# **Annex 11: Tool development methodology**

The methodology used in developing this tool has included the following:

1. A review of urban technical and programming documents and tools (assessment questionnaires, guidance materials and case studies) that reflect the core and thematic competencies of NRC. This included a review of published and grey literature on urban assessments and programming, as well as lessons learned documents from organisations working in urban contexts. A key document in this process was from the piloting of an adapted JIPS Profiling Tool in Goma, DRC in late 2013.[[1]](#footnote-1) Additional assessments that supported the development of the UMVAT included those undertaken by NRC in Turkey as part of the Syrian refugee crisis response.
2. Meetings and Skype calls with NRC core competency and thematic advisers and mobile data capture specialists to understand the capabilities of the digital data gathering applications. These meetings informed an inception report that outlined the tool to be developed, the methodology to be used, tool objectives, as well as a workplan.
3. Urban tool development in close collaboration and consultation with the relevant NRC advisers. This process included a thorough review of the household interview questions against the core and thematic competencies (environment, protection, gender, access, gender-based violence (GBV)), plus health. To ensure the questionnaire’s capacity to capture key information relating to each sector, NRC advisers were requested to identify mandatory and suggested questions per sector.
4. Piloting of the assessment tool in Ethiopia in July 2015 and October 2017, Turkey in 2016, and Iran in 2016 provided valuable learning that has been incorporated into this guidance document and related tools.
5. Finding the right assessment tool APP involved an initial pilot using an APP developed by PSI (FUSION) prior to utilising a more widely available APP developed on KoBoToolbox. Several data collection methods are possible, including online though handheld devices and in paper formats (in contexts where security concerns limit the use of handheld devices such as smartphones).
6. Analysis of data from three of the pilots (Ethiopia and Turkey) was undertaken using the [JIPS](http://www.jips.org) [[2]](#footnote-2)Dynamic Analysis and Reporting Tool ([DART](http://dart.jips.org))[[3]](#footnote-3). The DART enables the dissemination and use of displacement data. The DART makes exploring a dataset easy for non-technical practitioners, and facilitates joint-analysis through its report workspaces.

1. NRC (2014) ‘Living conditions of displaced persons and host communities in urban Goma’. [www.nrc.no/arch/img.aspx?file\_id=9187068](http://www.nrc.no/arch/img.aspx?file_id=9187068) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. [www.jips.org](http://www.jips.org) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <http://dart.jips.org> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)