PRM NGO Performance Indicator Reference & Definition Sheets (PIRS) – FY 2023

Table of Contents

U.S. DEPARTMENT *of* STATE

Mandatory Indicators for All Programs Regardless of Sector

PRM-1. Number of individuals directly reached through PRM funding.

Indicator Definition: This indicator captures the total unique number of individual people (without double counting) who participate in PRM-funded activities. Implementing partners should track the number of individual participants across different interventions within their own program without counting individuals more than once if they receive multiple interventions.

"**Individuals**": People who participate in or benefit from the program activities. This includes PRM's populations of concern (refugees, asylees, IDPs, stateless people, returnees, other vulnerable migrants, and non-migrants including host community members and conflict victims). It also includes other types of stakeholders who might be targeted by interventions, such as local/national government staff, health clinic staff, community volunteers, or NGO or IO staff that receive trainings or other capacity building as part of program activities. However, the implementing partner's own paid staff and sub-contractors should NOT count towards this figure.

"**Directly reached**": An individual is counted if they come into direct contact with the activity's intervention. The intervention needs to be significant, meaning one can reasonably expect – and hold the implementing partner responsible for – achieving progress toward changes in behaviors or other outcomes for these individuals based on the level of services and/or commodities provided or accessed. In most cases partners should NOT count the following types of interventions towards this indicator: attendance at one-time mass events (community theatre performances, mass messaging campaigns), estimated reach of radio programs, participation in meetings that don't have a training/capacity-building objective, anonymous website use, or resource downloads.

If an individual directly benefits from an intervention, their household members may also be counted ONLY IF the intervention is specifically designed for the household unit. Examples of interventions that are usually designed for household—wide use include household latrine

construction, shelter construction, family-size food rations, etc. Examples of interventions that would generally count only for the individual include trainings, cash-for-work, counseling, etc.

Note on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities: Any activities that specifically target persons with disabilities must include indicator PRM-D1. Number of individuals with disabilities reached through PRM funding (Output).

Health services and WASH infrastructure present unique challenges for this indicator. In the case of health activities, service usage is often anonymous so the total number of consultations or facility users during the reporting period can be used as a proxy for number of individuals reached (even though there will be some inherent double counting). In general, partners should not use the entire health facility catchment population for this indicator.

For WASH infrastructure interventions, determining the number of users reached can be challenging in the field. Beyond documentation of the infrastructure improvements, any of the following methods is acceptable to account for the number of individuals reached:

- Household surveys asking whether the household uses the new/improved WASH infrastructure and environmental interventions, and extrapolating the results to calculate total number of users across the target population;

- Direct observation of WASH infrastructure use over the course of one or several days, and extrapolating the results across the reporting period;

- For facility-level WASH infrastructure (e.g. latrines, water points, handwashing stations, waste management, fecal sludge management, environmental health infrastructure (drainage/vector control) in schools/hospitals/other institutional buildings such as community and collective centers), the total number of facility users during the reporting period may be used as a proxy.

In general, the community population as a whole (such as from official camp/shelter population data, where available and reliable) should not be used as a proxy for WASH users reached unless 1) the PRM-funded infrastructure is the only working/available infrastructure in that community; and 2) the infrastructure can reasonable accommodate all of the users in the

community (i.e., a water source must produce enough output according to SPHERE standards to reach all counted community members).

Table PRM-1: Number of individuals directly reached through PRM funding.

Type	Output
Sector	N/A
Sub-Sector	N/A
Level of Requirement	Required for all PRM Programs
Unit of Measure	Number
Calculation	This is a count of the total number of unique individual people participating in the PRM programs.
How to Count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The annual and end-of-program cumulative values should be unique, meaning each individual reached should be counted only once even if participating in multiple program activities over multiple years
Direction of Changes	+
Dissagregation	PoC (refugees/asylees, IDPs, stateless, returnees, other vulnerable migrants, other conflict-affected, host-community members); Non-PoC (government staff, NGO staff, health professionals, etc.) Sex (male, female, and other/non-binary if applicable) Age (0-4.9, 5-17.9, 18-49.9, 50+)
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine monitoring. The data sources generally include program activity records such as registration forms, attendance sheets, distribution records, cash transfer records, etc.
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Quarterly
Baseline Value Information	Set at zero

PRM-2. Amount of PRM humanitarian funding distributed to local, national, or refugee-led organizations (in USD)

Indicator Definition: In line with Grand Bargain commitments, this indicator intends to measure the amount of PRM funding that is received and controlled by local and national non-state actors. The amount should reflect the total (in U.S. Dollars) of any sub-programs, grants, or contracts for program implementation with local, national, or refugee-led organizations. It does not include expenditures on transactional procurements from local businesses for supplies, event space, equipment, or other goods in-kind.

The IASC provides a working definition of "local" and "national" organizations as follows:

Local and national non-state actors are "Organizations engaged in relief that are headquartered and operating in their own aid recipient country and which are not affiliated to an international NGO". Local and national non-state actors include:

- **National NGOs/civil society organizations (CSOs)**: National NGOs/CSOs operating in the aid recipient country in which they are headquartered, working in multiple subnational regions, and not affiliated to an international NGO. This category can also include national faith-based organizations.

- **Local NGOs/CSOs**: Local NGOs/CSOs operating in a specific, geographically defined, subnational area of an aid recipient country, without affiliation to an international NGO/CSO. This category can also include community-based organizations and local faith-based organizations.

- **Red Cross/Red Crescent National Societies**: National Societies that are based in and operating within their own aid recipient countries.

- **Local and national private sector organizations**: Organizations run by private individuals or groups as a means of enterprise for profit, that are based in and operating within their own aid recipient countries and not affiliated to an international private sector organization.

PRM also includes refugee-led organizations in this indicator. UNHCR defines refugee-led organizations as "An organization or group in which persons with direct lived experience of forced displacement play a primary leadership role and whose stated objectives and activities are focused on responding to the needs of refugees and/or related communities."

Table PRM-2: Amount of PRM humanitarian funding distributed to local, national, or refugee-led organizations (in USD).

Type	Output
Sector	N/A
Sub-Sector	N/A
Level of Requirment	Required for all PRM programs
Unit of Measure	U.S. Dollars
Calculation	If the prime applicant is a local, national, or refugee-led organization, they should put the full proposal budget total as the target value; for achieved value, they should put the final budget spent for the program. If the prime applicant is not a local, national, or refugee-led organization, they should sum the total of all funds provided to local actors through sub-programs, grants, or contracts (per the definitions above).
How to Count Cumulative Achievement (overlife of program)	The cumulative total should be the sum across all reporting periods.
Direction of Change:	N/A
Disaggregation	Partner, country, and when possible by refugee-led, IDP-led, stateless-led
Data Collection Method & Source	Budget and payment records

Minimum Frequency of reporting	Quarterly
Baseline Value Information	Set as zero
Additional Information	If the prime applicant is a local, national, or refugee-led organization, they should put the full proposal budget total as the target value. If applicant is not a local organization and does not plan to share or distribute funds with any local organization, they should put a target of zero. Applicants may not omit this indicator from the indicator table.

PRM-3. Percentage of participants who report that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable, and participatory manner

Indicator Definition: The purpose of this indicator is to operationalize four elements of protection mainstreaming and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP). The goal is to provide ongoing data that is used to determine how well partners are meeting PRM's AAP policy objectives, identify protection issues, and quickly adjust programming, if needed. This indicator is used across humanitarian donors including DG ECHO, USAID BHA, and several UN agencies.

"**Safe**": Assistance prevents and minimizes as much as possible any unintended negative effects of the intervention which can increase people's vulnerability to both physical and psychosocial risks.

"**Accessible**": Aid agencies arrange for people's access to assistance and services–in proportion to need and without any barriers (e.g. discrimination); and pay special attention to individual beneficiaries and groups who may be particularly vulnerable or have difficulty accessing assistance and services.

"**Accountable**": Aid agencies use power responsibly through an active commitment to include the people affected by humanitarian crises in decision-making. Agencies establish appropriate mechanisms through which affected populations can measure the adequacy of interventions and address concerns and complaints.

"**Participatory**": Beneficiaries and affected populations have been involved in the different stages of the activity, including needs assessment, activity design, response, and monitoring; specific mechanisms are in place to enable beneficiaries and affected populations to provide feedback and complaints. Assistance supports the development of self-protection capacities and assists people to claim their rights.

The indicator is measured using the following eight questions. The recommended response categories include "Yes, completely or mostly", "Not really or at all", or "Don't know."

- SDH. 1. Did you feel safe at all times travelling to receive the assistance/service (to/from your place), while receiving the assistance/service, and upon return to your place?

- SDH. 2. Did you feel that the implementing partner staff treated you with respect during the intervention?

- MEA. 1. Are you satisfied with the assistance/service provided?

- MEA. 2. Do you know of people needing assistance/services who were excluded from the assistance/service provided?

- ACC. 1. If you had a suggestion for, or a problem with the assistance/service, do you think you could channel the suggestion or lodge a complaint?

- ACC. 2. To your knowledge, have suggestions or complaints raised been responded to or followed up?

- PEM. 1. Were your views taken into account by the organization about the assistance you received?

- PEM. 2. Did you feel well informed about the assistance/service available?

SCORING: A response of "yes, completely or mostly" gets a score of 1 for all questions except MEA.2 (exclusion), for which a response of "Not really or at all" gets a score of 1. All other responses are scored as 0. If a respondent has a score of 8 / 8, that means they felt the assistance was safe, accessible, accountable, AND participatory.

There are also standard follow-up probes for each question, but these are not scored (see resource links below).

Note: The indicator and associated definitions are adapted from the DG ECHO Protection Mainstreaming Indicator technical guidance, with slight additions from the Core Humanitarian Standard and the Global Protection Cluster Protection Mainstreaming Toolkit.

Survey questions: Use the eight mandatory questions as identified on p. 5 of the DG ECHO Protection Mainstreaming Indicator technical guidance. The DG ECHO toolkit can help with collecting the responses and calculating the indicator.

Table PRM-3: Percentage of participants who report that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable, and participatory manner.

Type	Outcome
Sector	N/A
Sub-Sector	N/A
Level of Requirement	Required for all PRM programs
Unit of Measure	Percentage
Calculation	See "scoring" in the definition above. Each of the eight questions allows for one single answer. To calculate the final indicator, follow the steps below: 1. Convert each response into a score of 1 or 0. A response of "yes, completely or mostly" gets a score of 1 for all questions except MEA.2 (exclusion), for which a response of "Not really or at all" gets a score of 1. 2. Create a new variable in the dataset that sums the score across each of the 8 questions. 3. Calculate the percentage of all respondents who scored 8 out of 8 across all the questions. **Numerator**: The total number of respondents whose total score was 8. **Denominator**: The total number of respondents in the dataset. Calculation instructions adapted and somewhat simplified from the guidance and toolkit
How to Count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The cumulative value at the end of the program should be the most recent survey value collected. For example, if a multi-year program measured this indicator every year using an annual survey, the final cumulative value at the end of the program would be the value from

	the final annual survey. Do not average or otherwise try to combine values across reporting periods.
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	No disaggregation is required by PRM for reporting purposes. However, PRM encourages partners to consider analyzing the data by sex, age, disability status, and other characteristics to determine whether certain groups have more difficulty accessing and participating in assistance than others. This information can be used to adjust programming.
Data Collection Method & Source	Participant-based survey (PDM, baseline/endline), exit interviews, etc.
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Recommended collection and reporting is at least bi-annual
Baseline Value Information	Not applicable (N/A). This indicator will not have a baseline value in most cases, since assistance has not started yet and therefore beneficiaries cannot have an opinion on the quality of assistance.
Additional Information	See additional DG ECHO resources linked above. This definition is mostly aligned with USAID BHA indicator "M03: Percent of beneficiaries reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable, and participatory manner".

Capacity Strengthening

PRM-CS3. Number of government staff trained through PRM funding (Output)

Indicator Definition: This indicator counts the number of individual government staff who have completed training as a result of PRM funding. Training references an activity designed for the purpose of strengthening knowledge, institutional capacity, skills, relationships, and resources to help national or local governments achieve agreed goals. This indicator captures training as well as other approaches to local capacity strengthening (see below).

Training under this indicator includes new training or re-training, and the training must be conducted according to national or international standards, when these exist. Trainings must have specific learning objectives, a course outline or curriculum, and expected knowledge, skills and/or competencies to be gained by participants. Only participants who complete a full training course should be counted.

In alignment with the [IASC Guidance Note on Capacity Strengthening for Localization,](#) applicants are encouraged to explore innovative and non-traditional capacity strengthening methodologies, such as shadowing and mentoring initiatives that allow a more organic process of peer-to-peer learning, and secondments, that could allow more two-way learning. Government officials involved in these forms of capacity strengthening methodologies should be counted in this indicator.

PRM acknowledges various capacity strengthening methods may be necessary to help local actors reach their performance goals and contribute to positive change in their communities and societies. Therefore, approaches should be fit-for-purpose and co-created with local actors, taking into account the aspirations, goals, and needs of each local actor and the rules and resources of the local system. Methods could include accompanying local actors to learn by doing through participatory methods, creating peer-to-peer learning opportunities, and facilitating relationship brokering and network strengthening.

U.S. DEPARTMENT *of* STATE

How to count the number of individual government staff trained:

● If a training course covers more than one topic, individual government staff should only be counted once for that training course.

● If a training course is conducted in more than one session/training event, only individual government staff who complete the full course should be counted; do not sum the participants for each training event.

● If individual government staff are re-trained within the reporting period, having received training prior to the activity or reporting period, they should be included in the count once in the reporting period.

● If individual government staff receive multiple, different trainings in the reporting period, they should be included in the count once in the reporting period.

If individual government staff participate in innovative and non-traditional capacity strengthening methodologies, such as shadowing and mentoring initiatives that allow a more organic process of peer-to-peer learning, and secondments should be included in the count once in the reporting period.

Table PRM-CS3: Number of government staff trained through PRM funding (Output)

Type	Output
Sector	Capacity Strengthening
Sub-Sector	Local Governments
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activities under the Local Governments sub-sector)
Unit of Measure	Number of individual government staff members
Calculation	This is a count of individual government staff trained as a result of PRM funding.

How to Count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The annual and end-of-program cumulative values should be unique, meaning each individual government staff member reached over the life of the program should be counted only once even if participating in multiple program activities over multiple years.
	LOA values are the reported values at the end of the award counting only the unique number of government staff, without double counting, who completed training.
Direction of Change	+
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine monitoring; attendance/registration records
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Quarterly
Baseline Value Information	Set at zero
Additional Information	This indicator is adapted from USAID D06, which was adapted from HA.2.1-1. It was informed by the IASC Guidance Note on Capacity Strengthening for Localization and the USAID Local Capacity Strengthening Policy.

PRM-CS4. Number of NGO/CBO staff trained through PRM funding

Indicator Definition: This indicator counts the number of individual NGO/CBO staff trained as a result of PRM funding. Training references an activity designed for the purpose of strengthening knowledge, institutional capacity, skills, relationships, and resources to help non-governmental or civil society organizations achieve the organization's goals. This indicator captures training as well as other approaches to local capacity strengthening (see below).

In alignment with the IASC Guidance Note on Capacity Strengthening for Localization, applicants are encouraged to explore innovative and non-traditional capacity strengthening methodologies, such as shadowing and mentoring initiatives that allow a more organic process of peer-to-peer learning, and secondments, that could allow more two-way learning. Government officials involved in these forms of capacity strengthening methodologies should be counted in this indicator. applicants are encouraged to explore innovative and non-traditional capacity strengthening methodologies, such as shadowing and mentoring initiatives that allow a more organic process of peer-to-peer learning, and secondments, that could allow more two-way learning. Government officials involved in these forms of capacity strengthening methodologies should be counted in this indicator.

PRM acknowledges various capacity strengthening methods may be necessary to help local actors reach their performance goals and contribute to positive change in their communities and societies. Therefore, approaches should be fit-for-purpose and co-created with local actors, taking into account the aspirations, goals, and needs of each local actor and the rules and resources of the local system. Methods could include accompanying local actors to learn by doing through participatory methods, creating peer-to-peer learning opportunities, and facilitating relationship brokering and network strengthening. \

Training under this indicator includes new training or re-training, and the training must be conducted according to national or international standards, when these exist. Trainings must have specific learning objectives, a course outline or curriculum, and expected knowledge, skills and/or competencies to be gained by participants. Only participants who complete a full training course should be counted.

U.S. DEPARTMENT *of* STATE

How to count the number of individual NGO/CBO staff trained:

- If a training course covers more than one topic, individual NGO/CBO staff should only be counted once for that training course.

- If a training course is conducted in more than one session/training event, only individual NGO/CBO staff who complete the full course should be counted; do not sum the participants for each training event.

- If individual NGO/CBO staff are re-trained within the reporting period, having received training prior to the activity or reporting period, they should be included in the count once in the reporting period.

- If individual NGO/CBO staff receive multiple, different trainings in the reporting period, they should be included in the count once in the reporting period.

If individual NGO/CBO staff participate in innovative and non-traditional capacity strengthening methodologies, such as shadowing and mentoring initiatives that allow a more organic process of peer-to-peer learning, and secondments, should be included in the count once in the reporting period.

Table PRM-CS4: Number of NGO/CBO staff trained through PRM funding.

Type	Output
Sector	Capacity Strengthing
Sub-Sector	Non-Governmental Organziations / Community-Based Organizations (NGO/CBO)
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activites under the NGO/CBO sub-sector)
Unit of Measure	Number of individual NGO/CBO staff members
Calculation	This is a count of individual NGO/CBO staff trained as a result of PRM funding.
How to Count Cumulative	The annual and end-of-program cumulative values should be unique, meaning each individual NGO/CBO staff member reached

U.S. DEPARTMENT *of* STATE

Achievement (over life of program)	over the life of the program should be counted only once even if participating in multiple program activities over multiple years. LOA values are the reported values at the end of the award counting only the unique number of government staff, without double counting, who completed training.
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	International NGO staff, Local NGO or CBO staff, Other, Male, Female
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine monitoring; attendance/registration records
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Quarterly
Baseline Value Information	Set at zero
Additional Information	This indicator is adapted from USAID D06, which was adapted from HA.2.1-1. It was informed by the IASC Guidance Note on Capacity Strengthening for Localization and the USAID Local Capacity Strengthening Policy.

U.S. DEPARTMENT *of* STATE

Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

PRM-CV1. Number of individuals receiving Cash and Voucher Assistance through PRM funding

Indicator Definition: This indicator counts all individuals who receive cash and/or voucher assistance on a PRM program. If the cash or voucher is explicitly intended to meet the needs of a whole household (ex. for household food needs, household shelter), all members of the household may be counted towards this indicator. However, if the cash or voucher is designed for individual or organizational needs (ex. school fees, GBV response, cash-for-work, business grants) only the individual recipient should be counted.

"Cash" includes any sort of money, regardless of transfer mechanism, such as physical currency, checks/money orders, or electronic transfers such as direct deposits, ATM cards, or mobile money.

A "voucher" is a paper, token, or electronic instrument that can be exchanged for a set quantity or value of commodities at participating vendors. This includes value vouchers as well as commodity vouchers:

- Value vouchers have a designated monetary value that can be exchanged for an array of commodities or services up to that amount.

Commodity vouchers are valid for a fixed quantity and quality of specific commodities or services at pre-negotiated prices.

Table PRM-CV1: Number of individuals receiving Cash and Voucher Assistance through PRM funding.

Type	Output
Sector	Cash and Voucher Assistance
Sub-Sector	N/A

Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activities under this sector, or any activities using cash or voucher modalities)
Unit of Measure	Number
Calculation	This is a count of individual beneficiaries
How to Count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The cumulative value at the end of the program should count only the unique number of individuals who receive cash and voucher assistance, without double counting. Each individual should be counted only once even if they receive multiple payments over multiple reporting periods.
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	Cash, Voucher
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine monitoring, using program records such as registration lists, service provider transfer records, post-distribution monitoring, etc.
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Quarterly
Baseline Value Information	Set at zero
Additional Information	This is a Grand Bargain indicator required for PRM to report on. Definition is aligned with USAID/BHA's similar keyword indicators: K01: Total USD value of cash transferred to beneficiaries and K02: Total USD value of vouchers redeemed by beneficiaries

PRM-CV2. Total USD value of Cash and Voucher Assistance transferred to PRM program participants

Indicator Definition: "Cash" includes any sort of money, regardless of transfer mechanism, such as physical currency, checks/money orders, or electronic transfers such as direct deposits, ATM cards, or mobile money.

A "voucher" is a paper, token, or electronic instrument that can be exchanged for a set quantity or value of commodities at participating vendors. This includes value vouchers as well as commodity vouchers:

- Value vouchers have a designated monetary value that can be exchanged for an array of commodities or services up to that amount.

- Commodity vouchers are valid for a fixed quantity and quality of specific commodities or services at pre-negotiated prices.

"USD" value refers to the United States dollar (USD), which must be converted using the exchange rate at the time of the transfer (do not use purchasing power parity prices).

"Total" refers to the sum of the total value of each transfer.

This indicator should only reflect the amount going directly to program participants. Do not include transfer fees, service charges, or other organizational or service provider costs.

Table PRM-CV2: Total USD value of Cash and Voucher Assistance transferred to PRM program participants.

Type	Output
Sector	Cash and Voucher Assistance
Sub-Sector	N/A
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activites under this sector)

Unit of Measure	Number (amount in U.S. Dollars)
Calculation	This is the sum of values for all cash transfers and vouchers during the reporting period.
How to Count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The cumulative value is the total sum of all cash transfers across the reporting periods.
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	Cash, Voucher
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine monitoring, using activity records, ledgers, electronic records, cell phone records, electronic service providers, vendor records, post distribution monitoring, etc.
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Quarterly
Baseline Value Information	Set at zero
Additional Information	Definition is aligned with USAID/BHA's similar keyword indicators: K01: Total USD value of cash transferred to beneficiaries and K02: Total USD value of vouchers redeemed by beneficiaries. This is a Grand Bargain indicator required for PRM to report on.

Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities

PRM-D1. Number of individuals with disabilities reached through PRM funding

Indicator Definition: This indicator captures the total unique number of individual persons with disabilities who participate in PRM-funded activities (without double counting). Any activities that specifically target participation by persons with disabilities must include this indicator.

"**Individuals**": People who participate in or benefit from the program activities. This includes PRM's populations of concern (refugees, asylees, IDPs, stateless people, returnees, other vulnerable migrants, and non-migrants including host community members and conflict victims). It also includes other types of stakeholders who might be targeted by interventions, such as local/national government staff, health clinic staff, or NGO or IO staff that receive trainings or other capacity building as part of program activities. However, the implementing partner's own paid staff and sub-contractors should NOT count towards this figure.

"**with disabilities**": Partners are required to use the "Washington Group on Disability Statistics" questionnaire to identify persons with disabilities within their programs whenever possible. [All question sets, translations, and analysis instructions](#) can be found on the Washington Group website.

The Washington Group Short Set of questions includes the following, which partners may want to incorporate into program registration forms as appropriate. The questions are designed for individuals aged 5 years and above, with a proxy respondent providing information for children.

Interviewer read: "The next questions ask about difficulties you may have doing certain activities."

 VISION

VIS_SS [Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? Would you say… [Read response categories]

1. No difficulty

2. Some difficulty

3. A lot of difficulty

4. Cannot do at all

HEARING

HEAR_SS [Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid(s)? Would you say… [Read response categories]

1. No difficulty

2. Some difficulty

3. A lot of difficulty

4. Cannot do at all

MOBILITY

MOB_SS [Do/Does] [you/he/she] have difficulty walking or climbing steps? Would you say… [Read response categories]

1. No difficulty

2. Some difficulty

3. A lot of difficulty

4. Cannot do at all

COGNITION (REMEMBERING)

COG_SS [Do/does] [you/he/she] have difficulty remembering or concentrating? Would you say… [Read response categories]

1. No difficulty

2. Some difficulty

3. A lot of difficulty

4. Cannot do at all

SELF-CARE

SC_SS [Do/does] [you/he/she] have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? Would you say… [Read response categories]

1. No difficulty

2. Some difficulty

3. A lot of difficulty

4. Cannot do at all

COMMUNICATION

COM_SS Using [your/his/her] usual language, [do/does] [you/he/she] have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? Would you say… [Read response categories]

1. No difficulty

2. Some difficulty

3. A lot of difficulty

4. Cannot do at all

Analysis of these questions can vary based on program design and activities. But in general the Washington Group's recommended disability marker cut-off point is if any single domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL. If the participant answers with either of these responses for any of the six domains above, they should be categorized as "disabled."

Table PRM-D1: Number of individuals with disabilities reached through PRM funding.

Type	Output
Sector	Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities
Sub-Sector	N/A
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activities under this sector, or if proposing activities in any sector that specifically target participation by persons with disabilities)
Unit of Measure	Number
Calculation	This is a straightforward count of individual persons with disabilities reached through programming. When using the Washington Group questions during program registration, count all individuals who responded "a lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all" for at least one of the six functional domains.
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The annual and end-of-program cumulative values should be unique, meaning each individual reached over the life of the program should be counted only once even if participating in multiple program activities over multiple years.
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	Male, Female
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine monitering, for example program registration forms.
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Quarterly
Baseline Value Information	Set a zero
Additional Information	PRM requires the use of guidance from the Washington Group on Disability Statistics for measuring this indicator. UNHCR, IOM, and many other UN and NGO partners also endorse the Washington Group questionnaires and guidance. https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com

U.S. DEPARTMENT *of* STATE

Education

PRM-E1. Number of individuals reached with education programming through PRM funding

Indicator Definition: This indicator captures the total unique number of individuals (without double counting) participating in PRM-funded formal or nonformal education activities.

Examples of such interventions include:

a) Activities designed to improve children's equitable access, enrollment and retention in early childhood education, primary education, and secondary education.

b) Programming that facilitates mainstreaming into local schools including supporting teachers and/or supplies in those schools, school fees, transportation costs or other related fees in order to facilitate access to local schools.

c) School building so long as any schools built with PRM funding conform to applicable national government guidelines regarding school infrastructure and comply with host country or regional standards for accessibility in construction.

d) Activities that seek to improve learning outcomes, including teacher training, access to examinations, community/caregiver engagement, catch up and/or remedial education.

e) Alternative education to include accelerated learning to support out of school and/or overage learners. Alternative education should conform to national standards and ensure clear pathways back to formal education or other vocational opportunities.

"**Individuals**": People who participate in or benefit from the program activities. This includes PRM's populations of concern (refugees, asylees, IDPs, stateless people, returnees, other vulnerable migrants, and non-migrants including host community members and conflict victims).

For the purposes of this indicator, other types of stakeholders such as local/national government staff, health clinic staff, or NGO or IO staff are not counted. However, they would

still count towards PRM-1. "Number of individuals directly reached through PRM funding" and any applicable capacity strengthening indicators.

Table PRM-E1: Number of individuals reached with education programming through PRM funding.

Type	Output
Sector	Education
Sub-Sector	N/A
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activites under this sector)
Unit of Measure	Number
Calculation	This is a straightforward count of people participating in education activites.
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The annual and end-of-program cumulative values should be unique, meaning each individual reached over the life of the program should be counted only once even if participating in multiple program activities over multiple years.
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	Formal, Informal, Children (under 18), Adults (18+), Male, Female
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine monitoring, for example through education training attendance records, educational program attendance records, etc.
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Quarterly
Baseline Value Information	Set a zero
Additional Information	N/A

PRM-E3. Percentage of school-age children enrolled in formal or informal education

Indicator Definition: This indicator measures the proportion of all school-age children who regularly participate in educational activities.

"Formal education" includes local government schools, private schools, or other established educational institutions.

"Nonformal education" or alternative education includes accelerated learning to support out of school and/or overage learners. Alternative education should conform to national standards and ensure clear pathways back to formal education or other vocational opportunities

Table PRM-E3: Percentage of school-age children enrolled in formal or informal education.

Type	Outcome
Sector	Education
Sub-Sector	N/A
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activites under this sector)
Unit of Measure	Percentage
Calculation	This indicator is a percentage, so it is calculated by dividing the numerator by the denominator. These will differ based on whether the data source is routine monitoring or a participant-based survey. **Numerator** If using routine monitoring via school/program records, the numerator would be: "Number of children enrolled in formal or informal education activities" If using a participant-based survey to calculate this indicator, the numerator would be: "Number of surveyed school-aged children who are enrolled in formal or informal education activities" **Denominator**

	If using routine monitoring via school/program records, the denominator would be "Total number of school-age children in targeted communities"
	If using a participant-based survey, the denominator would be: "Number of school-aged children surveyed"
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The cumulative value at the end of the program should be the most recent percentage value collected via survey, government records, etc. For example, if a multi-year program measured this indicator every year using an annual community survey, the final cumulative value at the end of the program would be the value from the final annual survey. If the data source is government education records, use the latest statistics provided. Do not average or otherwise combine values across reporting periods.
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	Male, Female
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine monitoring (via school enrollment records or education program records) or annual participant-based survey
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Annual
Baseline Value Information	Set using existing data or baseline study
Additional Information	N/A

Food Security

PRM-F1. Number of individuals participating in food security activities through PRM funding

Indicator Definition: This indicator captures the total unique number of individual beneficiaries (without double counting) participating in PRM-funded activities with a food security purpose. Examples of interventions that should be tracked may include ones that aim to improve: food availability; food safety; food access; utilization of food; and reliability or stability of access to food over time.

Examples of such interventions include:

a) Household-level food assistance, i.e. if households receive family-sized rations. (In these activities, every household member should be counted under this indicator).

b) Provision of training, resources, or other services to farmers or other agriculture producers (e.g. irrigation training, agricultural financing, and distribution of drought-tolerant seeds).

c) Individual-level food assistance, including adults and children that receive in-kind, non-therapeutic food, cash or voucher transfers to buy food from the activity.

d) School feeding interventions.

"**Individuals**": People who participate in or benefit from the program activities. This includes PRM's populations of concern (refugees, asylees, IDPs, stateless people, returnees, other vulnerable migrants, and non-migrants including host community members and conflict victims).

For the purposes of this indicator, other types of stakeholders such as local/national government staff, health clinic staff, or NGO or IO staff are not counted. However, they would still count towards PRM-1. "Number of individuals directly reached through PRM funding" and any applicable capacity strengthening indicators.

Table PRM-F1: Number of individuals participating in food security activities through PRM funding.

Type	Output
Sector	Food Security
Sub-Sector	N/A
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activites under this sector)
Unit of Measure	Number
Calculation	This is a count of the total number of unique individual beneficiaries participating in food security activities.
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	Cumulative values at the end of the program count only the unique number of individual beneficiaries, without double counting, who participate in interventions offered by a food security activity or directly benefit from the food security interventions. An individual should not be double counted even if an individual participates in multiple interventions across multiple years.
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	Male, Female
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine monitoring, through food distribution lists, registration lists, training attendance sheets, etc.
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Quarterly
Baseline Value Information	Set at Zero
Additional Information	This definition is partially aligned with USAID BHA's similar indicator, but more narrowly counts food security activities related to food assistance and agricultural activities.

Health

PRM-H1. Number of health care centers supported with supplies, equipment, and/or training assistance through PRM funding

Indicator Definition: Health care center: A place that provides health care; a dispensary, health post, health facility, health center, health clinic (fixed or mobile), or hospital.

Supported: Received sustained, comprehensive inputs for health care delivery, including training of staff, rehabilitation, supportive supervision, supplies and/or staffing with PRM funding.

Table PRM-H1: Number of health care centers supported with supplies, equipment, and/or training assistance through PRM funding.

Type	Output
Sector	Health
Sub-Sector	N/A
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activites under this sector)
Unit of Measure	Number
Calculation	This is a count of health care centers supported. Count each facility only once, regardless of the unique types of support provided, or number of times support was provided
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	Count the total unique number of health facilities without double counting across the reporting periods.
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	Primary, Other
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine monitoring, generally using program health records.

Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Quarterly
Baseline Value Information	Set at zero
Additional Information	Mostly aligned with USAID BHA's indicator "H01: Number of health facilities supported"; main difference is the inclusion of health care center rehabilitation in PRM's definition.

PRM-H2. Number of total health consultations conducted with PRM funding

Indicator Definition: Consultations: A visit by a patient to a health care provider in which the health care provider provides medical evaluation, diagnosis, treatment, and/or referral to a patient.

This indicator includes outpatient consultations for curative care as well as routine preventative services such as immunization and antenatal care.

Consultations may take place in both fixed and mobile facilities, as well as both existing facilities and parallel self-standing emergency facilities. Consultations may be conducted by health care center staff or community health workers (CHWs).

Table PRM-H2: Number of total health consultations conducted with PRM funding.

Type	Output
Sector	Health
Sub-Sector	N/A
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activites under this sector)
Unit of Measure	Number
Calculation	This is a count of all consultations conducted during the reporting period.
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	Sum all consultations conducted across all reporting periods.
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	Primary, Urgent, Sex, Age
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine monitoring, for example using health care center daily log books or weekly/monthly reports.

Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Quarterly
Baseline Value Information	Set at zero
Additional Information	While several definitions in this indicator are aligned with USAID BHA indicator "H05: Number of outpatient consultations," there are significant differences. This PRM indicator includes preventative consultations and CHW consultations, while BHA does not.

PRM-H9. Percentage of individuals with access to health services

Indicator Definition: This indicator measures the proportion of individuals who report that they are able to get healthcare when they or members of their household need it.

Table PRM-H9: Percentage of individuals with access to health services

Type	Outcome
Sector	Health
Sub-Sector	N/A
Level of Requirement	Required if proposing activities under the general Health sector; not required if only proposing activities under the SRH sub-sector
Unit of Measure	Percentage
Calculation	This indicator is a percentage, so it is calculated by dividing the numerator by the denominator. Numerator: Number of respondents who report having access to health services Denominator: Number of total respondents (Generated from representative survey of individuals within one hour's walk to the supported healthcare facility)
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The cumulative value at the end of the program should be the most recent survey value collected. For example, if a multi-year program measured this indicator every year using an annual survey, the final cumulative value at the end of the program would be the value from the final annual survey. Do not average or otherwise try to combine values across reporting periods.
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	N/A
Data Collection Method & Source	In most cases, this indicator should be measured using a representative participant-based or population-based survey.

Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Annual
Baseline Value Information	Set using existing data or baseline study
Additional Information	This indicator aligns with the UNHCR Results Framework indicator "2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services." It also aligns with SDG target 3.8 and roughly aligns with indicator 3.8.1.

Health: Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH)

PRM-SRH1. Number of individuals receiving sexual and reproductive health services through PRM funding

Indicator Definition: This indicator measures the number of participants receiving care that addresses physical, mental and social well-being in all matters relating to the sexual and reproductive system.

"**Individuals**": People who participate in or benefit from the program activities. This includes PRM's populations of concern (refugees, asylees, IDPs, stateless people, returnees, other vulnerable migrants, and non-migrants including host community members and conflict victims).

For the purposes of this indicator, other types of stakeholders such as local/national government staff, health clinic staff, or NGO or IO staff are not counted. However, they would still count towards PRM-1. "Number of individuals directly reached through PRM funding" and any applicable capacity strengthening indicators.

Table PRM-SRH1: Number of individuals receiving sexual and reproductive health services through PRM funding.

Type	Output
Sector	Health
Sub-Sector	Sexual and Reproductive Health
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activites under the SRH sub-sector)
Unit of Measure	Number
Calculation	Total count of unique individuals who report having received SRH services

How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The annual and end-of-program cumulative values should be unique, meaning each individual reached over the life of the program should be counted only once even if participating in multiple program activities over multiple years.
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	Male, Female, 5-17.9, 18+
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine monitoring, for example using health care center daily log books or weekly/monthly reports.
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Bi-annual
Baseline Value Information	Set at zero
Additional Information	To maintain one's sexual and reproductive health, people need access to accurate information and the safe, effective, affordable and acceptable contraception method of their choice. They must be informed and empowered to protect themselves from sexually transmitted infections. And when they decide to have children, women must have access to skilled health care providers and services that can help them have a fit pregnancy, safe birth and healthy baby.

Livelihoods and Economic Empowerment

PRM-L1. Number of individuals participating in livelihood and economic empowerment activities through PRM funding

Indicator Definition: "Individuals": People who participate in or benefit from the program activities. This includes PRM's populations of concern (refugees, asylees, IDPs, stateless people, returnees, other vulnerable migrants, and non-migrants including host community members and conflict victims).

If an individual directly benefits from an intervention, their household members may also be counted ONLY IF the intervention is specifically designed for the household unit. Examples of interventions that are usually designed for household-wide use include household latrine construction, shelter construction, family-size food rations, etc. Examples of interventions that would generally count only for the individual include trainings, cash-for-work, counseling, etc.

For the purposes of this indicator, other types of stakeholders such as local/national government staff, health clinic staff, or NGO or IO staff are not counted. However, they would still count towards PRM-1. "Number of individuals directly reached through PRM funding" and any applicable capacity strengthening indicators.

"Livelihoods and economic empowerment activities": A livelihood comprises the capabilities, activities, and assets (material and social resources) required to live and sustain oneself. Economic empowerment or inclusion is about supporting marginalized and poor populations with the means to support themselves by boosting their income, savings, and employment levels. Economic inclusion entails access to labor markets, finance (bank accounts, credit, loans, savings, mobile money, etc.), entrepreneurship, and economic opportunities for all.

Examples of livelihoods and economic empowerment activities may include: a combination of cash, voucher, or in-kind transfers/grants; vocational/business skills training; mentoring/coaching; facilitating access to financial services such as savings, loans, or credit; job placement services; advocacy for the right to work or related rights such as freedom of movement, bank accounts, or fair working conditions; advocacy with the private sector to hire

refugees; apprenticeships and internships; soft skills and language trainings; transportation to/from work; and links to market or business networks.

An example of a common livelihoods program is the Graduation Approach, which is a sequenced and time-bound poverty alleviation methodology that combines a number of interventions layering consumption support, trainings, coaching, and job placement or entrepreneurship to "graduate" people out of poverty.

Table PRM-L1: Number of individuals participating in livelihood and economic empowerment activities through PRM funding.

Type	Output
Sector	Livelihoods and Economic Empowerment
Sub-Sector	N/A
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activities under this sector)
Unit of Measure	Number
Calculation	This is a straightforward count of the unique number of people participating in livelihood activities.
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The annual and end-of-program cumulative values should be unique, meaning each individual reached over the life of the program should be counted only once even if participating in multiple program activities over multiple years.
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	Male, Female
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine monitoring, for example through livelihood training attendance records, program registration forms, cash/voucher/in-kind distribution forms, etc.

Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Quarterly
Baseline Value Information	Set at zero
Additional Information	N/A

PRM-L3. Percentage of individuals (working age) who are unemployed

Indicator Definition: The indicator measures the proportion of the targeted participant population that is unemployed.

"**Working age**": UNHCR defines this as 15 years or older, but partners may adjust based on contextual or organizational definitions of working age.

"**Unemployed" persons**: Those not in employment and seeking a job (within the four weeks prior to the reference date) and who are available to start work within a specified reference period.

"**Employed" persons**: Those who worked for pay or profit, even if only for one hour, in past 7 days (or were temporarily absent from a job to which they will return). (NB: this indicator includes both informal and formal employment. Disaggregation between formal/informal employment is not required. Please optionally see Annex C in the UNHCR / ILO "Developing a Standardized Employment Module" for guidance on standard questions to measure formality.)

This indicator aligns with UNHCR's standard livelihood outcome indicator. The following questionnaire, adapted from UNHCR/ILO guidance, may be used if helpful:

- **Q0**. Age filter 15+ (NB: no upper age limit should be specified)

- **Q1.** During the past 7 days, did you work for someone else for pay, for one or more hours? *(NOTE: This includes any work for pay, including paid incentive work, paid volunteering, paid casual labour, etc.)* [Yes / No]

- **Q2.** During the past 7 days, did you run or do any kind of business, farming or other activity that generated income? [Yes / No]

- **Q3.** During the last four weeks, did you do anything to find a paid job or try to start a business? [Yes / No]

- **Q4.** At present do you want to work? [Yes / No]

U.S. DEPARTMENT *of* STATE

- **Analysis:** The individual should be counted as "unemployed" if Q1 = No, Q2 = No, Q3 = Yes, and Q4 = Yes.

Table PRM-L3: Percentage of individuals (working age) who are unemployed.

Type	Outcome
Sector	Livelihoods and Economic Empowerment
Sub-Sector	N/A
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activites under this sector)
Unit of Measure	Percentage
Calculation	This indicator is a proportion, so it is calculated by dividing the numerator by the denominator. These will differ based on whether the data source is routine monitoring or a participant-based survey. **Numerator** If using routine monitoring of all program participants, for example through a program intake / exit questionnaire: "Number of (working age) participants who are unemployed" If using a participant-based survey: "Number of surveyed (working age) participants who are unemployed" **Denominator** If using routine monitoring of all program participants, for example through a program intake / exit questionnaire: "Total number of (working age) program participants" If using a participant-based survey: "Number of (working age) surveyed participants"
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	If using routine monitoring, the cumulative value at the end of the program should be based on an exit questionnaire or other end-of-program records and should reflect the number of participants who are unemployed at the end of the program, divided by the total number of program participants.

U.S. DEPARTMENT *of* STATE

	If using a survey, the cumulative value at the end of the program should be the most recent survey value collected. For example, if a multi-year program measured this indicator every year using an annual survey, the final cumulative value at the end of the program would be the value from the final annual survey. Do not average or otherwise try to combine percentage values across reporting periods.
Direction of Change	-
Disaggregation	N/A
Data Collection Method & Source	The indicator can be measured either through routine monitoring or via a participant-based survey. In some cases partners may want to use population-based secondary data from UNHCR, the local government, development agencies, or other NGOs in the area. That option is acceptable and will enable population-wide data that can be comparable with host populations and promotes inclusion, but any changes are less likely to reflect the program's direct contribution – and it may be more difficult to set targets appropriately.
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Annual
Baseline Value Information	Set using existing data or baseline study
Additional Information	This indicator aligns directly with UNHCR's Results Framework outcome indicator "Percentage of individuals (working age) who are unemployed." It also aligns with the same SDG indicator. Partners may reference the UNHCR / ILO "Developing a Standardized Employment Module" for additional guidance if desired.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

PRM-M1. Number of individuals (community-level) receiving MHPSS services through PRM funding

Indicator Definition:

MHPSS services: Programming designed to provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to the community based on the definitions below:

1. **MHPSS**: Any type of local or outside support that aims to protect and promote psychosocial wellbeing and/or prevent or treat mental conditions. (IASC, 2007)

2. **Mental health condition**: Any of the mental, neurological, or substance use conditions described in the Mental Health Gap Action Programme Humanitarian Intervention Guide (mhGAP-HIG). This includes acute stress, grief, moderate-severe depressive disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, psychosis, epilepsy/seizures, intellectual disability, harmful use of alcohol and drugs, suicidal ideation, and other significant mental health complaints. (BHA)

3. **Psychosocial well-being:** Social and psychological factors that contribute to the development and maintenance of resiliency factors as well as social, educational/occupational, and emotional wellness.

4. **Services:** Programming that specifically targets mental health and/or psychosocial support. This can include one session programs, group programs, extended programs, and cross sectoral or standalone programs as long as one of the intended themes of the programming is mental health and/or psychosocial support for the participants.

"**Individuals**": People who participate in or benefit from the program activities. For this indicator, it includes members of PRM's populations of concern (refugees, asylees, IDPs, stateless people, returnees, other vulnerable migrants, and non-migrants including host community members and conflict victims).

For the purposes of this indicator, other types of stakeholders such as local/national government staff, health clinic staff, or NGO or IO staff are not counted. Instead, they can be counted through PRM-M2 "Number of staff or volunteers receiving MHPSS services through PRM funding" or PRM-M3 "Number of individuals trained in MHPSS through PRM funding."

Table PRM-M1: Number of individuals (community-level) receiving MHPSS services through PRM funding.

Type	Output
Sector	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
Sub-Sector	N/A
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activites under this sector)
Unit of Measure	Number
Calculation	This indicator is a count of unique individuals who participated in / received MHPSS services.
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	Count all unique individuals who participated in / received MHPSS services. The same individual should never be counted twice even if they participated in multiple services or were reached across multiple reporting periods
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	Male, Female
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine monitoring, for example case management records, group session attendance sheets, counseling session forms, etc.
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Quarterly
Baseline Value Information	Set at zero
Additional Information	N/A

PRM-M3. Number of individuals trained in MHPSS through PRM funding

Indicator Definition:

MHPSS: Any type of local or outside support that aims to protect and promote psychosocial wellbeing and/or prevent or treat mental conditions. (IASC, 2007)

1. **Mental health condition**: Any of the mental, neurological, or substance use conditions described in the Mental Health Gap Action Programme Humanitarian Intervention Guide (mhGAP-HIG). This includes acute stress, grief, moderate-severe depressive disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, psychosis, epilepsy/seizures, intellectual disability, harmful use of alcohol and drugs, suicidal ideation, and other significant mental health complaints. (BHA)

2. **Psychosocial well-being:** Social and psychological factors that contribute to the development and maintenance of resiliency factors as well as social, educational/occupational, and emotional wellness.

The training must specifically target mental health and/or psychosocial support. If the training covers multiple topics, MHPSS must be clearly included as one of the key training topics, agenda items, and/or objectives.

"Individuals": People who participate in or benefit from the program activities. This includes members of PRM's populations of concern (refugees, asylees, IDPs, stateless people, returnees, other vulnerable migrants, and non-migrants including host community members and conflict victims). It also includes other types of stakeholders who might be targeted by interventions, such as local/national government staff, health clinic staff, or NGO or IO staff that receive trainings or other capacity building as part of program activities.

Table PRM-M3: Number of individuals trained in MHPSS through PRM funding.

Type	Output
Sector	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
Sub-Sector	N/A
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activities under this sector)
Unit of Measure	Number
Calculation	This indicator is a count of unique individuals who were trained in MHPSS.
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	Count all unique individuals who were trained in MHPSS. The same individual should never be counted twice even if they participated in multiple trainings or were trained across multiple reporting periods.
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	Male, Female
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine monitoring, for example through training attendance sheets.
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Quarterly
Baseline Value Information	Set at zero
Additional Information	N/A

Nutrition

PRM-N1. Number of individuals through PRM funding participating in nutrition activities

Indicator Definition: This indicator measures participants taking part in activities that aim to safeguard and improve health and access to adequate nutrient-rich food and safe water of emergency-affected populations. This can include provision of special nutritional products for vulnerable groups, the promotion of and support for adequate infant and young child feeding and care practices, treatment of acute malnutrition, and collecting, analyzing, and interpreting nutrition data to inform programming.

"**Individuals**": People who participate in or benefit from the program activities. This includes PRM's populations of concern (refugees, asylees, IDPs, stateless people, returnees, other vulnerable migrants, and non-migrants including host community members and conflict victims).

For the purposes of this indicator, other types of stakeholders such as local/national government staff, health clinic staff, or NGO or IO staff are not counted. However, they would still count towards PRM-1. "Number of individuals directly reached through PRM funding" and any applicable capacity strengthening indicators.

Table PRM-N1: Number of individuals through PRM funding participating in nutrition activities.

Type	Output
Sector	Nutrition
Sub-Sector	N/A
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activites under this sector)
Unit of Measure	Number

Calculation	This indicator is a total count of unique individuals participating in nutrition activites
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The annual and end-of-program cumulative values should be unique, meaning each individual reached over the life of the program should be counted only once even if participating in multiple program activities over multiple years
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	Male, female, children under 5, pregnant and lactacting women
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine monitoring, such as case management records, group session attendance sheets, session forms, etc
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Quarterly
Baseline Value Information	Set at zero
Additional Information	N/A

PRM-N4. Percentage of children 6-59 months of age with acute malnutrition (MAM or SAM)

Indicator Definition: This indicator measures the percentage of all children in this age range in a refugee population who are classified with low weight-for-height and/or oedema. It is obtained by combining the number of children in this age range who have moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

"Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)" is defined by a weight-for-height indicator (WHZ) between -3 and -2 standard deviations of the international standard or by a mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) between 11 cm and 12.5 cm.

"Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)" is defined by a MUAC less than 11 mm or WHZ less than –3.

Oedema is defined as a build-up of fluid in the body which causes the affected tissue to become swollen.

Table PRM-N4: Percentage of children 6-59 months of age with acute malnutrition (MAM or SAM)

Type	Outcome
Sector	Nutrition
Sub-Sector	N/A
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activites under this sector)
Unit of Measure	Percentage
Calculation	This indicator is a percentage, so it is calculated by dividing the numerator by the denominator. These will differ based on whether the data source is routine monitoring or a participant-based survey. **Numerator**: total number of respondents 6-59 months of age with MAM or SAM

	Denominator: total number of respondents 6-59 months of age
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The cumulative value at the end of the program should be the most recent survey value collected. For example, if a multi-year program measured this indicator every year using an annual survey, the final cumulative value at the end of the program would be the value from the final annual survey. Do not average or otherwise try to combine values across reporting periods.
Direction of Change	-
Disaggregation	Male, female
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine health data collected by trained health professionals, or participant-based surveys. Measurements of weight, height, age and oedema must be taken using internationally recognized methods with reference to WHO Child Growth Standards. Mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) measures the degree of muscle wasting Weight-for-height z-score (WHZ) indicates the degree of weight loss by comparing the weight of the child with the median weight of non-malnourished children of the same height and sex The presence of bilateral pitting oedema of the lower limbs (when other causes of oedema have been ruled out) indicates SAM, regardless of MUAC and WHZ.
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Annual
Baseline Value Information	Set using existing data or baseline study
Additional Information	N/A

Protection

PRM-P1. Number of individuals participating in general protection activities (training on protection concepts, advocacy, monitoring) through PRM funding

Indicator Definition: This indicator measures the total number of unique individuals taking part in activities designed to reduce, prevent or end patterns of violence or abuse; alleviate the trauma and related effects of violence or abuse; identify and promote durable solutions; foster respect for refugee, humanitarian, and human rights law; and ensure that humanitarian actions uphold dignity, benefit the most vulnerable, and do not harm affected populations.

Interventions can fall into, but are not limited to, the following subsectors:

- Legal - Provision of legal information, counseling, and/or assistance, or development of an environment that promotes respect for human rights of displaced and conflict-affected people.

- Child Protection – provision of protection from any forms of abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence affecting children

- GBV - combating or mitigating the impacts of any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females.

Participating in protection activities involves more than one-time casual exposure activities designed to improve the protective environment.

Table PRM-P1: Number of individuals participating in general protection activities (training on protection concepts, advocacy, monitoring) through PRM funding.

Type	Output
Sector	Protection
Sub-Sector	N/A
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activities under the general Protection sector; not required if only proposing activities for one of the Protection sub-sectors)
Unit of Measure	Number
Calculation	This indicator is a total count of unique individuals participating in protection activities.
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The annual and end-of-program cumulative values should be unique, meaning each individual reached over the life of the program should be counted only once even if participating in multiple program activities over multiple years.
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	Staff, community members, female, male
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine monitoring, such as case management records, group session attendance sheets, counseling session forms, etc.
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Quarterly
Baseline Value Information	Set at zero
Additional Information	N/A

U.S. DEPARTMENT *of* STATE

PRM-P5. Percentage of individuals who report an improved sense of safety and well-being at the end of the program

Indicator Definition: "safety" refers to the condition of being protected from or unlikely to be subjected to patterns of violence or abuse; alleviate the trauma and related effects of violence or abuse; identify and promote durable solutions; foster respect for refugee, humanitarian, and human rights law; and ensure that humanitarian actions uphold dignity, benefit the most vulnerable, and do not harm affected populations

"well-being" refers to a positive outcome in which people perceive that their lives are going well.

"**Individuals**": People who participate in or benefit from the program activities. This includes PRM's populations of concern (refugees, asylees, IDPs, stateless people, returnees, other vulnerable migrants, and non-migrants including host community members and conflict victims).

Table PRM-P5: Percentage of individuals who report an improved sense of safety and well-being at the end of the program.

Type	Outcome
Sector	Protection
Sub-Sector	N/A
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activities under the general Protection sector; not required if only proposing activities for one of the Protection sub-sectors
Unit of Measure	Percentage
Calculation	The percent is derived by dividing the number of surveyed participants reporting an improved sense of safety and well-being by the total number of participants surveyed.

	Numerator: number of respondents who report an improved sense of safety and well-being
	Denominator: total number of respondents
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The cumulative value at the end of the program should be the most recent survey value collected. For example, if a multi-year program measured this indicator every year using an annual survey, the final cumulative value at the end of the program would be the value from the final annual survey. Do not average or otherwise try to combine values across reporting periods.
Direction of Change	N/A
Disaggregation	Male, Female; 0-4.9, 5-17.9,18-49.9,50+
Data Collection Method & Source	The indicator can be measured either through routine monitoring or via a participant-based survey.
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Annual
Baseline Value Information	Not applicable (N/A). This indicator will not have a baseline value in most cases, since assistance has not started yet and therefore beneficiaries cannot have an opinion on the quality of assistance.
Additional Information	N/A

Protection: Legal

PRM-PL1. Number of individuals receiving legal assistance through PRM funding

Indicator Definition: Legal protection activities are those that seek the provision of legal information, counseling, and/or assistance, or development of an environment that promotes respect for human rights of displaced and conflict-affected people.

"**Individuals**": People who participate in or benefit from the program activities. This includes PRM's populations of concern (refugees, asylees, IDPs, stateless people, returnees, other vulnerable migrants, and non-migrants including host community members and conflict victims).

For the purposes of this indicator, other types of stakeholders such as local/national government staff, health clinic staff, or NGO or IO staff are not counted. However, they would still count towards PRM-1. "Number of individuals directly reached through PRM funding" and any applicable capacity strengthening indicators.

Table PRM-PL1: Number of individuals receiving legal assistance through PRM funding.

Type	Output
Sector	Protection
Sub-Sector	Legal
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activites under the Legal sub-sector)
Unit of Measure	Number
Calculation	This indicator is a total count of unique individuals participating in legal protection activities
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The annual and end-of-program cumulative values should be unique, meaning each individual reached over the life of the program should be counted only once even if participating in multiple program activities over multiple years.
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	N/A
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine monitoring, such as case management records, program attendance sheets, etc.
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Quarterly
Baseline Value Information	Set at zero
Additional Information	N/A

Protection: Socio-Cultural Inclusion and Social Cohesion

PRM-SC1. Number of individuals reached with socio-cultural and social cohesion activities through PRM funding

Indicator Definition: This indicator captures the number of individuals participating in socio-cultural inclusion and social cohesion activities.

Socio-cultural and Social Cohesion activities are those with the objective to ensure diverse components of the population, including the most marginalized, can access necessary services and express their priorities and preferences on humanitarian services that affect their lives. Activities aimed to prevent and alleviate social tensions between displaced persons and host communities, including stigma reduction activities and outreach campaigns.

Social Cohesion refers to society where individuals feel valued, differences between individuals are respected, needs are met, and everyone can live with dignity where community participation accommodate access to positive relationships.

Inclusion explains why some individuals or groups of a particular society are situated at the center of the society and fully participate in social, economic and political activities. On the contrary, social exclusion explains why some individuals or groups of a particular society are at the margins of the society and denied full participation in social, economic and political activities.

Table PRM-SC1: Number of individuals reached with socio-cultural and social cohesion activities through PRM funding.

Type	Output
Sector	Protection
Sub-Sector	Socio-Cultural Inclusion and Social Cohesion
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activities under the Socio-Cultural Inclusion and Social Cohesion sub-sector)

Unit of Measure	Number
Calculation	This is a count of the total number of unique individual people participating in socio-cultural or social cohesion activities.
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The annual and end-of-program cumulative values should be unique, meaning each individual reached over the life of the program should be counted only once even if participating in multiple program activities over multiple years.
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	N/A
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine monitoring. The data sources generally include program activity records such as registration forms, attendance sheets, etc.
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Quarterly
Baseline Value Information	Set at zero
Additional Information	N/A

Protection: Child Protection

PRM-CP1. Number of children under 18 reached with child protection services through PRM funding

Indicator Definition: Child protection services: The full range of individual and community-based child protection services designed to reduce and minimize the risk that children and adolescents have to exploitation and abuse during an emergency. Interventions can include:

- Child protection case management,

- Alternative and foster care,

- Safe spaces for children to play and learn,

- Family tracing and reunification,

- Reintegration for children associated with armed groups,

- Psychosocial support,

- Best Interest Procedures,

- The establishment of child protection community mechanisms, and

- Training in child protection issues.

Child protection issues can vary depending on the context, but in general refer to protection from any forms of abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence affecting children. Participating in child protection activities involves more than one-time casual exposure activities designed to improve the protective environment for children. Activities should be designed around an articulated objective and participation defined per activity to reflect the anticipated exposure intended to lead to the desired results.

Table PRM-CP1: Number of children under 18 reached with child protection services through PRM funding.

Type	Output
Sector	Protection
Sub-Sector	Child Protection
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activities under the Child Protection sub-sector)
Unit of Measure	Number
Calculation	This indicator is a count of individual beneficiaries under the age of 18 who participated in any kind of child protection services.
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The annual and end-of-program cumulative values should be unique, meaning each child reached over the life of the program should be counted only once even if participating in multiple program activities over multiple years.
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	0-4.9 years, 5-17.9 years
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine monitoring, for example through case management records, safe space attendance logs, registration forms, etc
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Quarterly
Baseline Value Information	Set at zero
Additional Information	The definition for this indicator is aligned with USAID BHA's similar indicator.

PRM-CP2. Number of adults reached with child protection activities through PRM funding

Indicator Definition: Child protection services: The full range of individual and community-based child protection services designed to reduce and minimize the risk that children and adolescents have to exploitation and abuse during an emergency. Interventions for adults may include:

- Parenting classes,

- Family tracing and reunification,

- The establishment of child protection community mechanisms, and

- Training in child protection issues.

Child protection issues can vary depending on the context, but in general refer to protection from any forms of abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence affecting children. Participating in child protection activities involves more than one-time casual exposure activities designed to improve the protective environment for children. Activities should be designed around an articulated objective and participation defined per activity to reflect the anticipated exposure intended to lead to the desired results.

"**Adults**": People 18 or older. This includes adults within PRM's populations of concern (refugees, asylees, IDPs, stateless people, returnees, other vulnerable migrants, and non-migrants including host community members and conflict victims). For this indicator, it may also include other types of stakeholders such as local/national government staff, health clinic staff, or NGO or IO staff.

Table PRM-CP2: Number of adults reached with child protection activities through PRM funding.

Type	Output
Sector	Protection
Sub-Sector	Child Protection
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activities under the Child Protection sub-sector)
Unit of Measure	Number
Calculation	This indicator is a count of individual adult beneficiaries (age 18 or older) who participated in any kind of child protection activity.
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The annual and end-of-program cumulative values should be unique, meaning each adult reached over the life of the program should be counted only once even if participating in multiple program activities over multiple years.
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	Parents and caregivers; service providers
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine monitoring, for example through case management records, safe space attendance logs, registration forms, etc.
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Quarterly
Baseline Value Information	Set at zero
Additional Information	The definition for this indicator is aligned with USAID BHA's similar indicator P01.

Protection: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

PRM-GBV1. Number of individuals reached with gender-based violence prevention and training activities through PRM funding

Indicator Definition: Gender-based Violence (GBV) is an umbrella term for any harmful threat or act directed at an individual or group based on actual or perceived biological sex, gender identity and/or expression, sexual orientation, and/or lack of adherence to varying socially constructed norms around masculinity and femininity. It is rooted in structural gender inequalities, patriarchy, and power imbalances.

"GBV prevention" refers to actions that prevent GBV from occurring by addressing its root causes, namely gender inequality, systemic discrimination, and unequal power relations between women and men, as well as people with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities. Prevention activities can include, but are not limited to:

- Community mobilization and behavior change activities that aim to address the social norms that perpetuate gender inequality and condone violence against women and girls.

- Networking and group interventions that enable at-risk communities to come together and receive informal support from one another.

- Social or economic empowerment activities that are directly linked to reducing risk of violence and create opportunities for women and girls to develop their skills, gain income, participate in community structures and fora, and make decisions for themselves and their families. Establishment of community-based safety patrols or firewood or water collection groups.

- GBV safety auditing.

"GBV training" refers any training on GBV prevention, risk mitigation, and/or response topics. This includes new training or retraining of individuals through a training or workshop and it assumes that the training is conducted according to national or international standards when

these exist. Each training session must have specific learning objectives and expected knowledge, skills and/or competencies to be gained by participants. Only participants who complete a full training course should be counted.

Individuals trained may include, but are not limited to:

- Humanitarian workers

- GBV service providers

- Relevant authorities

- Health workers, community volunteers, etc.

- Teachers and school directors

- Social workers

- Community members

Table PRM-GBV1: Number of individuals reached with gender-based violence prevention and training activities through PRM funding.

Type	Output
Sector	Protection
Sub-Sector	Gender-Based Violence
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activities under the GBV sub-sector)
Unit of Measure	Number
Calculation	This is a count of unique individuals who participated in any kind of gender-based violence prevention or training activities.
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The annual and end-of-program cumulative values should be unique, meaning each individual reached over the life of the program should be counted only once even if participating in multiple program activities over multiple years.
Direction of Change	+

Disaggregation	Male, Female
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine monitoring, for example through case management records, safe space attendance logs, registration forms, etc.
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Quarterly
Baseline Value Information	Set at zero
Additional Information	This indicator is aligned with USAID BHA Indicator P03: Number of individual beneficiaries accessing gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services

PRM-GBV2. Number of gender-based violence survivors receiving services through PRM funding

Indicator Definition: Gender-based Violence (GBV) is an umbrella term for any harmful threat or act directed at an individual or group based on actual or perceived biological sex, gender identity and/or expression, sexual orientation, and/or lack of adherence to varying socially constructed norms around masculinity and femininity. It is rooted in structural gender inequalities, patriarchy, and power imbalances.

"GBV prevention" refers to actions that prevent GBV from occurring by addressing its root causes, namely gender inequality, systemic discrimination, and unequal power relations between women and men, as well as people with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities. Prevention activities can include, but are not limited to:

- Community mobilization and behavior change activities that aim to address the social norms that perpetuate gender inequality and condone violence against women and girls.

- Networking and group interventions that enable at-risk communities to come together and receive informal support from one another.

- Social or economic empowerment activities that are directly linked to reducing risk of violence and create opportunities for women and girls to develop their skills, gain income, participate in community structures and fora, and make decisions for themselves and their families. Establishment of community-based safety patrols or firewood or water collection groups.

- GBV safety auditing.

- **"GBV training"** refers any training on GBV prevention, risk mitigation, and/or response topics. This includes new training or retraining of individuals through a training or workshop and it assumes that the training is conducted according to national or international standards when these exist. Each training session must have specific

learning objectives and expected knowledge, skills and/or competencies to be gained by participants. Only participants who complete a full training course should be counted.

Individuals trained may include, but are not limited to:

- Humanitarian workers

- GBV service providers

- Relevant authorities

- Health workers, community volunteers, etc.

- Teachers and school directors

- Social workers

- Community members

Table PRM-GBV2: Number of gender-based violence survivors receiving services through PRM funding.

Type	Output
Sector	Protection
Sub-Sector	Gender-Based Violence
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activities under the GBV sub-sector)
Unit of Measure	Number
Calculation	This is a count of unique individuals who participated in any kind of gender-based violence prevention or training activities.
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The annual and end-of-program cumulative values should be unique, meaning each individual reached over the life of the program should be counted only once even if participating in multiple program activities over multiple years.
Direction of Change	+

Disaggregation	Male, Female
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine monitoring, for example through case management records, safe space attendance logs, registration forms, etc.
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Quarterly
Baseline Value Information	Set at zero
Additional Information	This indicator is aligned with USAID BHA Indicator P03: Number of individual beneficiaries accessing gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services

Core Relief / Non-Food Items (NFIs)

PRM-NFI1. Number of individuals receiving core relief/non-food items (NFIs) through PRM funding

Indicator Definition: This indicator captures the number of individuals receiving Non-food items (NFI) through PRM funding, by means of Cash-for-Core Relief/NFI, In-kind, or voucher modalities.

Non-food items (NFIs): NFIs include essential items such as clothing, bedding, cooking utensils, thermal comfort (including fuel), and lighting. The Sphere Handbook includes standards for non-food items (NFIs) alongside and Selecting NFIs for Shelter for global guidance on appropriate NFI packages. Local coordination mechanisms (Shelter Cluster, Refugee Coordination Model) may have further defined minimum NFIs standards in a given context, particularly around modality, content, quality, quantity, and frequency of distributions, if so, use that guidance for determining NFI/Core Relief standards. This indicator should not count persons receiving Shelter or WASH specific cash/voucher/in-kind assistance items (e.g. Shelter materials, hygiene kits), which are counted under the WASH/Shelter sectors [PRM-S1 (reported as a disaggregate by Shelter NFI) and PRM-W1 (reported as a disaggregate by WASH NFI)].

"**Individuals**": People who participate in or benefit from the program activities. This includes PRM's populations of concern (refugees, asylees, IDPs, stateless people, returnees, other vulnerable migrants, and non-migrants including host community members and conflict victims).

Table PRM-NFI1: Number of individuals receiving core relief/non-food items (NFIs) through PRM funding.

Type	Output
Sector	Core Relief/ Non-Food Items
Sub-Sector	N/A

Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activities under this sector)
Unit of Measure	Number of individuals
Calculation	This indicator is a count of unique individuals who receive core-relief/NFI assistance through PRM funding.
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The annual and end-of-program cumulative values should be unique, meaning each individual reached over the life of the program should be counted only once even if participating in multiple program activities over multiple years.
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	In-kind, Cash-for-Core Relief/NFIs, Voucher
Data Collection Method & Source	Monitoring reports & routine monitoring
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Quarterly
Baseline Value Information	Set at zero
Additional Information	N/A

PRM-NFI5. Percentage of households that report having minimum household items that allow all the following: comfortable sleeping, water and food storage, food preparation, cooking, eating, lighting, and clothing

Indicator definition: This indicator captures the percentage of households receiving Core Relief/NFI assistance (either in-kind or via cash/vouchers) who report satisfaction with the quality of the Core Relief/NFIs they received when surveyed within a maximum of two months following receipt of their PRM-funded NFI assistance. Only one person per household is surveyed. The indicator is based on the perceptions of NFI/Core Relief recipients.

Non-food items (NFIs): NFIs include essential items such as clothing, bedding, cooking utensils, thermal comfort (including fuel), and lighting. The Sphere Handbook includes standards for non-food items (NFIs) alongside and [Selecting NFIs for Shelter](#) for global guidance on appropriate NFI packages. Local coordination mechanisms (Shelter Cluster, Refugee Coordination Model) may have further defined minimum NFIs standards in a given context, particularly around modality, content, quality, quantity, and frequency of distributions, if so, use that guidance for determining NFI/Core Relief standards.

To report positively on the indicator, all criteria of the indicator should be fulfilled. Minimum household items that allow *all* the following:

- comfortable sleeping,
- water and food storage,
- food preparation,
- cooking,
- eating,
- lighting,
- and clothing.

This indicator should not count persons receiving Shelter or WASH specific cash/voucher/in-kind assistance items (e.g. Shelter materials, hygiene kits), which are counted under the

WASH/Shelter sectors (PRM-S1 (reported as a disaggregate by Shelter NFI) and PRM-W1(reported as a disaggregate by WASH NFI).

The survey questionnaire may wish to use examples from Sphere (see above) when asking the household about access to these items (since the term "non-food items" may not be a commonly used term). The questionnaire does not need to, and indeed should not, ask individually about each type of NFI. It should be noted that recipients who received cash or voucher assistance for NFI/Core Relief items, instead of in-kind distributions, the quality of the household items they purchase may not meet cluster specifications and follow-up is recommended to better understand this.

Table PRM-NFI5: Percentage of households that report having minimum household items that allow all the following: comfortable sleeping, water and food storage, food preparation, cooking, eating, lighting, and clothing.

Type	Output
Sector	Core Relief/ Non-Food Items (NFIs)
Sub-Sector	N/A
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activities under this sector)
Unit of Measure	Percentage
Calculation	The percent is derived by dividing the number of households reporting satisfaction with the quality of the NFIs they received, divided by the number of individuals responding to the survey. Numerator: Number of individual beneficiaries reporting satisfaction with the quality of the NFI they received Denominator: Number of individuals responding to the survey
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The cumulative value at the end of the program should be the most recent survey value collected. For example, if a multi-year program measured this indicator every year using an annual survey, the final cumulative value at the end of the program would be the value from the final annual survey. Do not

	average or otherwise try to combine values across reporting periods.
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	N/A
Data Collection Method & Source	Household Beneficiary-based monitoring survey (e.g., post-distribution monitoring
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Annual
Baseline Value Information	Baseline value is zero or set using existing data or baseline study.
Additional Information	N/A

Shelter

PRM-S1. Number of individuals who received shelter assistance through PRM funding.

Indicator definition: This indicator captures the number of individuals receiving shelter assistance through PRM funding. Information on the modalities of shelter specific assistance (e.g., distribution of in-kind shelter-specific NFI/construction materials, cash/voucher-for-shelter) should be collected and reported as disaggregates of this indicator (see below).

Individuals who directly access these PRM-provided services should be counted, while individuals who may only receive indirect benefit, such as an improved quality of life thanks to a public good, are indirect beneficiaries and are not counted.

"**Individuals**": People who participate in or benefit from the program activities. This includes PRM's populations of concern (refugees, asylees, IDPs, stateless people, returnees, other vulnerable migrants, and non-migrants including host community members and conflict victims).

Table PRM-S1: Number of individuals who received shelter assistance through PRM funding.

Type	Output
Sector	Shelter
Sub-Sector	N/A
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activities under this sector)
Unit of Measure	Number of individuals
Calculation	This indicator is a count of unique individuals who receive in-kind/cash/voucher shelter assistance through PRM funding.
How to count Cumulative	The annual and end-of-program cumulative values should be unique, meaning each individual reached over the life of the

Achievement (over life of program)	program should be counted only once even if participating in multiple program activities over multiple years.
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	Camp, non-camp; construction materials, cash, voucher
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine monitoring & monitoring checklists
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Quarterly
Baseline Value Information	Set at zero
Additional Information	N/A

PRM-S4. Percentage of households that report living in a shelter that has all the following: adequate space, feels safe, feels private and protected from the weather

Indicator Definition: This indicator counts the percentage of households benefiting from PRM funded shelter assistance, that provides basic, covered, habitable, and safe living spaces that reduces the economic, social, and physical vulnerability of households. Only one person per household is surveyed. When surveying households, PRM encourages partners to actively incorporate the perspective of a diverse range of respondents, especially women, older persons, and vulnerable members of the household.

This indicator can be measured by asking the perception of shelter occupants for each issue or by asking for a series of issues experienced in the shelter.

**To report positively on the indicator, all criteria of the indicator should be fulfilled*:*

- adequate space,

- feels safe,

- feels private,

- and protected from the weather.

While this indicator is based on recipient perceptions and cannot be used to confirm that technical standards are met, PRM-funded shelter programs are required to consider and incorporate Sphere minimum standards. According to Sphere Project guidance, individuals should have sufficient covered living space to provide dignified accommodation. Including minimally adequate covered living space of 3.5 square meters per person, unless prior justifications for deviations and verification of how these changes would not undermine the intervention's purpose was provided in the project proposal.

This indicator aims to capture the effectiveness of shelter interventions, beyond four walls and a roof, and incorporates the various forms of shelter assistance programming, and different delivery mechanisms (e.g., in-kind, cash transfers, materials).

Table PRM-S4: Percentage of households that report living in a shelter that has all the following: adequate space, feels safe, feels private and protected from the weather.

Type	Output
Sector	Shelter
Sub-Sector	N/A
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activities under this sector)
Unit of Measure	Percentage
Calculation	This indicator is a count of unique individuals who receive core-relief/NFI assistance through PRM funding.
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The percent is derived by dividing the number of surveyed participant households reporting their shelters meet all four criteria (adequate space, feels safe, feels private, protected from weather) by the total number of households surveyed. Numerator: Number of participant households reporting their shelters meet all four criteria Denominator: Number of participant households surveyed
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	Camp, non-camp
Data Collection Method & Source	Household survey (ideally with an observation component), often as a baseline/endline
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Annual
Baseline Value Information	Set using existing data or baseline study
Additional Information	Some alignment with USAID BHA "S12: Number of households occupying shelter that follow S&S 2018 Sphere Project Handbook Guidance" and "M04: Percent of (beneficiary) households whose shelter solutions meet agreed technical and performance standards"

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

PRM-W1. Number of individuals reached with WASH activities through PRM funding

Indicator Definition: The quantity of people who directly participate in or receive water, sanitation, or hygiene services through PRM funds. "Water, sanitation, or hygiene services" can include, but not limited to:

- Direct WASH focused training (Excluding cross-cutting trainings)

- Solid waste management, drainage, or vector control

- Basic sanitation facility construction or repair

- WASH behavior change promotion (excluding mass media campaigns)

- WASH NFIs (Examples include (but are not limited to): soap, materials for anal cleansing, miscellaneous hygiene items (shampoo, razors, toothpaste, toothbrushes, nail clippers, etc.), menstrual hygiene management materials, diapers, incontinence items, cleaning materials, and products. For water transport/storage containers, to avoid duplication, these can be counted toward WASH beneficiary counts if not already included as a part of generalized Core-Relief Items/NFI distribution).

- WASH-specific cash/voucher assistance

- Construction or repair of basic drinking water services (piped water, boreholes, tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, or packaged/delivered water)

- Construction or repair of other water services (unprotected dug wells, unprotected springs, or other sources)

- Construction or repair of WASH communal sites "Individuals": People who participate in or benefit from the program activities. This includes PRM's populations of concern (refugees, asylees, IDPs, stateless people, returnees, other vulnerable migrants, and non-migrants including host community members and conflict victims).

"**Individuals**": People who participate in or benefit from the program activities.

This includes PRM's populations of concern (refugees, asylees, IDPs, stateless people, returnees, other vulnerable migrants, and non-migrants including host community members and conflict victims). Individuals who directly access these PRM-provided services should be considered beneficiaries, while individuals who may only receive indirect benefit, such as an improved quality of life thanks to a public good, are indirect beneficiaries and are not counted. Further guidance on counting number of individuals benefitting from institutional or communal WASH interventions, not a household level can be reviewed for PRM-1 indicator.

For WASH Behavior change activities, only direct recipients of interventions who received messaging personally through a household visit or through participating in a group session implemented with PRM funding should counted; this excludes (mass media campaigns). People who participated in group sessions and also received household visits should only be counted once. While behavior change and communication activities are most effective through on-going messaging, for the purposes of reporting for this indicator, people who received multiple household visits should also only be counted once. To be counted in this indicator, the person must have received targeted messaging or behavior change communication as a means of improving WASH behaviors (e.g. handwashing, safe storage of water, proper disposal of child faces, etc).

For the purposes of this indicator, participation in trainings/capacity building by other types of stakeholders such as local/national government staff or NGO or IO staff are not counted. However, these stakeholders would still count towards PRM-1. "Number of individuals directly reached through PRM funding" and any applicable capacity strengthening indicators.

Table PRM-W1: Number of individuals reached with WASH activities through PRM funding.

Type	Output
Sector	WASH
Sub-Sector	N/A
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activities under this sector)

Unit of Measure	Number
Calculation	Sum all people who received water, sanitation, or hygiene services using PRM funding. Double counting of individuals who participate across multiple activities should be avoided.
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The annual and end-of-program cumulative values should be unique, meaning each individual reached over the life of the program should be counted only once even if participating in multiple program activities over multiple years.
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	- Include as applicable: - Direct WASH focused training (Excluding cross-cutting trainings) - Solid waste management, drainage, or vector control - Basic sanitation facility construction or repair - WASH behavior change promotion (excluding mass media campaigns) - WASH NFIs - WASH-specific cash/voucher assistance - Construction or repair of basic drinking water services (piped water, boreholes, tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, or packaged/delivered water) - Construction or repair of other water services (unprotected dug wells, unprotected springs, or other sources) - Construction or repair of WASH communal sites
Data Collection Method & Source	Routine monitoring, for example through distribution records, registration forms, WASH training attendance sheets, construction records, etc.
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Bi-Annual

Baseline Value Information	Set at zero
Additional Information	N/A

PRM-W4. Percentage of households with access to a basic sanitation service (latrine/toilet)

Indicator Definition: "Basic sanitation service" is a sanitation facility that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact (i.e., an improved sanitation facility) and is not shared with other households. These include:

- Flush or pour/flush facilities connected to piped sewer systems, septic systems or pit latrines;

- Composting toilet; or

- Pit or ventilated improved pit latrine (with slab).

All other sanitation facilities that do not meet this definition and are considered "unimproved." Unimproved sanitation includes: flush or pour/flush toilets without a sewer connection; pit latrines without slab; open pit latrines; bucket latrines; or hanging toilets/latrines.

For disaggregation purposes, clean is defined as:

- The absence of feces or used anal cleansing material on the slab and within a five-meter radius around the exterior of the excreta disposal facility; and

The absence of unreasonably noxious odors and excess flies which may cause users to avoid the facility.

Table PRM-W4: Percentage of households with access to a basic sanitation service (latrine/toilet)

Type	Output
Sector	WASH
Sub-Sector	N/A
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activities under this sector)

Indicator Definition	Percentage
Unit of Measure	If the surveyed household reports using one of the sanitation facilities listed in the definition, they will be counted towards the numerator for this indicator. The indicator will be calculated as Numerator / Denominator. Numerator: Number of surveyed participant households using improved sanitation facilities Denominator: Total number of surveyed participant households
Calculation	The cumulative value at the end of the program should be the most recent survey value collected. For example, if a multi-year program measured this indicator every year using an annual survey, the final cumulative value at the end of the program would be the value from the final annual survey. Do not average or otherwise try to combine values across reporting periods.
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	+
Direction of Change	Clean, unclean; camp, non-camp
Disaggregation	Household survey (with enumerator observation)
Data Collection Method & Source	Annual
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Set using existing data or baseline study
Baseline Value Information	Definition of "basic sanitation service" aligns closely with USAID BHA definition for "W14: Number of individuals gaining access to a basic sanitation service as a result of BHA assistance" The Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation by WHO and UNICEF (https://washdata.org/data)
Additional Information	N/A

PRM-W10. Percentage of households using basic drinking water services

Indicator Definition: "Basic drinking water services" are defined as improved sources or delivery points that by nature of their construction or through active intervention are protected from outside contamination, in particular from outside contamination with fecal matter, and where collection time is no more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing.

Drinking water sources meeting these criteria include:

- piped drinking water supply on premises;

- public tap/standpost; tube well/borehole;

- protected dug well; protected spring;

- rainwater; and/or

- bottled water (when another basic service is used for handwashing, cooking or other basic personal hygiene purposes).

All other services are considered to be "unimproved", including: unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank/drum, tanker truck, surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel), and bottled water (unless basic services are being used for handwashing, cooking and other basic personal hygiene purposes).

All of the following criteria must be met for persons to be counted as using basic drinking water services:

1. The total collection time must be 30 minutes or less for a round trip (including wait time). Given this definition, the number of people considered to have "gained access" to a basic service will be limited by the physical distance to the service from participants' dwellings, the amount of time typically spent queuing at the service, and the production capacity of the service.

2. The service must be able to consistently (i.e., year-round) produce 20 liters per day for each person counted. This amount is considered the daily minimum required to effectively meet a person's drinking, sanitation, and hygiene needs.

Table PRM-W10: Percentage of households using basic drinking water services.

Type	Output
Sector	WASH
Sub-Sector	N/A
Level of Requirement	Required (if proposing activities under this sector)
Unit of Measure	Percentage
Calculation	The percent is derived by dividing the number of surveyed households reporting using one of any of the drinking water sources as listed in the definition by the total number of households surveyed. If the surveyed household reports using one of any of the drinking water sources as listed in the definition, they will be counted towards the numerator for this indicator. **Numerator**: Number of surveyed households reports using one of any of the drinking water sources as listed in the definition. **Denominator**: Total number of surveyed households
How to count Cumulative Achievement (over life of program)	The cumulative value at the end of the program should be the most recent survey value collected. For example, if a multi-year program measured this indicator every year using an annual survey, the final cumulative value at the end of the program would be the value from the final annual survey. Do not average or otherwise try to combine values across reporting periods.
Direction of Change	+
Disaggregation	Camp, Non-camp

U.S. DEPARTMENT *of* STATE

Data Collection Method & Source	Household survey (with enumerator observation)
Minimum Frequency of Reporting	Annual
Baseline Value Information	Set using existing data or baseline study
Additional Information	• Definition of "basic sanitation service" aligns closely with USAID BHA definition for "W14: Number of individuals gaining access to a basic sanitation service as a result of BHA assistance" • The Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation by WHO and UNICEF (https://washdata.org/data)