

Humanitarian Assistance

Indicators and Definitions

Humanitarian Assistance Indicators

Handbook Guidance – Annex 6

The Humanitarian Assistance Objective contains three Areas:

- (1) Protection, Assistance and Solutions,
- (2) Disaster Readiness, and
- (3) Migration Management.

Many of the indicators for HA are not indicators that Posts and Missions are expected to report on. The information for these indicators will be reported by the respective Bureaus in Washington. These are marked as “Bureau Reported.”

Further, F is not requiring that Operating Units set targets against indicators in Area 1, Protection, Assistance and Solutions and Area 3, Migration Management. given that the interventions can not be forward planned. F does expect those results to be reported at the end of the fiscal year.

Humanitarian Assistance

Indicator List

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**INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF BASELINE OR FEASIBILITY STUDIES Error!
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INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF EVALUATIONSError! Bookmark not defined.

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Program Support/Program Design and Learning Indicators

Standard Program Design and Learning indicators are associated with each Program Area. These 7 indicators are found in the FACTS system at the end of the indicator list for each Program Area.

The Program Support indicators are standard across all five Objectives. In order to avoid extensive duplicate entries, data reference sheets for these 7 standard indicators are listed here.

ELEMENT: PROGRAM DESIGN AND LEARNING ELEMENT	
INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF SPECIAL STUDIES	
<i>DEFINITION:</i> Special Studies are undertaken to gather information relevant for a particular program or project to improve our knowledge and understanding about the study subject. Different from an assessment or an evaluation, they examine unique circumstances as opposed to an entire activity, project or program.	
<i>RATIONALE:</i> This indicator captures support provided by operating units for development projects and programs	
<i>UNIT:</i> Number of special studies	<i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> None
<i>TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME</i> Output	<i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher = Better
<i>DATA SOURCE:</i> Both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and analysis are used for special studies.	
<i>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</i>	

ELEMENT: PROGRAM DESIGN AND LEARNING ELEMENT	
INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF BASELINE OR FEASIBILITY STUDIES	
<i>DEFINITION:</i> A “baseline study” is a study conducted to examine and record the context/situation to be addressed by the project or program. Such studies are generally carried before program activities begin or simultaneous to program start-up in order to establish a starting place from which to measure movement resulting from USG-assisted activities. A “feasibility study”: is carried to examine the context in which an anticipated project or program would be implemented as well as the viability and practicality of its implementation.	
<i>RATIONALE:</i> Baseline and feasibility studies reflect the preparation and forethought that go into USG programming.	
<i>UNIT:</i> Number of Studies	<i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> None
<i>TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME</i> Output	<i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher = Better
<i>DATA SOURCE:</i> While baseline studies generally collect quantitative data, both qualitative and quantitative data are used for feasibility studies.	
<i>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</i>	

ELEMENT: PROGRAM DESIGN AND LEARNING ELEMENT	
INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF EVALUATIONS	
<p><i>DEFINITION:</i> Evaluation involves a systematic collection of information on the performance and impacts of on-going or completed USG-funded projects, programs, or sub-sets of activities. Its purpose is to inform decisions about how to improve the performance to increase the prospect of achieving results and/or to inform decisions about future programming. Evaluation is a formal analytical endeavor and should not be confused with routine site visits or informal discussions about a project or program’s performance. Evaluations go beyond collecting information on the extent to which planned outputs, outcomes and impacts have been achieved and focus on the collection of information that can help answer the following types of questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why have planned results not been achieved? • What are the underlying factors and forces that appear to have impeded and/or supported the achievement of results? • Which programs and/or activities are the most effective or efficient in achieving results? • What types of actions should be taken to improve the performance in achieving results, including whether or not to continue funding some or all of the development activities evaluated and why. • What are the lessons that can be learned? 	
<p><i>RATIONALE:</i> This indicator captures the efforts made by an operating unit to improve the performance of on-going programs and to draw lessons for future.</p>	
<p><i>UNIT:</i> Number of Evaluations</p>	<p><i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> None</p>
<p><i>TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME</i> Outputs</p>	<p><i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher = Better</p>
<p><i>DATA SOURCE:</i> A wide variety of data collections methods can be used. These include statistical data from secondary sources, sample surveys, structured and unstructured interviews, site visits and focus group discussions.</p>	
<p><i>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</i></p>	

ELEMENT: PROGRAM DESIGN AND LEARNING ELEMENT	
INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF INFORMATION GATHERING OR RESEARCH ACTIVITIES	
<p><i>DEFINITION:</i> Information gathering or research activities” refer to efforts to gather and analyze information in a systematic fashion on a specific topic. Research falls under three categories -applied, basic and development research.</p> <p>Applied Research – Applied research is defined as systematic study to gain knowledge or understanding necessary to determine the means by which a recognized and specific need may be met.</p> <p>Basic Research – Basic research is defined as the systematic study directed toward fuller knowledge or understanding of a phenomenon or process and of observable facts without specific applications toward processes or products in mind.</p> <p>Development Research – Development Research is defined as the systematic application of knowledge or understanding, directed toward the production of useful materials, devices, and systems or methods including design, development and improvement of prototypes and new processes to meet specific requirements.</p>	
<p><i>RATIONALE:</i> This indicator indicates the nature of support for program development undertaken by an operating unit</p>	
<p><i>UNIT:</i> Number of research activities</p>	<p><i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> None</p>
<p><i>TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME</i> output</p>	<p><i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher = Better</p>
<p><i>DATA SOURCE:</i> Project and program documents</p>	
<p><i>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</i></p>	

ELEMENT: PROGRAM DESIGN AND LEARNING ELEMENT	
INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF MONITORING PLANS	
<i>DEFINITION:</i> Monitoring plans refer to the plans designed to monitor the performance of a project or program. They track the performance or situation against what was planned or expected according to pre-determined standards.	
<i>RATIONALE:</i> This indicator is designed to capture the Program Support provided by an operating unit.	
<i>UNIT:</i> Number of Monitoring Plans	<i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> None
<i>TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME</i> Report	<i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher = Better
<i>DATA SOURCE:</i> Mission/post/bureau records and documents	
<i>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</i>	

ELEMENT: PROGRAM DESIGN AND LEARNING ELEMENT	
INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF PEOPLE TRAINED IN MONITORING AND EVALUATION	
<i>DEFINITION:</i> This indicator refers to the number of participants in a classroom or remote training course on any topic related to measuring performance and impacts of a project or program, including indicators, qualitative and quantitative data collection methods, data analysis and nature and purpose of evaluation.	
<i>RATIONALE:</i> This indicator gives an indication of the efforts made by operating unit to improve its performance	
<i>UNIT:</i> Number of people trained	<i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> Gender
<i>TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME</i> Output	<i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher = Better
<i>DATA SOURCE:</i> Project and program reports	
<i>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</i>	

ELEMENT: PROGRAM DESIGN AND LEARNING ELEMENT	
INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF SECTOR ASSESSMENTS	
<i>DEFINITION:</i> Sector assessments are undertaken to provide comprehensive analyses of needs and opportunities in a particular sector so that informed strategic and programmatic decisions can be made. A sector is broadly defined to include gender, environment, agriculture, industry, food security, health, education, and democracy.	
<i>RATIONALE:</i> Sectors assessments are usually undertaken to identify problems, opportunities and promising areas for interventions.	
<i>UNIT:</i> Number of sector assessments	<i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i>
<i>TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME</i> Output	<i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher = Better
<i>DATA SOURCE:</i> Both primary and secondary sources of data and information are used for sector assessments.	
<i>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</i>	

**Program Area:
 Protection, Assistance and Solutions**

ELEMENT: HA 1.1 - PROTECTION AND SOLUTIONS	
INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES ASSISTED BY USG-SUPPORTED PROTECTION AND SOLUTIONS ACTIVITIES (BUREAU REPORTED)	
<i>DEFINITION:</i> Beneficiaries assisted are those receiving any services funded under this element.	
<i>RATIONALE:</i> This indicator provides a gross measure of the breadth of activity funded under this element.	
<i>UNIT:</i> Number of beneficiaries	<i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> None
<i>TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME</i> Output	<i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher = better
<i>DATA SOURCE:</i> Implementing Partners	
<i>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</i> Targets are set and results are reported by the Washington Bureaus responsible for the funds. Missions/Posts are not required to target and report on this indicator.	

ELEMENT: HA 1.1 - PROTECTION AND SOLUTIONS	
INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH EFFECTIVE REGISTRATION CAPACITY IN REFUGEE SITUATIONS (BUREAU REPORTED)	
<i>DEFINITION:</i> A country is considered to have “effective registration capacity” when it uses UNHCR’s Project Profile (a standardized registration system), followed by the government’s operation of Project Profile alone or jointly with UNHCR. The goal is to increase the number of countries that have “effective registration capacity.”	
<i>RATIONALE:</i> Effective refugee registration establishes the number of refugees present in a given situation, family ties and composition, number of vulnerable persons, etc. This information helps ensure that all refugees receive the assistance and protection they need and helps prevent misuse of refugee assistance by non-refugees.	
<i>UNIT:</i> Number of countries	<i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> None
<i>TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME</i> Outcome	<i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher = Better
<i>DATA SOURCE:</i> UNHCR	
<i>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</i> Targets are set and results are reported by the Washington Bureaus responsible for the funds. Missions/Posts are not required to target and report on this indicator.	

ELEMENT: HA 1.1 - PROTECTION AND SOLUTIONS	
INDICATOR TITLE: PERCENTAGE OF REFUGEES ADMITTED TO THE U.S. AGAINST THE REGIONAL CEILINGS ESTABLISHED BY PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION (BUREAU REPORTED)	
<p><i>DEFINITION:</i> Number of refugees admitted to the U.S. as a percentage of the regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination.</p> <p>Regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination means the maximum number set by the President for refugee admissions to the U.S. in a given fiscal year. For FY 2007, the PD's regional ceilings total 50,000. Presidential Determination on FY 2007 Refugee Admissions Numbers and Authorizations of In-Country Refugee Status Pursuant to Sections 207 and 101(a)(42), respectively, of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and Determination Pursuant to Section 2(b)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act, as amended.</p>	
<p><i>RATIONALE:</i> This indicator measures the effectiveness of the refugee admissions program overall.</p>	
<p><i>UNIT:</i> Percent of regional ceiling</p>	<p><i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> None</p>
<p><i>TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME</i> Output</p>	<p><i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher = Better</p>
<p><i>DATA SOURCE:</i> PRM, REFUGEE PROCESSING CENTER (RPC)</p>	
<p><i>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</i> Targets are set and results are reported by the Washington Bureaus responsible for the funds. Missions/Posts are not required to target and report on this indicator.</p>	

ELEMENT: HA 1.1 - PROTECTION AND SOLUTIONS	
INDICATOR TITLE: PERCENTAGE OF NGO OR OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION PROJECTS THAT INCLUDE ACTIVITIES TO PREVENT AND/OR RESPOND TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE	
<p><i>DEFINITION:</i> Percentage of NGO or other international organization projects that include activities to prevent and/or respond to gender-based violence.</p> <p>All USG-funded projects, funded under this element, are included. Within these are included all PRM-funded NGO and IO projects that include activities that focus on prevention of and response to gender-based violence. Types of activities include awareness raising, prevention, response, capacity building. In past years, projects have included: community-based education programs, medical and counseling services for survivors, gender-based violence training for police and the judiciary, and educating NGO staff on preventing and responding to gender-based violence.</p> <p>Gender-based violence is violence that is directed against a person on the basis of gender or sex. Acts that inflict physical, mental, or sexual harm or suffering. Includes rape, sexual assault, forced marriage, female genital mutilation, domestic violence, and other forms of abuse.</p>	
<p><i>RATIONALE:</i> Gender-based violence (GBV) is a serious protection concern for refugees, IDPs and other conflict victims. Evidence suggests that increased vulnerability during complex humanitarian emergencies may lead to a rise in GBV, particularly sexual violence. The USG relies on NGOs with specialized capacities to fill this important gap and ensure that essential GBV support is provided.</p>	
<p><i>UNIT:</i> Percent of projects</p>	<p><i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> None</p>
<p><i>TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME</i> Output</p>	<p><i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher = Better</p>
<p><i>DATA SOURCE:</i> Implementing partners</p>	
<p><i>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</i></p>	

ELEMENT: HA 1.2 - ASSISTANCE AND RECOVERY	
INDICATOR TITLE: PERCENTAGE OF DISASTERS DECLARED WITHIN 72 HOURS (DISASTER DECLARATION CABLE SENT) (BUREAU REPORTED)	
<i>DEFINITION:</i> Number of disasters responded to within 72 hours. Response is defined as when the disaster declaration cable is sent.	
<i>RATIONALE:</i> This indicator measures a critical aspect of an effective response to disasters.	
<i>UNIT:</i> Percent of disasters	<i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> None
<i>TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME</i> Output	<i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher = Better
<i>DATA SOURCE:</i> OFDA	
<i>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</i> Targets are set and results are reported by the Washington Bureaus responsible for the funds. Missions/Posts are not required to target and report on this indicator.	

ELEMENT: HA 1.2 - ASSISTANCE AND RECOVERY	
INDICATOR TITLE: PERCENTAGE OF PLANNED EMERGENCY FOOD AID BENEFICIARIES REACHED (BUREAU REPORTED)	
<i>DEFINITION:</i> Beneficiaries are those who come into direct contact with the goods or services provided by the program. Reached is defined as contact with a beneficiary regardless of the number of times or amount of assistance received. The sum of number of beneficiaries reached by each emergency food aid program is divided by the sum of the planned beneficiaries of each emergency food aid program.	
<i>RATIONALE:</i> The effectiveness of USG food aid programs in reaching their planned beneficiaries is an important prerequisite to increased field-level impact. Successfully reaching planned beneficiaries is especially important for saving lives and livelihoods.	
<i>UNIT:</i> Percent of planned beneficiaries	<i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> None
<i>TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME</i> Output	<i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher = better
<i>DATA SOURCE:</i> Implementing partners	
<i>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</i> Targets are set and results are reported by the Washington Bureaus responsible for the funds. Missions/Posts are not required to target and report on this indicator.	

ELEMENT: HA 1.2 - ASSISTANCE AND RECOVERY	
INDICATOR TITLE: PERCENTAGE OF DISASTER-AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS PROVIDED WITH BASIC INPUTS FOR SURVIVAL, RECOVERY OR RESTORATION OF PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY (BUREAU REPORTED)	
<p><i>DEFINITION:</i> The number of disaster-affected households is defined in the disaster declaration.</p> <p>A household is counted once as having been provided with inputs regardless of the number of times or amount and type of assistance received.</p> <p>Inputs for survival, recovery or restoration of productive capacity include water, sanitation, health, food, nutrition, shelter and camp management, productive input and infrastructure rehabilitation commodities and services.</p> <p>The sum of the number of households reached by all programs responding to a disaster is divided by the total number of disaster-affected households to calculate the percent of households reached in each disaster. The percent of households reached in each disaster is weighted by the number of households affected to create a weighted average across all disasters.</p>	
<p><i>RATIONALE:</i> The ability to reach disaster-affected households with basic inputs for survival, recovery and restoration is central to the success of Assistance and Recovery efforts.</p>	
<p><i>UNIT:</i> Percent of disaster-affected households</p>	<p><i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> None</p>
<p><i>TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME</i> Output</p>	<p><i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher = better</p>
<p><i>DATA SOURCE:</i> Implementing partners</p>	
<p><i>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</i> Targets are set and results are reported by the Washington Bureaus responsible for the funds. Missions/Posts are not required to target and report on this indicator.</p> <p>Note: the USG aims to increase the international community's financial contribution to addressing disasters. The USG will track the overall percentage of disaster-affected households assisted to make sure it is increasing while the percentage assisted by US-funded programs decreases.</p>	

***Program Area:
 Disaster Readiness***

ELEMENT: HA 2.1 – CAPACITY BUILDING, PREPAREDNESS, AND PLANNING	
INDICATOR TITLE: PERCENTAGE OF USG MISSIONS/EMBASSIES WITH COMPLETE DISASTER RELIEF PLANS IN PLACE (BUREAU REPORTED)	
<p><i>DEFINITION:</i> A complete Mission Disaster Relief Plan (MDRF) consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Hazard and Risks Analysis, • a Country Logistics and Resources Assessment (CLARA), • specific emergency scenarios which could impact the Mission’s work there; • response plans for each of the included scenarios (including strategy, implementation, available resources, logistics, internal management, budgeting, and preparedness actions), • an Action Checklist and Timeline, • all relevant contact information, and • an agreed-upon schedule for updating and up-keeping the disaster relief plan. <p>MDRPs must be shared with OFDA.</p>	
<p><i>RATIONALE:</i> The MDRP is a critical component of achieving a U.S. Mission’s state of disaster preparedness and as a guide in providing disaster assistance. It assigns responsibilities, clarifies authorities and lines of communications, and sets forth guidelines for the conduct of disaster emergency relief operations in the country. The plan is implemented upon the direction of the U.S. Chief of Mission in order to alleviate human suffering and loss of human life caused by acts of man or nature. The plan is designed to become operational when there is either an occurrence or a substantial threat of disaster or other significant event that might warrant its activation.</p>	
<p><i>UNIT:</i> Percent of missions/embassies</p>	<p><i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> None</p>
<p><i>TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME</i> Output</p>	<p><i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher = better</p>
<p><i>DATA SOURCE:</i> OFDA</p>	
<p><i>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</i> Targets are set and results are reported by the Washington Bureaus responsible for the funds. Missions/Posts are not required to target and report on this indicator.</p>	

ELEMENT: HA 2.1 – CAPACITY BUILDING, PREPAREDNESS, AND PLANNING	
INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS LINKED TO A RESPONSE SYSTEM IN PLACE AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE (BUREAU REPORTED)	
<i>DEFINITION:</i> Early warning systems include FEWSNET (the Famine Early Warning Mechanism Network). Countries are counted against this indicator if a linkage has been put in place between an early warning system and a response system as a result of USG assistance during this reporting period.	
<i>RATIONALE:</i> Early warning systems are critical to enable efficient and effective readiness. Systems need to warn about shocks and provide information to inform appropriate response, including food and non-food interventions.	
<i>UNIT:</i> Number of countries	<i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> None
<i>TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME</i> Outcome	<i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher = better
<i>DATA SOURCE:</i> Missions/FEWSNet Implementing Partners	
<i>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</i> Targets are set and results are reported by the Washington Bureaus responsible for the funds. Missions/Posts are not required to target and report on this indicator.	

ELEMENT: HA 2.1 – CAPACITY BUILDING, PREPAREDNESS, AND PLANNING	
INDICATOR TITLE: NUMBER OF PEOPLE TRAINED IN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AS A RESULT OF USG ASSISTANCE	
<i>DEFINITION:</i> This indicator will include individuals who have attended disaster preparedness training programs. This will include those trained in disaster preparedness through specific training programs, e.g. seismic awareness and prevention programs, Emergency Managers and First Responders training, and community members trained through community based disaster preparedness training.	
<i>RATIONALE:</i> Most lives are saved by local responders and neighbors in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. Simple preparedness measures can save many lives in earthquakes, floods, and food insecurity. Training local communities and responders on preparedness has a high benefit cost ratio in both lives saved and money spent.	
<i>UNIT:</i> Number of people	<i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> Sex
<i>TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME</i> Output	<i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher = better
<i>DATA SOURCE:</i> DCHA/OFDA; DCHA/FFP	
<i>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</i>	

ELEMENT: HA 2.2 – MITIGATION	
INDICATOR TITLE: PERCENTAGE OF USG-ASSISTED COMMUNITIES THAT HAVE CONSTRUCTED/DEVELOPED PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE TO MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF SHOCKS	
<p><i>DEFINITION:</i> The focus is on physical infrastructure that mitigates the effect of natural shocks, such as floods and droughts.</p> <p>Implementing partners provide information on the number of communities that meet the criteria and the total number of communities assisted. The percentage of communities is calculated by dividing the sum of the program-specific number of communities meeting the criteria by the sum of the program-specific number of communities assisted.</p>	
<p><i>RATIONALE:</i> Building cyclone shelters, flood embankments, gully plugs and other soil and water conservation structures can help communities reduce damage due to tropical storms and floods. Water conservation and retention structures help reduce the damage caused by drought. Building community resilience through this kind of physical infrastructure is a critical aspect of mitigation.</p>	
<p><i>UNIT:</i> Percent of USG-assisted communities</p>	<p><i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> None</p>
<p><i>TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME</i> Outcome</p>	<p><i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher = Better</p>
<p><i>DATA SOURCE:</i> Implementing partners</p>	
<p><i>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</i></p>	

ELEMENT: HA 2.2 – MITIGATION	
INDICATOR TITLE: PERCENTAGE OF USG-ASSISTED SHOCK PRONE AREAS REPORTING MAINTENANCE OR IMPROVEMENT IN HOUSEHOLD FOOD CONSUMPTION	
<p><i>DEFINITION:</i> Shocks include natural disasters, economic downturns, and other external shocks. Household food consumption is maintained when the value of the indicator from the reporting year is the same as the baseline. Household food consumption is improved when the value of the indicator from the reporting year is greater than the baseline. Food consumption is measured by household dietary diversity or months of adequate food provisioning. If the program reports on both dietary diversity and months of adequate food provisioning, the program is considered to have maintained or improved household food consumption if either of the measures meets the requirements for maintenance or improvement.</p> <p>Implementing partners provide information on the number of areas that meet the criteria and the total number of areas assisted. The percentage of areas is calculated by dividing the sum of the program-specific number of areas meeting the criteria by the sum of the program-specific number of areas assisted.</p>	
<p><i>RATIONALE:</i> The indicator captures the extent to which USG programs are successful in assisting households to reduce their vulnerability to shocks. The indicator is stated as “maintenance or improvement” because the level of vulnerability of the target populations to risk factors is such that the maintenance of household food consumption levels, in the face of a drought for example, represents an improved level of resiliency.</p>	
<p><i>UNIT:</i> Percent of areas</p>	<p><i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> None</p>
<p><i>TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME</i> Outcome</p>	<p><i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher = Better</p>
<p><i>DATA SOURCE:</i> Implementing partners</p>	
<p><i>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</i></p>	

OBJECTIVE:
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

PROGRAM AREA:
MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

***Program Area:
Migration Management***

ELEMENT: 3.1 - PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE	
INDICATOR TITLE: PERCENTAGE OF COUNTRIES WITH USG-FUNDED PROGRAMS THAT ESTABLISH POLICIES, PRACTICES AND SYSTEMS THAT PROTECT AND ASSIST VULNERABLE MIGRANTS (BUREAU REPORTED)	
<i>DEFINITION:</i> The percentage of countries, with USG-funded programs under this element, that have established policies, practices, and systems that protect and assist vulnerable migrants during the period compared to all countries funded during the measurement period.	
<i>RATIONALE:</i> Funding projects of this type are intended, in part, to build the capacity of governments in these countries to better protect and assist vulnerable migrants.	
<i>UNIT:</i> Percent of countries	<i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> None
<i>TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME</i> Outcome	<i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher = Better
<i>DATA SOURCE:</i> International Organization for Migration project progress reports, PRM desk and field monitoring	
<i>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</i> Targets are set and results are reported by the Washington Bureau responsible for the funds. Missions/Posts are not required to target and report on this indicator.	

OBJECTIVE:
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

PROGRAM AREA:
MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

ELEMENT: 3.1 - PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE	
INDICATOR TITLE: REDUCTION IN AVERAGE COST OF STAY OF MIGRANTS FROM THE FORMER SOVIET UNION IN ABSORPTION CENTERS IN ISRAEL (BUREAU REPORTED)	
<i>DEFINITION:</i> Reduction in time migrants from the former Soviet Union stay at absorption centers, thereby reducing cost.	
<i>RATIONALE:</i> Humanitarian migrants leave absorption centers when able to secure permanent housing. Leaving absorption centers reflects their ability to make this critical step toward self-sufficiency and the ability to secure and service low-interest government loans or otherwise provide housing for themselves. This indicator illustrates the level of UIA's efficiency in facilitating that process.	
<i>UNIT:</i> Dollars	<i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> None
<i>TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME</i> Outcome	<i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher = better
<i>DATA SOURCE:</i> United Israel Appeal (UIA), Jewish Agency for Israel (JAFI)	
<i>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</i> Targets are set and results are reported by the Washington Bureaus responsible for the funds. Missions/Posts are not required to target and report on this indicator.	

ELEMENT: 3.1 - PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE	
INDICATOR TITLE: PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE HUMANITARIAN MIGRANTS TO ISRAEL THAT RECEIVE MANDATORY SERVICES (BUREAU REPORTED)	
<i>DEFINITION:</i> Mandatory services are defined as care and processing en route, transport to Israel, and transitional housing. Eligible humanitarian migrants to Israel explanation: This program addresses the situation of Jews in the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Africa and the Near East and other countries where Jews are in distress. The U.S. funds portions of five programs as part of the overall work of the UIA, the only U.S. organization with a resettlement program in Israel. The program resettles humanitarian migrants to Israel, providing them with knowledge and skills to help them integrate and achieve self-sufficiency.	
<i>RATIONALE:</i> Receiving mandatory assistance will enable humanitarian migrants to Israel to achieve the program's long-term goal of enabling them to become self-sufficient members of Israeli society.	
<i>UNIT:</i> Percent of eligible migrants	<i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> None
<i>TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME</i> Output	<i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher = Better
<i>DATA SOURCE:</i> United Israel Appeal (UIA)	
<i>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</i> Targets are set and results are reported by the Washington Bureaus responsible for the funds. Missions/Posts are not required to target and report on this indicator.	

ELEMENT: 3.2 – INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT AND CAPACITY-BUILDING	
INDICATOR TITLE: PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE ASSOCIATE EXPERTS WHO ARE HIRED PERMANENTLY BY IOM IN A GIVEN FISCAL YEAR (BUREAU REPORTED)	
<i>DEFINITION:</i> Percentage of eligible Associate Experts (AEs) who are hired permanently by IOM in a given fiscal year.	
<i>RATIONALE:</i> The permanent hire of PRM-funded AEs increases American representation in IOM.	
<i>UNIT:</i> Percent of eligible AEs	<i>DISAGGREGATE BY:</i> None
<i>TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME</i> Outcome	<i>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</i> Higher = better
<i>DATA SOURCE:</i> Reports from IOM of eligible AEs who are hired.	
<i>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</i>	