

# Field survey for collection of attribute data

Building data must be mapped with sanitation system available in the buildings, as well associated access road, drain, sewerage network and water supply networks for IMIS. This information must be collected through an extensive census field survey within the LG's boundary. A questionnaire that has been devised for collection of attributes related to 3 Resource Materials for establishing GIS-based Database buildings and containment data based on IMIS data requirement is presented in Appendix B. The questionnaire shall preferably be translated in the local language.

Between two modes of data collection for household surveys: paper and pencil interviewing (PAPI) and computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI), the CAPI is recommended due to numerous inherent advantages such as skip logics, recording geolocation ability, the ability to capture photographs and real-time monitoring of survey responses. Field survey conducted adopting CAPI tends to be more efficient and of high quality because errors are greatly reduced as well. There are many digital tools (mWater, Open Data Kit (ODK) and KoBo Toolbox) available for field data collection, however MerginMaps has been adopted as a recommended tool based on previous experience of collecting geo-spatial data for establishing IMIS for Mahalaxmi Municipality in Nepal and Pourashavas (e.g. Kushtia, Benopole, Gazipur) in Bangladesh. MerginMaps is an ecosystem developed by Lutra Consulting that allows capture of geospatial data easily through a mobile device and efficiently store and track changes of collected geodata on a cloud. Multiple surveyors can work simultaneously, and their data can be combined and shared securely through the MerginMaps web platform.

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