-history-of-sex-work-in-egypt-wagah-wesh-el-berka/>

9 Nora Noralla, «Places in the History of Sex Work in Egypt: Al Hood Al Marsood,» Cairo 52 Legal Research Institute, September 30, 2020, <https://cairo52.com/2020/09/30/places-in-the-history-of-sex-work-in-egypt-al-hood-al-marsood/>

10 Fatma Ali, The Legal and Media Observatory of Sex Work Crimes in Egypt, Cairo 52 Legal Research Institute, February 13, 2024, <https://cairo52.com/2023/06/02/the-legal-and-media-observatory-of-sex-work-crimes-in-egypt>.

11 Ahmed Hassan, «Media Observatory of Arrests Based on Sex Work from January 2019 to December 2020,» ed. by Nora Noralla, Cairo 52 Legal Research Institute, June 2, 2023, <https://cairo52.docdroid.com/bn2loH4/media-observatory-of-arrests-based-on-sex-work-from-january-2019-to-december-2020-pdf#page=13>



# Methodology and Determinants

The methodology in this report, same as the previous report, relied on the analytical descriptive approach through research using certain keywords as “prostitution”, “prostitution network”, “immorality and debauchery”, “immorality”, “debauchery”, “vice”, “vice practice”, “human trafficking”, “the human trafficking”, “lady of the night”, and “ladies of the night” to search through the sites of both official and independent newspapers within a time frame from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2020. The methodology was keen to research using the defined and undefined words, singulars and plurals of the same word, and using conjunction to combine the two words. Unlike the previous report, data analysis did not rely on specific newspapers, but the research service was expanded to include all known, unknown, official, and independent newspapers with the aim of collecting the largest number of news stories.

When finding news relevant to the research topic, the news is collected, cleaned, archived, and analyzed by answering a few questions:

- What is the news headline?
- What is the content of the news?
- What is the date of the news?
- What is the newspaper publishing the news?
- How many are arrested in that news?
- What is the gender of the arrested?
- What is the sexual orientation of the arrested?
- What is the geographical area of the arrested? Zoning has been divided into: The Greater Cairo (which includes Cairo, Giza, and Helwan) - Alexandria (which includes Alexandria only) - The Canal (which includes Port Said, Suez, Ismailia, North Sinai, and South Sinai) - The Delta (which includes Beheira, Dakahlia, Sharkia, Gharbia, Qalyubia, Menofia, Damietta, and Kafr El-Sheikh) - Upper Egypt (which includes Aswan, Luxor, Assiut, Sohag, Red Sea, Qena, Minya, New Valley, Beni Suef, and Fayoum).
- What governate did the incident take place in?
- What is the reason for the arrest (based on a report, investigation, or information)?
- What is the charge?
- What is the location of the incident (residential unit - social media websites - both (they are arrested for both in the same case) - private property - both)
- What is the type of administration (independent or non-independent), meaning is it managed by a pimp or by the sex worker themselves?
- What is the decision of the prosecution?
- Is the news related to previous news or not (to avoid calculating duplicate inputs)?

The determinants of this research rely completely on secondary sources, in the sense that they rely on news published in different places without relying on primary sources such as report transcripts, interviews with police officers involved in those cases, or interviews with sex workers who have already been arrested. While acknowledging the existence of these determinants, this type of information and field research is hampered by the refusal of police individuals to authorize the reports and their number, politically by the lack of political cooperation of those involved with researchers in general, and socially through the sense of shame inflicted on those arrested. Furthermore, one of the determinants that we struggled with is the difficulty of knowing the gender identity and sexual orientation of LGBTQ+ people, because Egyptian newspapers use terms such as “sexual perversion” to refer to their issues. Gender identity and sexual orientation are also often intentionally conflated for transgender people.

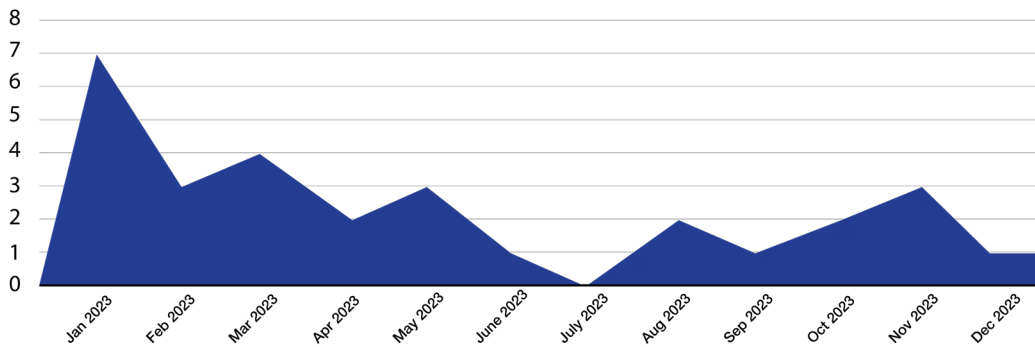




# Key Figures, Statistics, and Observations

The year 2023 recorded 154 arrests on the basis of sex work, with a noticeable rise in January compared to a clear decline in June.

### Number of people arrested

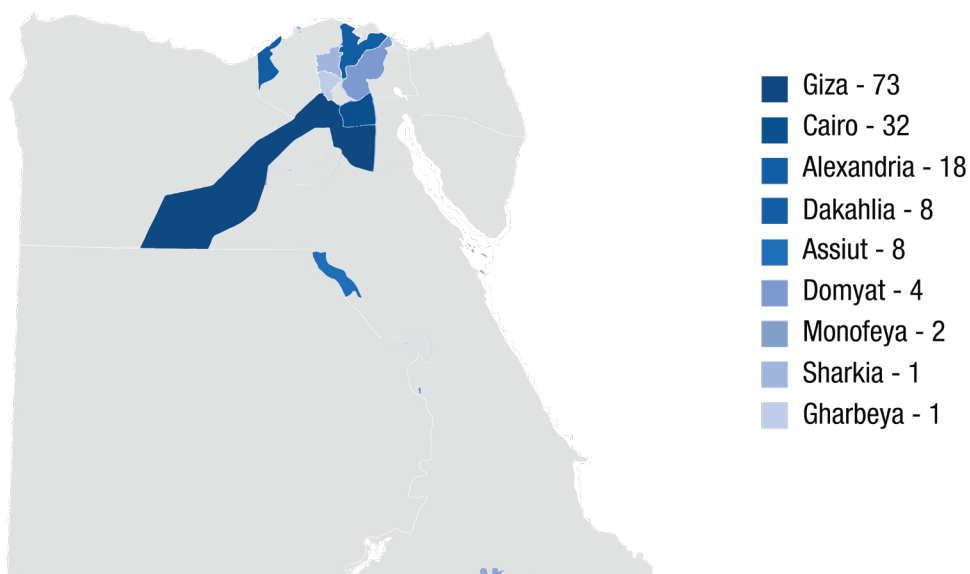


The year also recorded 42 (27%) arrests based on a report, and 108 (70%) arrests based on investigation and information.

Basis for Arrests	Number of Arrestees
Report	42
Investigation and information	108
Unknown	4

The number of arrestees in all governorates is as follows: both of Assiut and Dakahlia with 8 arrestees (5.1%), Alexandria with 18 (11.6%), Menoufia with 2 (2.2%), and Damietta with 4 (2.5%). The highest was Giza (similar to 2020) with 73 arrestees (47%), followed by Cairo with 32 (20%). Sharkia and Gharbia both also had 1 arrest.

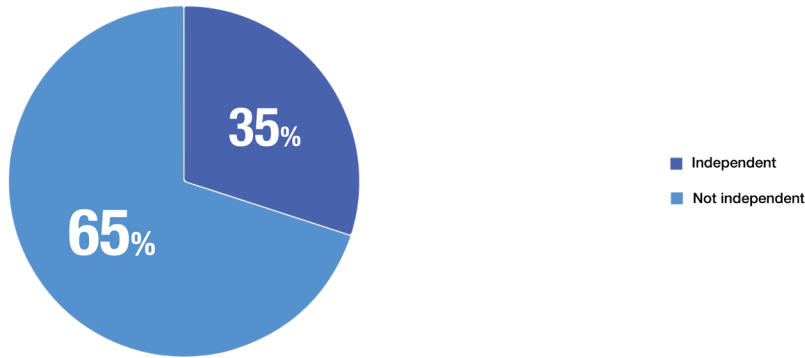
### Number of people arrested for each governorate



In addition, 103 (66%) of arrestees work alone in an independent management and without a pimp or a head person. People working within a network with a manager or a pimp were 51 (33%), which makes us observe that the trend within the sex community tends to be independence, which should be encouraged because working under a responsible always leads to exploitation and abuse, wheth-

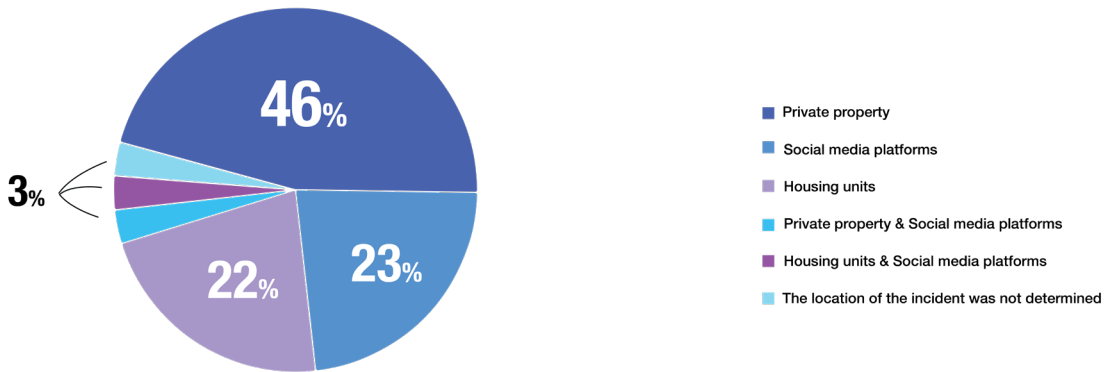
er emotional, physical, or sexual abuse if the manager is a partner or an acquaintance. Dependence on social media creates autonomy and total control for sex workers and thus creates a more secure space.

## Number of people arrested



This autonomy is evident through the tendency of sex workers to work through social media, with 35 (22.7%). This number is close to sex workers who provide their services in residential units, with 34 (22.7%). The number of workers using private property was 71 (46%). On the other hand, the number of people who rely on bilateral means such as both residential units and social media was 5 (3.2%), and also on both private property and social media was 4 (2.5%).

## Number of people arrested



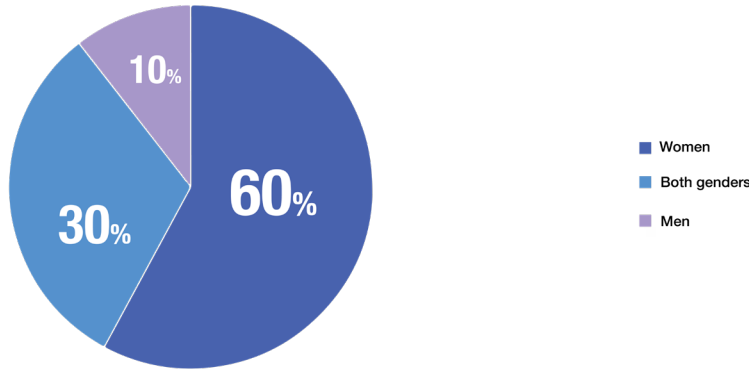
### A. Social and Gender Background

13 (8.44%) arrested were men, 87 (56%) were women, and 54 (35%) were both men and women arrested together. It is not surprising that women are the group most likely to be arrested and detained because of the nature of the sex work business in Egypt. Egyptian law does not penalize clients, who are often men, but only those working in sex work who are usually women or members of the LGBTQ+ community as previously mentioned. Article 9 of Act No. 10 of 1961 states that anyone who engages in prostitution (for women) or debauchery (for men) shall be liable to a term of up to three years of imprisonment. Article 25 of the Cybercrime Law Act No. 175 of 2018 stipulates that anyone who uses social media or a cyberspace to infringe upon the Egyptian family values and the inviolability of private life shall be liable to a term of no less than six months.

Gender	Number of Arrestees
Men	13
Women	87

Gender	Number of Arrestees
Both together	54

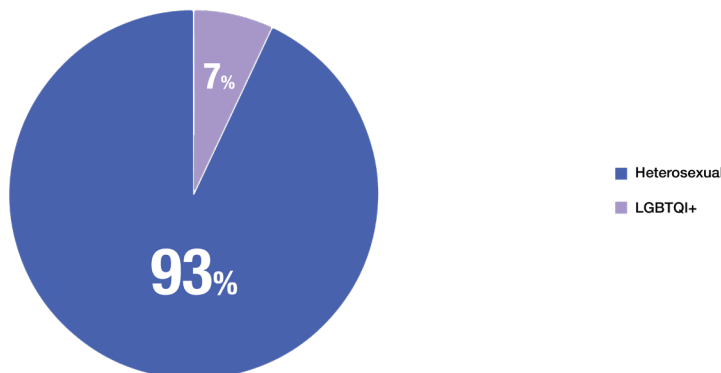
## Number of arrests based on gender



However, before jumping to conclusions, a reference must first be made to how many LGBTQ+ individuals have been identified compared to the number of arrestees in general and compared to the number of men in particular. Naturally, the number of heterosexuals arrested is significantly greater than the number of LGBTQ+ individuals. In 2023, 144 (93%) heterosexual people were arrested, while only 10 (6.4%) arrests were LGBTQ+ people, a similar figure to 2022.

Sexual Orientation	Arrestees
Heterosexual	144
LGBTQ+	10

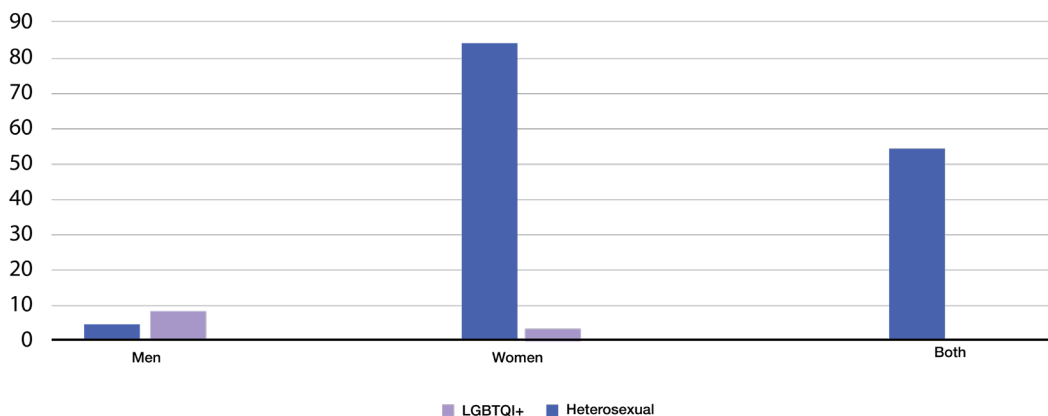
## Number of arrests based on Sexual Orientation



Comparing the number of men, heterosexual ones to LGBTQ+ ones were 5 to 8. This brings us back to the point that the Egyptian state penalizes only marginalized women and LGBTQ+ people while turning a blind eye to heterosexual men. Also, LGBTQ+ men who are arrested on the basis of “debauchery” are punished even if they are not involved, as Egyptian law does not explicitly penalize homosexuality. Thus, many people, whether heterosexual or LGBTQ+, whether men or women, are detained on a moral rather than a legal basis. This can be seen by the recent decision of the Alexandria Economic Court to punish a gay man for using a dating app in which he meets other LGBTQ+ people, and he was punished along the lines of the 10 of 1961 Act accusing him of habitual engagement in debauchery, as stated by article 9. This article criminalizes men working in commercial sex as service providers rather than clients. This, in addition to the Cybercrime Act No. 175 of 2018 because of the misuse of social media and the use of various social media for the purpose of threatening and infringing upon the Egyptian family values. In addition, the judge invoked article 2 of the Egyptian Con-

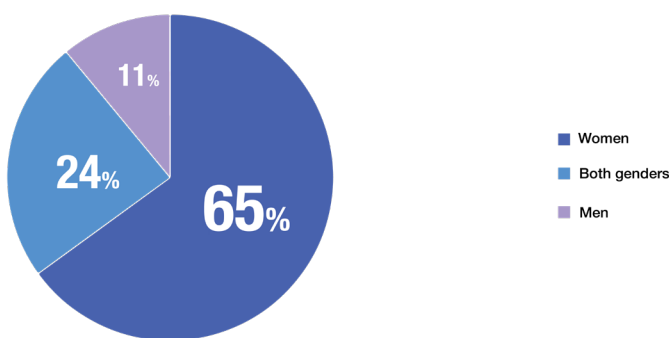
stitution, which stipulates that the Islamic religion is the State religion and article 10, which stipulates that the family must be protected as the basic unit of society and article 47, which stipulates that the Egyptian identity must be protected. In doing so, the judge twisted the aforementioned articles with a view to sentencing a gay man who had been arrested for the absence of a law explicitly criminalizing homosexuality.

## Sexual Orientation for every Gender



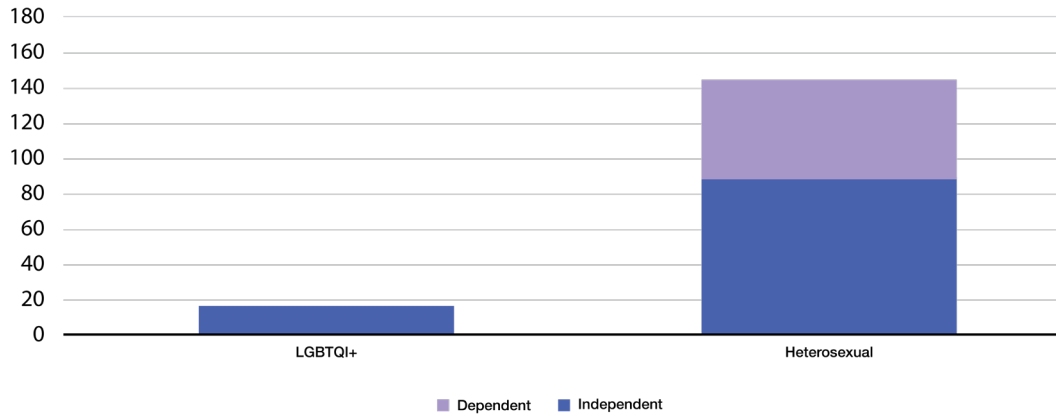
As for the type of management in relation to gender, we can note that the number of women resorting to working alone is on the rise. The number of women working independently was 43 (67%) while the number of women working non-independently, for example those working with pimps, was 20 (12.9%). The number of independent men was 11 (7%) (9 of whom are heterosexual who may be divided into pimps or clients, while no heterosexual men who are service providers were mentioned in the news, and the remaining 2 are LGBTQI+) and the number of men working with pimps was only 2 (1.2%). It can be concluded from the aforementioned, that men are more likely to work alone.

## Managment type for each Gender



Similarly to gender, the arrests based on sexual orientation had a higher tendency to independence. The number of independent heterosexuals was 93 (60%) and the number of non-independent ones was 51 (33%), while the number of independent LGBTQI+ individuals was 10 (6.4%). i.e. all of the LGBTQI+ individuals, making it clear that all LGBTQI+ individuals tended to operate independently.

## Management type per Sexual Orientation

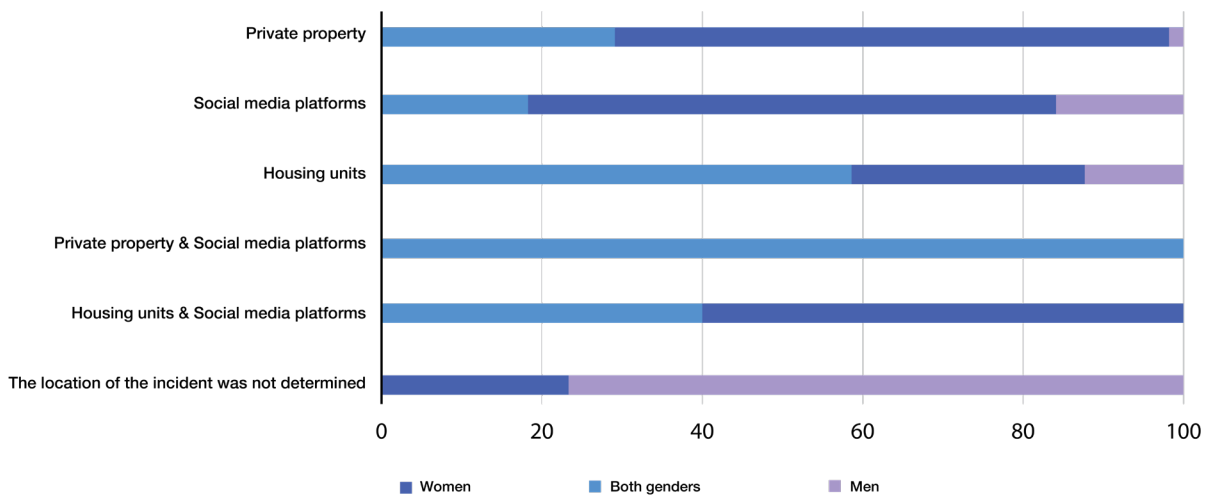


This is evident in the increasing dependence of sex workers on social media. The number of women dependent on social media was 24 (15%), compared to the number of men which was 5 (3.2%) (2 heterosexual and 3 LGBTQ+). However, the number of sex workers working from a private property or a residential unit is on the rise. 49 (31%) of women relied on private property while only 1 (heterosexual) man depended on private property. Women who used a residential unit have a low number compared to the number of using both social media and private property, reaching only 10 (6.4%), while men were only 4 (2.5%).

Location of arrest	Men	Women	Both together
Private Property	1	49	22
Private property and social media	0	0	4
Social media	5	24	7
Residential unit	4	10	20
Residential unit and social media	0	3	2
Location unknown	3	1	0

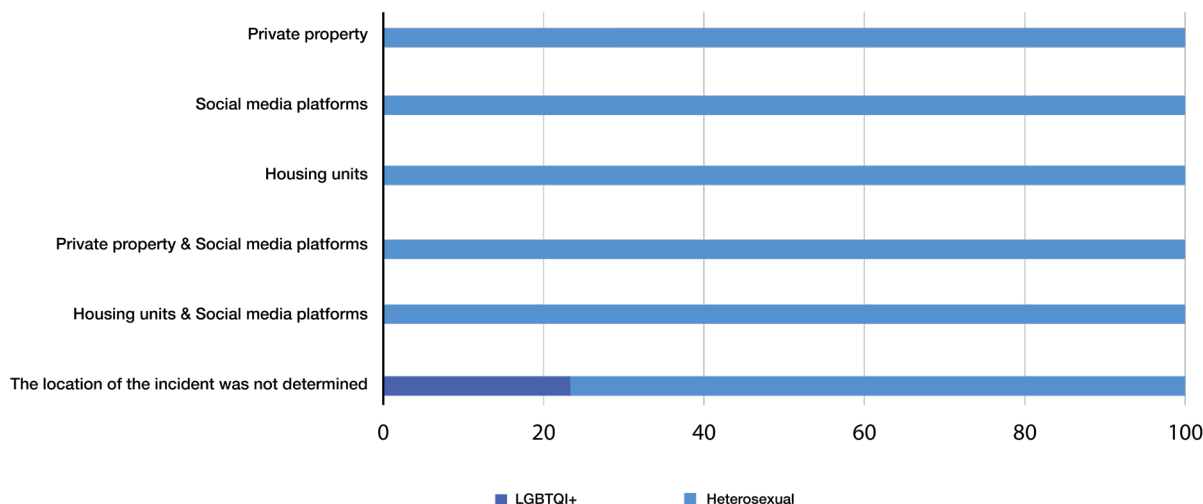
It should be noted here that there are sex workers who depend on two places, not just one, through the use of social media to promote their work or to attract clients, for example, the number of women who rely on a housing unit and on social media at the same time is 3 (1.9%).

## Place of Incident based on Gender



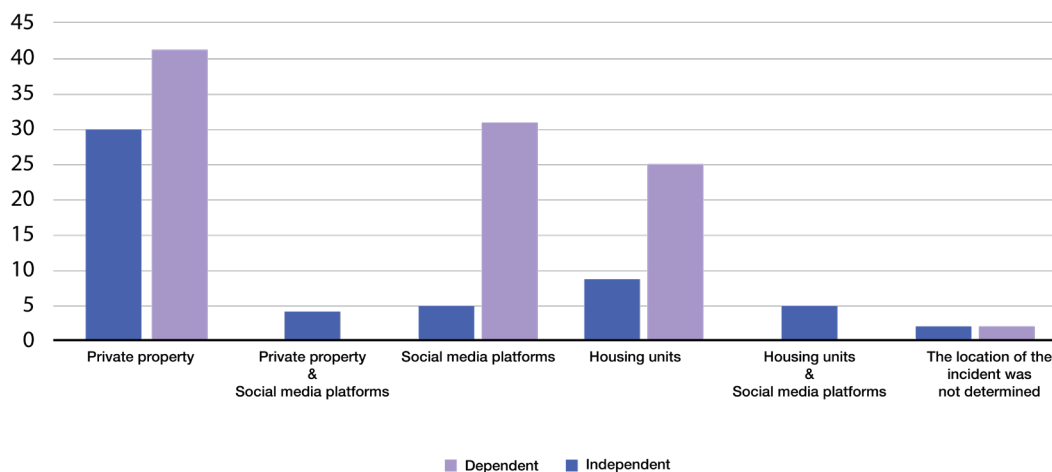
When comparing sexual orientation based on location of arrest, the number of heterosexuals who relied on private property was 71 (46%), and the number of LGBTQ+ individuals was 2 (1.2%). The number of heterosexuals who relied on social media sites was 36 (23%), and LGBTQ+ individuals were only 3 (1.9%). On the other hand, the number of heterosexuals who relied on a residential unit to offer their sexual services was 34 (22%) compared to only 4 (2.5%) LGBTQ+ people. Similarly to gender, heterosexuals sex workers relied on two of multiple workplaces. For example, ones who relied on both private property and social media were only 4 (2.5%). Also, ones who relied on both social media and a residential unit were 5 (3.2%). But surprisingly, LGBTQ+ people did not rely on bilateral means.

## Place of Incident based on Sexual Orientation



Unfortunately, we cannot say from those figures that all those who resort to the use of social media are necessarily independent, or that those who work through private property or residential units are not necessarily non-independent. The number of those who relied on a residential unit and social media sites were simultaneously non-independent was 5 (3.2%), while those who relied on a residential unit and social media sites were at the same time independent and their number was unknown. While, on the one hand, the number of people who relied on private property and social media and were independent was 4 (2.5%) compared to zero were non-independent.

## Place of Incident Based on Management Type



The number of heterosexuals arrested on the basis of a report was 38 (24%) and those arrested on the basis of investigation and information were 102 (66%). For LGBTQ+ individuals, most were arrested on the basis of investigation and information with 6 (3.8%), while those arrested on the basis of a report came to 4 (2.5%). These figures are consistent with a report published in 2023 titled [Sex-](#)

[ually Guilty: Custom Morality and The Persecution of the LGBTQ Community in Egypt](#), a study that addresses the systematic forms of persecution of LGBTQ+ people by the Egyptian government and which is inconsistent with international laws and treaties in which Egypt is a responsible party. In this report, we also addressed unusual forms of policing aimed at entrapping LGBTQ people, such as disguise in the form of a queer person, accessing dating apps intended for LGBTQ people, agreeing to meet at a particular place and time, and then surprising the queer person with a police raid. As in case No. 10420, from the Mansoura second department of misdemeanors, report No. 20294, from the Mansoura first police department misdemeanors, and case No. 403 of 2020, from the economic court of misdemeanors. This pre-monitoring is not only for LGBTQ people, but also for women even those who are not sex workers by placing them through the same methods, which is to agree with them on a place to meet and then arrest them. (Usually, they belong to lower economic and social classes) because they wear clothes that some consider inappropriate or dance on various social media apps such as with TikTok girls in 2020<sup>12</sup>.

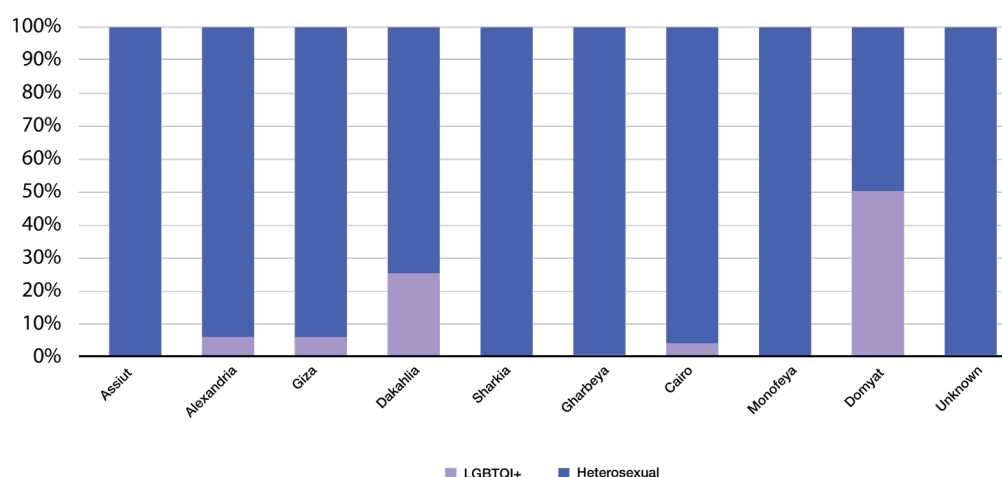
## B. Geographical Background

For the geographical region, unexpectedly, the number of men arrested in the delta was 6 (3.89%) (2 heterosexual and 4 LGBTQ+ members). Same as those arrested in The Greater Cairo with 6 (3.89%) (2 heterosexual and 4 LGBTQ+ members). In Upper Egypt, no men were arrested. In Alexandria, one man (gay) was arrested. For women, The Greater Cairo has the highest number of arrests at 63 (40%) (47 in Giza and 16 in Cairo). The number of women arrested in Assiut and Alexandria for each was 4 (2.5%). The delta (Dakahlia), unlike the men arrested, came in last with 3 (1.9%) women.

Geographical Background	Men	Women	Both together
Alexandria	1	4	13
Delta	6	3	7
Upper Egypt	0	4	4
The Greater Cairo	6	63	30
Unknown	0	6	0

The number of LGBTQ+ individuals in Delta Region was 4 (2.5%) and 5 (3.2%) in The Greater Cairo, while only one was arrested in Alexandria and no LGBTQ+ persons were arrested in Upper Egypt. On the other hand, 12 (7.7%) heterosexuals were arrested in the delta area (6 in Dakahlia, 1 in Sharkia, 1 in Gharbia, 2 in Menoufia, and 2 in Damietta), 100 (64%) in The Greater Cairo (69 in Giza and 31 in Cairo), 17 (11%) in Alexandria, and 8 (5.1%) in Upper Egypt (Assiut).

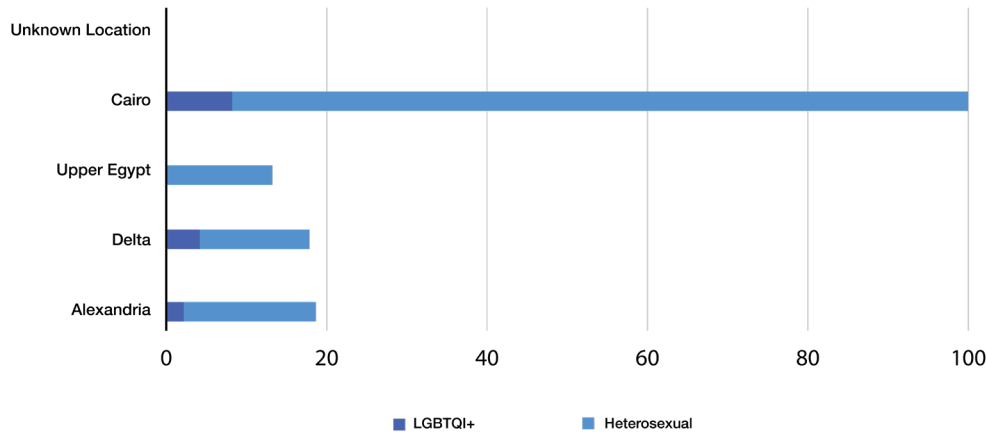
## Sexual Orientation per Governorate



<sup>12</sup> «Egypt female TikTok star jailed for three years for human trafficking,» BBC News, April 18, 2022, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-61139566>.

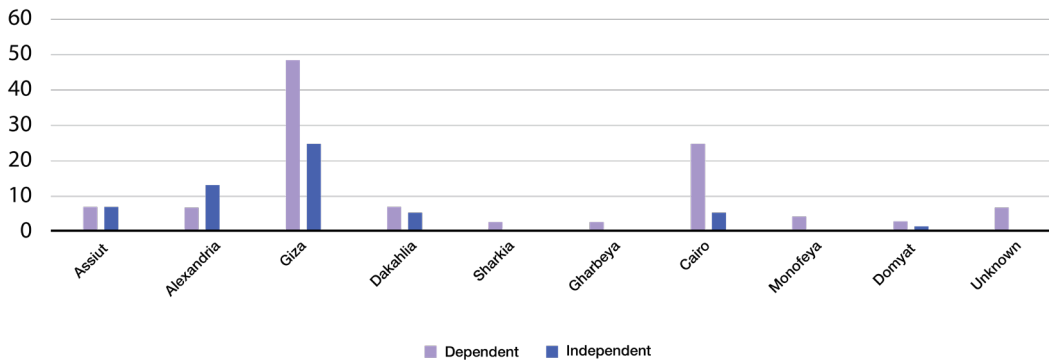


## Sexual Orientation Per Geographic Area



The Greater Cairo has the highest number of independent sex workers (while Giza has the highest number of arrests compared to Cairo: 49 in Giza and 27 in Cairo) with 76 (49%) versus 27 (17%) non-independents (24 in Giza and 5 in Cairo). The delta ranked second with 11 (7.1%) arrests for independent sex workers (5 in Dakahlia, 1 in Sharkia, 1 in Gharbia, 2 in Menoufia, and 2 in Damietta), compared to 5 (3.2%) arrests of non-independent workers (3 in Dakahlia and 2 in Damietta), Alexandria was third with 5 (3.2%) arrests for independent sex workers. Alexandria (Alexandria) is the only region where the number of non-independents is higher than the number of independents at 13 (8.4%). On the other hand, the number of independents and non-independents in Assiut was equal with each at 4 (2.5%). Hence, we can conclude that overall and by majority, the number of independent sex workers is greater than the number of non-independent sex workers.

## Managment type per Governorate



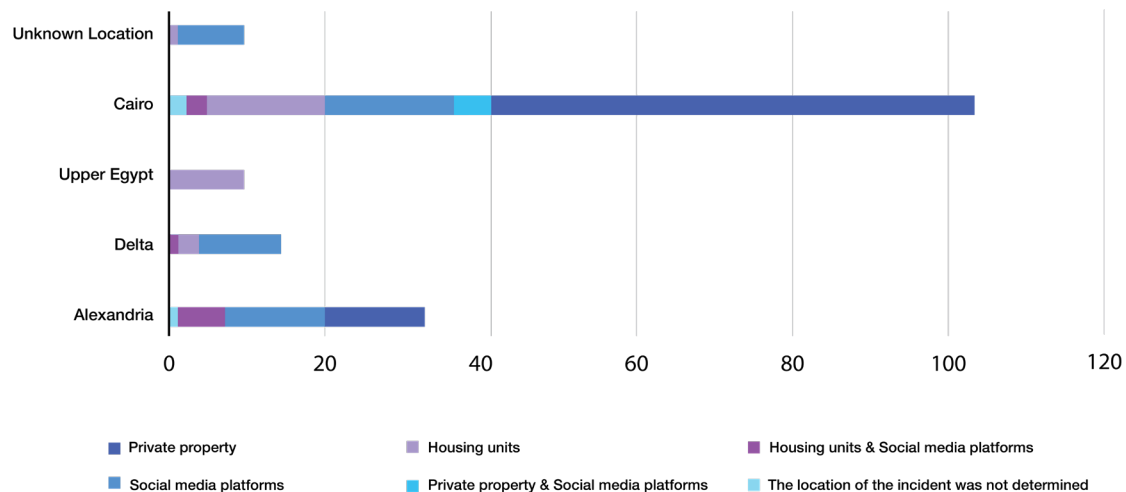
In general, various geographical regions have faced equal numbers of arrests based on a report or based on investigation and information. For example, Alexandria had 4 (2.5%) arrests based on a report, while 14 (9%) arrests were based on inquiries and information. In addition, like Alexandria, Upper Egypt recorded 8 (5.1%) arrests based on a report, as opposed to zero based on investigation and information. In contrast, Delta and The Greater Cairo recorded more arrests based on investigation and information than those based on a report. For example, the number of arrests in the Delta based on a report was 6 (3.8%) compared to 10 (6.4%) based on investigation and information. In the same vein, The Greater Cairo recorded 79 (51%) arrests based on investigation and information, and 22 (14%) based on a report.

Geographical Location	Based on a report	Based on investigation and information
Alexandria	4	14
Delta	6	10

Geographical Location	Based on a report	Based on investigation and information
Upper Egypt	8	0
The Greater Cairo	22	79
Unknown	2	5

As for the location in terms of geographical areas, it came as follows: 8 (5.1%) sex workers in Alexandria relied on private property, while 9 relied on social media sites. 6 (3.8%) Delta workers relied on social media only to provide their sexual services, and 8 (5.1%) workers relied on residential units only. The number of workers who relied on both social media to promote their work and residential units to provide their services was 2 (1.2%). On the other hand, all workers in Upper Egypt relied on residential units with 8 (5.1%). 63 workers in The Greater Cairo relied on private property (the majority), while 14 of those arrested relied on a residential unit, 16 of those arrested relied on social media, while 3 (1.9%) of the sex workers relied on both social media and residential units.

## Geographic Area For Place of Incident



# CONTRACT

I acknowledge and understand that my employment with [ABC Software Development] (hereinafter referred to as ABC), is defined as At-Will Employment as it is for an indefinite period of time. I further acknowledge and understand that my employment relationship may be terminated at any time without cause or notice by myself or my employer.

During my employment I agree to keep in the strictest of confidence all confidential information. I understand that the unauthorized disclosure or use of the company's confidential information will leave me open to disciplinary action.

I understand that I am entitled to ABC's technology system, including but not limited to technology, emails, telephone information. I understand that I am not permitted to disclose any confidential information to ABC's technology system.

I agree that any inventions, concepts, ideas, and information I conceive or create during my employment remain the property of the company.

I agree to keep thorough and accurate records of all inventions, concepts, ideas, and information I conceive or create jointly with others, and I understand that I will not be permitted to disclose any confidential information after my departure. I further agree to all inventions, concepts, ideas, and information and copyrights to all inventions, concepts, ideas, and information.

Upon separation from ABC, I will immediately return to the company all confidential information, data, company credit cards, computer equipment, and other items in my possession and that belong to ABC.

Signed this \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Employer

## Conclusion

After presenting the above-mentioned gender and geographical analysis, we can infer the following: sex work is moving more and more towards autonomy and utilization of modern social media that is usually devoid of exploitation. At the same time, however, the Egyptian Government in general and the vice police in particular have become more prudent and prepared to tackle modern methods of sex work, which we can see through the Public Prosecutor Office establishing the Monitoring and Analysis Unit, which is always used to catch women working in sex work, those who appear in clothes that the Egyptian Government may deem «Inappropriate», or those who publish video clips of themselves dancing, as mentioned at the beginning of this report. We can also note from the report, similar to the previous report, that there is some decentralization in the number of arrestees. In this report, Giza in all figures and statistics came at the top, followed by Cairo, and sometimes even before other regions. Delta also preceded The Greater Cairo in the number of men arrested based on sex work, where 5 (3.2%) men were arrested in Delta, while in The Greater Cairo, 4 (2.5%) were arrested, or sometimes the ratios between them come close. Just as the Delta recorded 4 (2.5%) LGBTQ+ people, while The Greater Cairo recorded 5 (3.2%) LGBTQ+ people.

This report, in addition to the two previous reports, remains primarily aimed at giving voice to the voiceless: the sex workers whose perspective and vision are always marginalized. These reports also try hard to legitimize the study of social phenomena that are always silent, overlooked, or deliberately ignored because of the societal stigma inflicted on researchers trying to study these phenomena with the one coming to the forefront being: sex work. For the most part, researchers wanting to study these phenomena become the focus of cynicism and stigma in the academic field, because of their desire to study these phenomena that society strives to discard and acquit itself of, as it treats its offenders or workers as criminals of honor crimes. Ironically, among these deplorables are feminists or decolonization researchers who reject the terms of honor and bodily autonomy. Both honor and body must not be related to oppressive regimes that have been created, such as patriarchy and authoritarianism. Society has certain forms of ethical approaches and actions that we should not deviate from, and if we reject those values and controls and take a different approach, such as to try to regain ownership of our bodies and act upon them as we wish, this includes choosing the work we see fit and suitable for us. These regimes punish us and try to restore us to the path that they have designed for us, so that even the least and most simple attempt to examine these different «alien» phenomena from society leads to rejection and subordination. When feminism tries to transcend patriarchy, it must go beyond the idea of State ownership and control over our bodies and even criminalize our attempt to regain our ownership of it. Decolonization (the process of emancipation from colonial forces, which takes the form of material emancipation by expelling troops from colonial countries and intellectual emancipation, which is the elimination of cultural and academic occupation in various fields of study)<sup>13</sup>, when it tries to override the regimes left behind by the white man during his occupation of us, including the research curriculum, it must overcome the stereotypes that are created for social phenomena, which are the stereotypes of what we must study and what we must renounce. Research into decolonization and feminism should be more willing to study those phenomena that repressive regimes are trying to silence and must be prepared to dismantle and rebuild more inclusive intellectual systems of all the different phenomena that make up the society in which we live. So, we hope that this report will be able to challenge this path and lead the way to more research and reporting.

13 «Decolonising Academia,» London Metropolitan University, Accessed on April 28,2024, <https://www.londonmet.ac.uk/about/equity/centre-for-equity-and-inclusion/race/decolonising-academia/#:~:text=Decolonising%20academia%20is%20understood%20as,%2Dcentric%2C%20pro%20colonial%20lens.>



**CAIRO 52** | القاهرة ٥٢  
LEGAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE | الأبحاث القانونية

Media Observatory of Arrests Based on Sex Work from  
January 2023 to December 2023