First Meeting of the UN-GGIM for the Arab States Saudi Arabia, Riyadh, 24-25 February 2015

Egypt 's Activities in Geospatial Information System

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Agenda

The Current Activities:

- > The Role of GIS in Census 2016.
- > GIS dynamic website
- The Initiative for The Implementation of The National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI).
- Egypt National Grid System.

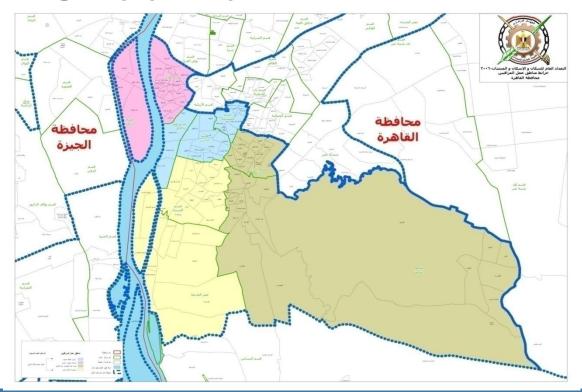
- The use of Census Mapping Techniques to facilitate all phases of census processes for generating reliable statistics on population and housing linked with geospatial data.
- It is used in a pre-census practice in terms of updating available maps including administrative boundaries, urban and rural areas maps and delineating the country into enumeration areas (EAs) and supervisory areas (SAs).

1. Pre-Census Stage:

UN-GGIM

A. The preparation of field work stage:

- Updating the administrative boundaries.
- Updating the base maps by using new satellite images.
- Printing the paper maps for field work.



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1. Pre-Census Stage:

- A- The preparation of field work stage:
- 1. Updating the administrative boundaries.
- 2. Updating the base maps by using new satellite images.
- 3. Printing the paper maps for field work as shown in fig(1):



1. Pre-Census Stage:

B- The output of field work stage:

The shyakha is divided into (5) supervisory areas (SAs) according to the number of units in each shyakha, each of them has around 1500 units: consists of group of blocks and buildings without natural separators as shown in fig(2) and the form(1TC) is filled with the detailed data of blocks, units and households as shown in fig(3).

					عَلَيْتُ قَسَم / مَرْكُوْ : أُ وَلَيْمِينِيِّ الْفَرِ قَسَم ورقم الشيك	منطقة ال	
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ملاحظات	التجمع	عـــند الأمسر بالعبنى	التجمع الصاعد	عـــد الوحداث بالمينى	أسم مالك المبنى المواصفات والمعالم الإرشادية (لأول مبنى داخسل البلوك)	المبنى داخل منطقة المعاون	رقم مسلسل اليلوك
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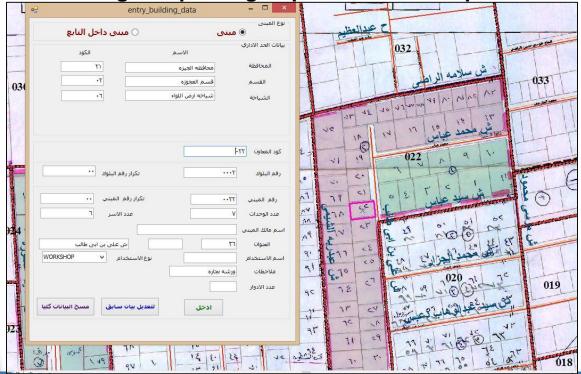




1. Pre-Census Stage:

C- Data entry and validation stage:

- Office work to update the digital maps
- Data entry of number of buildings by using desktop application to help in facilitating and validating the processing of data entry.
- Divide all digital shyakha into SA regions
- Producing and printing Supervisor Area Maps.



2. During census Stage:

1- The field work of supervisor stage:

- The supervisor receives SA map to enumerate the buildings on nature by the same numbers which located on the paper maps and also updates the maps.
- The supervisor distributes the EAs maps, each EA has around 200 households.

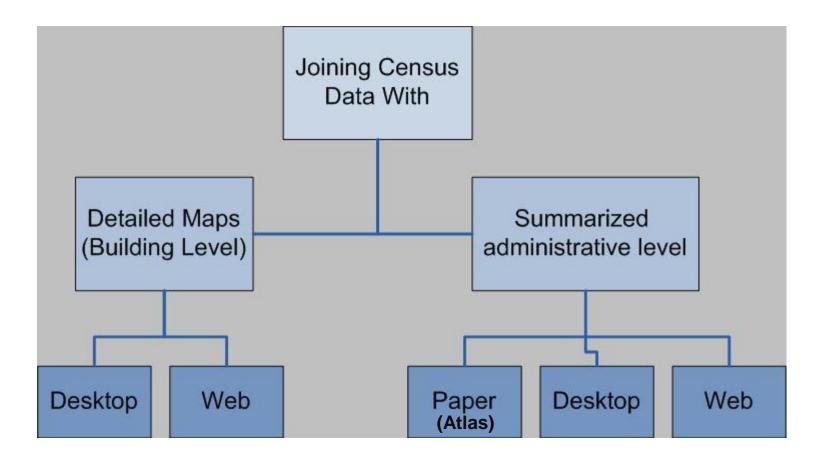




Enumeration Area (EA)Map

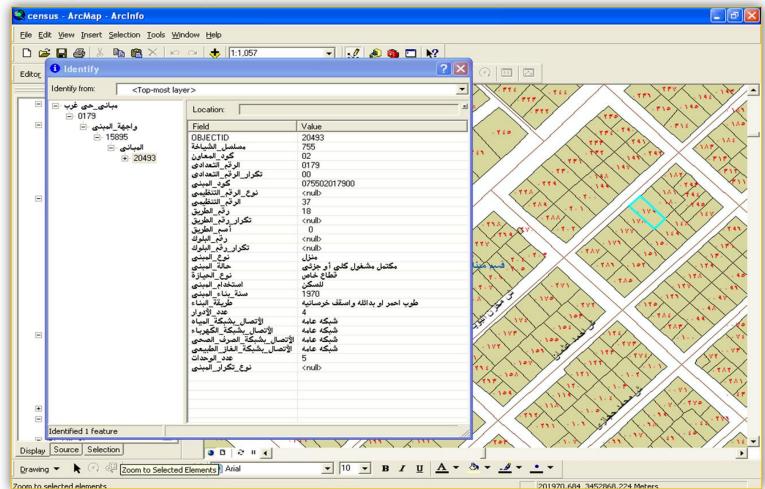
Supervisor Area (SA) Map

3. Post- census Stage :(Results Dissemination)



3. Post- census Stage: (Results Dissemination)

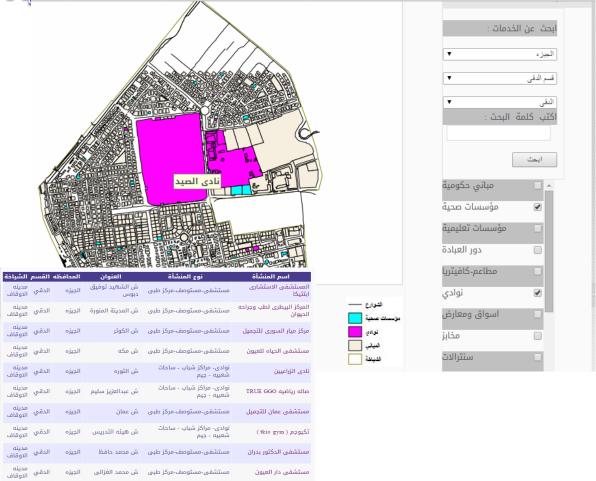
A- Detailed Maps-Desktop





3. Post- census Stage: (Results Dissemination)

A- Detailed Maps-Web Applications





8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

3. Post- census Stage: (Results Dissemination)

B- Summarized Maps - Paper (Atlas 2006)

Population distribution according to Kism/ Markaz level



Families distribution according to the Kism/ Markaz level



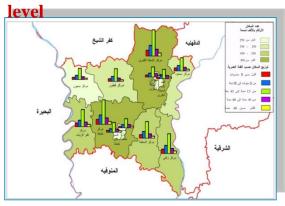


Population distribution according to (60 years and over) Age group in Kism/ Markaz level



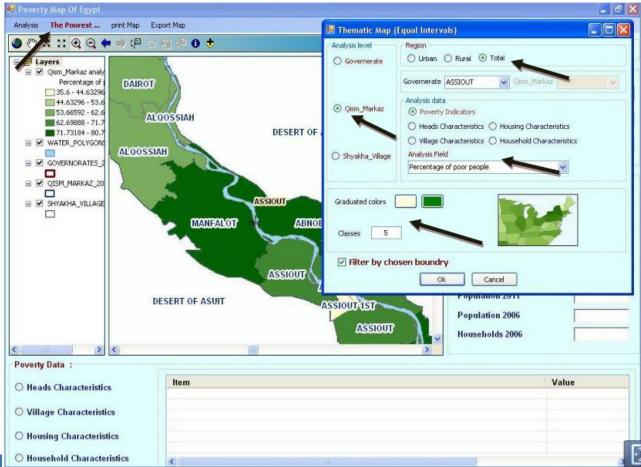


Population distribution according to Age groups for Kism/ Markaz



B-Summarized Maps - Desktop Applications

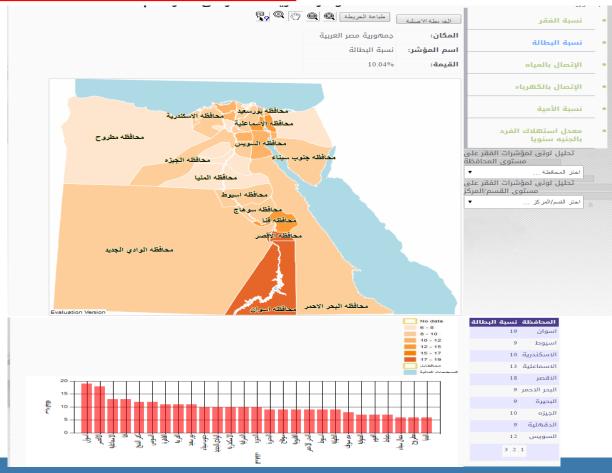
3. Post- census Stage: (Results Dissemination)





B-Summarized Maps - Web Applications

3. Post- census Stage: (Results Dissemination)





GIS dynamic website

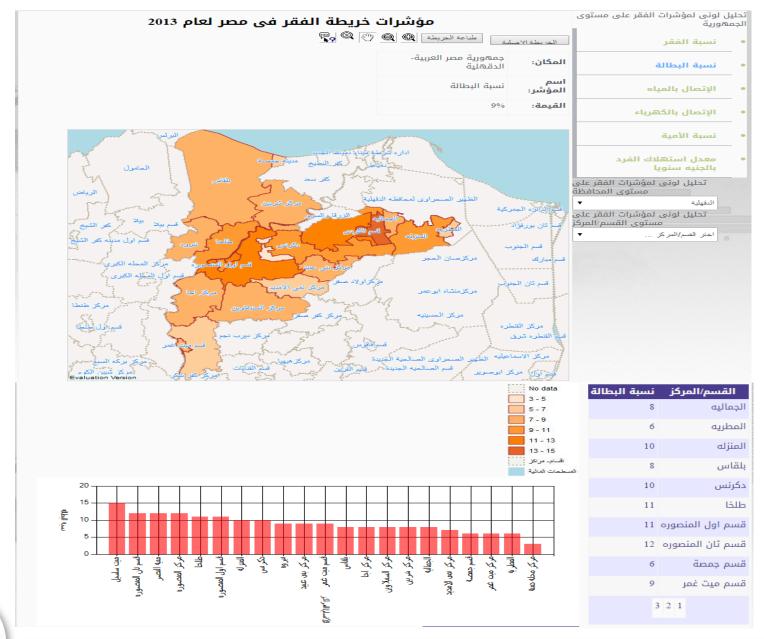
- GIS center in CAPMAS is working on updating its page on CAPMAS website to reflects all Vital Statistics and periodical statistics on (Dynamic maps) like:
- Censuses.
- Income and expenditure research.
- Labor force.
- Education.....

It will launch on may 2015.

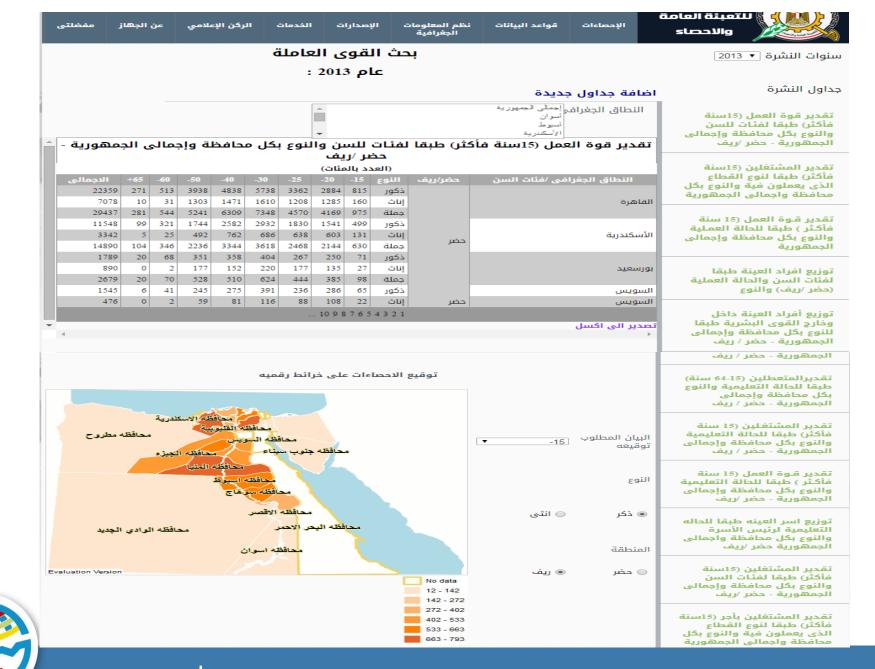












The Initiative for The Implementation of The National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI).

- 1. leadership: The Ministry of Planning
- 2. Co-driven:
- Egyptian Surveying Authority (ESA)
- Central Agency for public Mobilization &statistics (CAPMAS)
- Ministry of Communications & Information Technology (MCIT)
- National Authority for remote Sensing &space Science (NARSS)
- Administrative Development Ministry (ADM)
- National Postal Authority

Objectives

Egypt's SDI objective is to consolidate governmental activities in collecting, maintaining, displaying, analyzing, sharing and distributing spatial data to support state activities and improve services to the public.

Investment of returns

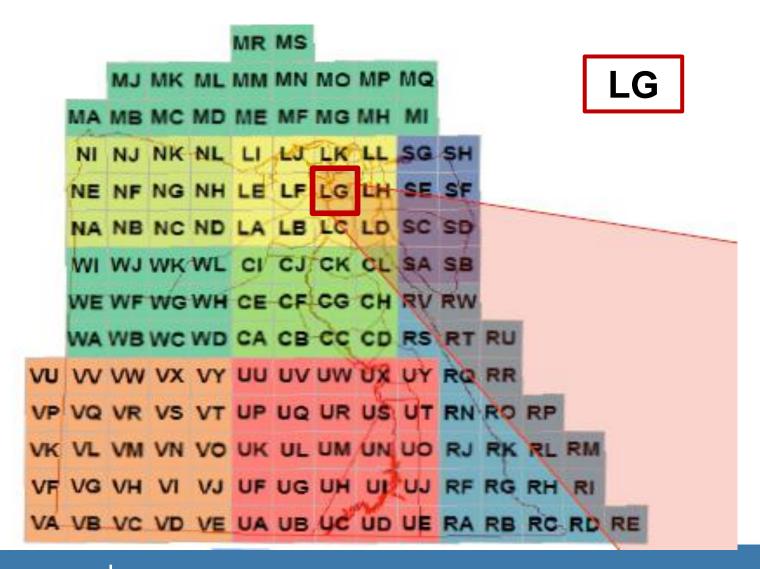
- Saving money and effort wasted in repeated works to establishment digitize maps.
- Facilitate the exchange of information between government agencies to each other and any other parties.
- Standardization is used to create and publish digital maps at the national level.
- Availability of updated geographic data for decision makers and government agencies and affiliates.
- Access to the latest high-quality geographic information and services-based spatial data of e-government in front of the government and society in an appropriate manner.
- Protection of the rights and privileges of informatics.

Scope of Business:

- 1. Establishing integrated and updated base map
- 2. Updating the base map of republic periodically by using the latest technology.
- 3. Developing national capacity to build better models of spatial information to support government services.
- 4. Establishing Integrated National Planning System in a secure IT environment.
- 5. Dissemination of "Egypt National Grid Reference System" to avoid the problems of changing the administrative boundaries. Many countries used this system such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia and Ireland.
- 6. This system creates unique spatial identifier is called a reference frame for the integration of spatial data with statistical data and any other data.

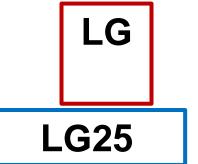


Divides the Republic into a Grids 100 Km * 100 km



Divides each Grid of 100 km*100 km into 10 km*10 km with numbers from 00 to 99

09	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
08	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
07	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
06	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
05	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
04	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
03	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
02	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
01	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
00	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90



Divides each Grid of 10 km*10 km into

1 km*1 km with numbers from 00 to 99

09	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99	
08	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98	I
07	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97	
06	16	26	36	46	56	6(76	86	96	
05	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95	
04	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94	
03	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93	
02	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	
01	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91	
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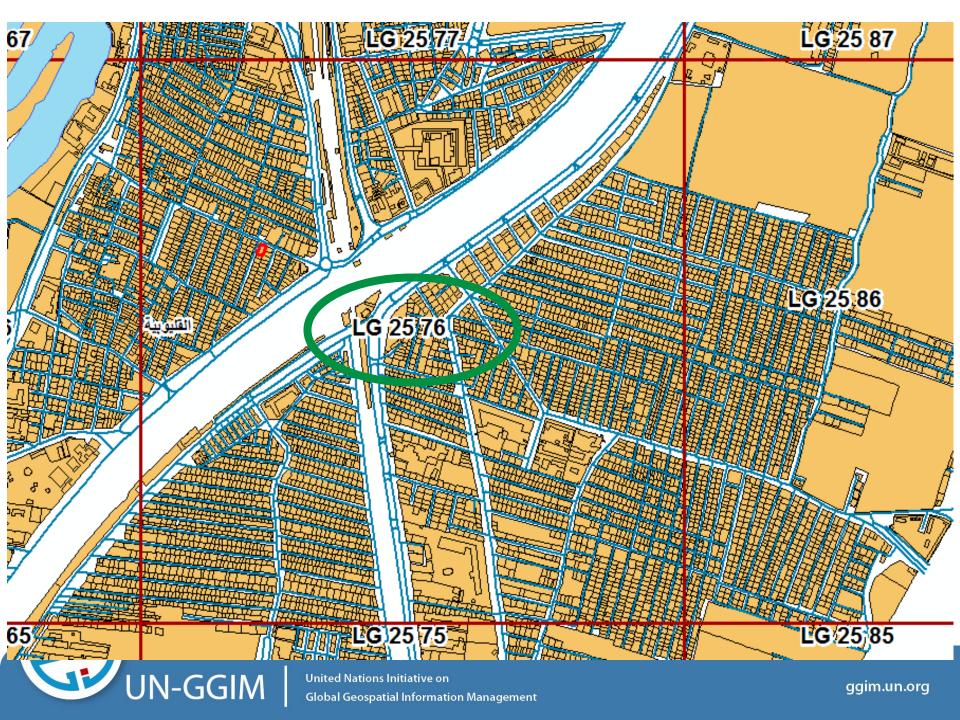
LG 25

LG2576

Grid LG 100km*100km

Grid <u>LG 25</u> 10km*10km

Grid LG 25 76 1km*1km

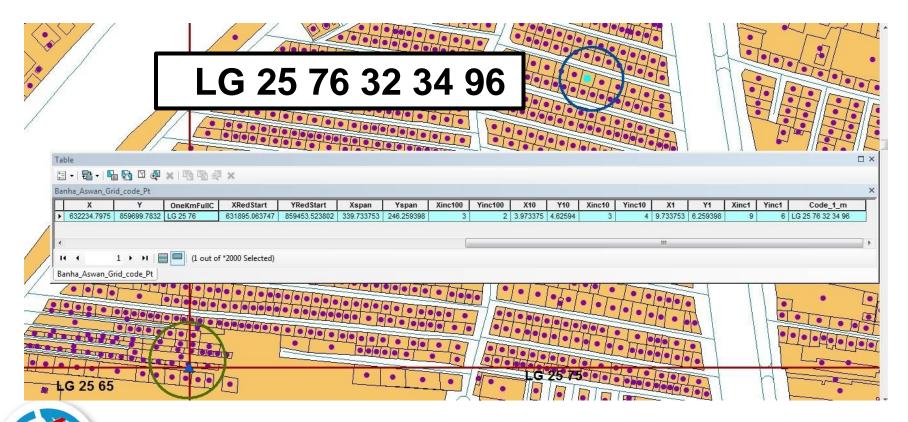




100m*100m → LG 25 76 32

10m*10m → LG 25 76 32 34

1m*1m → LG 25 76 32 34 96









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