Overview of Methods and Reporting of Human Settlements Indicators in Egypt

Amal Sharnoby, Eman Oriby, Reem ElSybaey
Central Agency for public mobilization and statistics
EGYPT
Contents

- Introduction
- Human settlement indicators - social aspect/dimension
- Human settlement indicators – health and environmental aspect/dimension - Tiers I and II: measurement issues
- Human settlement indicators – health and environmental aspect/dimension - Tiers III: Measurement issues
- Human Settlement indicators’ measurement and Urban policies
- CAPMAS Capacity building needs
Introduction

- The Central Agency for public mobilization and statistics (CAPMAS) is the official source of statistics in Egypt.
- CAPMAS published the national statistical report on SDGs’ indicators 2030 which presents the current status of the indicators for which data are available.
- The report Highlights some gaps and challenges related to some indicators that require further study so that they can be obtained in an accurate, systematic and comparable manner.
- CAPMAS also published the SDGs Observatory and Mobile Application at May 2018, http://www.egyptsdgobservatory.info/#/ with available SDGs indicators with cooperation with UNICEF.
- CAPMAS has a big challenge in future to produce SDGs indicators with no data.
Human settlement indicators - social aspect/dimension - Tiers I and II: measurement issues

- 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing;
- 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by age, sex and persons with disabilities; Not available
Human settlement indicators - social aspect/dimension - Tiers I and II: measurement issues

- 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources:
Human settlement indicators - social aspect/dimension - Tiers I and II: measurement issues

• 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by age, sex and persons with disabilities; Not available yet but we can compute it in CAPMAS when we have training on methodology mentioned on metadata of the indicator which is available on https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-02-01.pdf

• We have already 2017 census maps of buildings which are related to census data of members but we need a full map of public transport stops and routs to follow the methodology.
11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities; Not available

11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted); (UN-Habitat/WHO)

11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate; (UN-Habitat) Not available

6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated; (UN-Habitat)
Human settlement indicators – health and environmental aspect/dimension - Tiers I and II: measurement issues

- 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM₂.₅ and PM₁₀) in cities (population weighted); (UN-Habitat/WHO)


Source: http://www.egyptsdgobservatory.info/#/
Human settlement indicators – health and environmental aspect/dimension - Tiers I and II: measurement issues

11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted); (UN-Habitat/WHO)

**Data providers:** Ministry of Health, Ministry of the Environment.

**Periodically: Yearly and Monthly**

Both ministries follow the international methodologies and recommendations are consistent in the calculation of data quality indicators and mechanisms,
Human settlement indicators – health and environmental aspect/dimension - Tiers I and II: measurement issues

- 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate; (UN-Habitat) Not available
- Land consumption rate is not available due to need of building capacity on how to compute it according to the following module.

http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Module%203_Land%20Consumption%20Rate%20to%20Population%20Growth%20Rate%20for%20indicator%202011.3.pdf
Human settlement indicators - social aspect/dimension - Tiers I and II: measurement issues

- 6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary treatment</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary treatment</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triple treatment</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Holding Company for Water and Sanitation 2018
6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated, Percent

**Data providers:** Ministry of water resources and irrigations.

**Periodically:** Yearly

It follows the international methodologies and recommendations are consistent in the calculation of data quality indicators and mechanisms,

Source: CAPMAS, 2014-2015
Human settlement indicators - social aspect/dimension - Tiers III: measurement issues

• 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services;

- **Basic infrastructure services:** Water and sanitation, solid waste collection and management, mobility and transportation and energy Several administrative and national surveys will be the main sources of this data.

- **Social services:** education, health care, emergency services, housing, childcare, and services for elderly and other groups with special needs: Several administrative and national surveys will be the main sources of this data.

- **Quality life services:** Public safety, urban planning, culture and entertainment, sport and public spaces: Several administrative and national surveys will be the main sources of this data.

• 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Services</th>
<th>Proportion of households with access to basic services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water network</td>
<td>96.85 (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity network</td>
<td>99.7 (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td>66.2 (2017)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Statistical Report to Follow up SDG2030 Indicators, CAPMAS
Human settlement indicators - social aspect/dimension - Tiers III: measurement issues

- 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Services</th>
<th>Proportion of population living in households with access to basic infrastructure services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water network</td>
<td>96.42 (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation NETWORK</td>
<td>53.98 (2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAS NETWORK</td>
<td>28.99 (2017)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census 2017 data, CAPMAS
Human settlement indicators - social aspect/dimension - Tiers III: measurement issues

• 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services;

Water and Sanitation

Proportion of households that have access to water network

- 63%
- 63.1% - 84.6%
- 84.7% - 96.6%
- 96.7% - 99%
- 99.1% - 99.9%

Source: Census 2017-CAPMAS
Human settlement indicators - social aspect/dimension - Tiers III: measurement issues

1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services;

Water and sanitation

Proportion of populations that have access to water network

- 59% - 71%
- 72% - 92%
- 93% - 96%
- 97% - 98%
- 99% - 100%

Source: Census 2017-CAPMAS
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services;

**Water and Sanitation**

Proportion of households that have access to Sanitation network

- 10% - 20%
- 30%
- 40% - 50%
- 60% - 80%
- 90% - 100%

Source: Census 2017-CAPMAS
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services;

Water and sanitation

Proportion of populations that living in households with access to sanitation network

- 4% - 23%
- 24% - 34%
- 35% - 47%
- 48% - 76%
- 77% - 99%
Human settlement indicators - social aspect/dimension - Tiers III: measurement issues

- 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services;

![Energy](image)

**Proportion of households that have access to electricity network**

- 95.26%
- 95.27% - 97.91%
- 97.92% - 98.91%
- 98.92% - 99.57%
- 99.58% - 99.87%

Source: Census 2017-CAPMAS
Human settlement indicators - social aspect/dimension - Tiers III: measurement issues

1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services;

Water and sanitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proportion of populations living in households with access to sanitation network</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93.6% - 96.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96.5% - 98.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.8% - 99.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99.5% - 99.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99.7% - 99.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census 2017-CAPMAS
Human settlement indicators - social aspect/dimension - Tiers III: measurement issues

Proportion households with access to basic services;

Source: Census 2017-CAPMAS
Human settlement indicators - social aspect/dimension - Tiers III: measurement issues

- 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services;
Human settlement indicators - social aspect/dimension - Tiers III: measurement issues

- 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services;
- Data providers: CAPMAS
- Periodically: every 10 years from CENSUSES
- It follows the international methodologies and recommendations are consistent in the calculation of data quality indicators and mechanisms,
Human Settlement indicators’ measurement and Urban policies

• 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure;

1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure;

Data providers: Ministry of Agriculture

Periodically: every 10 years from agricultural census

The agricultural census is carried out in Egypt on a regular basis every ten years since 1929 in accordance with the international agreement held in Geneva in 1928.

It follows the international methodologies and recommendations are consistent in the calculation of data quality indicators and mechanisms,
CAPMAS Capacity building needs

• National workshop for producing indicators 11.2.1, 11.3.1, 11.6.1 concerned with goal 11” Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”.

• Training on methodology of computing the 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate according to the following module
  
  http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Module%203_Land%20Consumption%20Rate%20to%20Population%20Growth%20Rate%20for%20indicator%2011.3.pdf

• Training on methodology of computing the 11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by age, sex and persons with disabilities.

• Training on methodology of computing the 11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
Challenges

- Different periods of data production for calculating the indicators (periodicity of data production).
- Non available data according to disaggregation such as residence, disability, age groups.
- Lack of technical and financial support to produce the indicators with no data.
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Egypt SDG Observatory</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.egyptsdgobservatory.info/#/">http://www.egyptsdgobservatory.info/#/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UN-Habitat Urban Data</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://urbandata.unhabitat.org/explore-data/">http://urbandata.unhabitat.org/explore-data/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Urban Law database</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://urbanlex.unhabitat.org">http://urbanlex.unhabitat.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Global SDG 11 monitoring framework</strong></td>
<td><a href="https://unhabitat.org/sdg-goal-11-monitoring-framework/">https://unhabitat.org/sdg-goal-11-monitoring-framework/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Global Land tool network</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://www.gltngov.net">Global Land Tool Network (GLTN)</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SDG website</strong></td>
<td><a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SDG indicator database</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.country.country-EGY">http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.country.country-EGY</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thank you

Eng. Amal Sharnoby, amalsharnoby@gmail.com

Eng. Eman Oririeby, emanorieby@gmail.com

Reem Elsybaey, reemismail_2008@yahoo.com