PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE UNITED STATES STRATEGY FOR CENTRAL AMERICA'S PLAN FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Consistent with section 7019(e) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2019 (Div. F, P.L. 116-6) (FY 2019 SFOAA) and the accompanying joint explanatory statement, the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) hereby submit a progress report on the plan for monitoring and evaluation for the United States Strategy for Central America (Strategy). A public version of this report will be posted to the Department of State and USAID websites, available at www.state.gov/p/wha/rt/strat and www.usaid.gov/central-america.

PROGRESS REPORT BACKGROUND

As noted in earlier Congressional notification, the Department and USAID are reviewing all FY 2017 foreign assistance-funded grants, contracts, interagency agreements, and other funding agreements for the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras over the coming weeks. We are also planning to redirect unobligated FY 2018 foreign assistance funds allocated for the Northern Triangle, potentially up to $450 million, to other foreign policy priorities. We will inform Congress of the results of our review and any further programmatic impacts, and we continue to press the Northern Triangle governments to take the necessary steps to stem illegal immigration to the United States.

Consistent with the joint explanatory statement accompanying the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2016 (Div. K., P.L. 114-113), the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (Div. J., P.L. 115-31), the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2018 (Div. K., P.L. 115-141), and the FY 2019 SFOAA, the Department of State and USAID consolidated data across all sources of funding for programs implemented under the Strategy. This progress report provides detailed data, by country, for an updated set of performance and context indicators included in the previous report to update the plan for monitoring and evaluation, transmitted to Congress on May 9, 2018.

The Department of State and USAID programs implemented in support of the Strategy address the security, governance, and economic drivers of illegal immigration to the United States. By combating rampant crime and violence, addressing corruption and impunity, disrupting the activities of transnational criminal organizations, and providing greater economic opportunity, U.S. government programs seek to foster an environment where individuals do not migrate illegally to the United States.

Examples of results in fiscal year 2018 include:

- Enhanced local economies by boosting **private sector exports and domestic sales by more than $73 million** and helping businesses generate more than **18,000 new jobs**;
- Strengthened the rule of law through support to more than **1,200 civil society organizations**, training to more than **1,700 human rights defenders**, improving case

management in more than **300 local courts**, and training more than **15,000 judicial personnel**;

- Contributed, with host government and other donor efforts, to dramatic decreases in homicide rates in El Salvador and Honduras, including through cutting-edge crime and violence prevention programming, such as after-school and pre-employment services and support to more than **140,000 at-risk youth across the region.**
- Since 2015, there have been dramatic decreases in homicides in communities that pair USAID's citizen security programs with the Department of State's law-enforcement efforts. In several of these locations, where violence is driving out-migration, **homicide rates have dropped between 40 and 73 percent since 2015**.
- Additionally in FY 2018, the **migration rates for beneficiaries** of a USAID agriculture program in Honduras were approximately half that of the surrounding population.

The Department of State and USAID track and report results using an interagency Results Architecture that provides the structure to identify foreign assistance programs supporting the Strategy and organize data on the results and outcomes of U.S. government assistance. The indicator data is structured by the Results Architecture's goals and objectives (Prosperity, Governance, and Security) and corresponding sub-objectives. While the Strategy's goals complement the Northern Triangle governments' Alliance for Prosperity (A4P) goals, the Results Architecture tracks the progress of only U.S. foreign assistance programs.

Challenges Remain:
However, despite the results of U.S. government assistance, **migration levels to the United States remain high** and much work remains. An independent study stated that for every 10 additional murders in Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala, 6 additional unaccompanied minors attempt to leave for the United States.

This report includes data for a select set of indicators related to foreign assistance appropriated to the Department of State and USAID for Central America and measured through December 31, 2018. This report does not include data for other U.S. government agencies, such as the Department of Defense, that implement programs that support the Strategy's goals, but have separate authorities and appropriations. Figure 1 reflects the primary foreign assistance accounts contributing to the data provided in this report.

Figure 1:

Appropriation Recipient (FY 2015-2018)	DA	ESF	FMF	GHP	IMET	INCLE
Belize			x		x	
Costa Rica			x		x	
El Salvador	x	x	x		x	
Guatemala	x	x	x	x	x	
Honduras	x	x	x		x	
Nicaragua	x	x			x	
Panama		x	x		x	
CARSI[1]		x				x[2]

[1] Central America Regional Security Initiative

CAMRI[3]			x			
USAID Central America Regional	x	x				
Other[4]	x	x				

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The performance indicator table (Attachment 2) includes all available performance indicator data, by country, for programs implemented with some fiscal year 2017 and prior year foreign assistance funds for results occurring in fiscal years 2016, 2017, and 2018, unless otherwise noted. The results represent key areas of progress or lack thereof towards achievement of the Strategy's objectives across multiple programs, countries, and agencies implementing U.S. foreign assistance programs in support of the Strategy. This report includes a modified set of indicators, compared with the previous fiscal year 2018 progress report, to present a more complete and accurate depiction of region-wide results under the Strategy. Fiscal Year 2019 targets are not included in the report due to the Secretary's direction regarding State Department and USAID funding for El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. Figure 2 provides the number of indicators reported by each source and objective of the Strategy.

In addition to the region-wide performance indicators, each agency and program selects and uses additional project-specific indicators to monitor performance at the project level. Data for these indicators is maintained at the agency or country levels to track and report results in accordance with the Department of State, USAID, or other U.S. agency policies and practices.

Prior to April 1, 2019, USAID worked with implementing partners to field-test a set of region-wide indicators regarding beneficiaries' experiences with migration and their intentions to migrate or stay in Central America. Data from these partner-reported indicators identifies key push factors driving illegal migration.

CONTEXT INDICATORS

The context indicator table (Attachment 3) provides a high-level view of the operating environment in the Northern Triangle and tracks long-term changes that may result from combined efforts of Central American governments, U.S. government agencies, private sector and civil society, and other donors. National government sources and reputable third-party organizations provide data for these indicators. These indicators complement metrics used by USAID to assess the self-reliance of its partner countries overall, and each country's self-reliance strengths and challenges, to tailor its partnerships accordingly. Journey to Self-Reliance metrics and roadmaps are available at https://selfreliance.usaid.gov. Attachment 3 includes international and regional benchmarks, as appropriate, for comparison with 2014-2018 data. Context indicators do not directly measure the results of U.S. government projects or activities; rather, they measure factors outside the control of the U.S. government that have the potential to affect

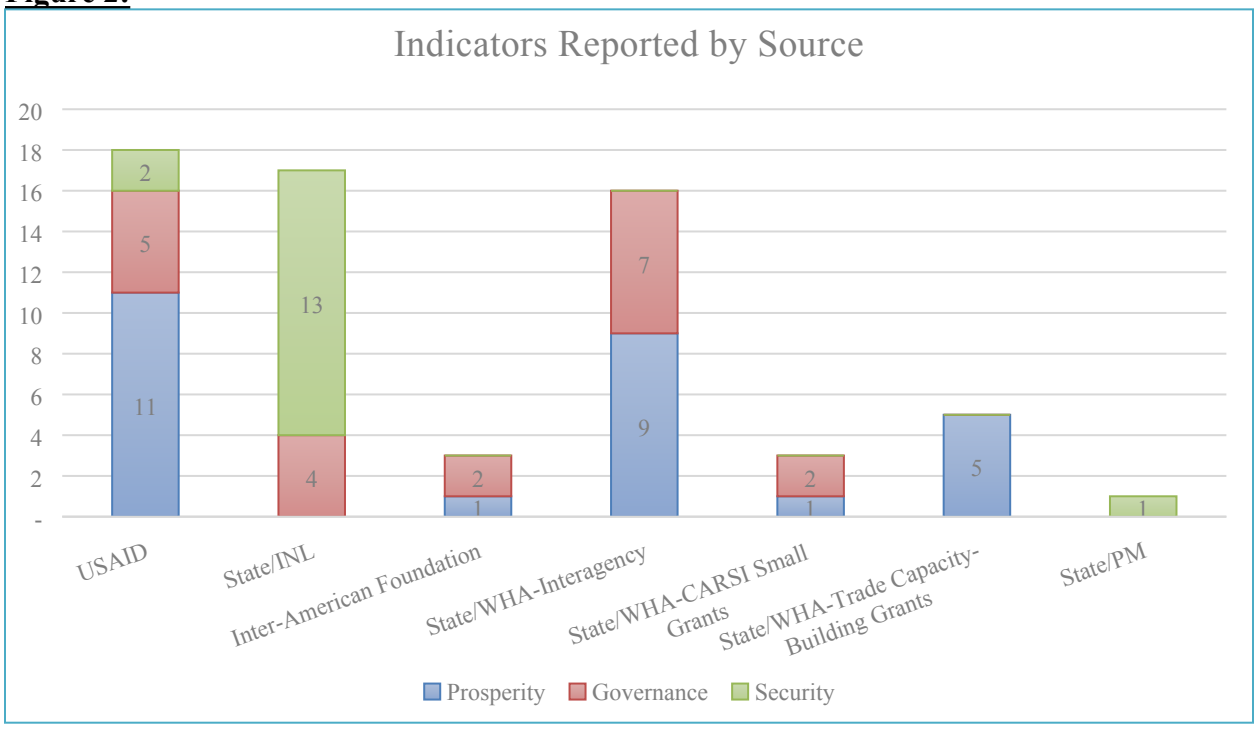
[2] CARSI INCLE funds support all seven Central America Countries
[3] Central America Maritime Regional Initiative
[4] Includes Inter-American Foundation, Trade Capacity-Building, and Interagency (Prosperity and Democracy) programs included in the State and USAID appropriations for foreign assistance for Central America.

the achievement of expected results. Over the longer term, U.S. government programs can contribute to changes in factors measured by these context indicators.

EVALUATIONS

In addition to collecting, analyzing, and reporting performance and context data, the Department of State and USAID also use third-party independent evaluations (performance and impact) to generate robust evidence needed to maximize outcomes. Between fiscal years 2013 and 2018, USAID completed 35 evaluations of programs under the Strategy, which are available on USAID's Development Experience Clearinghouse website (https://dec.usaid.gov). USAID will carry out several additional evaluations subject to the availability of funds.

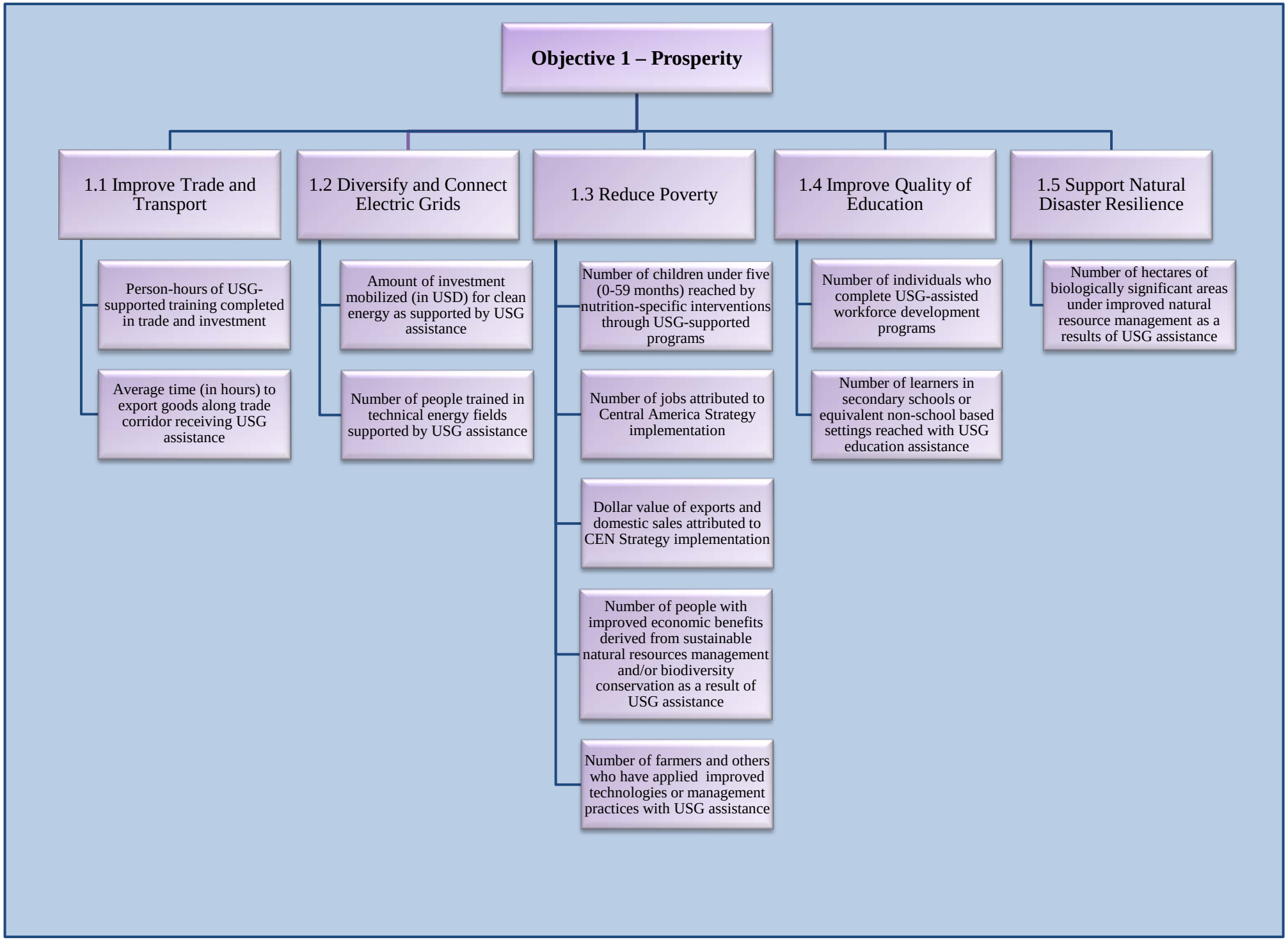
Figure 2:



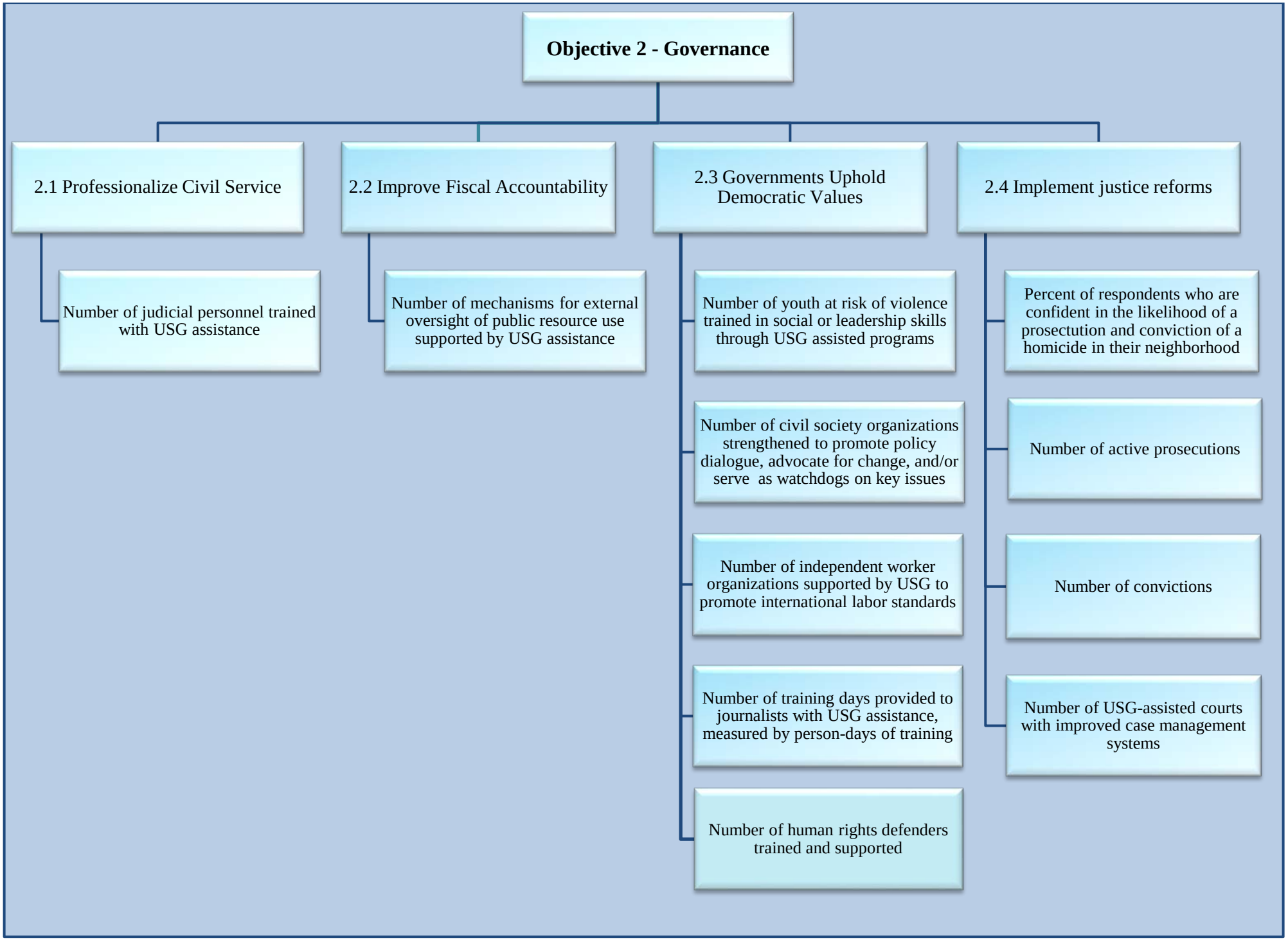
Attachments:

1: Results Architecture schematic with performance indicators
2: Region-wide performance indicator results table
3: Context indicator data table

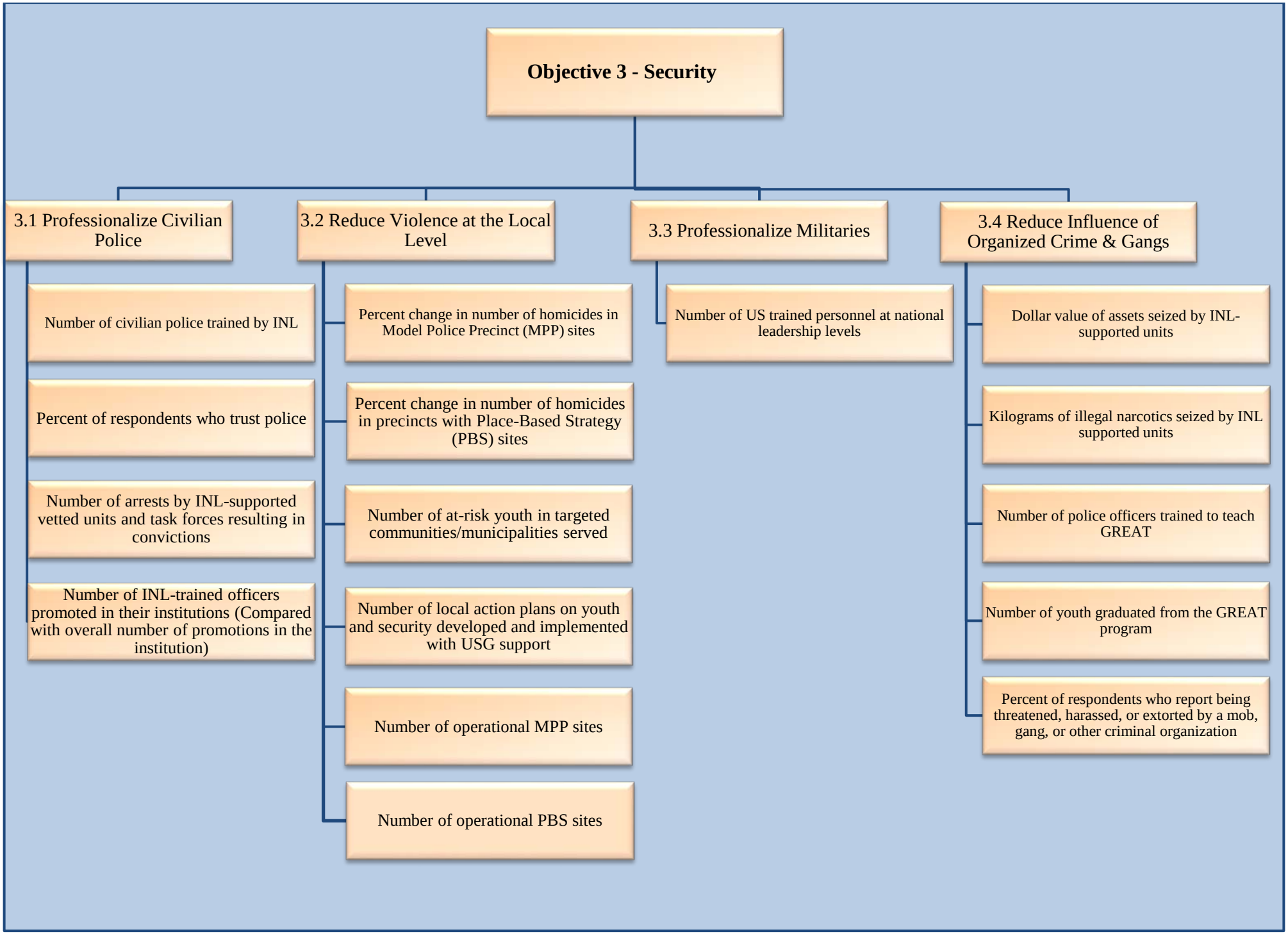
Attachment 1: U.S. Strategy for Central America – Results Architecture with Performance Indicators



Attachment 1: U.S. Strategy for Central America – Results Architecture with Performance Indicators



Attachment 1: U.S. Strategy for Central America – Results Architecture with Performance Indicators



Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2016[1] Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target[2]	Notes/Context:
1.1 Improve Trade and Transport						
Average time (in hours) to export goods along trade corridor receiving USG assistance	n/a[3]	47	23	46	tbd	Includes data for State WHA Regional interagency activities awarded to USAID's E3 Bureau, and the Department of Commerce (DOC). FY 2017 actuals represent baseline measurements. USAID Central America Regional Program's new trade activity awarded in late FY 2018 will set targets after baseline measurements become available in selected logistical corridors. **The Honduran Presidential election and the associated turnover in trade-facilitating ministries, coupled with political unrest resulting from reforms to Nicaragua's pension system hindered FY 2018 results.**
Costa Rica	n/a	20	15	20	tbd	Measures the average time taken to export goods in target value chains along the defined trade corridor receiving U.S. government (USG) assistance from the point of origin to the destination. FY 2017 actual figures represent the current time it takes to export goods along the trade corridors prior to receiving USG assistance.
El Salvador	n/a	30	25	24	tbd	
Guatemala	n/a	36	25	26	tbd	
Honduras	n/a	88	25	88	tbd	
Nicaragua	n/a	60	25	72	tbd	
Regional	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	tbd	
Person-hours of USG-supported training completed in trade and investment	n/a	n/a	10,092	4,158	tbd	Includes results for State WHA Regional interagency activities awarded to USAID's E3 Bureau, the DOC, the Federal Aviation Administration, and State WHA Regionally managed trade capacity-building activities. **FY 2018 actual results did not meet targets due funding delays.**
Belize	n/a	n/a	360	32	tbd	Measures training hours delivered in full or in part from USG assistance. USG support may include provision of funds to pay teachers, providing hosting facilities, or other key contributions necessary to ensure training occurs.
Costa Rica	n/a	n/a	864	136	tbd	
El Salvador	n/a	n/a	2,860	1,920	tbd	
Guatemala	n/a	n/a	2,374	144	tbd	
Honduras	n/a	n/a	2,500	328	tbd	
Nicaragua	n/a	n/a	684	64	tbd	
Panama	n/a	n/a	450	1480	tbd	
Regional	n/a	n/a	0	54	tbd	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2016[1] Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target[2]	Notes/Context:
1.2 Diversify and connect electric grids						
Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for clean energy as supported by USG assistance	$140,530,000	$354,557,619	$23,548,974	$149,000,000	n/a	Includes one activity managed by USAID's Latin America and Caribbean Regional Program; the activity received additional State WHA Regional interagency funds and ended in FY 2018.
Regional	$140,530,000	$354,557,619	$23,548,974	$149,000,000	n/a	Finance mobilization occurs through a variety of instruments and vehicles, including common funding instruments, parallel investments, or in-kind support. Examples of the types of U.S. assistance that could mobilize finance include: grants (or in-kind support) for technical assistance; loans; equity or investment shares; support for development and structuring of other financial instruments such as Green Bonds or Real Estate Investment Trusts; or political, regulatory, or credit risk insurance and guarantees.
Number of people trained in technical energy fields supported by USG assistance	n/a	n/a	357	275	tbd	Includes State WHA Regional interagency activities awarded to the State Bureau of Energy Resources (ENR) and the DOC.
Costa Rica	n/a	n/a	49	40	tbd	Technical energy fields are those that increase the efficiency, reliability, diversity, and transparency of energy services and promote investment in the development, transport, processing, and utilization of indigenous energy sources and imported fuels.
El Salvador	n/a	n/a	62	3	tbd	
Guatemala	n/a	n/a	98	41	tbd	
Honduras	n/a	n/a	64	107	tbd	
Nicaragua	n/a	n/a	52	2	tbd	
Panama	n/a	n/a	32	82	tbd	
1.3 Reduce Poverty						
Dollar value of exports and domestic sales attributed to CEN Strategy implementation	$52,948,606	$92,235,536	$55,940,000	$73,739,213	tbd	Includes USAID data for one Central America Regional activity that ended in 2018, one activity in El Salvador, and three activities each in Guatemala, and Honduras.
El Salvador	$40,400,000	n/a	$10,000,000	$2,618,025	tbd	Measures outcomes of USAID's agricultural and non-agricultural assistance programs. Increased productivity and production of small-holders or firms helps promote broad-based economic growth and helps reduce poverty.
Guatemala	n/a	$47,788,404	n/a	$16,602,390	tbd	
Honduras	$12,548,606	$44,447,132	$40,000,000	$49,982,798	tbd	
Regional	n/a	n/a	$5,940,000	$4,536,000	tbd	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2016[1] Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target[2]	Notes/Context:
Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached by nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs	10,038	16,007	237,973	219,993	tbd	Includes two USAID activities in Honduras and five activities in Guatemala (four ending in FY 2018). **All but one of the activities in Guatemala met FY 2018 targets, one activity slowed implementation because of funding delays.**
El Salvador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	tbd	Measures the reach of evidence-based nutrition-specific interventions among children under 5 years of age. Such interventions are essential for preventing and treating malnutrition and for improving child survival.
Guatemala	n/a	n/a	222,973	203,150	tbd	
Honduras	10,038	16,007	15,000	16,843	tbd	
Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance	34,256	43,943	41,839	74,313	tbd	Includes USAID data for one Central America Regional activity, one activity in El Salvador, six in Guatemala, and two in Honduras. Five of the six activities in Guatemala did not set targets for FY 2018. Includes State WHA Regional trade capacity building activities. Includes data for the Inter-American Foundation small grants activities in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.
El Salvador	1,876	1,273	930	300	tbd	Measures technological change and its adoption by different agricultural sector actors, which is critical to increasing agricultural productivity.
Guatemala	n/a	n/a	3,359	33,925	tbd	
Honduras	24,524	34,500	37,500	39,659	tbd	
Regional	7,856	8,170	50	59	tbd	
Number of jobs attributed to Central America Strategy implementation	30,330	29,053	17,046	18,376	tbd	Includes USAID data for three activities in El Salvador, six in Guatemala (one ended in 2018), three in Honduras (one ending in 2019), and two in Nicaragua (both ending in 2019). Includes State WHA Regional trade capacity building activities.
El Salvador	8,029	2,508	6,136	2,666	tbd	Measures the USG's contribution to agricultural and non-agricultural job creation and stability in Central America. Jobs provide income and help reduce poverty, and are an indirect measure of business growth. Employment refers to work for pay, profit, or family gain (cash and/or in kind). This may include formal and informal, farm and off-farm, and full-time and part-time employment. An unpaid internship or volunteer work does not qualify as employment.
Guatemala	20,167	21,906	5,830	8,259	tbd	
Honduras	2,026	4,322	4,760	7,213	tbd	
Nicaragua	108	317	320	156	tbd	
Regional	n/a	n/a	n/a	82	tbd	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2016[1] Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target[2]	Notes/Context:
Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	n/a	22,025	35,500	44,857	tbd	Includes USAID data for one activity in Honduras, two Central America Regional activities, and one State WHA Regional interagency activity awarded to the State Bureau for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES).
Honduras	n/a	22,025	35,000	43,800	tbd	Measures economic growth and social development results of sustainable natural resources management programs. Improved economic benefits are positive changes in economic earnings or consumption due to sustainable management or conservation of natural resources, which can include wages, communal revenues, non-cash benefits, economic benefits from ecosystem services and reductions in the rate of loss of an economic benefit under threat.
Regional	n/a	n/a	500	1,057	tbd	
1.4 Improve Quality of Education						
Number of individuals who complete USG-assisted workforce development programs	1,687	2,427	12,548	6,175	tbd	Includes USAID data for two activities in El Salvador, two in Guatemala (one ended in 2018), one in Honduras, two in Nicaragua, and one LAC regional activity. Some activities met or exceeded their FY 2018 targets and some had implementation delays related to lengthy capacity building for training centers and institutions, redesigned beneficiary targeting and tracking, and local socio-political unrest. Includes data for State WHA Regional interagency funds awarded to DOL, and State WHA Regional trade capacity building activities.
El Salvador	n/a	985	7,310	3,040	tbd	Measures scale and accomplishment of initial step in guiding at-risk youth toward improved employment and livelihoods. Completion of workforce development programs by at-risk youth in Central America also shows indirect results of programs aiming to improve the quality and strength of labor markets and institutions. Completing workforce development program means that an individual has met the completion requirements of a structured workforce development program (components of which are defined by the program offered).
Guatemala	1,187	461	1,010	1,409	tbd	
Honduras	n/a	n/a	2,498	651	tbd	
Nicaragua	500	981	1,240	1,075	tbd	
Regional	n/a	n/a	490	0	tbd	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2016[1] Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target[2]	Notes/Context:
Number of learners in secondary schools or equivalent non-school based settings reached with USG education assistance	102,860	115,786	19,586	136,741	tbd	Includes USAID data for two activities in El Salvador, three in Guatemala, one in Honduras, and one in Nicaragua. Includes State WHA regional CARSI small grant activities in Belize. Honduras did not set a target for FY 2018, adding this indicator after the start of the reporting period. **Guatemala based its FY 2018 targets on initial assumptions of assisting 324 schools but identified the need to increase the number of schools to 677 to achieve sustainability for when the program ends.**
Belize	n/a	13,500	500	534	tbd	Measures scale of USAID programs benefiting students in high-risk communities in Central America. Learners are enrolled in formal secondary school or non-formal equivalent of secondary school for acquiring basic education skills or knowledge. A learner is an individual enrolled in an education program to acquire academic basic education skills or knowledge. Learners enrolled in formal secondary school or the non-formal equivalent of secondary school count towards this indicator. This includes, but is not limited to, learners enrolled in government schools, NGO-run schools, religious schools, and accelerated or alternative learning programs. Learners are counted if they are enrolled in secondary or secondary equivalent education (as defined above), and they directly benefit from USG education assistance designed to support student acquisition of academic basic education skills and knowledge.
El Salvador	101,814	100,811	14,844	84,949	tbd	
Guatemala	581	557	3,355	8,749	tbd	
Honduras	n/a	n/a	0	41,690	tbd	
Nicaragua	465	918	887	819	tbd	
Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	1,222,272	1,220,364	939,439	1,637,165	tbd	Includes USAID data for two Central America regional activities, one activity in El Salvador, one in Guatemala, and two in Honduras. Includes one State WHA Regional interagency activity for OES and State WHA Regional trade capacity-building activities.
El Salvador	2,232	324	350	433	tbd	Biologically significant areas are those identified as important for biodiversity through national, regional, or global priority-setting processes, or areas where natural resource management (NRM) interventions intend to positively impact biodiversity in areas. Improved natural resource management includes activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for one or more objectives, such as conserving biodiversity, maintaining ecosystems services, strengthening sustainable use of natural resources, mitigating climate change, and/or promoting community participation in NRM.
Guatemala	1,220,040	1,220,040	786,929	1,247,247	tbd	
Honduras	n/a	n/a	115,000	112,182	tbd	
Regional	n/a	n/a	37,160	277,303	Tbd	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2016[1] Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target[2]	Notes/Context:
2.1 Professionalize Civil Service						
Number of justice sector personnel trained with USG assistance	n/a	9,461	2,305	15,133	tbd	Includes Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) data for activities in Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. Includes one activity for the Department of State Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) in Guatemala. Includes USAID data from one Central America regional activity, two activities in El Salvador, two in Guatemala (one ended in 2018), and one in Honduras. **INL Panama began providing specialized training to a smaller group of beneficiaries in 2018. Guatemala added additional staff late in 2017, increasing INL's capacity to conduct additional trainings in 2018. USAID began reporting results starting in FY 2018. DRL's program ended in June 2018.**
Belize	n/a	9	n/a	6	tbd	▪ Measures training of judicial personnel, which improves officials' ability to carry out their duties and improves the capacity of the judiciary to act as a check on government power. Training also instills a sense of the value of and necessity for judicial independence, transparency, and accountability in a democratic society. ▪ Justice sector actors defined as any member of a local, municipal, or national entity responsible for investigating allegations of illegal conduct, prosecuting the guilty, exonerating the innocent, and remedying the needs of victims in a fair and efficient manner.
Costa Rica	n/a	1,846	n/a	1,125	tbd	
El Salvador	n/a	2,277	1,150	4,297	tbd	
Guatemala	n/a	1,949	1,000	6,419	tbd	
Honduras	n/a	659	125	1,841	tbd	
Panama	n/a	2,721	n/a	1,385	tbd	
Regional	n/a	n/a	30	60	tbd	
2.2 Improve Fiscal Accountability						
Number of mechanisms for external oversight of public resource use supported by USG assistance	n/a	n/a	16	5	tbd	Includes State WHA regional interagency activities awarded to the Department of the Treasury's Office of Technical Assistance (OTA).
Guatemala	n/a	n/a	5	1	tbd	Mechanisms are interventions or actions taken by parliaments, audit agencies, ombudsman, anti-corruption agencies, and non-governmental organizations. External oversight refers to actions taken by those actors to monitor, disclose, highlight, discipline, investigate, or otherwise bring attention to public resource use in a particular country.
Honduras	n/a	n/a	11	4	tbd	

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Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2016[1] Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target[2]	Notes/Context:
2.3 Governments uphold democratic values						
Number of youth at risk of violence trained in social or leadership skills through USG assisted programs	0	790	29,969	36,496	tbd	Includes State WHA regional interagency activities awarded to DOL and State WHA regional CARSI small grants for Belize, Costa Rica, and Panama. Includes USAID data for one Central America Regional activity, four activities in El Salvador, two in Guatemala (one ended in 2018), and two in Honduras. Includes data for the Inter-American Foundation small grants activities in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.
Belize	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,010	tbd	Measures the reach of activities that support, protect, prepare, empower and engage youth, including adolescents and young adults (aged 10-29 years), for participation in civil society, work, and family life; and enable them to participate in addressing the development challenges of their communities and countries. These activities help develop the knowledge and skills, attitudes, networks, resilience, systems, assets and resources youth need for successful transition to adulthood, and are particularly relevant for Central American countries experiencing increases in youth's makeup of their societies.
Costa Rica	n/a	n/a	452	129	tbd	
El Salvador	n/a	403	11,112	8,723	tbd	
Guatemala	n/a	n/a	6,548	4,902	tbd	
Honduras	n/a	387	8,747	18,597	tbd	
Panama	n/a	n/a	500	525	tbd	
Regional	n/a	n/a	2,610	2,610	tbd	
Number of civil society organizations strengthened to promote policy dialogue, advocate for change, and/or serve as watchdogs on key issues	370	713	875	1,225	tbd	Includes USAID data for two activities in El Salvador, six in Guatemala, two in Honduras, and five in Nicaragua. Includes State WHA regional interagency activities awarded to DRL in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. Includes State WHA regional CARSI small grants for Belize, Costa Rica, and Panama. Includes data for the Inter-American Foundation small grants activities in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.
Belize	n/a	n/a	n/a	56	tbd	Measures U.S. government support for advocacy interventions, which are essential aspects of democratic policymaking, citizen participation, government oversight, and democratic change. Advocacy is a means for individuals, constituencies, or organizations to shape public agendas, change public policies, and influence other processes that affect lives.
Costa Rica	n/a	n/a	30	27	tbd	
El Salvador	24	34	26	48	tbd	
Guatemala	28	138	117	219	tbd	
Honduras	n/a	54	377	668	tbd	
Nicaragua	318	485	352	287	tbd	
Panama	n/a	2	3	3	tbd	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2016[1] Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target[2]	Notes/Context:
Number of human rights defenders trained and supported	n/a	n/a	1,386	1,719	tbd	Includes USAID data for one Central America regional activity, one activity in El Salvador; Guatemala and Honduras currently do not track this indicator, but will revisit for future reporting. Includes data for two State WHA regional interagency activities awarded to DRL.
El Salvador	n/a	n/a	99	252	tbd	Measures the reach of U.S. Government programs in support of protection of human rights and democratic principles. Human rights defenders play a key role in promoting government accountability and contribute to transparency in terms of violations of human rights and democratic standards.
Guatemala	n/a	n/a	125	136	tbd	
Honduras	n/a	n/a	148	310	tbd	
Nicaragua	n/a	n/a	24	31	tbd	
Regional	n/a	n/a	990	990	tbd	
Number of independent worker organizations supported by USG to promote international labor standards	n/a	94	95	93	tbd	Includes State WHA regional interagency activity awarded to DRL.
Guatemala	n/a	47	52	51	tbd	A worker organization is an organization consisting of workers, furthering, and defending the interests of workers. Core Labor Standards (CLS), according to the International Labor Organization (ILO), are defined as fundamental labor rights that should be respected by all member countries regardless of their level of development
Honduras	n/a	47	43	42	tbd	
Number of training days provided to journalists with USG assistance, measured by person-days of training	n/a	n/a	1,087	1,119	n/a	Includes State WHA regional interagency activity awarded to DRL (ended in FY 2018).
El Salvador	n/a	n/a	411	677	n/a	Activities include training or education events, whether they are short or long-term. They also include pre-service and in-service training for journalists, editors, and related production staff for news and public information media.
Guatemala	n/a	n/a	202	91	n/a	
Honduras	n/a	n/a	272	147	n/a	
Nicaragua	n/a	n/a	202	204	n/a	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2016[1] Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target[2]	Notes/Context:
2.4 Implement Justice Reforms						
Percent of respondents who are confident [4] [5]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	tbd	Includes INL supported activities.
Belize	n/a	n/a	n/a	69%	tbd	▪ This measure uses data from the World Justice Project (the WJP) General Population Poll (GPP) to quantify public perception on the likelihood of a prosecution and conviction of a neighborhood homicide. A negative perception is associated with the inability of criminal judges and other judicial officers to produce speedy decisions and effectively prosecute and punish perpetrators of crime. An increase in the proportion of the public that believe the likelihood of a prosecution and conviction of a neighborhood homicide suggests improvements in criminal justice institutions ability to prevent offenses and protect the innocent by building and maintaining a culture and system of justice that is fair, efficient, and effective. ▪ This measure considers the percent of respondents that answered "very likely" and "likely" to the question: "If someone commits a homicide in your neighborhood, how likely is it that the criminal is prosecuted and convicted?"
Costa Rica	n/a	n/a	n/a	64%	tbd	
El Salvador	n/a	n/a	n/a	52%	tbd	
Guatemala	n/a	n/a	n/a	43%	tbd	
Honduras	n/a	n/a	n/a	54%	tbd	
Nicaragua	n/a	n/a	n/a	71%	tbd	
Panama	n/a	n/a	n/a	69%	tbd	
Number of active prosecutions	n/a	293,610	n/a	119,117	tbd	Includes data for INL supported activities. Data for Panama is unreportable. FY 2018 data for Costa Rica will be available mid-FY 2019.
Belize	n/a	409	n/a	2,893	tbd	Active prosecutions are those cases that the court has taken control over, assigned a judge, and are actively being tried and/or awaiting a final ruling, acquittal, dismissal, or conviction. They do not include a final judgment that has been deleted by a pardon, set aside, reversed, or otherwise rendered inoperative.
Costa Rica	n/a	240,053	n/a	n/a	tbd	
El Salvador	n/a	30,765	n/a	28,680	tbd	
Guatemala	n/a	19,998	n/a	83,429	tbd	
Honduras	n/a	2,385	n/a	4,115	tbd	
Nicaragua	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	tbd	
Panama	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	tbd	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2016[1] Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target[2]	Notes/Context:
Number of convictions	n/a	208,925	n/a	80,570	tbd	Includes data for INL supported activities. Data for Panama is unreportable. FY 2018 data for Costa Rica will be available mid-FY 2019.
Belize	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,369	tbd	A conviction is the verdict that results when a court of law finds the final judgment on a verdict of guilty, a plea of guilty, or a plea of nolo contendere.
Costa Rica	n/a	183,125	n/a	n/a	tbd	
El Salvador	n/a	6,994	n/a	6,913	tbd	
Guatemala	n/a	18,536	n/a	70,657	tbd	
Honduras	n/a	270	n/a	631	tbd	
Nicaragua	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	tbd	
Panama	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	tbd	
Number of USG-assisted courts with improved case management systems	109	205	221	333	tbd	Includes USAID data for one activity in El Salvador, two in Guatemala (one ending in 2019), and one in Honduras.
El Salvador	10	42	0	88	tbd	Measures USAID support for judicial systems. Improved court management information enables courts to control and monitor their operations (and explain their operations to citizens), thereby improving court efficiency and effectiveness.
Guatemala	99	163	220	244	tbd	
Honduras	n/a	n/a	1	1	tbd	
Nicaragua	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	tbd	
Regional	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	tbd	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2016[1] Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target[2]	Notes/Context:
3.1 Professionalize Civilian Police						
Number of civilian police trained by INL	n/a	23,606	n/a	18,748	tbd	Includes data for INL supported activities. **Panama nationalized its police-training program in 2018**.
Belize	n/a	156	n/a	60	tbd	Civilian law enforcement defined as any member of a local, municipal, or national non-military police.
Costa Rica	n/a	1,612	n/a	1,880	tbd	
El Salvador	n/a	4,418	n/a	4,174	tbd	
Guatemala	n/a	7,315	n/a	7,598	tbd	
Honduras	n/a	3,507	n/a	3,936	tbd	
Panama	n/a	6,598	n/a	1,100	tbd	
Percent of respondents who trust police [4] [5]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	tbd	Includes data for INL supported activities.
Belize	n/a	n/a	n/a	18%	tbd	▪ This measure uses data from the WJP GPP to quantify public perception of trust in police. A negative perception is associated with police brutality, prevalence of crime, and a lack of order and security. An increase in the proportion of the public that express trust in police suggests improvements in the ability of law enforcement agencies to prevent crime, enforce laws, and ensure citizen security. ▪ This measure considers the percent of respondents that answered "a lot" and "some" to the question: "Please tell me, how much trust do you have in the police?"
Costa Rica	n/a	n/a	n/a	35%	tbd	
El Salvador	n/a	n/a	n/a	20%	tbd	
Guatemala	n/a	n/a	n/a	12%	tbd	
Honduras	n/a	n/a	n/a	25%	tbd	
Nicaragua	n/a	n/a	n/a	35%	tbd	
Panama	n/a	n/a	n/a	34%	tbd	
Number of arrests by INL-supported vetted units and task forces resulting in convictions	n/a	1,866	n/a	1,351	tbd	Includes data for INL supported activities.
Belize	n/a	6	n/a	2	tbd	The number includes convictions of individuals arrested by a vetted/specialized unit or task force and arrest resulted in a conviction within the reporting period. Costa Rica does not have vetted units
El Salvador	n/a	1,808	n/a	1,239	tbd	
Guatemala	n/a	11	n/a	45	tbd	
Honduras	n/a	41	n/a	47	tbd	
Panama	n/a	n/a	n/a	18	tbd	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2016[1] Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target[2]	Notes/Context:
Number of INL-trained officers promoted in their institutions (Compared with overall number of promotions in the institution)	n/a	n/a	n/a	117	tbd	Includes data for INL supported activities.
Belize	n/a	3	n/a	0	tbd	This measure is curriculum-based. "INL-trained" refers to law enforcement officers who received direct INL training or received "cascade" training (i.e. trained by an individual who received INL-supported train-the-trainer training). This measure counts INL-trained officers if they receive a promotion during the reporting period. Law enforcement is defined as any member of a local, municipal or national non-military police. This includes both general and specialized units within Policia Nacional Civil (PNC) in El Salvador; PNC and municipal police in Guatemala, Belize Police Department (BPD), Fuerza Publica in Costa Rica, Honduran National Police (HNP), Panamanian National Police (PNP),and other relevant law enforcement entities.
El Salvador	n/a	0	n/a	14	tbd	
Guatemala	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	tbd	
Honduras	n/a	n/a	n/a	95	tbd	
Panama	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	tbd	
3.2 Reduce Violence at the Local Level						
Percent change in number of homicides in Model Police Precincts (MPP) sites[5]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	tbd	Includes data for INL supported activities.
Costa Rica	n/a	n/a	n/a	-6%	tbd	This measure indicates whether the number of reported homicides in operational MPPs increases, decreases, or stays constant from one year to the next. A declining percent change over time suggests an increase in citizen security and an improvement in partner-nations' abilities to combat crime in MPP areas. MPPs are community-oriented and problem-solving approach to policing that aims to reduce crime and improve citizen relations with the police. MPPs target high-crime geographic areas with law-enforcement presence and have various components depending on country.
El Salvador	-17%	-21%	n/a	-14%	tbd	
Guatemala	9%	-4%	n/a	-11%	tbd	
Honduras	n/a	-44%	n/a	-19%	tbd	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2016[1] Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target[2]	Notes/Context:
Percent change in number of homicides in precincts with PBS sites[5]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	tbd	Includes data for INL and USAID supported activities.
El Salvador	5%	-32%	n/a	3%	tbd	▪ This measure indicates whether the number of reported homicides in police precincts with operational PBS sites increases, decreases, or stays constant from one year to the next. A declining percent change over time suggests an increase in citizen security and an improvement in partner-nations' abilities to combat crime in police precincts with PBS sites. ▪ A PBS site is defined as distinct geographic areas (typically a neighborhood or police precinct) where INL, USAID, and other relevant US agencies involved in citizen security coordinate and cooperate to establish effective, efficient, and integrated crime-management systems to reach the common goal of improving citizen security.
Guatemala	8%	1%	n/a	-24%	tbd	
Honduras	n/a	-43%	n/a	-7%	tbd	
Number of at-risk youth in targeted communities/municipalities served	141,484	79,706	95,587	143,078	tbd	Includes USAID data for one Central America regional activity, five activities in El Salvador, one in Guatemala, six in Honduras, and two in Nicaragua.
El Salvador	87,255	38,327	18,000	36,021	tbd	Measures reach of USAID programs (including CARSI-funded programs) focused on at-risk youth, including youth receiving services through USAID-supported outreach centers.
Guatemala	1,917	1,917	4,800	2,192	tbd	
Honduras	32,333	20,693	52,000	83,358	tbd	
Nicaragua	662	2,051	1,787	1,916	tbd	
Regional	19,317	16,718	19,000	19,591	tbd	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2016[1] Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target[2]	Notes/Context:
Number of local action plans on youth and security developed and implemented with USG support	58	196	155	98	tbd	Includes USAID data for one activity in Honduras, one in Guatemala, and two activities in Nicaragua. One activity planned for Nicaragua set a FY 2018 target but did not receive CARSI funds for FY 2018 or FY 2019; as such, USAID dropped CARSI-funded actions, including local action plans. USAID will extend the second activity and set targets after modification approval.
El Salvador	8	15	n/a	n/a	tbd	Measures reach of USAID's community-based crime and violence prevention programs. Prevention programs implemented in partnership with actors capable of influencing crime and violence prevention at a local level help ensure program ownership and sustainability of results.
Guatemala	31	70	80	70	tbd	
Honduras	5	5	5	5	tbd	
Nicaragua	14	106	70	23	tbd	
Number of operational MPP sites[5]	112	145	n/a	161	tbd	Includes data for INL supported activities.
Costa Rica	n/a	15	n/a	18	tbd	Measures the number of operational MPPs and/or PBS sites in each country. MPPs increase citizen security in high-crime areas by training and equipping police to combat crime, as well as by building trust between community members and the police so that police officers can detect, prevent, and investigate crime more effectively. Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Panama do not have MPP sites.
El Salvador	10	15	n/a	19	tbd	
Guatemala	85	94	n/a	99	tbd	
Honduras	17	21	n/a	25	tbd	
Number of operational PBS sites[5]	9	11	n/a	13	tbd	Includes data for INL supported activities.
El Salvador	3	3	n/a	3	tbd	▪ Measures the number of operational MPPs and/or PBS sites in each country. MPPs increase citizen security in high-crime areas by training and equipping police to combat crime, as well as by building trust between community members and the police so that police officers can detect, prevent, and investigate crime more effectively. ▪ A PBS site is considered operational when USAID and INL have mutually agreed-upon activities and high-level goals and activities are being implemented. Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Panama do not have MPP sites.
Guatemala	1	1	n/a	1	tbd	
Honduras	5	7	n/a	9	tbd	

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Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2016[1] Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target[2]	Notes/Context:
3.3 Professionalize Regional Military						
Number of US trained personnel at national leadership levels	16	25	n/a	23	tbd	Includes Department of State Political-Military Affairs (PM) supported activities.
Belize	2	1	n/a	0	tbd	PM funds courses (Staff and War Colleges with each of the military services) for senior-level officers and enlisted personnel that will hold positions of responsibility within their respective organizations and often play key roles in decision-making.
Costa Rica	2	2	n/a	1	tbd	
El Salvador	2	6	n/a	1	tbd	
Guatemala	4	5	n/a	6	tbd	
Honduras	0	2	n/a	1	tbd	
Panama	6	9	n/a	14	tbd	
3.4 Reduce Influence of Organized Crime and Gangs						
Dollar value of assets seized by INL-supported units[5]	n/a	$49,503,953	n/a	$37,994,700	tbd	Includes data for INL supported activities.
Belize	n/a	$189,000	n/a	n/a	tbd	Assets to report include, but are not limited to, confiscated properties, including real estate property such as a house or motel, cars, jewelry, boats, and firearms. Bulk cash seized should be included as a part of the total value recovered. All values reported in US dollars.
Costa Rica	n/a	$4,402,407	n/a	$1,504,475	tbd	
El Salvador	n/a	$12,092,121	n/a	$13,763,314	tbd	
Guatemala	n/a	$32,762,666	n/a	$8,064,246	tbd	
Honduras	n/a	$57,759	n/a	$11,846,118	Tbd	
Panama	n/a	n/a	n/a	$2,816,547	Tbd	
Kilograms of illegal narcotics seized by INL-supported units[5]	154,140	598,689	n/a	134,881	tbd	Includes data for INL supported activities. **Guatemala reported 485,000 kilograms of marijuana seizures in 2017.**
Belize	954	1,044	n/a	1,669	tbd	▪ Illicit narcotics should include, but are not limited to, opiates, "opiate-like" synthetic substances, and synthetic substances in the form of amphetamine and amphetamine-type compounds, hallucinogens, and cannabis. This measure does not include eradications. All measurements reported in metric kilograms. ▪ FY 2018 actual Nicaragua data is preliminary and will be updated when the Government of Nicaragua updates its annual police report.
Costa Rica	0	35,767	n/a	35,820	tbd	
El Salvador	10,385	7,974	n/a	13,698	tbd	
Guatemala	107,571	502,215	n/a	25,011	tbd	
Honduras	28,377	2,504	n/a	43,446	tbd	
Nicaragua	6,853	7,319	n/a	5,523*	tbd	
Panama	n/a	41,866	n/a	15,237	tbd	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2016[1] Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target[2]	Notes/Context:
Number of police officers trained to teach GREAT	n/a	699	n/a	724	tbd	Includes data for INL supported activities.
Belize	n/a	130	n/a	21	tbd	The number of Regional Police Officers certified to deliver GREAT anti-gang/crime prevention training.
Costa Rica	n/a	89	n/a	219	tbd	
El Salvador	n/a	89	n/a	80	tbd	
Guatemala	n/a	114	n/a	127	tbd	
Honduras	n/a	132	n/a	47	tbd	
Panama	n/a	145	n/a	230	tbd	
Number of youth graduated from the GREAT program	n/a	299,485	n/a	194,853	tbd	Includes data for INL supported activities.
Belize	n/a	2,723	n/a	4,283	tbd	The number of youth under the age of 18 graduated from the GREAT anti-gang/crime prevention program. Students counted graduating within the reporting period.
Costa Rica	n/a	25,468	n/a	25,000	tbd	
El Salvador	n/a	20,249	n/a	17,300	tbd	
Guatemala	n/a	17,500	n/a	30,034	tbd	
Honduras	n/a	212,466	n/a	99,051	tbd	
Panama	n/a	21,079	n/a	19,185	tbd	
Percent of respondents who report being threatened, harassed, or extorted by a mob, gang, or other criminal organization	n/a	0.30%	n/a	0.30%	tbd	Includes data for INL supported activities.
Belize	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.10%	tbd	▪ Organized crime in communities poses varying degrees of short and long-tern negative outcomes, including increased risk of youth involvement in criminal activity. Communities with organized crime and gang activities are disproportionately affected by theft, negative economic impact, vandalism, assault, gun violence, illegal drug trade, and homicide. A decrease in the proportion of the public that report threats, harassment, and extortion from criminal organizations suggests improvements in law enforcement agencies' ability to prevent crime, enforce laws, and ensure citizen security. ▪ This measure considers the percent of respondents that answered "yes" to the question: "In the past two years, have you been threatened, harassed, or extorted by a mob, a gang, or another criminal organization?"
Costa Rica	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.70%	tbd	
El Salvador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	tbd	
Guatemala	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	tbd	
Honduras	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.50%	tbd	
Nicaragua	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.20%	tbd	
Panama	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.30%	tbd	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

[1] Fiscal Years refers to the year in which results occurred, unless otherwise noted.
[2] FY 2019 targets for the Northern Triangle countries and regional programs that include Northern Triangle countries are listed as tbd due to the uncertainty of future funding for the Northern Triangle.
[3] n/a represents not available and suggests no activities occurred or the reporting entity was unable to report data.

[4] INL reports data for this measure through the World Justice Project's Global Population Poll (GPP). WJP administers the GPP in each country every other year. The FY 2018 data in this report represents the combined calendar year 2016 and 2017 data for these countries. INL will include future GPP data according to the year the poll is administered in each country.
[5] Represents calendar year reporting cycle.

Attachment 3: U.S. Strategy for Central America – Northern Triangle Country Context Indicators

CONTEXT INDICATORS - SECURITY

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Benchmark Analysis of 2014-2018 Data
INTENTIONAL HOMICIDES PER 100,000 PEOPLE						The World Health Organization (WHO) considers a rate of 10 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants or higher to be characteristic of endemic violence. El Salvador and Honduras observed dramatic declines in their national homicide rates in 2017, as did El Salvador again in 2018. Nevertheless, these countries' homicide rates remain much higher than the most recent 10-year average for Central America (36.85). All Northern Triangle countries' national homicide rates exceed the LAC-wide average for recent years (22.67) as well as the 10-year average homicide rate for the U.S. (5.05).
El Salvador	61	103	81	60	50	
Guatemala	32	30	27	26	NA	
Honduras	68	60	59	46	NA	
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WHO FEEL SAFE WALKING IN THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD AT NIGHT						Northern Triangle citizens' perceptions of security continue to fluctuate in recent years, are consistent with recent LAC region-wide trends, and have detrimental economic and political consequences for citizens and governments. Analysis of 2016/17, AmericasBarometer survey data showed that Central American citizens' fear of crime leads large percentages of the population to alter their daily activities—avoiding public transit or making purchases, keeping children at home, changing jobs or place of study, moving neighborhoods, and even considering emigration. For more information, see Beneath the *Violence: How Insecurity Shapes Daily Life and Emigration in Central America*, available at https://www.thedialogue.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Crime-Avoidance-Report-FINAL-ONLINE.pdf.
El Salvador	26%	32%	45%	51%	41%	
Guatemala	26%	28%	62%	46%	47%	
Honduras	34%	39%	66%	54%	52%	
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WHO EXPRESS TRUST IN THE POLICE						Citizens' trust in the police in the Northern Triangle remains low, a LAC region-wide phenomenon. Recent research shows that individuals living in high-crime or insecure areas are more likely to report that police officers asked them to pay a bribe and are less confident that police would respond quickly to a call for help. For more information, see *The Political Culture of Democracy in the Americas, 2016/17: A Comparative Study of Democracy in the Americas*, available at www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/ab2016.
El Salvador	26%	32%	38%	28%	25%	
Guatemala	26%	28%	34%	25%	33%	
Honduras	34%	39%	40%	37%	34%	

Attachment 3: U.S. Strategy for Central America – Northern Triangle Country Context Indicators

CONTEXT INDICATORS - GOVERNANCE

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Benchmark Analysis of 2014-2018 Data
TAX REVENUE AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP						Complete data for 2018 is not yet available.
El Salvador	16.7%	16.9%	17.4%	17.8%	NA	
Guatemala	10.8%	10.2%	10.4%	10.2%	NA	
Honduras	16.5%	16.9%	18.0%	18.5%	NA	
CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX (higher is better)						Perception of corruption in Northern Triangle countries remains poor by global and regional standards. Maximum score is 100. The 2018 average scores were 41.57 for the LAC region and 34.83 for Central America.
El Salvador	39	39	36	33	35	
Guatemala	32	28	28	28	27	
Honduras	29	31	30	29	29	
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WHO EXPRESS TRUST IN THE COURTS						Trust in justice systems in Northern Triangle countries remains low and reflects recent LAC region-wide downward trends in perceptions that the courts guarantee a fair trial. For more information, see The Political Culture of Democracy in the Americas, 2016/17: A Comparative Study of Democracy in the Americas, available at www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/ab2016.
El Salvador	23%	24%	22%	24%	17%	
Guatemala	35%	29%	35%	33%	34%	
Honduras	29%	33%	32%	35%	28%	

Attachment 3: U.S. Strategy for Central America – Northern Triangle Country Context Indicators

CONTEXT INDICATORS - PROSPERITY

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Benchmark Analysis of 2014-2018 Data
NATIONAL POVERTY RATE						National poverty rates in Northern Triangle countries remain high. National poverty rates in Guatemala and Honduras exceed the 10-year (2008-2018) average for Central America (41.68%).
El Salvador	32%	35%	33%	29%	N/A	
Guatemala[1]	59%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Honduras	63%	64%	61%	64%	62%	
YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE						Estimates of youth unemployment in Northern Triangle countries are relatively unchanged in recent years. The 2018 youth unemployment rate across all of LAC is 17.28%.
El Salvador	9.7%	8.7%	9.6%	9.8%	10.0%	
Guatemala	6.1%	5.9%	6.0%	5.8%	5.7%	
Honduras	9.5%	7.9%	8.5%	8.2%	8.1%	
LOWER-SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPLETION RATE						Lower-secondary completion rates in Northern Triangle countries remain relatively unchanged since 2014.
El Salvador	91%	92%	92%	96%	96%	
Guatemala	72%	53%	NA	NA	NA	
Honduras	49%	51%	53%	54%	NA	
WORLD BANK DOING BUSINESS COMPOSITE SCORE						Northern Triangle countries' recent Doing Business scores demonstrate the need for continued regulatory reform. Nevertheless, reforms implemented by El Salvador and Guatemala in 2017 and 2018 helped place these countries' business environment scores above the LAC regional average score (58.97).
El Salvador	**61.22**	**62.84**	**63.15**	**65.20**	**65.41**	
starting a business	*78.46*	*78.62*	*78.88*	*78.88*	*78.41*	
trading	*91.46*	*88.49*	*88.49*	*89.29*	*89.76*	
electricity	*67.50*	*68.21*	*68.28*	*71.40*	*71.24*	
Guatemala	**62.44**	**61.32**	**61.59**	**61.16**	**62.17**	
starting a business	*77.29*	*77.43*	*77.61*	*77.83*	*86.71*	
trading	*74.82*	*77.15*	*77.15*	*77.15*	*77.15*	
electricity	*84.13*	*81.05*	*84.24*	*84.02*	*84.12*	
Honduras	**57.44**	**58.26**	**58.20**	**58.13**	**58.22**	
starting a business	*74.30*	*76.90*	*77.02*	*76.98*	*77.06*	
trading	*67.81*	*67.81*	*65.85*	*65.85*	*65.85*	
electricity	*53.22*	*53.39*	*53.66*	*53.61*	*53.78*	

[1] The Government of Guatemala carried out a national census in 2017 and lacked resources to carry out the national survey for living conditions in years 2017-2018.

CONTEXT INDICATORS - MIGRATION

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Benchmark Analysis of 2014-2018 Data
MIGRANT APPREHENSIONS (U.S.)						U.S. apprehensions of unaccompanied children and family units from Northern Triangle countries increased in FY 2018, with family units making up an increasing share of all apprehended migrants. The total number of border apprehensions in 2018 remained below the levels observed throughout most of the 1980s, 1990s and 2000s, when around 1 million or more migrants were being apprehended each fiscal year.
UAC Apprehensions (0-17)						
El Salvador	16,404	9,389	17,512	9,143	4,949	
Guatemala	17,057	13,589	18,913	14,827	22,327	
Honduras	18,244	5,409	10,468	7,784	10,913	
Family Unit Apprehensions						
El Salvador	14,833	10,872	27,114	24,122	13,669	
Guatemala	12,006	12,820	23,067	24,657	50,401	
Honduras	34,495	10,671	20,226	22,366	39,439	
MIGRANT APPREHENSIONS (Mexico)						The number of migrant apprehensions by Mexican government authorities peaked in 2015 and 2016. The total number of Mexican government apprehensions of Northern Triangle migrants in 2018 (121,528) was slightly greater than 2014 levels (118,446).
El Salvador	23,131	35,390	33,531	12,400	14,249	
Guatemala	47,794	83,745	62,278	36,707	47,742	
Honduras	47,521	58,814	54,226	32,029	59,537	
MIGRANT REPATRIATIONS (Mexico)						The number of migrant repatriations declined substantially for all three Northern Triangle countries in 2017, compared to previous years, but increased in 2018 for Guatemala and Honduras. The majority of repatriated migrants are men.
El Salvador	51,215	52,107	52,853	26,463	26,479	
Guatemala	96,271	109,188	94,942	67,343	94,306	
Honduras	N/A	75,875	69,370	48,022	75,276	

Notes:

[a] **Youth Unemployment:** According to the ILO, in countries without a safety net (i.e., unemployment insurance and welfare benefits) many individuals, despite strong family solidarity, cannot afford to be unemployed. Instead, they eke out a living as best they can, often in the informal economy or in informal work arrangements. Moreover, according to the World Bank, the share of Central American youth who are neither working nor in school—known as "ninis," from the Spanish phrase “ni estudia ni trabaja—is above the LAC regional average.

[b] **Lower-secondary School Completion Rate:** This indicator is an upper estimate of the actual lower secondary completion rate; the numerator may include late entrants and overage children who have repeated one or more grades of lower secondary education as well as children who entered school early.

CONTEXT INDICATOR SOURCES

MIGRATION

Migrant apprehensions (U.S.)
Source: Customs and Border Patrol (CBP)

Migrant apprehensions (Mexico)
Source: SEGOB, Government of Mexico

Migrant repatriations
Source: International Organization for Migration

SECURITY

Intentional homicides per 100,000 people
Sources: National Police (or other as available)

Percentage of population who feel safe walking in their neighborhood at night
Source: reliable local polling

Percentage of population who express trust in the police
Source: reliable local polling

PROSPERITY

National poverty rate
Sources: National Governments

Youth unemployment rate
Source: International Labor Organization

Lower-secondary school completion rate
Sources: National Governments

World Bank Doing Business composite score
Source: World Bank

GOVERNANCE

Tax revenue as a percentage of GDP
Sources: Ministries of Finance, IMF

Corruption Perception Index (CPI)
Source: Transparency International

Percentage of population who express trust in the courts
Source: reliable local polling