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

Consistent with House Report 116-78 accompanying the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations, 2020 (Div. G, P.L. 116-94), 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

Consistent with the joint explanatory statements 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); the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2019 (Div. F, P.L. 116-6); and the House Report 116-78 accompanying the FY 2020 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 monitoring and evaluation progress report transmitted to Congress on May 22, 2019.

In March 2019, the President announced the suspension of assistance to El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras to encourage these countries to do more to prevent illegal immigration to the United States. Since then, enhanced migration cooperation with these governments has contributed to sharp declines in border arrivals. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) encounters of Salvadoran, Guatemalan, and Honduran migrants along the U.S. southern border decreased from 623,666 in FY 2019 to 93,679 in the first eleven months in FY 2020 (October 2019 to August 2020). The three governments have also signed a combined 15 agreements and arrangements with the United States to enhance border security, increase asylum cooperation, strengthen information sharing, and promote access to temporary employment opportunities in the United States. As a result of the significant reduction in illegal immigration flows, the White House supports moving forward with U.S. assistance to El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.

The suspension in assistance has impacted some foreign assistance programs and reduced the results achieved since the last report, due to descoping, rescoping, or ending programs. Prior to the end of FY 2019, the Department of State and USAID reprogrammed approximately $396 million of FY 2018 foreign assistance planned for El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras to other priorities, including support for the Venezuela crisis, Colombia counternarcotics efforts, development priorities in Latin America and Africa, and the Indo-Pacific Strategy. Funding to other Central American countries continued as planned, with an additional $10 million in FY

2018 Development Assistance provided for Nicaragua democracy programs as a result of reprogramming funds away from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. Between October 2019 and May 2020, the White House approved approximately $714 million in FY 2017, FY 2018, FY 2019, and FY 2020 foreign assistance to El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. This report includes results for activities that occurred over FY 2019 and therefore, does not include results for the additional funding approved by the White House.

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. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated many of these drivers. The Department and USAID provided emergency supplemental assistance to address the immediate impact of the pandemic and will seek to address the economic and social impacts with the supplemental and future funding. This report includes results for activities occurring over FY 2019 and in some cases calendar year 2019 and therefore, does not include results for appropriated COVID-19 supplemental funds.

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. foreign assistance. The Results Architecture represents significant research on the drivers of irregular migration and the interventions supported by foreign assistance designed to address these drivers. The indicator data is structured by the Results Architecture's objectives (Prosperity, Governance, and Security) and corresponding sub-objectives (Attachment 1). While the Strategy's goals complement Salvadoran, Guatemalan, and Honduran governments' strategic goals, the Results Architecture tracks the progress of only U.S. foreign assistance programs funded under the Strategy.

Since the last report, USAID has put in place a multi-pronged approach to collecting and using migration data to inform program decision making. These efforts enhance the U.S. government's ability to design and implement programs targeted at communities with higher levels of out-migration and to strategically adapt based on more complete and timely data. The efforts include:

- Piloting new program-level indicators measuring program participants' experiences with migration, migration attitudes and opinions, and program drop-out due to migration. All relevant programs will track data for these indicators going forward.
- Signing a Memorandum of Understanding with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in March 2020 providing access to non-personally identifiable data of Central Americans encountered by CBP officials, including the city of last residence before migrating. This data fills a critical gap in sub-national migration data and allows the U.S. government to further refine the geographic and demographic focus of its programs, and to monitor and adapt to changing migration-related dynamics.
- Continuing to partner with U.S.-based and international organizations to collect and analyze demographic data on returnees as well as perceptions of the general population

regarding migration. Additionally, third-party independent evaluations—all of which will be published online when complete—will include questions on migration-related outcomes as appropriate.

Examples of Department of State and USAID results in Fiscal Year 2019 include:

- Enhanced local economies by boosting private sector exports and domestic sales by more than **$140 million** and helped businesses generate more than **30,000 new jobs**.
- Strengthened the rule of law through support to over **1,000 civil society organizations**, training for more than **1,700 human rights defenders**, improving case management in **350 local courts**, and training nearly **9,000 judicial personnel**.
- Reached nearly **120,000 at-risk youth**, primarily in high-crime urban areas, with social services and other support.
- Supported law enforcement efforts to seize over **106,000 kilograms of illegal narcotics**.
- In addition to dramatic declines in national homicide rates since 2015, there have been even greater decreases in homicides in communities where USAID's citizen-security programs are paired 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**.

Challenges Remain:

Over the past year, USAID has rescoped its portfolio to ensure alignment with the President's priorities of deterring illegal immigration to the United States by initiating new project and activity designs toward these objectives. As USAID implements these new approaches and interventions, the Agency must also prepare for lasting changes to the development and humanitarian landscape in the medium- to long-term caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and efforts to contain it in Central America. For example, USAID may need to adjust programs to strengthen disease surveillance systems, focus on the long-term health effects of COVID-19 on vulnerable populations, and address economic, conflict and instability, citizen security, increased gender-based violence, and governance impacts of COVID-19 throughout the region. Lastly, the realities associated with monitoring and evaluation of USAID program results and contributions to country capacity and commitment will be considerably different both during the pandemic and in a post-COVID region.

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 October 31, 2019. This report does not include data for other U.S. government agencies, such as the Department of Defense (DOD), that implement programs supporting the Strategy's objectives, 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 2015-2019)	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
CAMRI[2]			x			
USAID Central America Regional	x	x				
Other[3]	x	x				

The GAO issued a public report on the results of the Strategy in October 2019. The report included mixed results of progress for programs implemented under the Strategy and recommended the Department of State take on more of a coordination role within the interagency in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of U.S. government programs. The GAO report with the Department of State, USAID, and DoD's comments documenting concerns with the report and non-concurrence with the recommendation can be found at https://www.gao.gov/assets/710/701750.pdf.

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 2018, and prior year foreign assistance funds for results occurring in Fiscal Years 2017, 2018, and 2019, 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. Fiscal Year 2020 targets are not yet confirmed due to funding delays for programs in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, and the uncertainty surrounding the impact of COVID-19 on programs.

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.

[1] Central America Regional Security Initiative
[2] Central America Maritime Regional Initiative
[3] Includes interagency prosperity and governance, trade-capacity building, and Inter-American Foundation.

CONTEXT INDICATORS

The context indicator graphics (Attachment 3) provide a high-level view of the operating environment in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras 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 capacity and commitment to that end, 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 the most recent available 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 the achievement of expected results. Over the longer term, U.S. government programs can contribute to changes in factors measured by these context indicators.

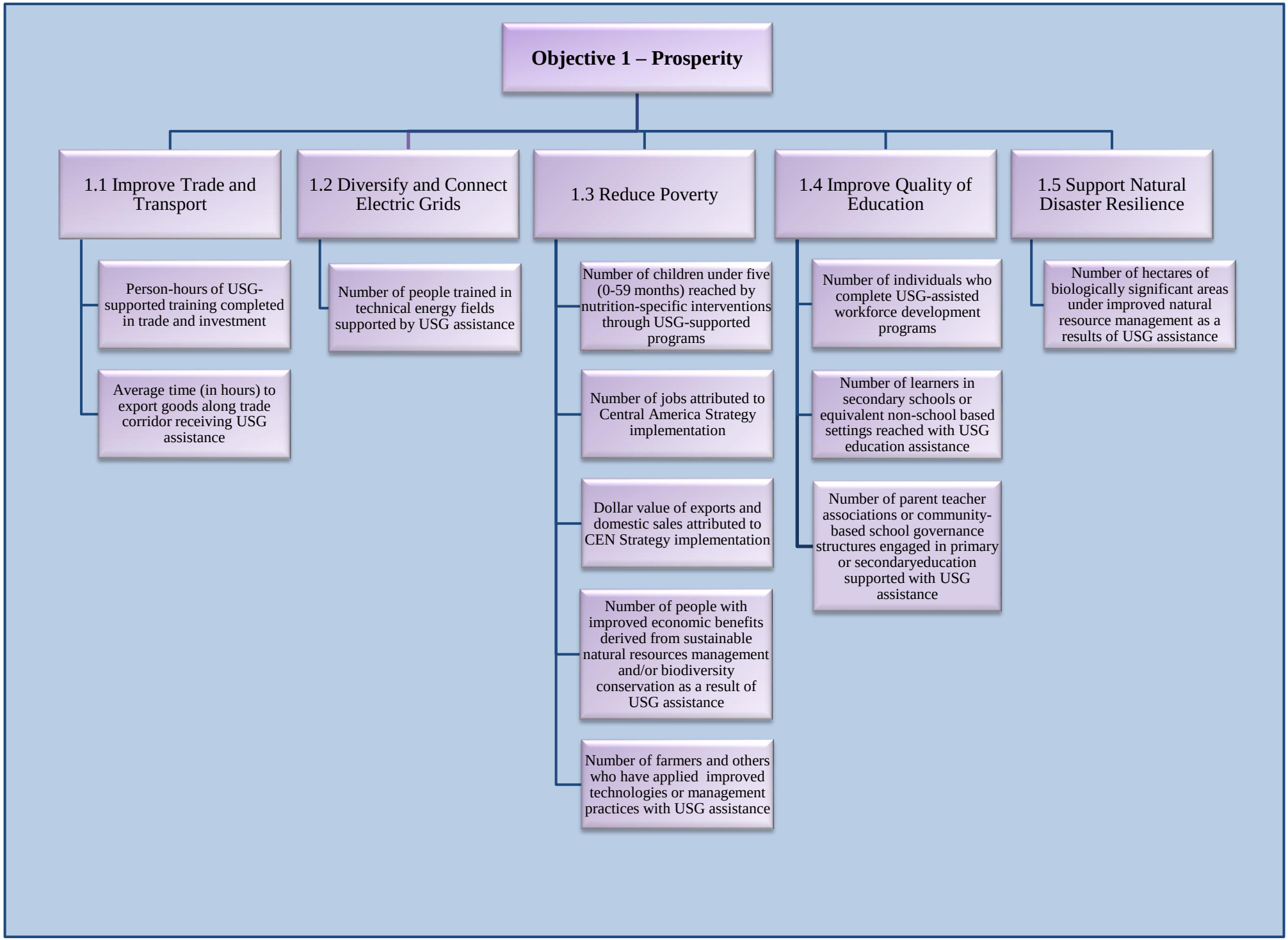
EVALUATIONS

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 2016 and 2019, USAID completed 29 evaluations of programs under the Strategy, which are available on USAID's Development Experience Clearinghouse website (https://dec.usaid.gov). USAID plans to carry out additional evaluations in the coming years, subject to the availability of funds, to address key agency-wide and regional learning priorities, including questions related to migration.

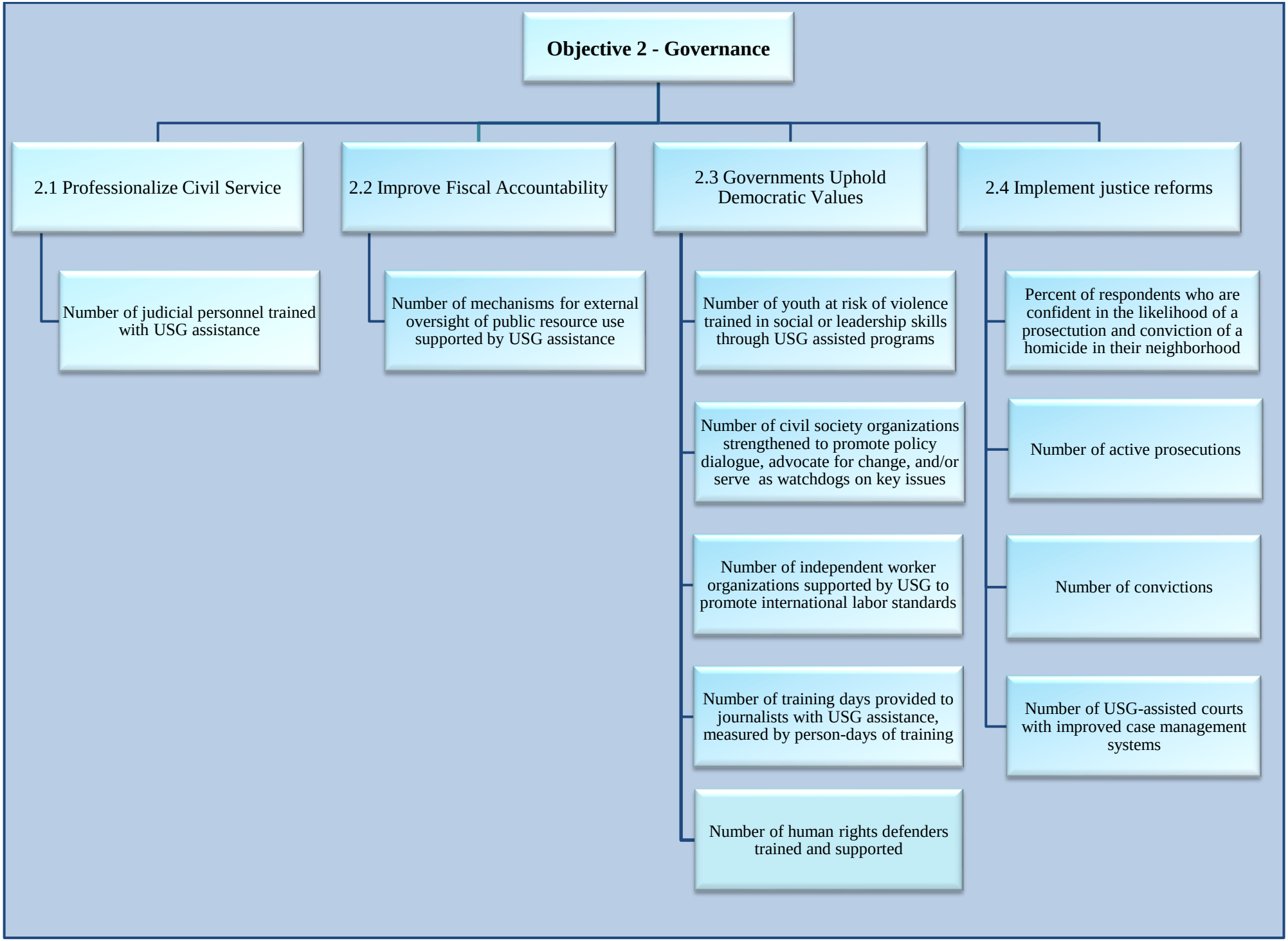
Attachments:
Attachment 1: Results Architecture with Indicators
Attachment 2: Program Indicators
Attachment 3: Context Indicators

ATTACHMENT 1: U.S. STRATEGY FOR CENTRAL AMERICA – RESULTS ARCHITECTURE WITH PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

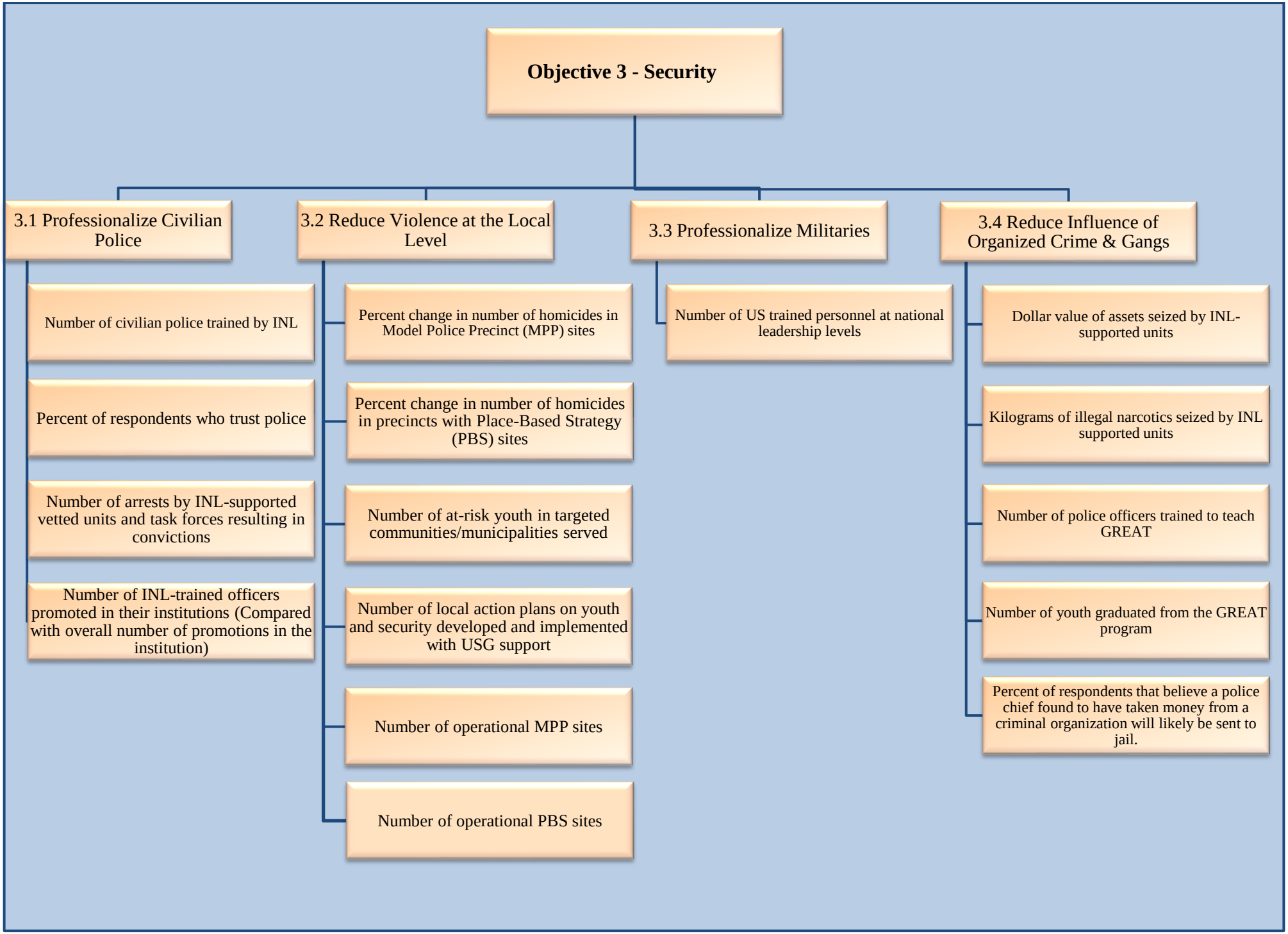
Attachment 1: U.S. Strategy for Central America – Results Architecture with Performance Indicators



Attachment 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:	[1]FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Target[2]	Notes/Context:
1.1 Improve Trade and Transport						
Average time (in hours) to export goods along trade corridor receiving USG assistance	47	46	39	52	tbc	Includes results for State WHA Regional budget funded interagency activities awarded to USAID's E3 Bureau, and the Department of Commerce. FY 2017 actuals represent baseline measurements. USAID Central America Regional trade activity will report on this indicator for selected logistical corridors in future years.
Costa Rica	20	20	15	20	tbc	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 receiving USG assistance.
El Salvador	30	24	20	24	tbc	
Guatemala	36	36	30	36	tbc	
Honduras	88	88	70	108	tbc	
Nicaragua	60	72	60	72	tbc	
Person-hours of USG-supported training completed in trade and investment	n/a	4,158	22,176	28,451	tbc	Includes results for State WHA Regional budget funded interagency activities awarded to USAID's E3 Bureau, the Department of Commerce, the Federal Aviation Administration, and State WHA Regional- managed trade capacity-building activities.
Belize	n/a	32	128	128	tbc	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	136	770	320	tbc	
El Salvador	n/a	1,920	5,727	5,543	tbc	
Guatemala	n/a	144	4,349	7,382	tbc	
Honduras	n/a	328	4,861	5,720	tbc	
Nicaragua	n/a	64	778	328	tbc	
Panama	n/a	1,480	1,968	1,968	tbc	
Regional	n/a	54	3,595	7,033	tbc	
1.2 Diversify and Connect Electric Grids						
Number of people trained in technical energy fields supported by USG assistance	n/a	275	200	148	tbc	Includes State WHA Regional budget supported interagency activities awarded to ENR and the Department of Commerce.
Costa Rica	n/a	40	-	11	tbc	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	3	-	11	tbc	
Guatemala	n/a	41	100	12	tbc	
Honduras	n/a	107	100	93	tbc	
Nicaragua	n/a	2	-	10	tbc	
Panama	n/a	82	-	11	tbc	

Updated 9/25/20

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	[1]FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Target[2]	Notes/Context:
1.3 Reduce Poverty						
Dollar value of exports and domestic sales attributed to CEN Strategy implementation	$92,235,536	$73,739,213	$106,133,196	$141,731,095	tbc	Includes USAID data for one El Salvador activity, three each for Guatemala and Honduras. Four of these activities met or exceeded their FY 2019 targets and three activities ended in FY 2019.
El Salvador	n/a	$2,618,025	$29,000,000	$43,500,000	tbc	Measures outcomes of USAID's agricultural and non-agricultural assistance programs. Increased productivity and production of small-holders or firms help promote broad-based economic growth and reduce poverty.
Guatemala	$47,788,404	$16,602,390	$58,133,196	$69,213,607	tbc	
Honduras	$44,447,132	$49,982,798	$19,000,000	$29,017,488	tbc	
Regional	n/a	$4,536,000	n/a	n/a	tbc	
Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached by nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs	16,007	219,993	230,492	177,461	tbc	Includes USAID data for two activities each for Honduras and Guatemala. Three of these activities ended in FY 2019 or 2020.
El Salvador	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	tbc	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	203,150	215,492	164,715	tbc	
Honduras	16,007	16,843	15,000	12,746	tbc	
Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance	43,943	74,313	68,883	70,823	tbc	Includes USAID data for one activity each for the Central America Regional budget and El Salvador, two in Honduras, and five in Guatemala. Includes State WHA Regional budget trade capacity-building activities. Six activities met or exceeded FY 2019 targets. Activities not meeting targets cited budget uncertainty as the reason. Includes data for the Inter-American Foundation small grants activities in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama.
El Salvador	1,273	300	902	1,384	tbc	Measures technological change and its adoption by different agricultural sector actors, which is critical to increasing agricultural productivity.
Guatemala	n/a	33,925	26,581	32,934	tbc	
Honduras	34,500	39,659	41,300	35,546	tbc	
Nicaragua	n/a	n/a	n/a	76	tbc	
Panama	n/a	n/a	n/a	75	tbc	
Regional	8,170	429	100	808	tbc	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Target	Notes/Context:
Number of jobs attributed to Central America Strategy implementation	29,053	18,376	33,477	31,758	tbc	Includes USAID data for one Central America Regional budget activity, three each for El Salvador and Honduras, five in Guatemala, and two in Nicaragua. Activities that did not meet targets cited reasons such as funding uncertainty, lack of economic opportunities, and beneficiary's decision to continue their education. Includes State WHA Regional trade capacity building activities.
El Salvador	2,508	2,666	5,030	7,084	tbc	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. Unpaid internship or volunteer work does not qualify as employment.
Guatemala	21,906	8,259	23,743	17,402	tbc	
Honduras	4,322	7,213	4,404	6,360	tbc	
Nicaragua	317	156	250	342	tbc	
Regional	n/a	82	50	570	tbc	
Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	22,025	44,857	40,574	70,000	tbc	Includes USAID data for one activity in Honduras and two for the Central America Regional budget. All activities exceeded their FY 2019 targets. The FY 2019 results for the activity in Honduras greatly exceeded targets due to the mission updating its data collection method to adhere more closely to the indicator definition. USAID/Guatemala will adopt this indicator for one activity in future reporting. Additional reporting includes a State WHA Regional budget interagency activity awarded to State's Bureau for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES).
Honduras	22,025	43,800	40,000	69,358	tbc	Measures economic growth and social development results of sustainable natural resource 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.
Guatemala	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	tbc	
Regional	n/a	1,057	574	642	tbc	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Target	Notes/Context:
1.4 Improve Quality of Education						
Number of individuals who complete USG-assisted workforce development programs	2,427	6,175	19,210	19,051	tbc	Includes USAID data for two activities each in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, and one each in Honduras and the Central America Regional budget. Project redesign and reduced funding lead to some activities not meeting targets. Future year reporting will reflect definitional changes to State and USAID's standard indicators for workforce development programs. Includes data for State WHA Regional budget interagency funds awarded to DOL, and State WHA Regional trade capacity building activities. For more information on USAID's workforce development program results, see Third Annual Central America Workforce Development Report, available at https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00X12N.pdf
El Salvador	985	3,040	6,316	4,142	tbc	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 a 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	461	1,409	7,525	10,793	tbc	
Honduras	n/a	651	3,313	2,441	tbc	
Nicaragua	981	1,075	1,539	1,559	tbc	
Regional	n/a	0	517	116	tbc	
Number of learners in secondary schools or equivalent non-school based settings reached with USG education assistance	115,786	136,741	97,289	73,310	tbc	Includes USAID data for three activities each in El Salvador and Guatemala, and one each in Honduras and Nicaragua. Activities in Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua met or exceeded their FY 2019 targets. Targets were not met in El Salvador due to the change of El Salvador's administration and the transition of key ministry officials, as well as budget uncertainty. Includes State WHA Regional budget CARSI small grant activities in Belize.
Belize	13,500	534	n/a	n/a	tbc	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 the purpose of 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. Learners are counted if they are enrolled in secondary or secondary-equivalent education, and directly benefit from USG education assistance designed to support student acquisition of academic basic education skills and knowledge.
El Salvador	100,811	84,949	37,984	14,729	tbc	
Guatemala	557	8,749	3,405	6,621	tbc	
Honduras	n/a	41,690	55,000	51,060	tbc	
Nicaragua	918	819	900	900	tbc	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Target	Notes/Context:
Number of parent teacher associations (PTAs) or community-based school governance structures engaged in primary or secondary education supported with USG assistance	n/a	n/a	600	682	tbc	Includes USAID data for one activity in Guatemala and two in Honduras. Two of the three activities met or exceeded their FY 2019 targets. USAID will review utility of this indicator for future reporting.
Guatemala	n/a	n/a	33	35	tbc	Support to community-based school governance structures promotes capacity building at the grassroots, local level. Such structures promote opportunities for democracy in action as well as improved local ownership, accountability, and stability of schools. This supports improved accessibility and quality of education, leading ultimately to improved learning outcomes. Efforts include support for participation of parents (or guardians) and other community members in school-level decision making, monitoring school quality, monitoring or participation in school governance, advocacy work, and/or sponsorship or fundraising initiatives for supplemental educational materials.
Honduras	n/a	n/a	567	647	tbc	
1.5 Support Natural Disaster Resilience						
Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	1,220,364	1,637,165	1,624,172	1,719,236	tbc	Includes USAID data for two activities in Guatemala, and one each for the Central America regional budget and Honduras. Activities reporting met or exceeded FY 2019 targets. Includes one State WHA Regional budget interagency activity for OES and State WHA Regional trade capacity-building activities.
El Salvador	324	433	0	0	tbc	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	1,247,247	1,334,447	1,338,917	tbc	
Honduras	n/a	112,182	150,000	240,341	tbc	
Regional	n/a	277,303	139,725	139,590	tbc	

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Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Target	Notes/Context:
2.1 Professionalize Civil Service						
Number of justice sector personnel trained with USG assistance	9,461	15,133	3,025	8,988	tbc	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 budget activity, two activities each in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. All but one USAID activity exceeded FY 2019 targets.
Belize	9	6	n/r	13	tbc	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. DRL's program ended in June 2018. Panama's participants decreased due to a shift to more specialized trainings. INL Guatemala added additional staff late in 2017, increasing its capacity to conduct additional trainings in 2018. USAID began reporting results starting in FY 2018. Measures training of judicial personnel, which improves these officials' ability to effectively carry out their duties. This, in turn, 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.
Costa Rica	1,846	1,125	n/r	222	tbc	
El Salvador	2,277	4,297	1,865	4,274	tbc	
Guatemala	1,949	6,419	745	1,763	tbc	
Honduras	659	1,841	320	1,242	tbc	
Panama	2,721	1,385	n/r	1,218	tbc	
Regional	n/r	60	95	256	tbc	
2.2 Improve Fiscal Accountability						
Number of mechanisms for external oversight of public resource use supported by USG assistance	n/a	4	7	5	tbc	Includes State WHA regional interagency activities awarded to the Department of the Treasury's Office of Technical Assistance (OTA).
Guatemala	n/a	0	2	2	tbc	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	4	5	3	tbc	

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Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Target	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	790	36,314	33,239	41,630	tbc	Includes State WHA Regional budget interagency activities awarded to DOL and State WHA Regional CARSI small grants for Belize, Costa Rica, and Panama. Includes USAID data for four activities in El Salvador, four in Honduras, and one each for Guatemala and Central America Regional budgets. Most activities met FY 2019 targets. Unmet targets were generally due to implementation pauses and reduced funding. Includes data for the Inter-American Foundation small grants activities in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama.
Belize	n/a	1,010	n/a	n/a	tbc	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, enabling 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 in their societies.
Costa Rica	n/a	129	500	n/a	tbc	
El Salvador	403	8,541	10,227	7,471	tbc	
Guatemala	n/a	4,902	7,500	10,529	tbc	
Honduras	387	18,597	13,112	21,110	tbc	
Nicaragua	n/a	n/a	n/a	466	tbc	
Panama	n/a	525	n/a	n/a	tbc	
Regional	n/a	2,610	1,900	2,054	tbc	
Number of civil society organizations strengthened to promote policy dialogue, advocate for change, and/or serve as watchdogs on key issues	713	1,308	905	1,094	tbc	Includes USAID data for one Central America Regional activity, six each for Guatemala and Nicaragua, and two in Honduras. All but one activity exceeded targets. The activity that did not meet its FY 2019 target reported that results were affected by tensions between the government and civil society organizations. El Salvador will report on two activities for this indicator in FY 2020. Includes State WHA Regional budget 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	56	75	90	tbc	Measures USG 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	27	57	76	tbc	
El Salvador	34	48	0	0	tbc	
Guatemala	138	219	141	132	tbc	
Honduras	54	668	236	388	tbc	
Nicaragua	485	287	351	229	tbc	
Panama	2	3	22	150	tbc	
Regional	n/a	n/a	23	29	tbc	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Target	Notes/Context:
Number of human rights defenders trained and supported	n/a	1,719	645	1,770	tbc	Includes USAID data for one activity each for the Central America Regional and El Salvador budgets. Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua did not report on this indicator in FY 2019 but will consider adopting for future tracking. Includes data for two State WHA Regional interagency activities awarded to DRL.
El Salvador	n/a	252	0	332	tbc	Measures the reach of USG 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	136	180	115	tbc	
Honduras	n/a	310	165	575	tbc	
Nicaragua	n/a	31	0	12	tbc	
Regional	n/a	990	300	736	tbc	
Number of independent worker organizations supported by USG to promote international labor standards	94	93	98	112	tbc	Includes State WHA Regional budget interagency activity awarded to DRL.
Guatemala	47	51	54	54	tbc	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	47	42	44	58	tbc	
Number of training days provided to journalists with USG assistance, measured by person-days of training	0	1,119	0	801	tbc	Includes State WHA regional interagency activity awarded to DRL (ended in FY 2018).
El Salvador	n/a	677	n/a	49	tbc	Activities include training or education events, whether short or long-term. Also includes pre-service and in-service training for journalists, editors, and related production staff for news and public information media.
Guatemala	n/a	91	n/a	105	tbc	
Honduras	n/a	147	n/a	283	tbc	
Nicaragua	n/a	204	n/a	364	tbc	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Target	Notes/Context:
2.4 Implement Justice Reforms						
Percent of respondents who are confident in the likelihood of a prosecution and conviction of a homicide in their neighborhood.[3] [4]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	tbc	Includes INL-supported activities.
Belize	n/a	69%	n/a	50%	tbc	This measure uses data from the World Justice Project (the WJP) General Population Poll (GPP) to quantify public perception of 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?" The data for this measure is captured every other year. INL combined the GPP data for 2016 and 2017 for reporting FY 2018 results. Future reporting will include measures according to the year that the poll is administered in each country.
Costa Rica	n/a	64%	n/a	68%	tbc	
El Salvador	n/a	52%	n/a	41%	tbc	
Guatemala	n/a	43%	n/a	62%	tbc	
Honduras	n/a	54%	n/a	59%	tbc	
Nicaragua	n/a	71%	n/a	80%	tbc	
Panama	n/a	69%	n/a	66%	tbc	
Number of active prosecutions	293,610	119,117	n/r	461,856	tbc	Includes data for INL-supported activities. FY 2019 data for Belize, Nicaragua, and Panama is unreportable.
Belize	409	2,893	n/r	n/r	tbc	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	240,053	n/a	n/r	187,000	tbc	
El Salvador	30,765	28,680	n/r	29,289	tbc	
Guatemala	19,998	83,429	n/r	242,667	tbc	
Honduras	2,385	4,115	n/r	2,900	tbc	
Nicaragua	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	tbc	
Panama	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/a	tbc	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Target	Notes/Context:
Number of convictions	208,925	80,570	n/r	350,484	tbc	Includes data for INL-supported activities. FY 2019 data for Belize, Nicaragua, and Panama is unreportable.
Belize	n/r	2,369	n/r	n/r	tbc	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	183,125	n/a	n/r	270,613	tbc	
El Salvador	6,994	6,913	n/r	20,707	tbc	
Guatemala	18,536	70,657	n/r	56,481	tbc	
Honduras	270	631	n/r	2,683	tbc	
Nicaragua	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	tbc	
Panama	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	tbc	
Number of USG-assisted courts with improved case management systems	205	333	256	347	tbc	Includes USAID data for one activity in El Salvador, one in Honduras, and two in Guatemala. Honduras expects to adopt this indicator in FY 2020. All activities reporting on this indicator exceeded FY 2019 targets.
El Salvador	42	88	7	91	tbc	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	163	244	249	256	tbc	
Honduras	n/r	1	0	0	tbc	
Nicaragua	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	tbc	
Regional	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	tbc	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Target	Notes/Context:
3.1 Professionalize Civilian Police						
Number of civilian police trained	23,606	18,748	n/r	14,256	tbc	Includes data for INL-supported activities.
Belize	156	60	n/r	163	tbc	Civilian law enforcement defined as any member of a local, municipal, or national non-military police.
Costa Rica	1,612	1,880	n/r	1,205	tbc	
El Salvador	4,418	4,174	n/r	3,527	tbc	
Guatemala	7,315	7,598	n/r	4,347	tbc	
Honduras	3,507	3,936	n/r	4,148	tbc	
Panama	6,598	1,100	n/r	866	tbc	
Percent of respondents who trust police [3 4]	n/r	n/a	n/r	n/a	tbc	Includes data for INL-supported activities.
Belize	n/r	18%	n/r	20%	tbc	This measure uses data from the World Justice Project (the WJP) General Population Poll (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?" The survey is conducted every other year, so the data for this measure is captured every other year. INL combined the GPP data for 2016 and 2017 for reporting FY 2018 results. Future reporting will include measures according to the year that the poll is administered in each country.
Costa Rica	n/r	35%	n/r	49%	tbc	
El Salvador	n/r	20%	n/r	14%	tbc	
Guatemala	n/r	12%	n/r	27%	tbc	
Honduras	n/r	25%	n/r	29%	tbc	
Nicaragua	n/r	35%	n/r	38%	tbc	
Panama	n/r	34%	n/r	43%	tbc	
Number of arrests by INL-supported vetted units and task forces resulting in convictions	1,866	1,351	n/r	1,409	tbc	Includes data for INL-supported activities.
Belize	6	2	n/r	n/r	tbc	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	1,808	1,239	n/r	1,379	tbc	
Guatemala	11	45	n/r	0	tbc	
Honduras	41	47	n/r	30	tbc	
Panama	n/r	18	n/r	n/r	tbc	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Target	Notes/Context:
Number of INL-trained officers promoted in their institutions (Compared with overall number of promotions in the institution)	n/r	117	n/r	318	tbc	Includes data for INL-supported activities.
Belize	3	0	n/r	88	tbc	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). INL-trained officers should be counted if they receive a promotion within 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	0	14	n/r	230	tbc	
Guatemala	n/r	7	n/r	0	tbc	
Honduras	n/r	95	n/r	n/r	tbc	
Panama	n/r	1	n/r	n/a	tbc	
3.2 Reduce Violence at the Local Level						
Percent change in number of homicides in Model Police Precincts (MPP) sites [4]	n/a	n/a	n/a	-13%	tbc	Includes data for INL-supported activities. In CY 2019, several police precincts in Costa Rica experienced a significant increase in homicides compared to CY 2018 due to TCO activities in the region. Important drug seizures by Costa Rican authorities and successful enforcement against trafficking activities ignited gang-on-gang violence and adjustment of TCO territories.
Costa Rica	n/a	-6%	n/r	48%	tbc	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 a 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	-25%	-15%	n/r	-29%	tbc	
Guatemala	-4%	-11%	n/r	-8%	tbc	
Honduras	-44%	-7%	n/r	4%	tbc	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Target	Notes/Context:
Percent change in number of homicides in precincts with Place-Based Strategy (PBS) sites [4]	n/a	n/a	n/a	-8%	tbc	Includes data for INL and USAID-supported activities.
El Salvador	-35%	12%	n/r	-31%	tbc	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	1%	-24%	n/r	3%	tbc	
Honduras	-43%	-6%	n/r	12%	tbc	
Number of at-risk youth in targeted communities/municipalities served	79,706	143,078	160,279	118,581	tbc	Includes USAID data for one Central America Regional budget activity, five activities in El Salvador, one each in Guatemala and Nicaragua, and four in Honduras. Most activities met or exceeded their targets. Unmet targets were primarily due to reduced funding levels, termination of activities, or (in one case) a misstated FY 2019 target. USAID plans to assess the utility and definition of this indicator for future reporting.
El Salvador	38,327	36,021	42,270	53,082	tbc	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	2,192	6,400	498	tbc	
Honduras	20,693	83,358	98,000	46,206	tbc	
Nicaragua	2,051	1,916	2,236	3,505	tbc	
Regional	16,718	19,591	11,373	15,290	tbc	
Number of local action plans on youth and security developed and implemented with USG support	196	98	103	110	tbc	Includes USAID data for four activities (one each in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua) reported in FY 2019. The activity in El Salvador ended in FY 2019 and had zero results or target.
El Salvador	15	n/a	n/a	0	tbc	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	70	70	80	78	tbc	
Honduras	5	5	5	12	tbc	
Nicaragua	106	23	18	20	tbc	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Target	Notes/Context:
Number of operational MPP sites [4]	145	161	n/r	164	tbc	Includes data for INL-supported activities.
Costa Rica	15	18	n/r	18	tbc	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.
El Salvador	15	19	n/r	19	tbc	
Guatemala	94	99	n/r	99	tbc	
Honduras	21	25	n/r	28	tbc	
Number of operational PBS sites [4]	11	13	0	12	tbc	Includes data for INL-supported activities.
El Salvador	3	3	n/a	3	tbc	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/r	1	tbc	
Honduras	7	9	n/r	8	tbc	
3.3 Professionalize Regional Military						
Number of US trained personnel at national leadership levels	25	23	31	6	tbc	Includes Department of State Political-Military Affairs (PM)-supported activities. COVID-19 had a significant impact on international students' ability to attend courses in the United States in FY 2020; therefore targets are lower.
Belize	1	0	3	1	tbc	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	1	7	1	tbc	
El Salvador	6	1	5	0	tbc	
Guatemala	5	6	2	0	tbc	
Honduras	2	1	3	0	tbc	
Panama	9	14	11	4	tbc	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Target	Notes/Context:
3.4 Reduce Influence of Organized Crime and Gangs						
Dollar value of assets seized by INL-supported units [4]	$49,503,953	$37,994,700	n/r	$17,632,559	tbc	Includes data for INL-supported activities.
Belize	$189,000	n/a	n/r	$1,348	tbc	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	$4,402,407	$1,504,475	n/r	$3,734,436	tbc	
El Salvador	$12,092,121	$13,763,314	n/r	$8,309,840	tbc	
Guatemala	$32,762,666	$8,064,246	n/r	$4,312,398	tbc	
Honduras	$57,759	$11,846,118	n/r	$941,797	tbc	
Panama	n/a	$2,816,547	n/r	$332,740	tbc	
Kilograms of illegal narcotics seized by INL-supported units [4]	598,689	134,881	n/r	106,443	tbc	Includes data for INL-supported activities.
Belize	1,044	1,669	n/r	1,924	tbc	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	35,767	35,820	n/r	39,040	tbc	
El Salvador	7,974	13,698	n/r	11,102	tbc	
Guatemala	502,215	25,011	n/r	24,549	tbc	
Honduras	2,504	43,446	n/r	5,992	tbc	
Nicaragua	7,319	5,523*	n/a	n/a	tbc	
Panama	41,866	15,237	n/r	23,836	tbc	
Number of police officers trained to teach GREAT	699	724	n/r	1,851	tbc	Includes data for INL-supported activities.
Belize	130	21	n/r	99	tbc	The number of Regional Police Officers certified to deliver Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) anti-gang/crime prevention training.
Costa Rica	89	219	n/r	186	tbc	
El Salvador	89	80	n/r	172	tbc	
Guatemala	114	127	n/r	1,232	tbc	
Honduras	132	47	n/r	79	tbc	
Panama	145	230	n/r	83	tbc	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

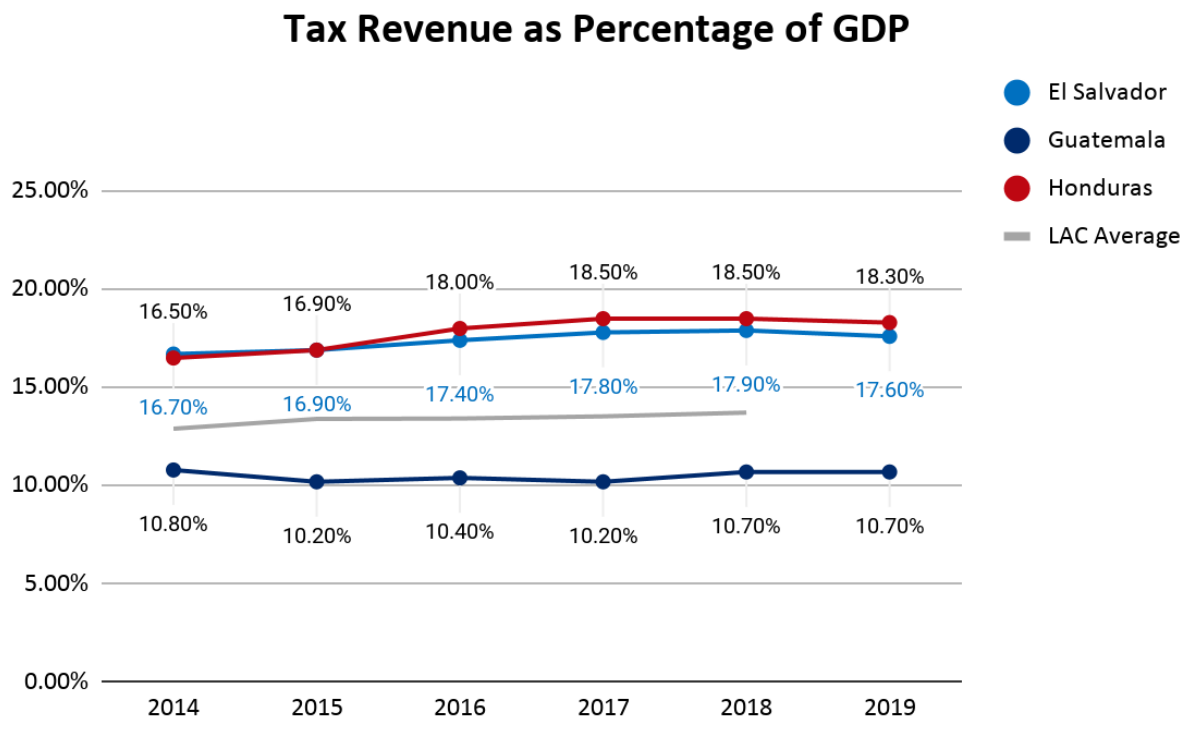
Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Indicator/Country:	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Target	Notes/Context:
Number of youth graduated from the GREAT program	299,485	194,853	n/r	168,131	tbc	Includes data for INL-supported activities.
Belize	2,723	4,283	n/r	1,819	tbc	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	25,468	25,000	n/r	13,674	tbc	
El Salvador	20,249	17,300	n/r	43,012	tbc	
Guatemala	17,500	30,034	n/r	2,664	tbc	
Honduras	212,466	99,051	n/r	63,787	tbc	
Panama	21,079	19,185	n/r	43,175	tbc	
Percent of respondents that believe a police chief found to have taken money from a criminal organization will likely be sent to jail [3] [4]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	tbc	Includes data for INL-supported activities.
Belize	55%	55%	n/r	40%	tbc	This measure is the percent of respondents in the World Justice Project General Population Poll who answered either "very likely" or "likely" to the question: "If a police chief is found taking money from a criminal organization, such as a drug cartel or an arms smuggler, how likely is this officer to be sent to jail?" Public perceptions of police corruption and accountability is an indicator of a partner nation's capacity to reduce the corruption of public officials. This survey is conducted every second year in CARSI countries. In years in which the survey is not conducted in a country, the result from the prior year is included.
Costa Rica	64%	64%	n/r	61%	tbc	
El Salvador	57%	53%	n/r	53%	tbc	
Guatemala	50%	59%	n/r	59%	tbc	
Honduras	52%	52%	n/r	55%	tbc	
Nicaragua	52%	52%	n/a	60%	tbc	
Panama	57%	57%	n/r	50%	tbc	

[1] Fiscal Year (FY) refers to the FY in which results occurred, unless otherwise noted.
[2] FY 2020 targets are to be confirmed (TBC) due to funding uncertainties and unknown impact of COVID-19.
[3] 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 2019 data in this report represents the combined calendar year 2017 and 2018 data for these countries.
[4] Data reported by calendar year.

Attachment 3: U.S. Strategy for Central America – El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras Context Indicators

Governance



Caption

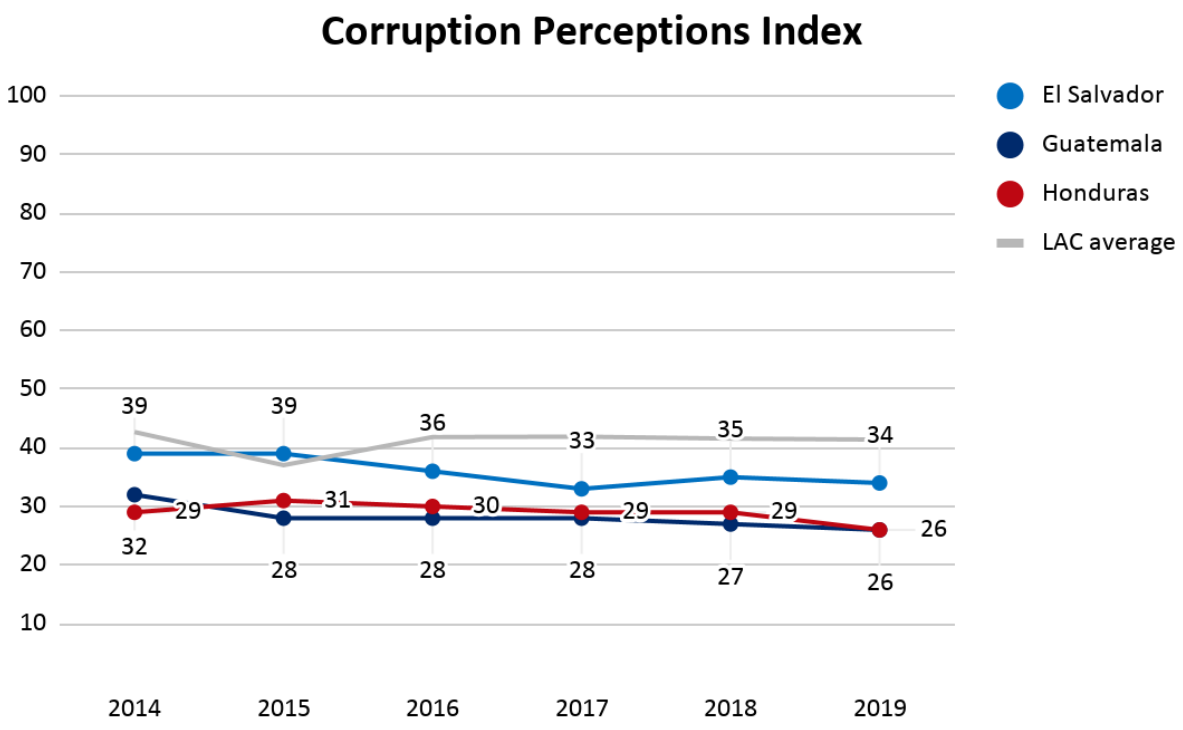
Tax Revenue as a Percentage of GDP has remained relatively steady in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras from 2014 to 2019. The IMF projects tax revenue decreases in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in 2020 due largely to the Coronavirus outbreak. Despite these projections, tax revenue as a percentage of GDP remains high in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras when compared to LAC regional averages (13.72 as of 2018) according to the World Bank.

Sources

Indicators: El Salvador: Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador; Guatemala: Ministerio de Finanzas Públicas; Honduras: World Bank; Regional average: USAID analysis of World Bank data

Analysis: IMF Report, available at https://www.imf.org/~/media/Files/Publications/CR/2017/cr17331.ashx; World Bank, available at https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/GC.TAX.TOTL.GD.ZS

Attachment 3: U.S. Strategy for Central America – El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras Context Indicators



Caption

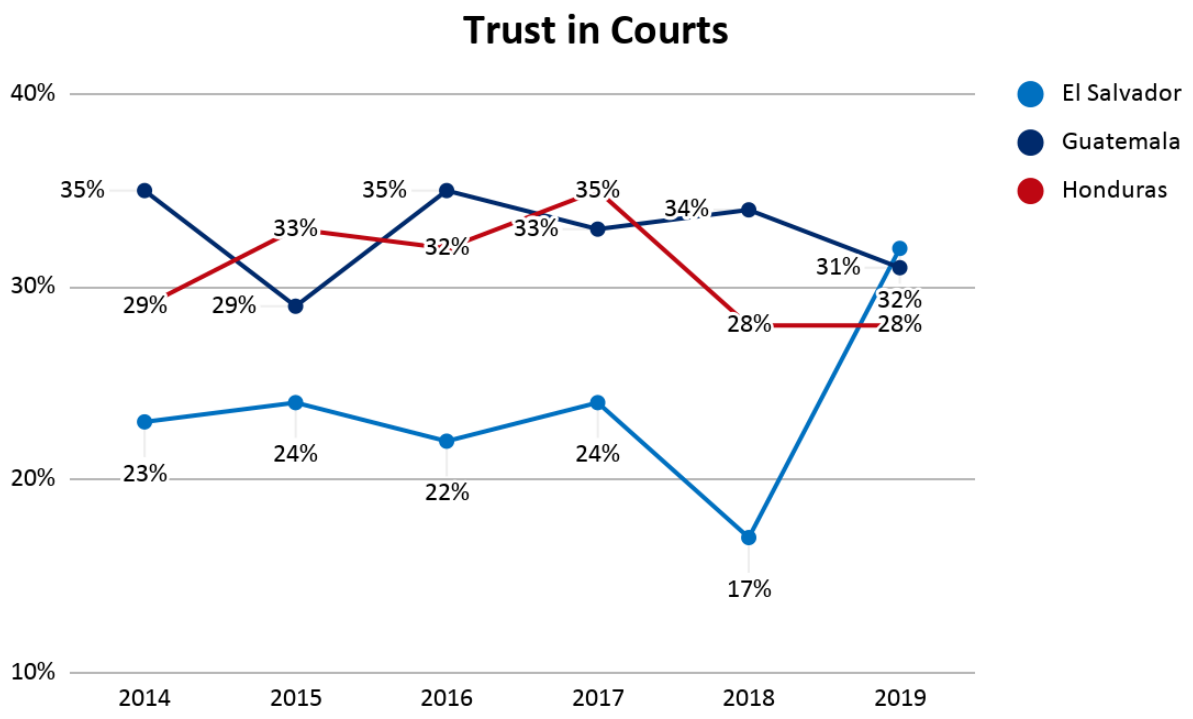
Perceptions of corruption in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras have continued to deteriorate from 2014 into 2019 and remain poor by global and regional standards according to the Corruption Perception Index (CPI). Transparency International reports that the majority of citizens in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras believe that corruption is getting worse and that presidents, parliamentarians, and public officials are the worst offenders. According to the Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA), while laws regarding corruption have improved since 2015, impunity and lack of prosecution of corrupt officials have contributed toward a decrease in trust of public officials and fueled discontent among citizens. Furthermore, increased social media usage in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras has further exacerbated distrust and dissatisfaction in governments, according to LAPOP. For the CPI, the maximum score is 100; a higher score indicates lower corruption.

Sources

Indicators: Transparency International: https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi

Analysis: Global Corruption Barometer Latin America & Caribbean 2019, available at https://images.transparencycdn.org/images/2019_GCB_LatinAmerica_Caribbean_Full_Report_200409_091428.pdf; WOLA, available at https://www.wola.org/programs/issues/monitoring-u-s-and-international-aid-to-central-america/; LAPOP 2019 Pulse of Democracy Report, available at https://www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/ab2018/2018-19_AmericasBarometer_Regional_Report_10.13.19.pdf

Attachment 3: U.S. Strategy for Central America – El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras Context Indicators



Caption

The percent of citizens that express trust in courts in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras remains low and is declining in Guatemala and Honduras. According to the LAPOP Americas Barometer Report, low levels of trust in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras reflect recent LAC region-wide downward trends in perceptions that the courts guarantee a fair trial. Despite new anti-corruption laws, high levels of impunity for human rights abusers and corrupt officials remains rampant in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, further reducing citizens' trust in the justice system, according to WOLA. Also troubling are decreasing perceptions that basic human rights are guaranteed and protected by the courts in both El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras and the LAC region generally.

Sources

Indicators: All Countries: Department of State's Office of Opinion Research
Analysis: Global Corruption Barometer Latin America & Caribbean 2019, available at https://images.transparencycdn.org/images/2019_GCB_LatinAmerica_Caribbean_Full_Report_200409_091428.pdf ; WOLA, available at https://www.wola.org/programs/issues/monitoring-u-s-and-international-aid-to-central-america/; LAPOP 2019 Pulse of Democracy Report, available at https://www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/ab2018/2018-19_AmericasBarometer_Regional_Report_10.13.19.pdf; The Dialogue, available at https://www.thedialogue.org/analysis/corruption-and-human-rights-in-the-northern-triangle/

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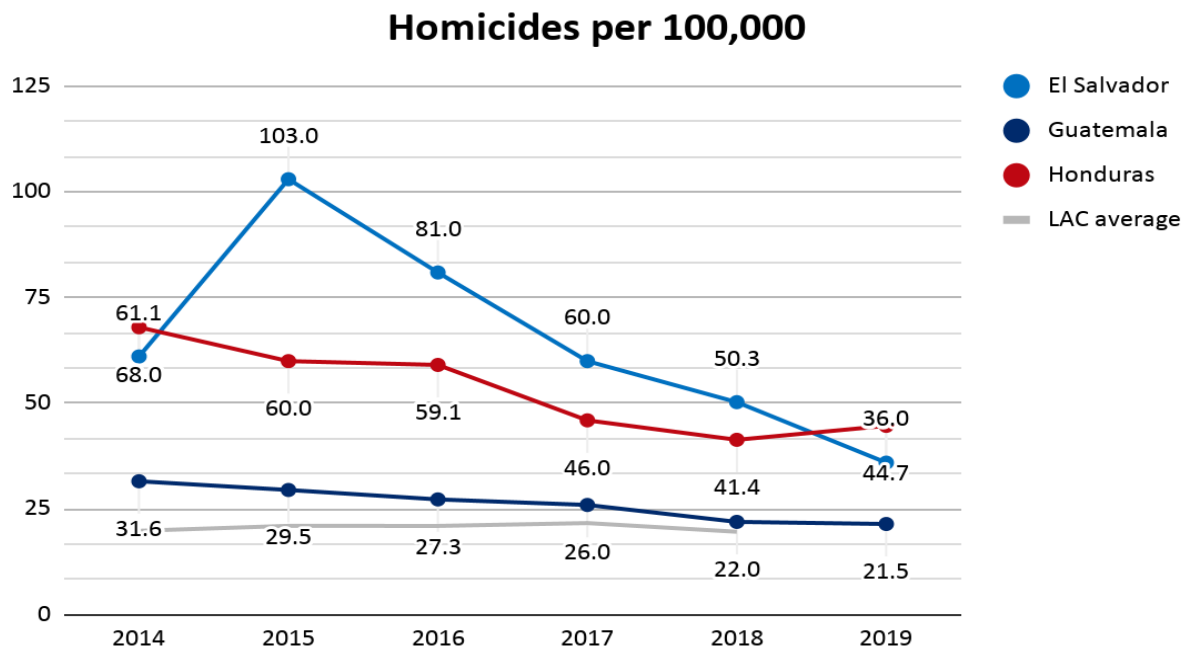
Security



Caption

Since 2015, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras have seen dramatic decreases in national intentional homicide rates (per 100,000), though it still remains one of the most violent regions in the world. The World Health Organization (WHO) considers a rate of 10 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants or higher to be characteristic of endemic violence. Despite dramatic decreases in rates of homicide since 2014, violence in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras remains endemic and higher than the LAC-wide average (22.0). El Salvador recorded dramatic declines in homicides from 2018 (50.3) to 2019 (36.0). InSight Crime attributes this decrease to reductions in deadly confrontations between security forces and gangs since, as WOLA adds, anti-gang work often results in high levels of extrajudicial killings and civilian deaths. From 2018 (41.4) to 2019 (45), Honduras saw an increase in the homicide rate. InSight Crime attributes this higher rate to multiple massacres related to territorial disputes and violence between different gangs. The Dialogue notes that high rates of impunity among human rights abusers and high rates of corruption among public officials in Honduras prevents effective interventions towards reductions in violence.

Sources

Indicators: El Salvador: Instituto de Medicina Legal, IML; Guatemala: Secretaría Técnica del Consejo Nacional de Seguridad; Honduras: Instituto Universitario en Democracia, Paz y Seguridad (Observatorio de la Violencia; Central America averages UNODC available at https://dataunodc.us.org/content/data/homicide-rate

Analysis: 2018-2019 AmericasBarometer Report by LAPOP, available at https://www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/ab2018/2018-19_AmericasBarometer_Regional_Report_10.13.19.pdf; InSight Crime's 2019 Homicide Round-Up, available at https://www.insightcrime.org/news/analysis/insight-crime-2019-homicide-round-up/; Gaps in Human Rights Protections in El Salvador: Evaluating State Capacity to Protect and Promote Human Rights, available at https://www.wola.org/analysis/gaps-in-human-rights-protections-in-el-salvador-evaluating-state-capacity-to-protect-and-promote-human-rights/; The Dialogue, available at https://www.thedialogue.org/analysis/corruption-and-human-rights-in-the-northern-triangle/

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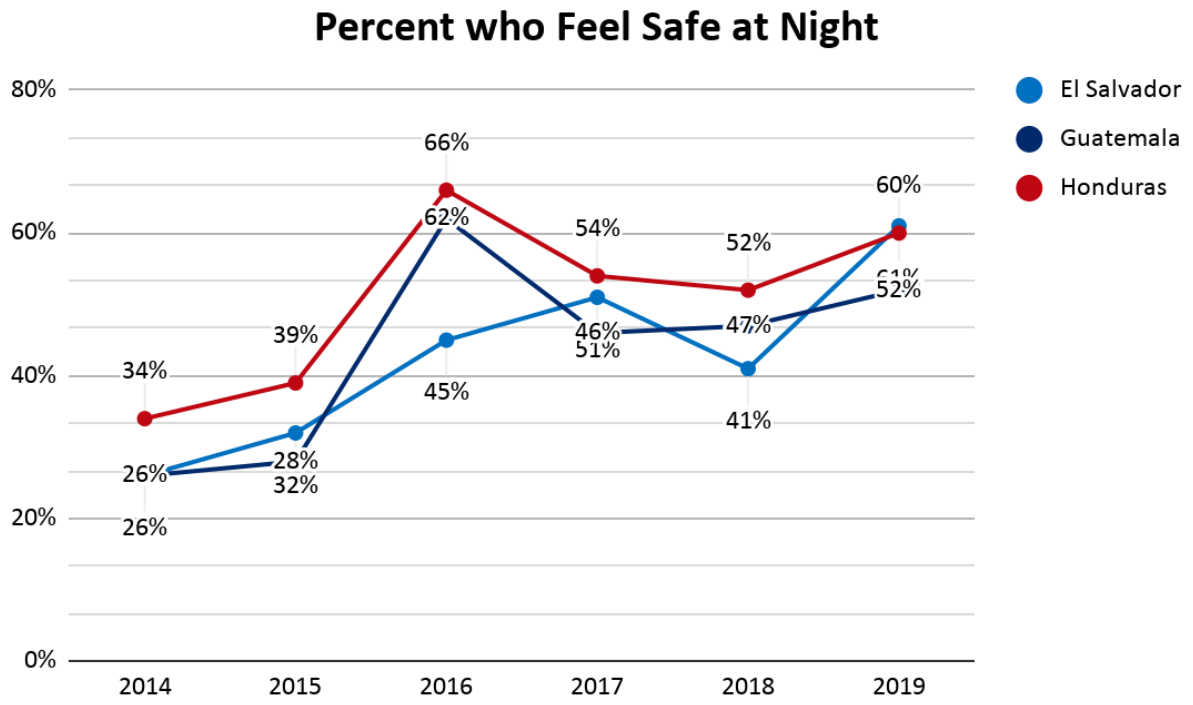


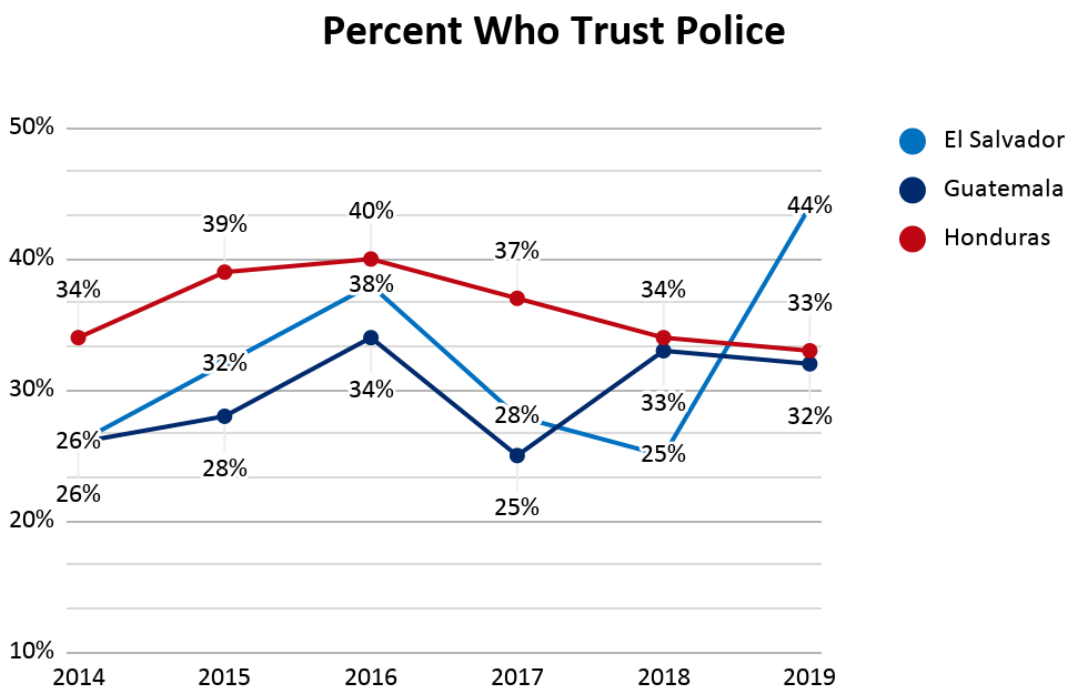
Caption

El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras citizens' perceptions of security continue to fluctuate in recent years, though feelings of security have increased from 2018 to 2019. Despite this increase, the most recent AmericasBarometer report reveals that El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras citizens have seen an increase in crime victimization since 2010 and that crime remains the primary concern for citizens of El Salvador and Guatemala. InSight Crime reports that levels of extortion continue to rise in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras especially in areas where reduced anti-gang work and the resulting territorial stability of gangs has enabled gangs to extort populations under their control more easily. Women and other marginalized groups are especially victimized by extortion and sextortion, or sexual exploitation, which remains a major problem. AmericasBarometer also notes that citizens from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras who report fearing crime are statistically more likely to express an intention to emigrate from their country of citizenship.

Sources

Indicators: All countries, Department of State's Office of Opinion Research
Analysis: 2018-2019 AmericasBarometer Report by LAPOP, available at https://www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/ab2018/2018-19_AmericasBarometer_Regional_Report_10.13.19.pdf ; InSight Crime's 2019 Homicide Round-Up, available at https://www.insightcrime.org/news/analysis/insight-crime-2019-homicide-round-up/; Gaps in Human Rights Protections in El Salvador: Evaluating State Capacity to Protect and Promote Human Rights, available at https://www.wola.org/analysis/gaps-in-human-rights-protections-in-el-salvador-evaluating-state-capacity-to-protect-and-promote-human-rights/; The Dialogue, available at https://www.thedialogue.org/analysis/corruption-and-human-rights-in-the-northern-triangle/; WOLA, available at https://www.wola.org/programs/issues/monitoring-u-s-and-international-aid-to-central-america/

Attachment 3: U.S. Strategy for Central America – El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras Context Indicators



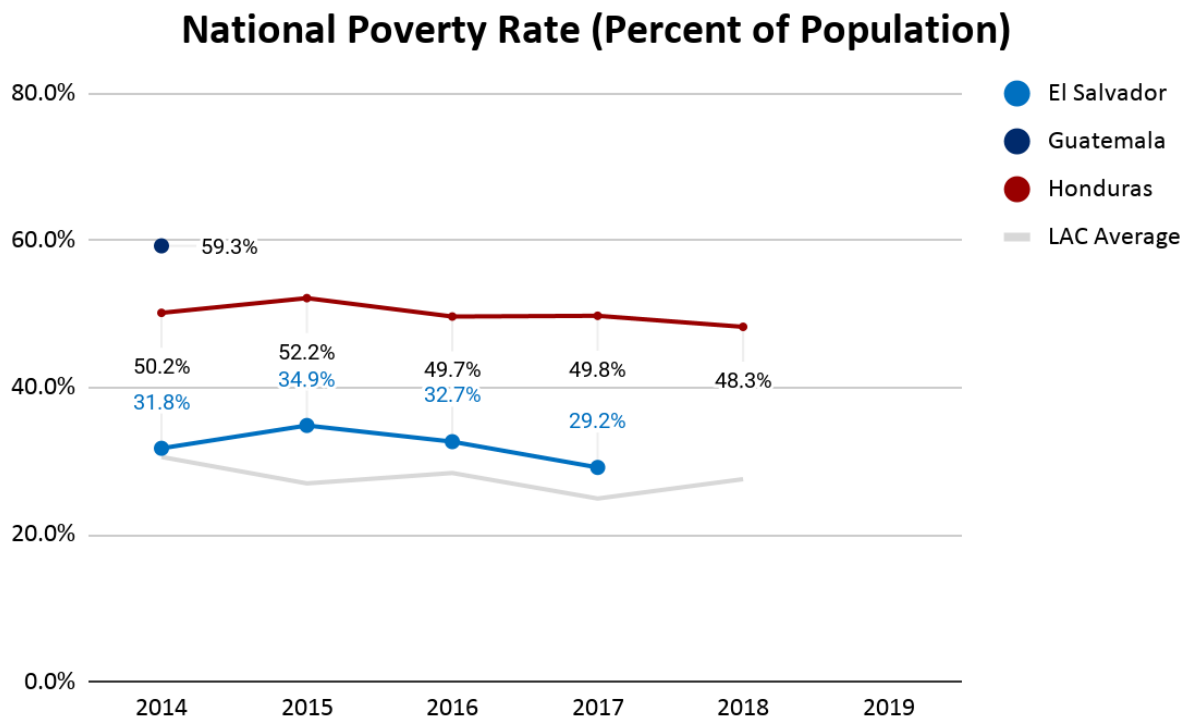
Caption

Citizens' trust in the police in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras remains low due to corruption and extrajudicial violence by police forces. Recent research by LAPOP shows that citizens of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras are frequently asked for bribes from police officers and lack confidence that police will respond quickly to calls for help. Distrust in police has also resulted in significant underreporting of crime. InSight Crime reports that high levels of violence towards civilian and extrajudicial killings in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras by police as part of anti-gang activity has further deteriorated trust in police. LAPOP reports that increased usage of social media by citizens and the sharing of stories and videos exposing police corruption and abuse with impunity has contributed toward lower levels of trust in the police across El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras and the LAC region more broadly.

Sources

Indicators: All countries, Department of State's Office of Opinion Research
Analysis: 2018-2019 AmericasBarometer Report by LAPOP, available at https://www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/ab2018/2018-19_AmericasBarometer_Regional_Report_10.13.19.pdf; InSight Crime's 2019 Homicide Round-Up available at https://www.insightcrime.org/news/analysis/insight-crime-2019-homicide-round-up/; Gaps in Human Rights Protections in El Salvador: Evaluating State Capacity to Protect and Promote Human Rights, available at https://www.wola.org/analysis/gaps-in-human-rights-protections-in-el-salvador-evaluating-state-capacity-to-protect-and-promote-human-rights/; The Dialogue, available at https://www.thedialogue.org/analysis/corruption-and-human-rights-in-the-northern-triangle/

Prosperity



Caption
National poverty rates (poverty headcount ratio based on national poverty lines) in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras remain high, exceeding LAC annual averages in all cases; poverty rates in Guatemala and Honduras exceed the 10-year (2008-2018) average for Central America (41.7%). Guatemala does not have national poverty data after 2014.

Sources
Indicators: All countries, World Bank Poverty and Equity Data

Note
The source of poverty rate statistics for Honduras in previous years' Progress Reports Honduras's National Institute of Statistics (INE). For comparability with other countries and the regional average, this year's report uses World Bank statistics. For more information, see https://www.ine.gob.hn/V3/imag-doc/2019/07/Pobreza-en-los-Hogares.pdf

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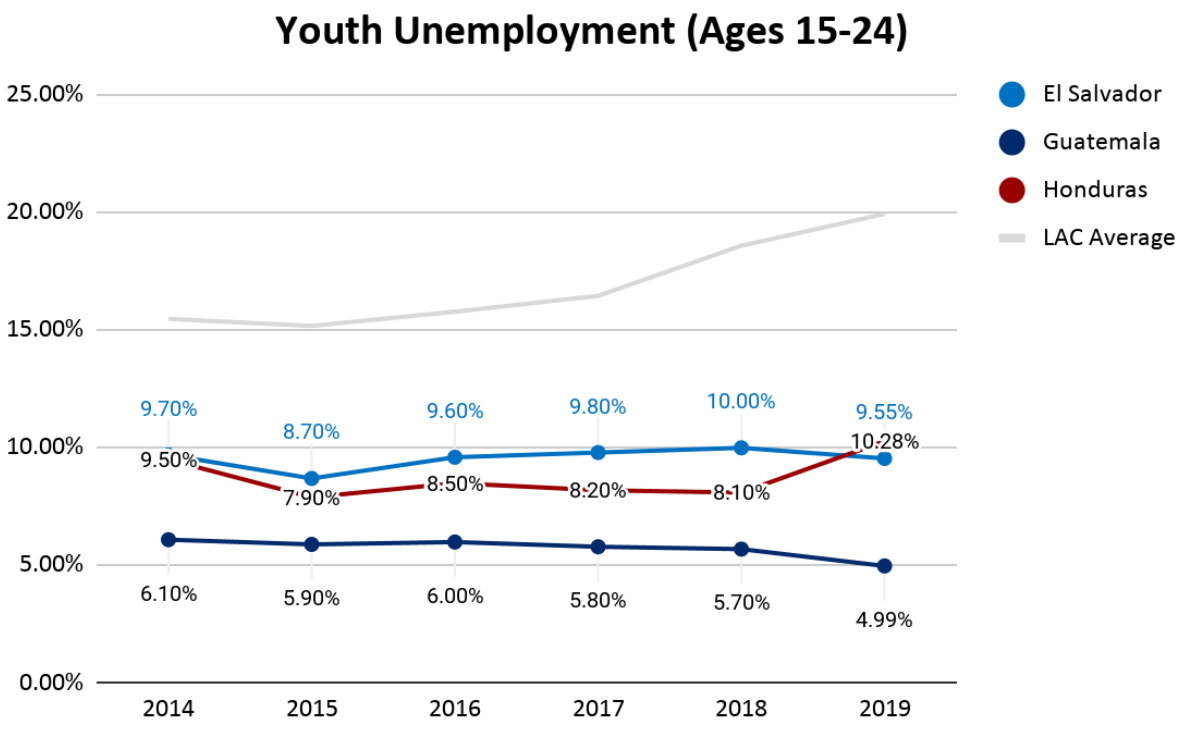

Caption

Unemployment and lack of opportunities in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras are often cited by local youth populations as a barrier to peace and stability in their communities. From 2018 to 2019, estimates for youth unemployment improved slightly in El Salvador and Guatemala. While estimates of youth unemployment for all three countries fall below the annual average for LAC, the International Labor Organization (ILO) estimates that nearly a third of youth are not in employment, education, or training in each of these countries. Moreover, the ILO estimates that youth unemployment will increase throughout the LAC region in coming years.

Sources

Indicators: All countries, International Labor Organization

Analysis: Global Employment Trends for Youth 2020, available at https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_737648.pdf

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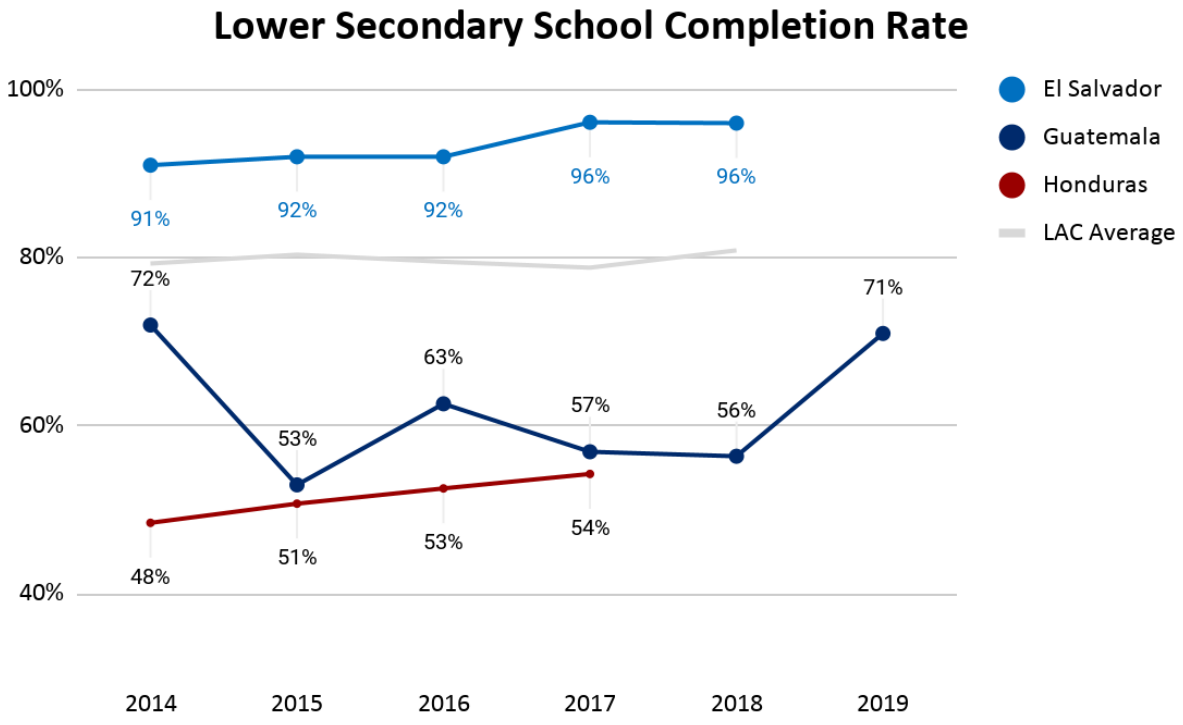

Caption

Lower-secondary completion rates in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras remain relatively unchanged since 2014. 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. According to the World Bank, on average, close to 25 percent of students in the sub-region leave the education system by the age of 15.

Sources

Indicators: All countries, UNESCO Institute for Statistics

Analysis: World Bank, Out of School and Out of Work, available at https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/22349/K8318.pdf?sequence=8

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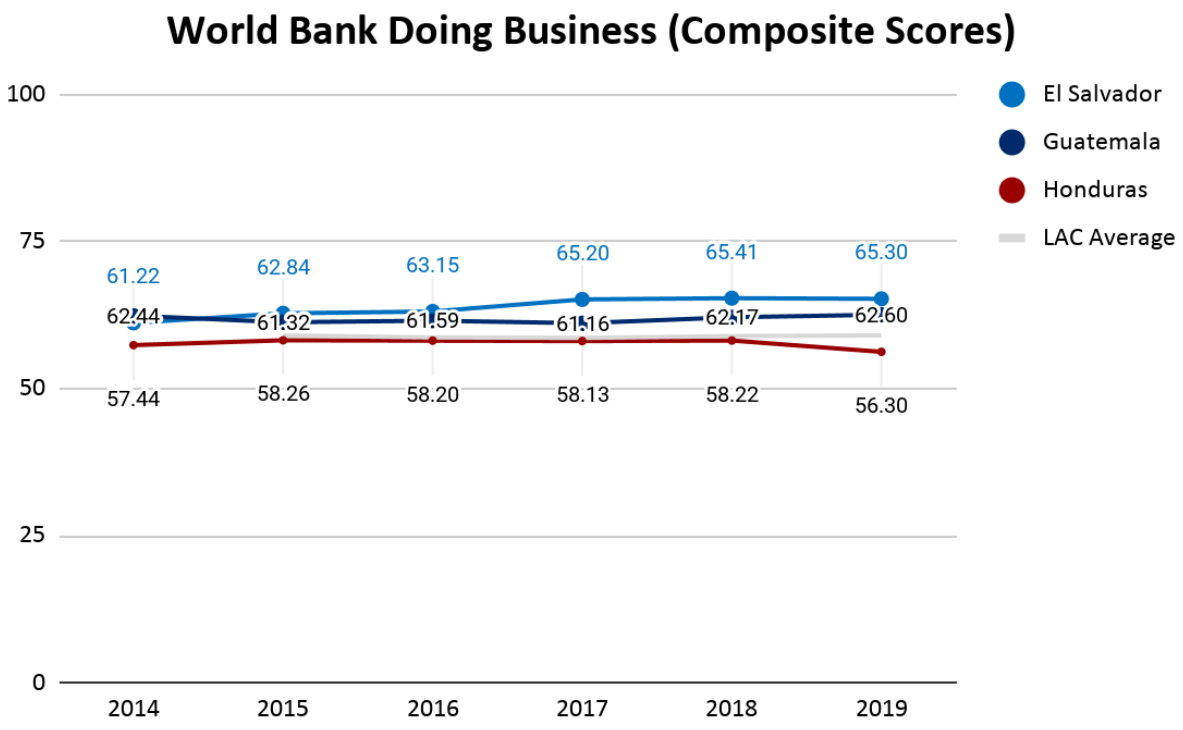


Caption

The most recent Ease of Doing Business top 50 ranked countries do not include any Latin American countries. In 2019, El Salvador and Guatemala sat slightly above the LAC average (59.1) due to a variety of regulatory reforms that made starting a business easier in each country. El Salvador and Guatemala scored above regional averages on sub-indicators related to getting electricity, trading across borders, and starting a business, while Honduras' score fell below these averages.

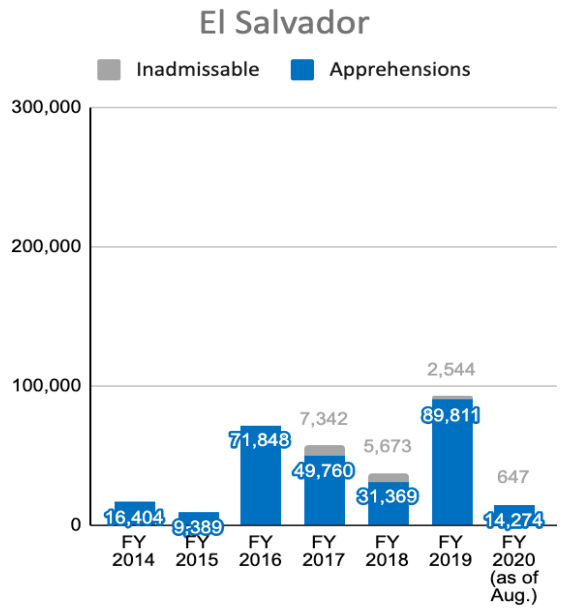
Sources

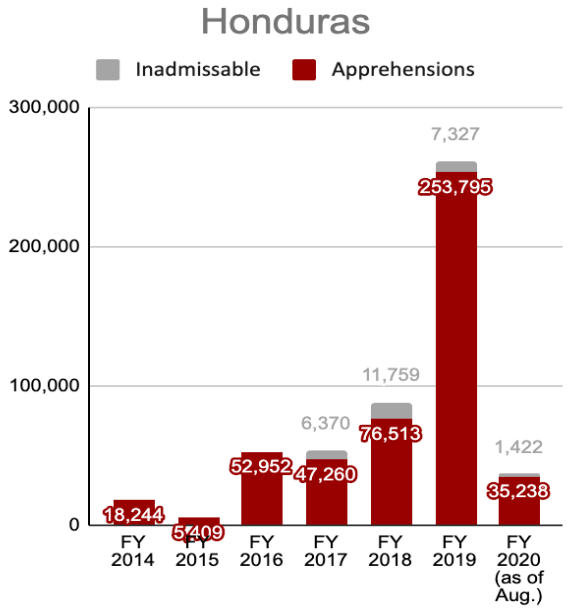
Indicators: World Bank Doing Business

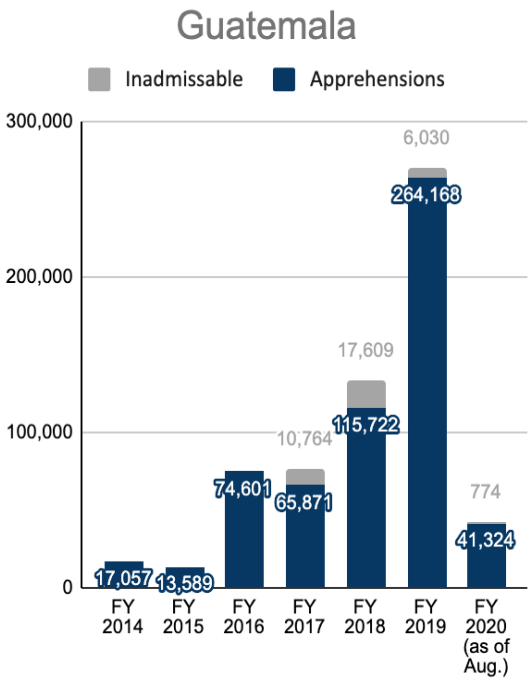
Analysis: World Bank Doing Business 2020, Regional Profile, available at https://www.doingbusiness.org/content/dam/doingBusiness/media/Profiles/Regional/DB2020/LAC.pdf

Migration

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Apprehended and Inadmissible Migrants FY 2014-2020[1]







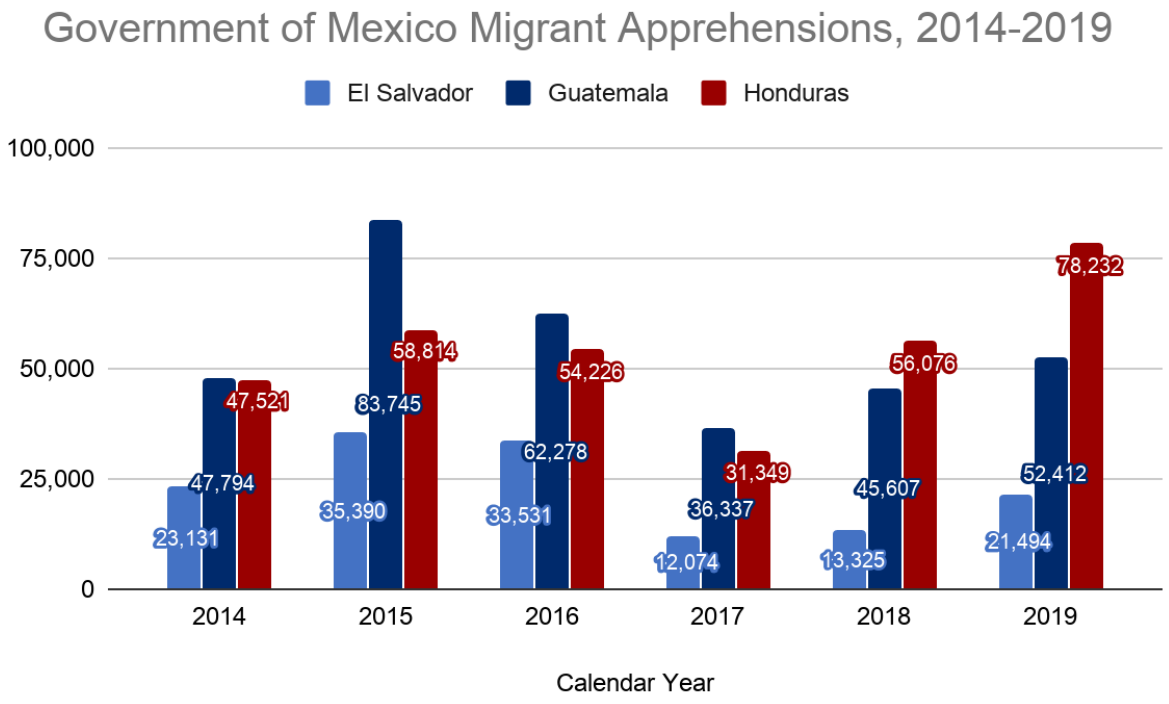
Caption

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) encounters of migrants from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras (apprehended migrants in between U.S. ports of entry and those deemed inadmissible at U.S. ports of entry) on the southwest border peaked in FY 2019, but have greatly decreased as of August 2020 due to pandemic-related border closures and U.S. cooperation with Mexico and Central America. The total number of apprehensions in FY 2019 remained below the levels observed throughout most of the 1980s, 1990s and 2000s, when around 1 million or more migrants were apprehended each fiscal year. CBP apprehension and inadmissible statistics include counts of unaccompanied children, accompanied minor children family units, and single adults.

Sources

U.S. Customs and Border Protection, available at https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/sw-border-migration/usbp-sw-border-apprehensions and https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/sw-border-migration/ofo-sw-border-inadmissibles

[1] FY 2014-2016 inadmissible data is not available for El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.



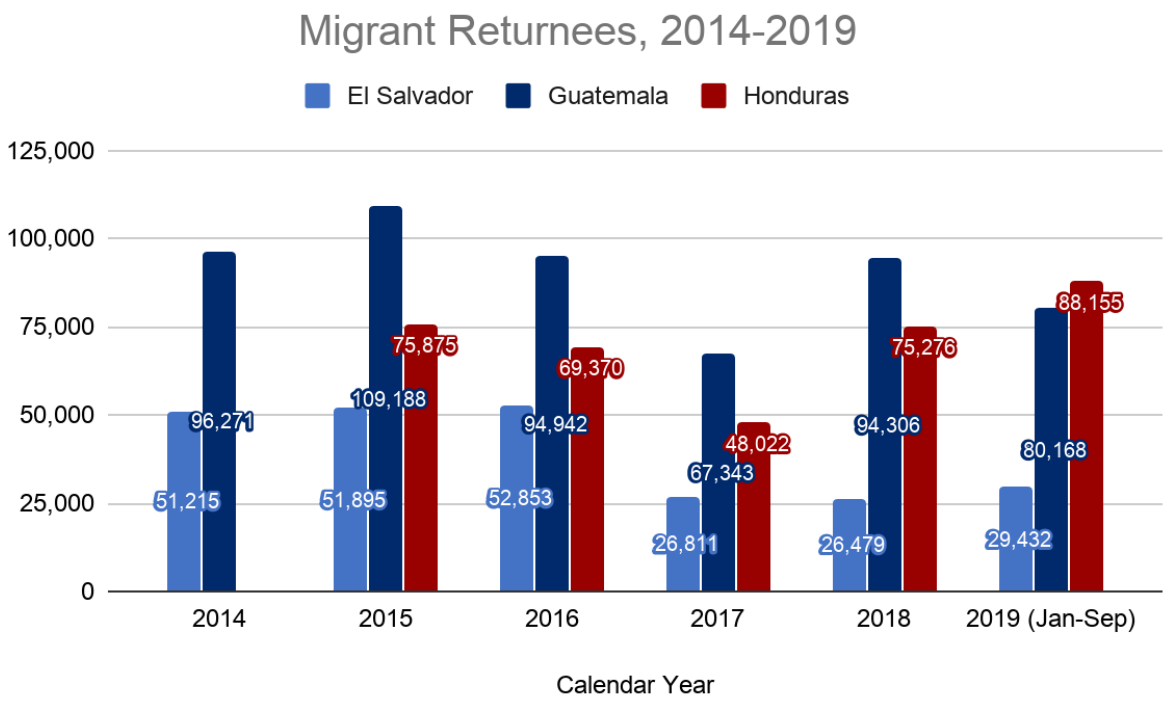
Caption

The number of apprehensions of Salvadoran and Guatemalan migrants by Mexican government authorities peaked in 2015 but increased from 2018 to 2019. The number of apprehensions of Honduran migrants, also high in 2015 and 2016, increased greatly from 2018 to 2019. The total number of Mexican government apprehensions of migrants from all three countries in 2019 (152,138) was greater than 2016 levels (150,035), but less than 2015 levels (177,949).

Sources

Gobierno de México, Unidad de Política Migratoria, Registro e Identidad de Personas, Boletín Estadístico, available at http://www.politicamigratoria.gob.mx/es/PoliticaMigratoria/Boletines_Estadisticos

Attachment 3: U.S. Strategy for Central America – El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras Context Indicators



Caption

The number of Salvadoran, Guatemalan, and Honduran nationals returned to their countries of origin remained high in the first 9 months of 2019 compared to 2018 levels. The majority of returnees are men.

Source

International Organization for Migration's Northern Triangle Migration Initiative (NTMI), available at https://mic.iom.int/webntmi/en/downloads/