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GOALS



Egypt



Food and Agriculture
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**MULTI-STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP:
MONITORING AND REPORTING OF SDG 6.4
TARGET (WATER USE AND SCARCITY)
IN THE NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGION**

13–14 December 2023 - Cairo, Egypt



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الجهـاز المـركـزي
للتـعبئة العامة والإحصاء
C A P M A S

Regional
Initiative
on Water
Scarcity



Inter-Regional Technical Platform
Water Scarcity
A Gateway to Cope with Water Scarcity



SDG 6.4.1 Monitoring

Indicator 6.4.1: Change in water use efficiency over period.

- The value added of all water withdrawn, expressed in USD/m³ over time in a given key sector (showing the trend in water use efficiency). Following the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC 4), sectors are defined as follows:
 - 1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing (ISIC A)
 - 2. Mining, quarrying, manufacturing, construction and energy (ISIC B, C, D and F)
 - 3. All service sectors (ISIC 36-39 and ISIC 45-99), including: collection, treatment and manufacture of water supply (ISIC 36)

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SDG 6.4.1 Monitoring

(Amount of water (billion cubic meters))				Statement
2021	2020	2019	2018	
62.01	61.63	61.5	61.3	The amount of water used in agriculture
5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	Amount of water used in industry
11.52	11.53	11.1	10.75	Amount of water used in services
78.93	78.56	78	77.45	Total water used for the three sectors
380.5	346.4	293.5	247.7	Value added of the three sectors (Billion dollars)
4.811	4.403	3.758	3.193	Total water use efficiency (\$/cubic meter)

SDG 6.4.2 Monitoring

Indicator 6.4.2: Water pressure: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources.

Water stress	Amount of fresh water withdrawn
	Renewable freshwater quantity – environmental flow requirements

Amount of freshwater withdrawn: It is the volume of fresh water extracted from its source (rivers, lakes, wells) for agriculture, industry and services.

Quantity of renewable fresh water: It is the sum of renewable **internal** and **external** water resources.

Environmental flow requirements: The quantities of water needed to sustain freshwater and estuarine ecosystems.

The low level of water stress (water stress) refers to a situation where withdrawals from all sectors together are less than available resources and therefore have a negligible impact on resource sustainability, and a high level of water stress indicates a situation where withdrawals from all sectors account for a large share of total renewable freshwater resources and therefore the impact here is significant on resource sustainability.

Amount of water (billion cubic meters)			Statement
2021	2020	2019	
58.900	59.300	59.250	Amount of fresh water withdrawn
56.80	56.80	56.80	Amount of renewable freshwater
0.511	0.511	0.511	Environmental Flow Requirements
%104.639	%105.350	%105.261	Water stress

Institutional and Coordination Arrangements (For SDG 6.4 Monitoring)

- Within the framework of the important role played by the Authority as a coordinator of statistical work in the country, which is the main and official source of data in the Arab Republic of Egypt, and in light of cooperation with statistical work partners from ministries and concerned authorities and providing the necessary data for the production of these indicators.

Institutional and Coordination Arrangements (For SDG 6.4 Monitoring)

Statement	Business Partners	م
Quantities of water used in irrigation, industry and Services Total Water Resources	Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources	1
Area of cultivated land	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation	2
Added values for agriculture, industry and services	Ministry of Planning and Economic Development	3

Main Challenges and Way Forward

- **Challenges:**
- Delay in data received from the Ministry of Agriculture, which leads to a delay in calculating the index (2021 is the last year of calculation)
- Data issued by the Ministry of Planning on GDP
- In some years, it is estimated, so the indicator is calculated and then recalculated again after sending the real data
- Other challenges:
- The difference of international methodologies from national methodologies For example, international methodologies do not take into account agricultural wastewater and sanitation within water resources, but the national methodology takes this into account when calculating a country's water resources.

Main Challenges and Way Forward

- **Other challenges :**
- **High population growth rate.**
- **Limited water resources.**
- **Increasing the demand for water from all sectors (agriculture, service industry).**
- **Climate change and its negative impact on the water sector.**



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Thank You



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