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Overview on Geospatial Activities in Egypt

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Agenda

- Introduction
- Geospatial Activities at the Local Level.
- Geospatial Activities at the National Level.
- Capacity Building and Technical support Activities
- Challenges
- Future Trends

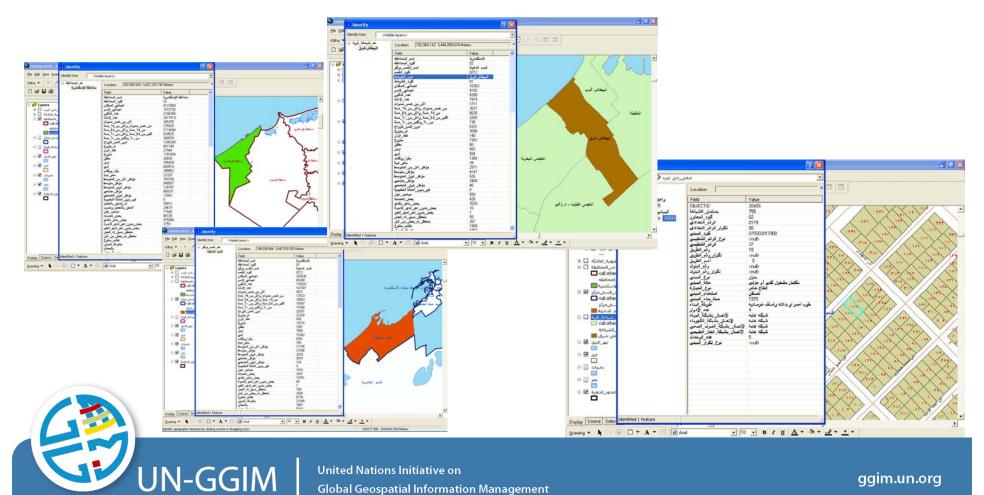
Introduction

The general department of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) was established in 1989 to perform the following tasks:

- 1. Providing digital base maps of the Republic at scale 1:5000 and also, digital administrative boundaries maps with all encoded and periodically update.
- 2. Providing maps and GIS for the censuses, statistics and researches which are implemented by CAPMAS.
- 3. Establishing GIS projects and applications, using the Turnkey system for different authorities and ministries.
- 4. Offering the consultations and technical support to government and private sector to build geographic information systems units from A to Z.
- 5. Meeting the needs of universities and research sectors by providing papers and digital maps, thematic maps and various geographic data.

- 1. Periodically update of base maps 1:5000.
- 2. Periodically update of administrative boundaries maps.
- 3. Linking the statistics and bulletins which are implemented by CAPMAS to the geospatial information.
- 4. Participation in CAPMAS's researches by providing paper maps for field work.

 Using Geographic Information Systems in Census 2006.

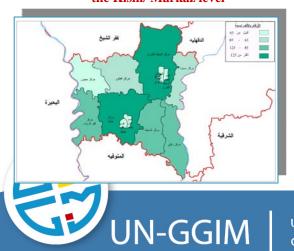


Egypt population Atlas 2006

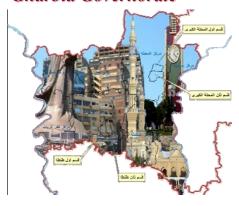
Population distribution according to Kism/ Markaz level



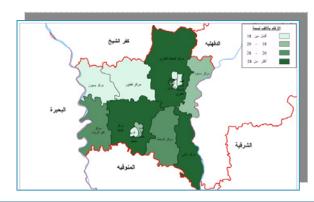
Families distribution according to the Kism/ Markaz level



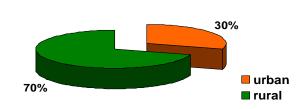
Gharbia Governorate



Population distribution according to (60 years and over) Age group in Kism/ Markaz level



Population Percent distribution according to Urban / Rural



Population distribution according to Age groups for Kism/ Markaz level



Egypt Health Map.



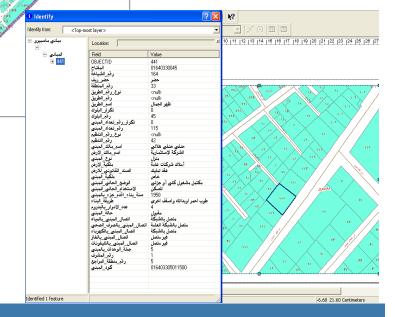
National Map of Development Unsafe Areas

The satellite image of Maspiro Region In Cairo Governorate and the field work to delineate the boundary of area on the ground And on paper maps.

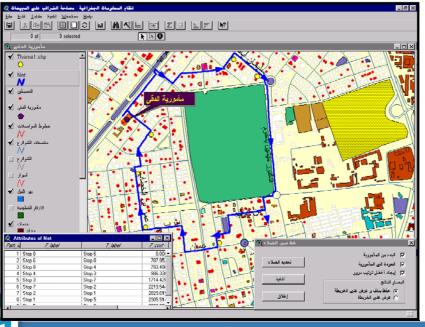
The field work for Numbering the buildings in reality and on the paper maps. Also collecting the data of buildings, establishment, households and housing conditions.

Linking the statistical data to the geospatial data at the level of buildings by using digital maps 1:500





- The Establishment of Geographic Information System for Sales Taxes
- Using GIS for Sales Taxes System aims to improve the work performance where accurate inventory of the economic and industrial facilities were seek to accurately identify the number and location of customers by using detailed cadastral maps and linked the geospatial database with sales taxes database.



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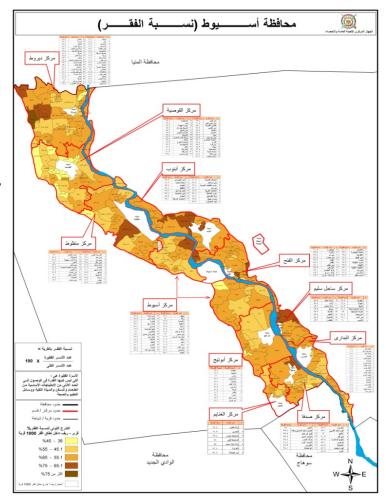
Poverty Map

Poverty map is part of the definition of poverty, but it is a geographical concept, referring to the places of concentrated poverty, including the administrative boundaries at the governorate level and sections and up to the level shiakha / village.

The image shows: the gradient color of poverty rate at the level of villages in Asuit governorate (one of the governorates of Upper Egypt).

The tables on the map represent the poverty rate for the villages of each center of governorate.

The poverty rate ranging from 36% to more than 75%.





Century Census

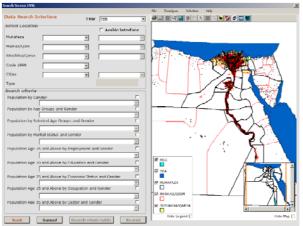
CAPMAS in collaboration with the Center for Economic Studies and documentation, legal and social construction of the French statistical system CEDEJ, has built a statistical geographical system containing a database of all the censuses taken in the Arab Republic of Egypt since 1882 until 1996, signed on the geographical maps of the administrative division.

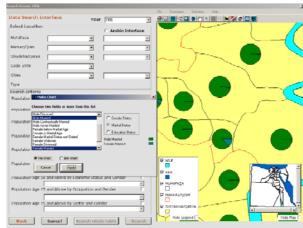
Century Census Project aims to :

- Process statistical comparisons for all demographics properties using spatial analysis for the different censuses.
- Study the administrative development of the Republic of the 12 census.
- Save time and effort of students, researchers and academics in the field of population development



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Egyptian Information Society Indicators

The Application in the form of Web Application.

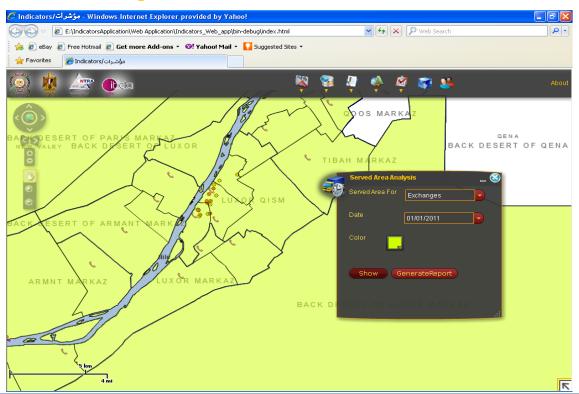
The Application aims to:

- Establishment the telecommunications infrastructure maps as(exchanges, mobile sites, lased lines,..).
- Establishment a huge database including the all data of (census, indicators, infrastructure,...).
- Help and support decision-makers in planning for the development of the telecommunications sector.

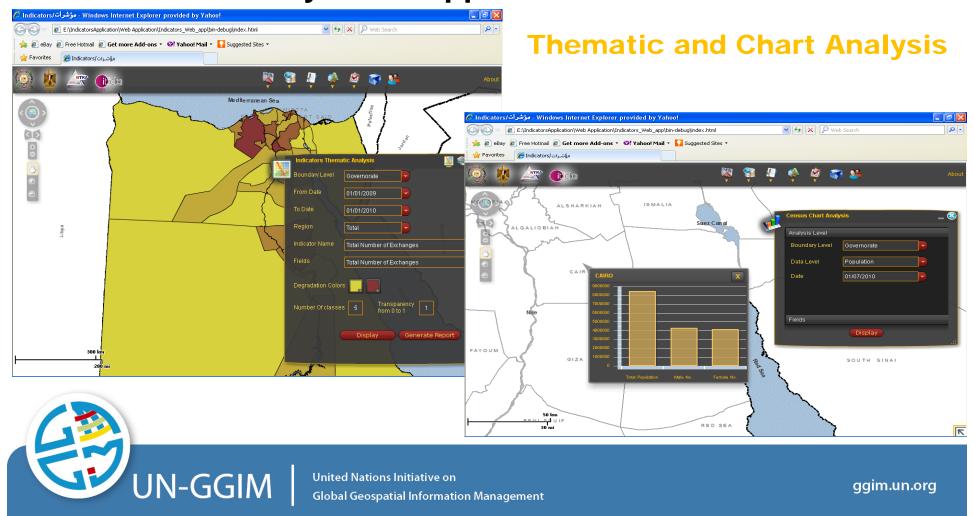
• Egyptian Information Society Indicators
The functionality of the application:

Served Area Analysis

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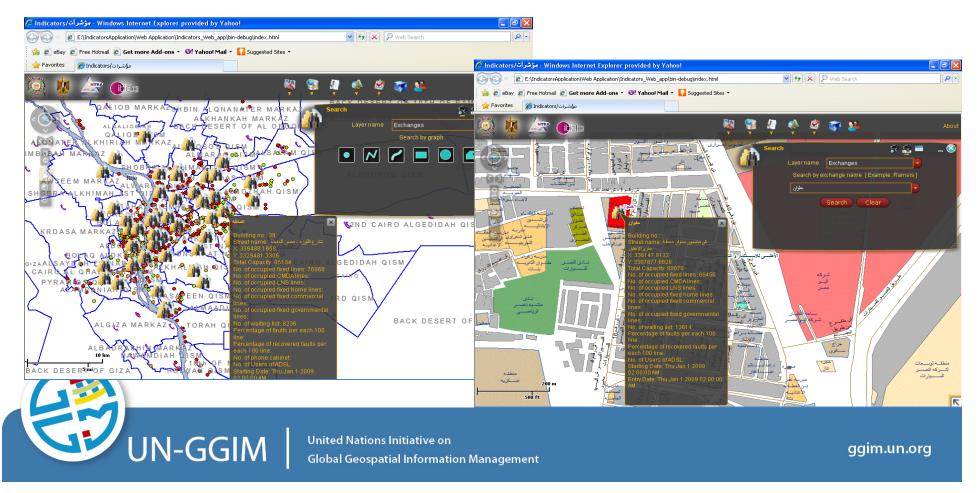


• Egyptian Information Society Indicators
The functionality of the application:



• Egyptian Information Society Indicators
The functionality of the application:

Spatial query



Preparation of Census 2016

The methodology of Census 2016:

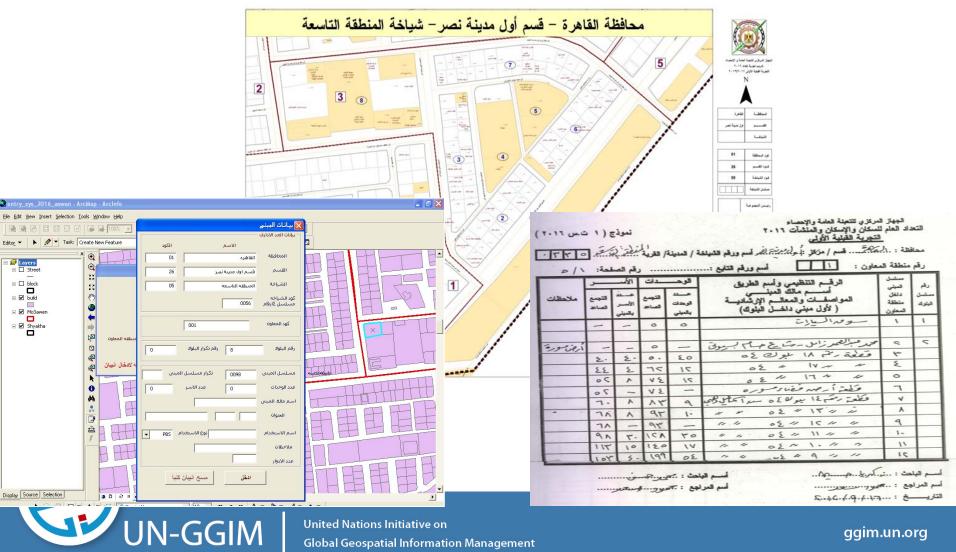
- 1. Promote the use of maps in urban and rural of republic.
- 2. Achieve the maximum degree of inclusiveness (100% for all buildings, units, establishments, families) by updating maps on nature and filling the form attached with map and review the administrative boundaries of shiakha or village with specialists.
- 3. Developing ways to provide statistical information for smaller geographic area by dividing the subsection in urban and rural to statistical spatial areas ,each area consists of about 1500 units.
- 4. Dividing the statistical spatial areas to enumeration areas ,each area consists of about 200 families.

Preparation of Census 2016

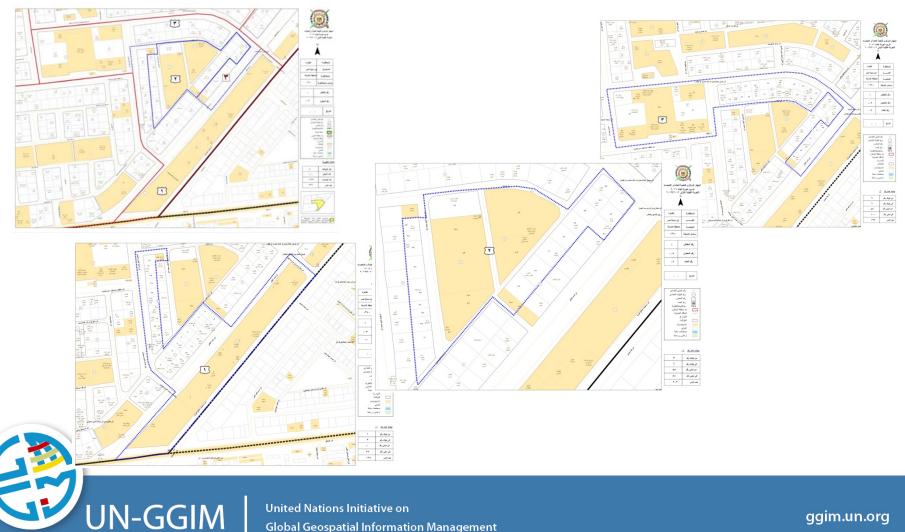
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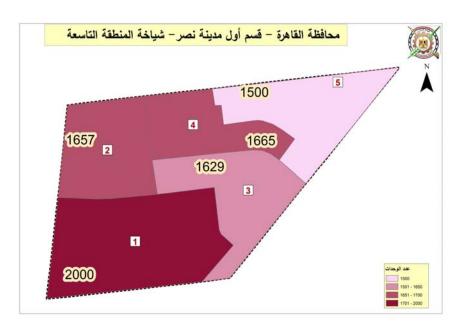
Preparation of Census 2016

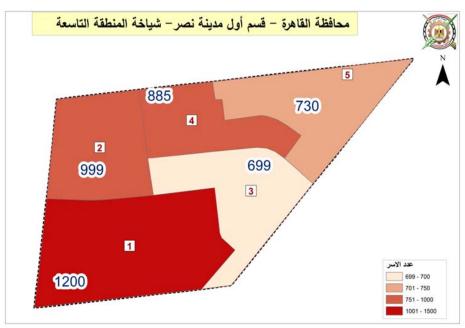


Preparation of Census 2016



Preparation of Census 2016





Capacity Building and Technical support Activities

- Regular Training for employees in what's new in ARC GIS and its applications.
- Capacity building of staffs from various ministries as Health Ministry and others.
- Summer Training Program for university students from various faculties such as: Faculty of Arts Department Geography, Faculty of Arts Department Libraries, Faculty of Science and Faculty of Policies and Economics.
- Capacity building of staffs from national statistical agencies such as: Iraq Statistical Agency, Palestine Statistical Agency, Yemen Statistical Agency
- And Mauritania Statistical Agency.

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 Sharing in National Exhibition to disseminate the awareness of the important of GIS such as: Book Exhibition and Information Technology Exhibition.

Challenges

- No standardization of spatial data, many producers, redundancy of spatial data, waste the effort, time and money.
- There is no integration between governmental authorities, ministries and private sector produced spatial data.
- Geospatial capabilities are fragmented, inconsistent, and duplicated.
- Lack of response to share spatial information.

Future Trends

- CAPMAS has GIS Units in 8 Governorates and it will complete the remaining Governorates.
- Complete the base map of rural republic at scale 1:2500.
- Produce statistical enumeration areas for urban and rural of republic to field work for census 2016.
- CAPMAS will share Tax Authority of Estate to issue National number for each Estate in Egypt.
- CAPMAS will be the leader of the NSDI initiative by establishing national geospatial data center to Promote data sharing, accessibility, and dissemination the spatial data infrastructure between the relevant.







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