Opportunities and Challenges for Adapting Hybrid Census Approaches in DRC
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4. CONCLUSION AND PERSPECTIVES
1. BACKGROUND

- Only one census organized in DRC since 1984
- Current population estimate based on outdated and unreliable data
- Need reliable and up-to-date data for elaboration, implementation of the National Strategic Development Plan (2020-2024)
- Census results as a contribution to the process of development and decentralization
DRC: 2.345.000km²

- 26 Provinces
- 145 Territories and 33 Cities
- 478 Sectors, 259 Chiefdoms
- 5.500 Groupements
- 80.000 Villages
2. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION: WHERE WE ARE?

♦ Various legal texts prescribing and organizing RGPH2
♦ Main Organs are set up (CNR, BCR, Local Committee, etc.)
♦ Basic documents (project document, communication strategy, procurement plan, resource mobilisation, etc.), technical tools and manuals has been elaborated
♦ Logistic plan for mapping is on going
♦ Capacity building of BCR staff (data collection, mapping, digital technologies, etc.)
♦ Mapping methodology has been tested in 8 sites
♦ Mapping is planned for Next Year (Launch in March 2020)
3. ADAPTING HYBRID CENSUS APPROACHES IN DRC CONTEXT

3.1 Opportunities for hybrid census approaches in DRC

♦ Persistence of conflict zones in the Eastern part of DRC;
♦ Ebola Virus outbreak in Beni, Nord-Kivu (being eradicated);
♦ Humanitarian crisis including internal displacement of population;
♦ Reach populations with special characteristics (Pygmies, Mbororo, etc.);
♦ Use of demographic data estimated by Worldpop/Flowminder in the preparatory phase of census mapping;
♦ Test of automatic delineation tool for enumeration areas (Flowminder /CIESIN/WordPop).
RDC – RISK ZONES

[Map showing risk zones in the Democratic Republic of the Congo]
3. ADAPTING HYBRID CENSUS APPROACHES IN DRC CONTEXT

3.2 Challenges for hybrid census approaches in DRC

♦ Advocacy and policy dialog for national authorities and scientific community for using hybrid census approaches;

♦ Identification and georeferencing of risk areas;

♦ Availability of high resolution satellite images for risk areas;

♦ Strengthening technical capacity of BCR Staff for generation of georeferenced census data.
3. ADAPTING HYBRID CENSUS APPROACHES IN DRC CONTEXT

3.3 GRID3 technical support to DRC second census

♦ Financing the fiber optic link between the two principal servers
♦ Financing the optimized test of cartography
♦ Production of high resolution satellite images (210 sites)
♦ Strengthening technical capacities of BCR staff in cartography, georeferenced census data
♦ Test of automatic delineation tool for enumeration areas
3. ADAPTING HYBRID CENSUS APPROACHES IN DRC CONTEXT

3.4 Cartography of health zones in collaboration with KSPH

- Villages identification in each health zone;
- Identification of dwellings present in the health zone (cluster by cluster);
- Data collection on population density, sex and age groups;
- Data collection on the functioning of health facilities as well as geographical and financial accessibility of the population.
### 3. ADAPTING HYBRID CENSUS APPROACHES IN DRC CONTEXT

#### 3.4 Cartography of Health Zones (Suite)

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<th>ITEMS</th>
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NB. Data processing and analysis by CIESIN/WordPop.
4. CONCLUSION AND PERSPECTIVES

♦ Mobilization of technical and financial resources to address all the challenges identified;
♦ Technical support of GRID3 for using hybrid census approaches in risk areas;
♦ Advocacy and Policy dialog with national authorities for hybrid census approaches in risk areas;
♦ Strengthening technical capacities of BCR staff in cartography, georeferenced census data.
Many Thank