



ماعت للسلام والتنمية وحقوق الإنسان
Maat For Peace, Development, and Human Rights

كتيب أنشطة ماعت في الدورة 60 لمجلس حقوق الإنسان

Maat activities at
The 60th session of the Human Rights Council
Booklet

**From September 8 to October 8, 2025,
Maat for Peace, Development, and
Human Rights actively participated in
the 60th session of the United Nations
Human Rights Council in Geneva. This
booklet highlights Maat's key activities
and the most prominent human rights
issues the organization focused on
during the session**

**خلال الفترة من 8 سبتمبر إلى 8 أكتوبر
2025، شاركت مؤسسة ماعت للسلام
والتنمية وحقوق الإنسان في أعمال الدورة
60 لمجلس حقوق الإنسان التابع للأمم
المتحدة في جنيف. ويتضمن هذا الكتيب
أنشطة ماعت وأبرز القضايا الحقوقية التي
تم التركيز عليها خلال الدورة**

**Maat submitted 5 written statements
on the following:**

- Human Rights Situation in Türkiye
- Human Rights Situations in the Syrian Arab Republic: With a Focus on Minorities
- Deliberate Starvation Policy in the Gaza Strip
- Role of Mercenaries, Entities Related to Mercenaries and Private Military and Security Companies in Exploiting Natural Resources
- Targeting Collaborators with the United Nations and Human Rights Defenders in Tindouf

**قدمت مؤسسة ماعت 5 مداخلات
مكتوبة معنية بالآتي:**

- حقوق الإنسان في تركيا
- أوضاع حقوق الإنسان في الجمهورية العربية السورية: مع التركيز على الأقليات
- سياسة التجويع المتعمدة في قطاع غزة
- دور المرتزقة والجهات المرتبطة بهم والشركات العسكرية والأمنية الخاصة في استغلال الموارد الطبيعية
- استهداف المتعاونين مع الأمم المتحدة والمدافعين عن حقوق الإنسان

Human Rights Situation in Türkiye

Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association presents this statement to the 60th session of the Human Rights Council, prior to the adoption of Universal Periodic Review outcomes for Türkiye, which underwent its fourth review under the UPR mechanism on May 6, 2025. This statement focuses on the developments in human rights conditions in Türkiye in the months following the review session, particularly regarding accession to international treaties and agreements, freedom of the press, peaceful assembly, gender-based violence, and the right to be free from torture.

1. Accession to International Treaties and Agreements

Approximately 20 recommendations concerning accession to international human rights treaties and their optional protocols were submitted during Türkiye's fourth UPR review.(1) Türkiye is a party to eight out of nine core human rights treaties. However, it has not acceded to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. On another note, Türkiye's withdrawal from the Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence remains in effect,(2) despite repeated calls for reconsideration. The Turkish government has also taken no steps toward ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Arms Trade Treaty, or the Convention on Cluster Munitions, despite recommendations made during the fourth review.

Additionally, Türkiye has not completed its accession to the core conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO), including ILO Convention No. 189 concerning domestic workers of 2011 and ILO Convention No. 190 of 2019 on violence and harassment in the workplace.(3)

Role of Mercenaries, Entities Related to Mercenaries and Private Military and Security Companies in Exploiting Natural Resources

Maat for Peace, Development, and Human Rights Association presents this statement to focus on the use of mercenaries, foreign fighters, and military and security companies to control natural resources in Libya. Specific examples include the Africa Corps, which secures oil fields in southern and eastern Libya under the control of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, as well as the involvement of mercenaries from Chad who facilitate gold smuggling out of Libya. It also highlights the Syrian mercenaries based in Tripoli, who have assisted what is known as the Government of National Unity in the illegal smuggling of diesel, generating illicit revenues. The reliance on mercenaries has significantly increased in armed conflicts, becoming an important tool in resolving many non-international disputes. This role of mercenaries extends beyond merely tipping the balance of power between conflicting parties; it also involves securing natural resources for profit. Recent conflicts in the past few years have witnessed a tremendous surge in the activities of modern mercenaries, represented by private military and security companies operating in several countries, including Libya, the subject of this statement. Many of these paid fighters are mercenaries, and it is undeniable that nations contracting private military and security companies for military tasks in conflict areas represent a modern form of prohibited mercenary activity, contrary to all international and regional agreements covering the activities of mercenaries and security and military companies. The reliance on mercenaries brings about undesirable humanitarian, political, and legal consequences, turning wars into chaos without adhering to any laws and violating international law.

Targeting Collaborators with the United Nations and Human Rights Defenders in Tindouf

Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (Maat) presents this statement regarding the arbitrary practices, intimidation, and reprisals faced by human rights defenders and activists in the Tindouf refugee camps, as well as those seeking to collaborate with the United Nations and its bodies and representatives. The Frente Polisario in the Tindouf refugee camps is responsible for these arbitrary practices, functioning as a non-governmental entity supported militarily, security-wise, and administratively by the Algerian government. This arrangement constitutes a clear violation of international law and has led to widespread and systematic human rights violations against the civilian population within the camps. Despite Algeria's obligations under international law as a hosting state, it continues to facilitate these grave violations and exploit the situation for political gain, disregarding the dire conditions of the refugees.

This statement highlights the extensive violations committed by the Frente Polisario, in collusion with Algeria, particularly the restrictions imposed on human rights defenders. Maat views these restrictions not as incidental but as systematic practices by the leaders of the Frente Polisario, in collusion with the Algerian authorities, aimed at closing the civil space available to these defenders and preventing their communication with the United Nations and its representatives. This contradicts the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, adopted by the UN General Assembly under resolution 144/53.

Deliberate Starvation Policy in the Gaza Strip

Since the introduction of the new aid mechanism in Gaza in May 2025 by the Israeli occupation authority, with the assistance of security companies, a deliberate starvation policy has been implemented in the Gaza Strip. This has led to the deaths of hundreds of civilians seeking and waiting for assistance at distribution points in Gaza. Furthermore, the Israeli occupation authority has destroyed hundreds of trucks loaded with food and medical supplies, preventing them from reaching the population in Gaza, thereby depriving residents of access to basic necessities such as food, water, and medicine, in clear violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention. The use of starvation by Israel in Gaza as a weapon of war has reached unprecedented levels. According to recent estimates, one-quarter of children in Gaza aged between 6 months and 5 years, as well as pregnant and lactating women, suffer from starvation and malnutrition. Additionally, patients and healthcare workers are currently struggling to survive due to hunger.(1) The ongoing blockade, the prevention of humanitarian aid, and the obstruction of relief efforts are evidence of the occupation authorities' deliberate use of starvation as a tool for mass killing and genocide.

I. Deliberate Starvation Policy by Israeli Occupation Authority:

Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (Maat) observes that the Israeli occupation authority has significantly increased all forms of starvation against the population in the Gaza Strip from March 2025 to July 2025. The occupation authority deliberately imposes strict restrictions on the entry of humanitarian aid, including food supplies, delays the passage of shipments, and destroys or intercepts trucks. This policy has led to deliberate starvation in Gaza, which has been warned against by numerous international organizations, including the World Health Organization, which announced on July 23, 2025, that the situation in Gaza amounts to mass famine due to the imposed aid blockade.

Human Rights Situations in the Syrian Arab Republic: With a Focus on Minorities

Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association presents this statement regarding the human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, focusing on the arbitrary practices affecting minorities. This is particularly relevant following the events in the Syrian coast that resulted in the deaths of hundreds of civilians, alongside rising rates of terrorism and violence against the Christian minority in the Syrian Arab Republic under the new Syrian government. This statement also addresses the phenomenon of foreign fighters in the Syrian Arab Republic and the associated risks of impunity for perpetrators.

I. Events in the Syrian Coast:

The frequency of violations and arbitrary practices in areas inhabited by minorities in the Syrian Arab Republic has increased, particularly against the Druze and Alawite minorities, following the departure of the previous government on December 8, 2024. Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association notes that forces aligned with the new Syrian government, in collaboration with foreign armed groups, are involved in these violations. The coastal region of the Syrian Arab Republic has witnessed significant tensions alongside widespread violence, leading to the deaths of over 1,700 people, mostly civilians belonging to the Alawite minority, including women, the elderly, and children, according to unofficial statistics.(1) Despite the new Syrian government's repeated commitments to protect minority rights and hold perpetrators accountable,(2) the reality on the ground continues to see a rise in sectarian violence and collective violations against minorities, without effective measures for prevention, reparation, or justice for victims' families. Incidents of murder, arbitrary detention, and forced displacement, particularly against members of the Alawite minority, are recurring, amid a lack of accountability for perpetrators. This raises serious questions about the sincerity of the government's declared commitments and reinforces a climate of impunity and absence of transitional justice.

Maat also presented 18 oral statements during the interactive dialogues:

1. Item 3: Interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth and justice
2. Item 3: Interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on contemporary slavery
3. Item 3: Interactive dialogue with the Independent Expert on a democratic international order
4. Item 3: Interactive dialogue with the Working Group on the use of mercenaries
5. Urgent debate on the recent military aggression launched by Israel against Qatar on 9 September 2025
6. Item 3: General debate
7. Item 4: General debate
8. Item 5: Interactive dialogue on the Secretary-General's report on cooperation with the United Nations
9. Item 6: Review of Spain
10. Item 6: Review of Sweden
11. Item 6: Review of Turkey
12. Item 6: Review of Kuwait
13. Item 7: General debate
14. Item 8: General debate
15. Item 9: General debate
16. Item 10: Interactive dialogue with the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia
17. Item 10: Interactive dialogue on the report of the High Commissioner on Technical Cooperation in Libya
18. Item 10: General debate

كما قدمت ماعت 18 مداخلة شفوية خلال الحوارات التفاعلية:

1. البند 3: الحوار التفاعلي مع المقرر الخاص بشأن تعزيز الحقيقة والعدالة
2. البند 3: الحوار التفاعلي مع المقرر الخاص المعني بالرق المعاصر
3. البند 3: الحوار التفاعلي مع الخبير المستقل المعني بنظام دولي ديمقراطي
4. البند 3: الحوار التفاعلي مع الفريق العامل المعني باستخدام بالمرتزقة
5. مناقشة عاجلة حول العدوان العسكري الأخير الذي شنته إسرائيل على قطر في 9 سبتمبر 2025
6. البند 3: مناقشة عامة
7. البند 4: مناقشة عامة
8. البند 5: الحوار التفاعلي حول تقرير الأمين العام بشأن التعاون مع الأمم المتحدة
9. البند 6: استعراض اسبانيا
10. البند 6: استعراض السويد
11. البند 6: استعراض تركيا
12. البند 6: استعراض الكويت
13. البند 7: مناقشة عامة
14. البند 8: مناقشة عامة
15. البند 9: مناقشة عامة
16. البند 10: الحوار التفاعلي مع الخبير المستقل المعني بحالة حقوق الإنسان في الصومال
17. البند 10: الحوار التفاعلي حول تقرير المفوض السامي بشأن التعاون الفني في ليبيا
18. البند 10: مناقشة عامة



Maat for Peace' participation in informal consultations on draft resolutions:

Maat participated in a number of informal consultations on draft resolutions at the 60th session, the most important of which were:

- 1- Draft Resolution on promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights within the context of addressing inequalities
- 2- Draft Resolution on "from rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance"
- 3- Draft Resolution on the promotion and protection of the human rights of women and children in conflict and post-conflict situations
- 4- Draft Resolution on promoting international cooperation to support national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up
- 5- Draft Resolution on cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights

مشاركة مؤسسة ماعت في المشاورات غير الرسمية حول مشاريع القرارات:

شاركت ماعت في عدد من المشاورات الغير رسمية حول مشاريع القرارات في الدورة 60 وأهمها:

1. مشروع القرار المتعلق بتعزيز وحماية الحقوق الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافية في سياق معالجة أوجه عدم المساواة
2. مشروع القرار "من الخطاب إلى الواقع: نداء عالمي لاتخاذ إجراءات ملموسة لمكافحة العنصرية والتمييز العنصري وكراهية الأجانب وما يتصل بذلك من تعصب"
3. مشروع القرار المتعلق بتعزيز وحماية حقوق الإنسان للمرأة والطفل في حالات النزاع وما بعد النزاع
4. مشروع القرار المتعلق بتعزيز التعاون الدولي لدعم الآليات الوطنية للتنفيذ والإبلاغ والمتابعة
5. مشروع القرار المتعلق بالتعاون مع الأمم المتحدة وممثليها وآلياتها في مجال حقوق الإنسان

side events on the sidelines of the 60th session

Maat organized 4 side events on the sidelines of the 60th session, both in person and online.

1- A side event entitled “Towards Sustainable Human Development in Africa: Social Inclusion, Reducing Disparities, and Promoting Local Dynamics”, in partnership with the African Union ECOSOC, CIDH, the Sahara Observatory, and the UN NGO Major Group.



الفعاليات الجانبية على هامش الدورة 60

نظمت ماعت 4 فعاليات جانبية على هامش الدورة 60، سواء بشكل شخصي أو افتراضي

1- “نحو تنمية بشرية مستدامة في أفريقيا: الإدماج الاجتماعي، الحد من التفاوتات، وتعزيز الديناميات المحلية”، بالتعاون مع بالشراكة مع المجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي والثقافي للاتحاد الأفريقي، والهيئة المستقلة لحقوق الإنسان في شمال أفريقيا، ومرصد الصحراء، وUN NGO Major Group.

2- a side event titled “Human Rights in Sudan” at the United Nations Palace in Geneva, on the sidelines of the 60th session of the Human Rights Council

2- فعالية جانبية بعنوان “حقوق الإنسان في السودان” من داخل قصر الأمم المتحدة بجنيف.



3- A side event titled “Human Rights in the United States of America”, which focused on the deterioration of civil liberties in the country.

3- فعالية جانبية بعنوان “ حقوق الإنسان في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية”، ركزت على تدهور الحريات المدنية في البلاد.

#HRC60
#USA

**Nada Khader**
Executive Director of Westchester
People's Action Coalition (WESPAC)

“
Since January 2025, we have witnessed a disturbing expansion of the presidential powers to suppress demonstrations in the United States. New executive orders have strengthened the authorities' ability to deport and detain asylum seekers and refugees. Furthermore, the use of institutions and the Department of Justice to target political opponents undermines confidence in the US' democratic institutions.
”

#HRC60
#USA

**Raza Ahmad Rumi**
Distinguished Lecturer at The City
University of New York

“
Activists and journalists are subjected to repression and the use of force, alongside the shrinking space for civil society. In addition to US funding cuts to International Organizations, which have had a serious impact on crisis response. US technology companies are being used by Israel for political purposes without oversight, as well as using AI to subject independent media outlets to censorship and abuse.
”

#HRC60
#USA

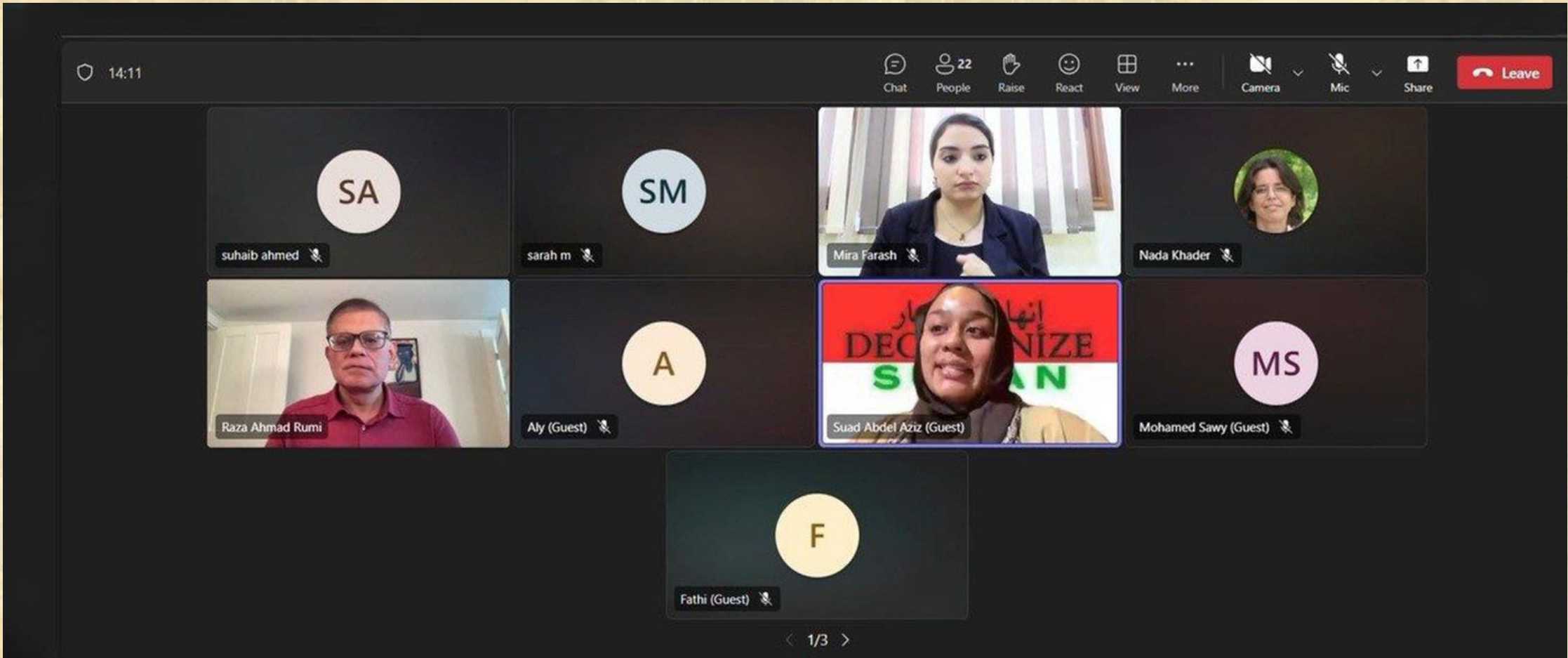
**Suad Abdel Aziz**
Human rights lawyer and legal
advocate for liberation movements

“
By not submitting to the UPR, the United States is stripping itself of international norms. Outside the country, it is assuming the role of a peace mediator, but inside the US is persecuting pro-Gaza demonstrators, who have been subjected to surveillance, criminal sanctions, and terrorism charges. It is also the primary funder of genocide in many countries, by expanding its arms exports to countries of armed conflict.
”

#HRC60
#USA

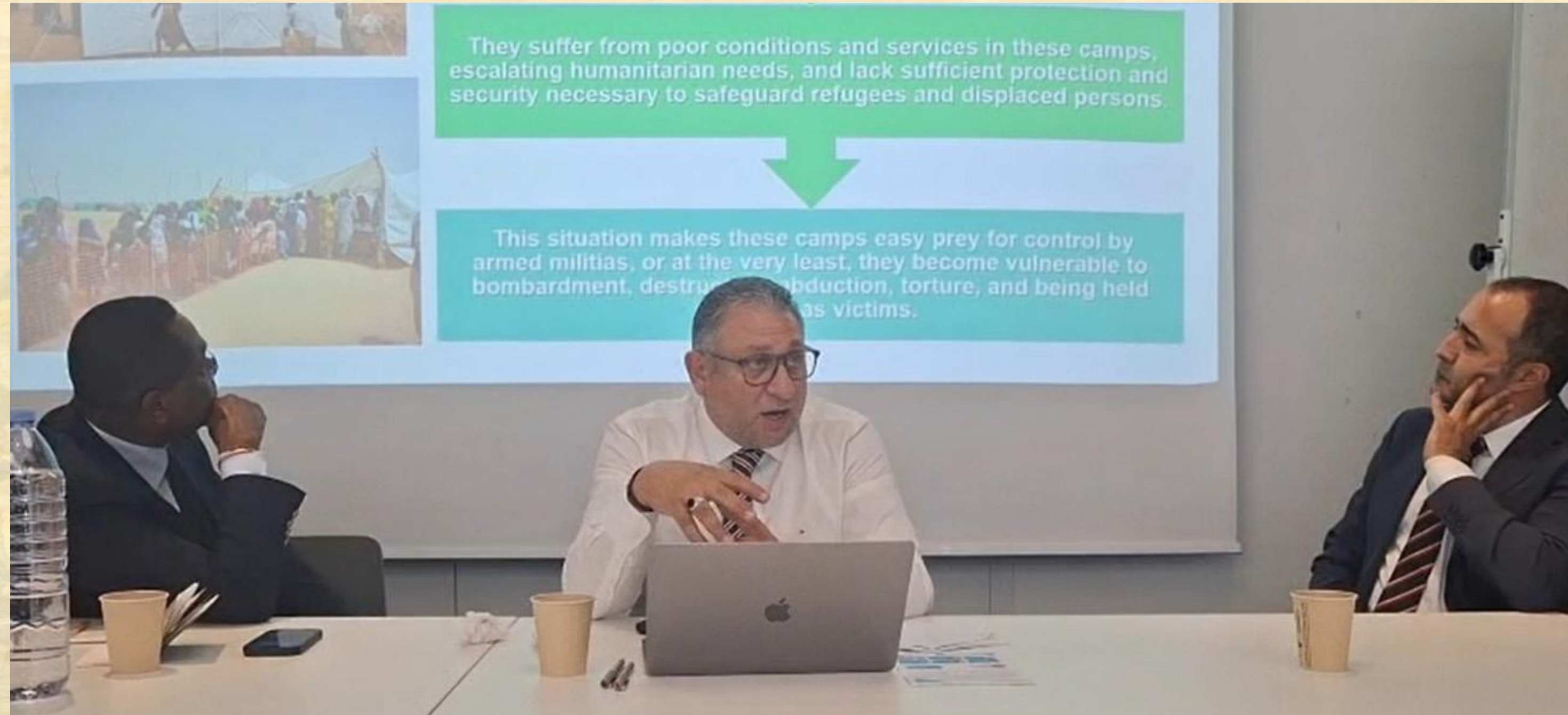
**Mira Farash**
Deputy Director of the International
Human Rights Mechanisms Unit at
Maat for Peace

“
The United States has withdrawn from the Human Rights Council and is highly selective in accepting visits from UN Special Rapporteurs. In addition to not being subject to UPR in November 2025, The United States has also ratified only three of the nine international treaties. Despite its ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the United States faces serious deficiencies in civil liberties.
”



4- event titled “The Fine Line Between Human Rights and Terrorism in Contemporary Armed Conflicts,” which addressed the impact of terrorism and the growing phenomenon of armed groups in modern armed conflicts, as well as their effect on the increasing violations of human rights.

4- فعالية بعنوان “الخط الرفيع بين حقوق الإنسان والإرهاب في النزاعات المسلحة المعاصرة” والتي تحدثت عن تأثير الإرهاب وتصادم ظاهرة الجماعات المسلحة في النزاعات المسلحة المعاصرة وأثر ذلك على تزايد انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان.



As part of the activities of the 60th session, Maat conducted a training titled “Youth for Peace: Advocacy for the Promotion of Peace and Avenues of Cooperation with the United Nations.”

The training was organized in cooperation with the Swiss School of Business and Management in Geneva (SSBM), the Network of the Independent Commission for Human Rights in North Africa (CIDH), and the International Alliance for Peace and Development in Geneva (IAPD). The training concluded with youth participants presenting their ideas to promote peace.

في إطار اعمال الدورة 60 قدمت مؤسسة ماعت تدريب تحت عنوان “الشباب من أجل السلام: المناصرة لتعزيز السلام وسبل التعاون مع الأمم المتحدة” في إطار التعاون مع المدرسة السويسرية لإدارة الأعمال والإدارة في جنيف (SSBM)، وشبكة الهيئة المستقلة لحقوق الانسان في شمال افريقيا (CIDH)، والتحالف الدولي للسلام والتنمية بجنيف (IAPD). واختتم التدريب بعرض الشباب لأفكار لتعزيز السلام.



Studies issued by Maat for Peace during the 60th session

الدراسات التي أصدرتها مؤسسة ماعت خلال الدورة 60

Maat issued a study titled

“Ruthless and Unethical Guards: How Mercenaries Exploit Natural Resources amid Armed Conflicts”

The study aims to track mercenary activities in armed conflict zones, particularly when such activity is coupled with the exploitation of natural resources. It also highlights the impact of mercenary exploitation of natural resources, both on civilians and on delaying the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

أصدرت مؤسسة ماعت دراسة بعنوان

“حُرَّاس متطرفون بلا ضمير: دور المرتزقة في استغلال

الموارد الطبيعية في مناطق النزاعات المسلحة”

وتستهدف الدراسة تتبّع أنشطة المرتزقة في مناطق

النزاعات المسلحة، لا سيما عندما يقترن هذا النشاط

باستغلال الموارد الطبيعية، كما تُبرز الدراسة الآثار

المرتتبة على استغلال الموارد الطبيعية من قبل المرتزقة،

سواء على المدنيين أو على تأخير تنفيذ أهداف التنمية

المستدامة.

Ruthless and Unethical Guards

How Mercenaries Exploit
Natural Resources amid
Armed Conflicts

حراس متطرفون وبلا ضمير

دور المرتزقة في استغلال الموارد
الطبيعية في النزاعات المسلحة

Weekly updates on social media

On a weekly basis, updates were published containing the most prominent human rights issues; The country and thematic issues that were discussed during the session, in addition to the speeches of speakers from countries and experts, and the outcomes of the session.

التحديثات الأسبوعية على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي

بشكل أسبوعي، تم نشر تحديثات تضم أبرز القضايا الحقوقية؛ القطرية والمواضيعية، التي تم التطرق إليها خلال الدورة، الى جانب كلمات المتحدثين من الدول والخبراء، ومخرجات الدورة.

Week 1 - 60th Session of the Human Rights Council

Elections are a crucial test of governments' commitment to freedom of expression, assembly, and the rule of law
"As Ethiopia approaches next year's elections, I am concerned about arbitrary arrests of journalists and recent laws that may restrict freedom of association and expression."
- Volker Türk, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

The suffering of the people of Myanmar is increasing
"We have gathered evidence of military detention of political opponents without fair trial, as well as systematic torture of detainees through beatings and gang rape."
- Nicolas Koumjian, Head of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar

The deteriorating human rights situation in Afghanistan
"Taliban authorities are engaging in practices that include public killings and corporal punishment, and restricting civic space and the media ... The humanitarian crisis is exacerbated by forced returns, and most returnees have no property or access to work."
- Nada Al-Nashif, UN Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights

The Arab Group condemns the Israeli attack on Doha, while the West turns a blind eye
"We condemn the unjust targeting of the State of Qatar. This represents a clear violation of established international norms and undermines regional peace and stability. Regarding the occupied Gaza Strip, we affirm that any attempt to legitimize the illegal occupation is unacceptable."
- Algeria's representative on behalf of the Arab Group

Civil society lacks adequate funding to carry out its role in documenting violations
"Civil society plays an important role, but it does not receive adequate funding from donors. Information gathering is hampered, as are attempts to destroy or tamper with documents, and access to this information and data is obstructed."
- Special Rapporteur on truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence

Calls for reforms to enhance developing countries' equitable participation in global decision-making
"Structural inequalities remain deep in the global economic system. Developing countries find themselves constrained in their integration into markets and participation in decision-making."
- Independent Expert on a democratic and equitable international order

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الأسبوع الثالث - الدورة 60 لمجلس حقوق الإنسان

المدون المستمر على سوريا يقوض عملية المصالحة الانتقالية
"هناك عمليات تحدث ضد المدنيين في اللاذقية من قبل الحكومة الانتقالية. وتواصل إسرائيل الضربات على سوريا. مما أدى إلى الكثير من الضحايا المدنيين. مما يمثل انتهاكاً لسيادة الأراضي السورية."
لجنة التحقيق الدولية المستقلة المعنية بسوريا

المدنيين في أطراف الحرب الروسية الأوكرانية
"النزاع المسلح في أوكرانيا لا يزال يلقي بثقله على المدنيين .. نزاحات الإصابات بنسبة 40% مقارنة بالعام 2024."
لجنة التحقيق الدولية المستقلة حول أوكرانيا

الانتقام من المتعاونين مع الآليات الأممية يعيق أداء مهامها
"في دولة واحدة فقط رفض 62 فرداً التعاون مع الأمم المتحدة خوفاً من الأعمال الانتقامية. بينما طلب أكثر من 40 فرداً منظمة الإبلاغ دون الكشف عن هويتهم."
إيلزي براندز كهريس. مساعد الأمين العام للأمم المتحدة لحقوق الإنسان

اعتماد نتائج تقارير الاستعراض الدوري الشامل لمشر دول ضمن أعمال الدورة 60 لمجلس حقوق الإنسان
اعتمد مجلس حقوق الإنسان ضمن أعمال البند 6 نتائج عمليات الاستعراض الدوري الشامل لكل من: فيرغسان. كيريباتي. غينيا. جمهورية لاو. السويد. ليسوتو. كينيا. أرمينيا. غينيا بيساو. إسبانيا

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Week 2 - 60th Session of the Human Rights Council

Increased violations by security and military companies and mercenaries at extractive sites
"The protection of extractive sites and exploitation of natural resources by actors associated with mercenaries and private military and security companies often involves contracts, financial payments, concessions, or use of violence."
Working Group on the Use of Mercenaries

The deteriorating conditions of youth in the Gaza Strip
"In Gaza, we see young people climbing rocks to find a means of communication."
Nada Al-Nashif, Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights

The Council held an urgent debate on the Israeli military aggression against the State of Qatar on September 16th, at the request of Pakistan and Kuwait
"The Israeli attack on the negotiators in Doha on September 8 constituted a flagrant violation of international law, an assault on regional peace and stability, and a blow to the integrity of mediation and negotiation processes around the world."
High Commissioner for Human Rights

Targeting a state that acts as a mediator not only undermines the negotiation process, but also wastes opportunities to save lives and achieve peace.
Qatar's representative in Geneva

Discrimination against people of African descent is on the rise
"There are problems with the lack of support from local communities for reintegration and the overrepresentation of people of African descent in the criminal justice system."
Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

A just transition on climate change creates new job paths.
"Implementing the Paris Agreement alone could create 18 million new jobs by 2030, while broader just transition policies could generate around 100 million jobs."
Peggy Hicks, Director of Thematic Engagement - Special Procedures and Right to Development Division, OHCHR

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