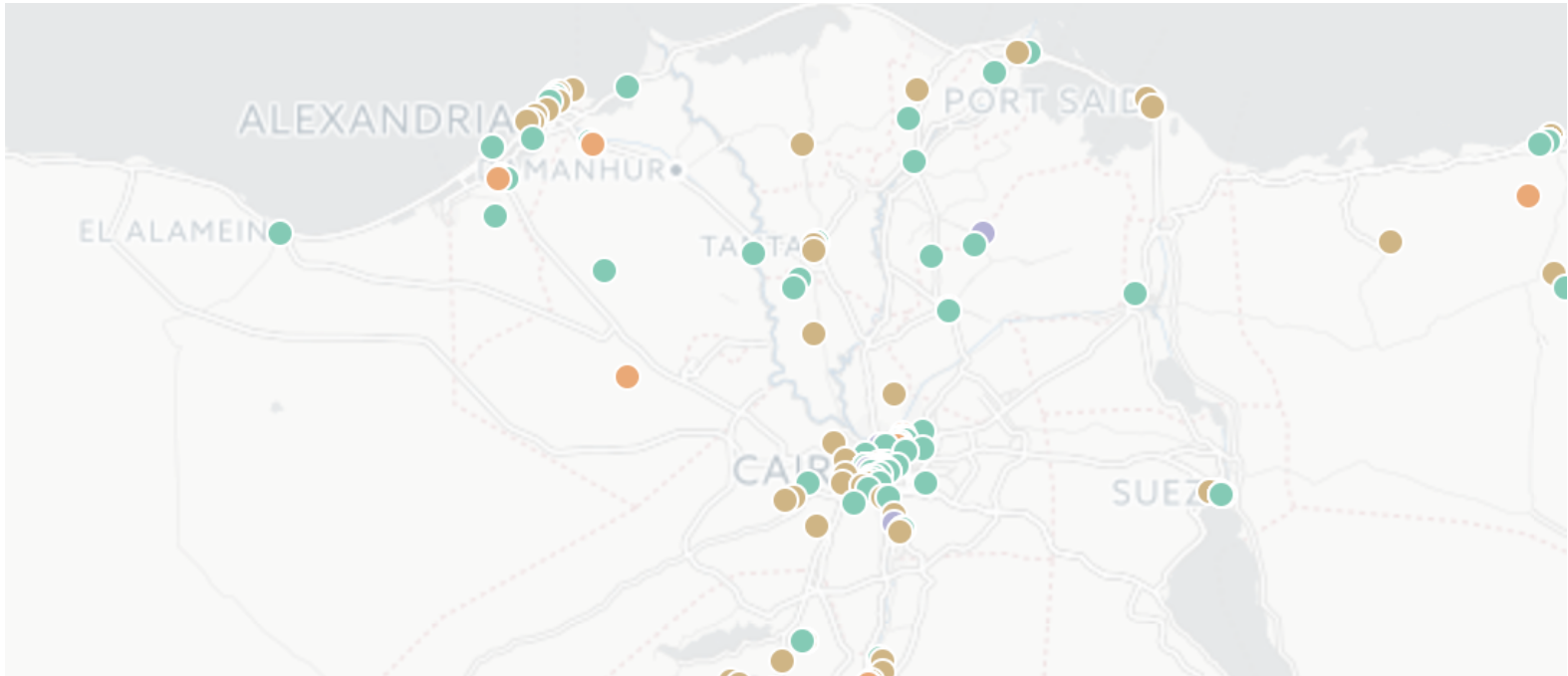

ESHHAD QUARTERLY TREND REPORT

July–September 2017

Eshhad: Center for the Protection of Minorities

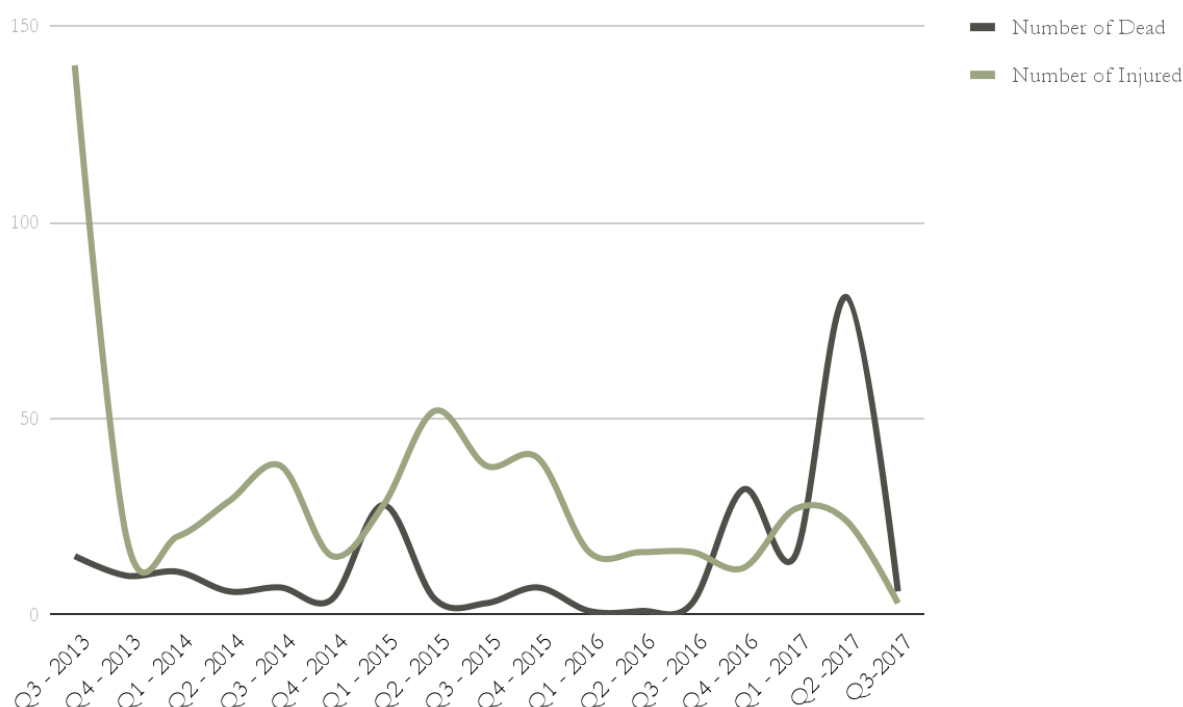


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Eshhad documented **18 incidents** in the third quarter of 2017. Of the **18 incidents** documented, **16 incidents** were against Christians, **one incident** targeted a Bahá'í, and **one incident** targeted a Nubian.¹

This quarter, **six people** were killed in sectarian violence compared to **81 deaths** the previous quarter, which included the killing of twenty-eight Christians in Minya and the [bombings at two churches](#) in Tanta and Alexandria.

Figure 1: Total Dead and Injured Since August 2013



In the third quarter of 2017, **five incidents** of the documented **18 incidents** occurred in Minya. This quarter, as expected, Cairo bypassed Assiut in ranking of provinces with the highest number of overall incidents, and so is now second only to Minya (Figures 2 and 3).

¹ For more information on Christians and other non-majority religious groups in Egypt, refer to Eshhad's issue briefs located on our website at <http://eshhad.org/issue-briefs>.

Figure 2: Total Incidents Since August 2013

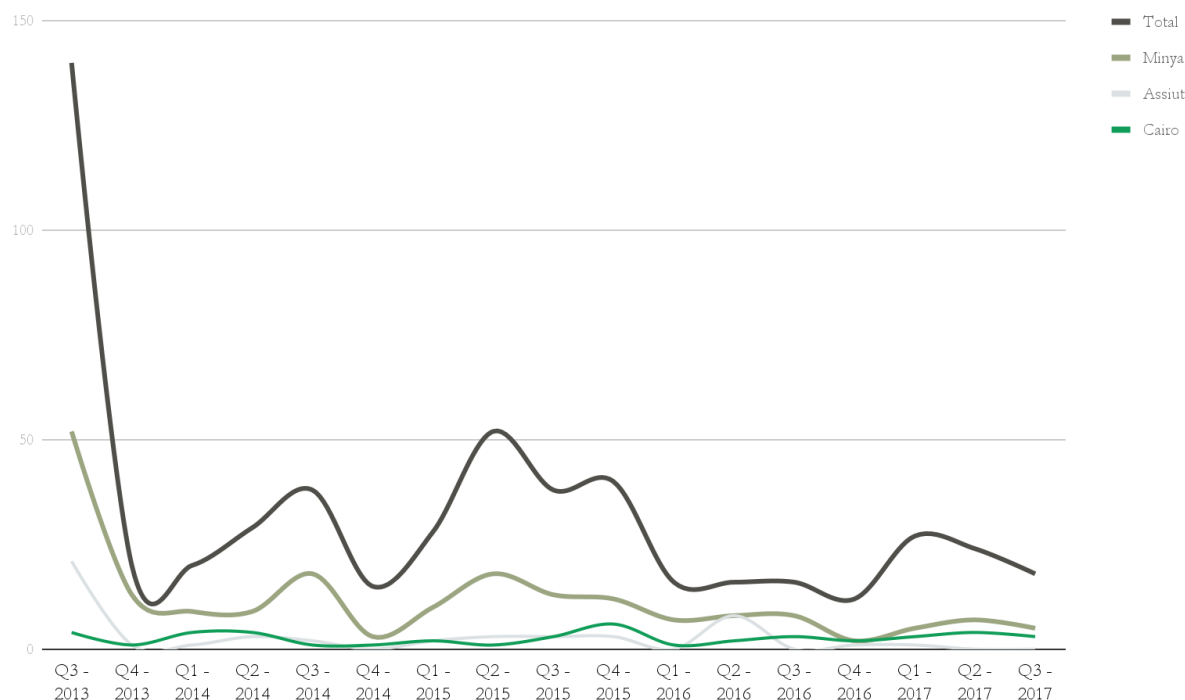


Figure 3: Provinces with the Most Sectarian Incidents (Total Since August 2013)

Ranking	Incident Location (Province)	Total Incidents Through Q3 2017
1	Minya	204
2	Cairo	45
3	Assiut	43
4	Beni Suef	29
5	Sohag	26

During the third quarter of 2017, there were no significant changes in the ranking of the districts with the most sectarian incidents, though Cairo and Alexandria did experience additional incidents (Figure 4). Cairo and Alexandria remain ranked on this list after having risen onto it in the first quarter of this year.

Figure 4: Districts with the Most Sectarian Incidents (Total Since August 2013)

Ranking	Incident Location (District)	Total Incidents Through Q3 2017
1	Minya, Minya	65
2	Samalout, Minya	52
3	Cairo	44
4	Malawi, Minya	24
5	Alexandria	22

Although still the most prevalent incident type to be recorded overall, **with 97 incidents since August 2013**, there were no **abductions or disappearances** documented this quarter. According to Figure 5, looting/destruction of property and arson/burning remain the second and third most frequent incident types, a consistent trend overall.

Consistent with the spike in deaths that began in the first and second quarter of 2017, Eshhad documented **two killings, two shootings, one case of torture, and two stabbings** this quarter.

Figure 5: Top Incident Types since August 2013

Ranking	Incident Type	Total Through Q2 2017	Q3 2017
1	Abductions/Disappearances	97	0
2	Looting/Destruction of Property	73	2
3	Arson/Burning	71	0
4	Shooting	43	2
5	Assault	29	0

Non-state actors carry out a vast majority of sectarian incidents in Egypt: of the **553 total incidents** recorded since August 2013, state actors directly carried out **86 of the incidents (16 percent)** and non-state actors carried out **467 incidents (84 percent)**. This quarter, the number of incidents perpetrated by non-state actors equaled that of state actors (Figure 6). This is significant shift from previous quarters in which non-state actors carried out a vast majority of incidents—87% to 13% (Quarter 2) and 71% to 29% (Quarter 1)— and may be understood given the increase in the number of state perpetrated incidents or due to a possible decrease in reported and documented incidents this quarter.

Figure 6: Number of Incidents Committed by State and Non-State Actors

	Total Through Q2 2017	Q3 2017
Non-State Actors	467 (84%)	9 (50%)
State Actors	86 (16%)	9 (50%)
Total	553	18

This quarter, of the **nine incidents** perpetrated by non-state actors, no incidents, compared to **7 incidents** last quarter, were claimed by any branch or affiliate of the Islamic State.

Note: The fact that victims of sectarianism in Egypt are predominantly Christian is a consistent and unsurprising trend. Christian denominations make up the majority of religious minorities in Egypt, and many smaller minority groups are not always vocal or public when incidents do occur, which leads to significant under-reporting and lack of data. Although it is known that Egypt's minorities are all discriminated against or persecuted in a variety of ways, incidents against Christians dominate the statistics: Between August 2013 and the third quarter of 2017, *of the recorded incidents*, **92 percent** of the victims targeted were identified as Christians.