

Data Release Statement
**GRID3 DRC Religious Centres - Haut-Katanga, Kasai,
Kasai-Oriental, Kinshasa, and Lomami Provinces, Version 01**

June 2022

Abstract

This document outlines the methodology used for constructing the *GRID3 DRC Religious Centres - Haut-Katanga, Kasai, Kasai-Oriental, Kinshasa, and Lomami Provinces Version 01* dataset. The dataset consists of religious centre points with name, location, health zone, and health area attributes in the aforementioned provinces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Limitations and use constraints are also provided.

Dataset citation

Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Columbia University and Ministère de la Santé Publique, Hygiène et Prévention, Democratic Republic of Congo, 2022. GRID3 DRC Religious Centres - Haut-Katanga, Kasai, Kasai-Oriental, Kinshasa, and Lomami Provinces - Version 01. Palisades NY: Geo-Referenced Infrastructure and Demographic Data for Development (GRID3). <https://doi.org/10.7916/z4vq-h095>. Accessed <DAY MONTH YEAR>

Data Use Constraints

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Contacts and Data Queries

GRID3 appreciates feedback regarding this dataset, including suggestions, discovery of errors, difficulties in using the data, and format preferences.

Please contact: Geo-Referenced Infrastructure and Demographic Data for Development (GRID3), data.queries@grid3.org



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I. Introduction

The *GRID3 DRC Religious Centres - Haut-Katanga, Kasai, Kasai-Oriental, Kinshasa, and Lomami Provinces Version 01* dataset consists of religious centre points with names and health catchment area attributes in the provinces of Haut-Katanga, Kasai, Kasai-Oriental, Kinshasa, and Lomami in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). This dataset is one of five (5) datasets (along with the Settlements, Health Facilities, Health Catchment Area Boundaries, and Schools datasets) included in this Version 01 release.

To conduct this work, the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University engaged with the mandated authorities in the DRC's Ministry of Health who support of data collection and development for vaccination planning. Local healthcare workers were also directly involved in the mapping of the health catchment area boundaries at participatory events coordinated with in-country provincial coordinators and mappers, and in the collection of data in the field from January to July 2021.

This work is part of the GRID3 Mapping for Health in the DRC project. Supported by Gavi through its INFUSE initiative, GRID3 Mapping for Health is a Ministry of Health initiative, delivered in partnership with Flowminder and CIESIN, and in collaboration with WorldPop at the University of Southampton, Kinshasa School of Public Health, UNFPA, UNOPS, and Novel-T. GRID3 Mapping for Health is a continuation of previous work conducted and/or supported in the DRC by the Geo-Referenced Infrastructure and Demographic Data for Development (GRID3) programme.

II. Methodological Approach

Summary

With the support of provincial and national health authorities, local healthcare workers ("head nurses", "health zone management staff" and "head doctors of the health zones") and GRID3 GIS specialists ("mappers" and "provincial coordinators") engaged in a participatory mapping process in Haut-Katanga, Kasai, Kasai-Oriental, Kinshasa, and Lomami from January to July 2021. This process occurred at the level of the health zone (an operational unit made up of approximately 15-20 health areas).

Mappers were deployed to health zones in teams of two for approximately nine (9) days at a time.¹ They started their work in the health zone by training the head nurses of each health area on data collection using the [Geospatial Tracking System](#)

(GTS), an Open Data Kit (ODK)-based smartphone application. While the head nurses were collecting data in the health areas they regularly work in, the mappers worked with the health zone management team to validate and modify data from the field. After all data were collected, cleaned, and integrated into final geospatial layers, validation was conducted on preliminary data by the head doctor of the health zone before the mappers left the health zone.

Details

Phase 1: Field data collection

In each health area, there is a head nurse who is responsible for much of its management. These professionals work routinely in their respective areas and have a good understanding of the health facilities, settlements, and points of interest (POIs, such as schools and religious centres) present. The head nurses were trained by the mappers to collect settlement place names, health facility locations, and POIs using the GTS. These head nurses were then deployed to their health areas for 3 days after the training to collect data.

Phase 2: Cleaning and consolidation

Names and types went through basic cleaning. Duplicate data were removed and the attribute data were checked for consistency.

III. Dataset Description(s)

The *GRID3 DRC Religious Centres - Haut-Katanga, Kasai, Kasai-Oriental, Kinshasa, and Lomami Provinces Version 01* dataset consists of one geospatial layer: religious centre point data and a table with the field descriptions for the layer. The data are available for download in Esri file geodatabase format packaged in zip files.

¹ The duration of the fieldwork was adjusted based on the size and accessibility of the health zones. In some smaller, urban areas, the data collection could be slightly reduced, while the fieldwork in hard-to-reach health areas was extended up to 15 days to maximise accuracy.



File name: GRID3_DRC_religious_centers_V01.gdb

The following layers are included in the gdb:

codebook__religious_centers

GRID3_DRC_religious_center_5_prov_V01

Extent: Democratic Republic of the Congo: Haut-Katanga, Kasai, Kasai-Oriental, Kinshasa, and Lomami provinces.

DRC provincial extents:

Haut Katanga Extent

West 25.413033 East 29.810980
North -7.611716 South -13.455997

Kasai Extent

West 19.676606 East 22.317255
North -2.309603 South -7.286028

Kasai-Oriental Extent

West 22.944402 East 24.061856
North -5.667474 South -6.773613

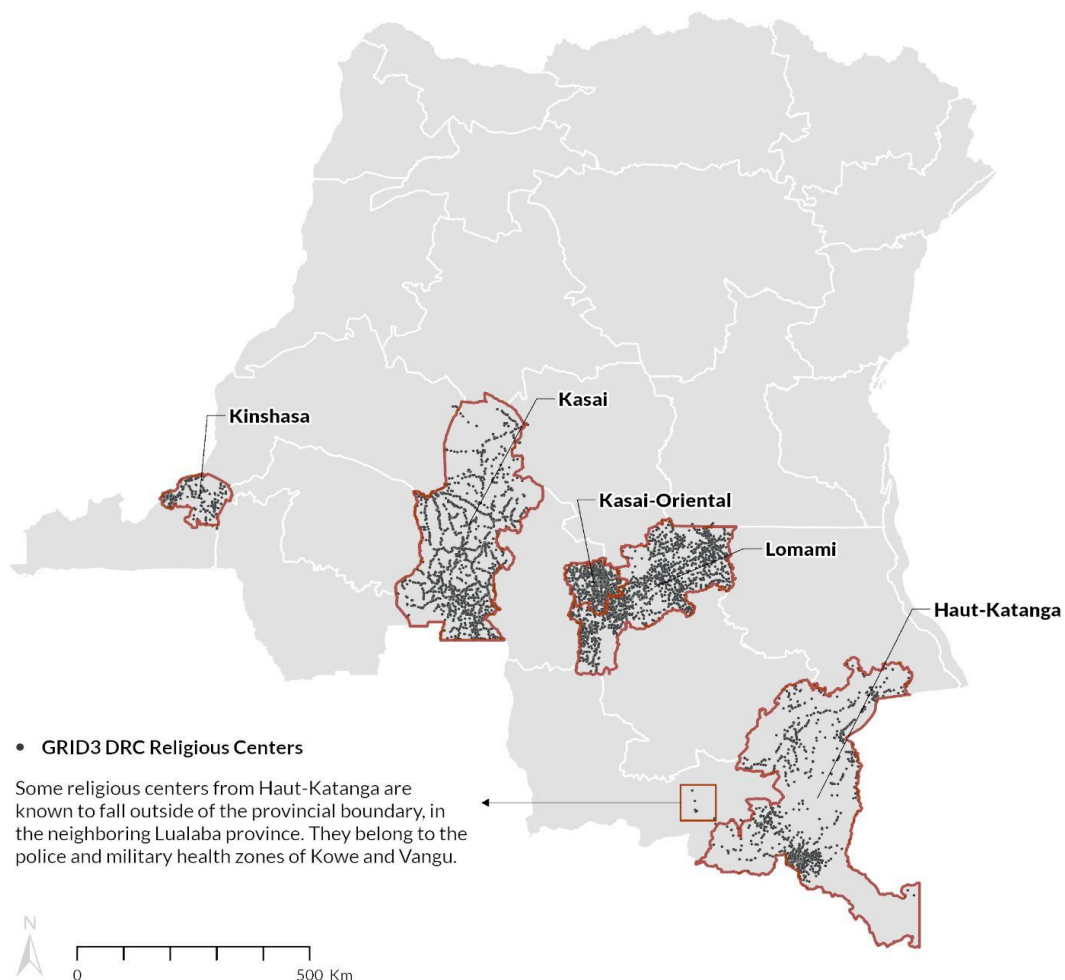
Kinshasa Extent

West 15.161557 East 16.538300
North -3.927611 South -5.050161

Lomami Extent

West 23.009694 East 26.280757
North -4.865162 South -8.091451

Coordinate system: GCS WGS 1984



The map above shows religious centre points collected in Kinshasa, Kasai, Kasai-Oriental, Lomami, and Haut Katanga provinces. Some religious centres from Haut-Katanga are known to fall outside of the provincial boundary, in the neighbouring Lualaba province. They belong to the police and military health zones of Kowe and Vangu.

Codebook

Field Name	Field Description
OBJECTID	Automatic field number
Shape	Shape geometry of the layer
pays	Name of the country
province	Name of the province
antenne	Name of the antenna
zonesante	Name of the health zone
airesante	Name of the health area
village	Name of the locality
reltype	Type of religious centre
centrerel	Name of religious centre
source	Data provenance
date	Date of last edit
notes	Comments
lat	Latitude in decimal degrees
lon	Longitude in decimal degrees
altitude	Altitude in metres
precision	Accuracy (GPS)

IV. Known Data Limitations

The spatial accuracy of the religious centre data is dependent on both the accuracy of the point data collected in the field as well as on the correctness of the edits made to the collected data. The cleaning and validation of this dataset was not comprehensive.

Known issues

- Spelling mistakes (spelling may vary colloquially and between organisations).

V. Disclaimer

CIESIN, Columbia University, and the GRID3 programme follow procedures designed to ensure that data disseminated by the project are of reasonable quality. If, despite these procedures, users encounter apparent errors or misstatements in the data, they should contact GRID3 at data.queries@grid3.org.

CIESIN, Columbia University, and their sponsors do not guarantee the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of any data provided. We provide this data without warranty of any kind whatsoever, either expressed or implied, and shall not be liable for incidental, consequential, or special damages arising out of the use of any data provided.

VI. Acknowledgments

GRID3 thanks the following institutions that provided input data and/or assistance with data production:

Acasus, Switzerland
 Agence Nationale d'Ingénierie Clinique, de l'Information et de l'Informatique de Santé (ANICiS), DRC
 Bluesquare, Belgium
 Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, USA
 Bureau Central du Recensement (BCR), DRC
 Caritas, USA
 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), USA
 Direction d'Etudes et Planification (DEP), DRC
 Direction des Soins de Santé Primaires (DSSP), DRC
 Division du Système National d'Informations Sanitaires (DSNIS), DRC
 Division Provinciale de la Santé (DPS) du Haut-Katanga, Kasai, Kasai-Oriental, Kinshasa, and Lomami, DRC
 Ecole de Santé Publique de Kinshasa (ESPK), DRC
 Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, Switzerland
 Geospatial Evaluation and Observation Lab (geoLab), College of William & Mary, USA
 Global Affairs Canada (GAC), Canada
 Global Good, USA
 Initiative Régionale de Documentation et d'Accompagnement Communautaire au Développement (IDRAC Sarl), DRC
 International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Switzerland
 Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Switzerland
 Ministère de l'Environnement et Développement Durable (MEDD), DRC



Ministère de la Santé publique, Hygiène et Prévention, DRC
Ministère du Genre, Famille et Enfant, DRC
Novel-T, Switzerland
Open Street Map (OSM), DRC
PATH, USA
Programme Elargi de Vaccination (PEV), DRC
Programme National de Lutte contre le Paludisme (PNLP), DRC
Référentiel Géographique Commun (RGC), DRC
Soins de Santé Primaires en Milieu Rural (SANRU), DRC
The International Organization for Migration (IOM), DRC
UCLA-DRC Health Research and Training Program, DRC
United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), USA
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), USA
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), Denmark
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), USA
United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUCSO), DRC
University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) DRC Health Research and Training Program, USA
VillageReach, USA
World Health Organization (WHO), Switzerland
World Resources Institute (WRI), USA

Funding for the development and dissemination of this dataset was provided by Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.