

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, 2018 (FY 2018 SFOAA) (Div. K, P.L. 115-141) and the accompanying 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).

PROGRESS REPORT BACKGROUND

Consistent with the 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), and the FY 2018 SFOAA, the Department of State and USAID consolidated data across all sources of funding for programs implemented under the Strategy. This progress report provides data, by country, for each of the performance and context indicators included in the previous report to update the plan for monitoring and evaluation, transmitted to Congress on October 27, 2017.

The Department of State and USAID plan, manage, monitor, and evaluate foreign assistance supporting the Strategy over multiple years. The indicator data is structured by the Results Architecture's goals and objectives (Prosperity, Governance, and Security) and corresponding sub-objectives. The Results Architecture provides the structure to identify programs that support the Strategy and organize data on the results and outcomes of U.S. government assistance. The U.S. Strategy goals complement the Northern Triangle governments' Alliance for Prosperity (A4P) goals, but the Results Architecture only tracks the progress of U.S. assistance. Together, the U.S. government, the Central American governments, and the international community are working toward common, complementary goals.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The performance indicator table (Attachment 2) includes all available performance indicator data, by country, for programs implemented with Fiscal Year 2016 and prior year funds for results obtained in fiscal years 2016 and 2017, unless otherwise noted. Future reporting will include additional information not available during the compilation of data for this report. The results represent key areas of progress towards achievement of the Strategy's objectives across multiple programs, countries, and agencies managing U.S. foreign assistance related to the Strategy.

In addition to the region-wide performance indicators, each agency and program will continue to select and use additional project-specific indicators to monitor performance at the project level. Data for these indicators will be 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.

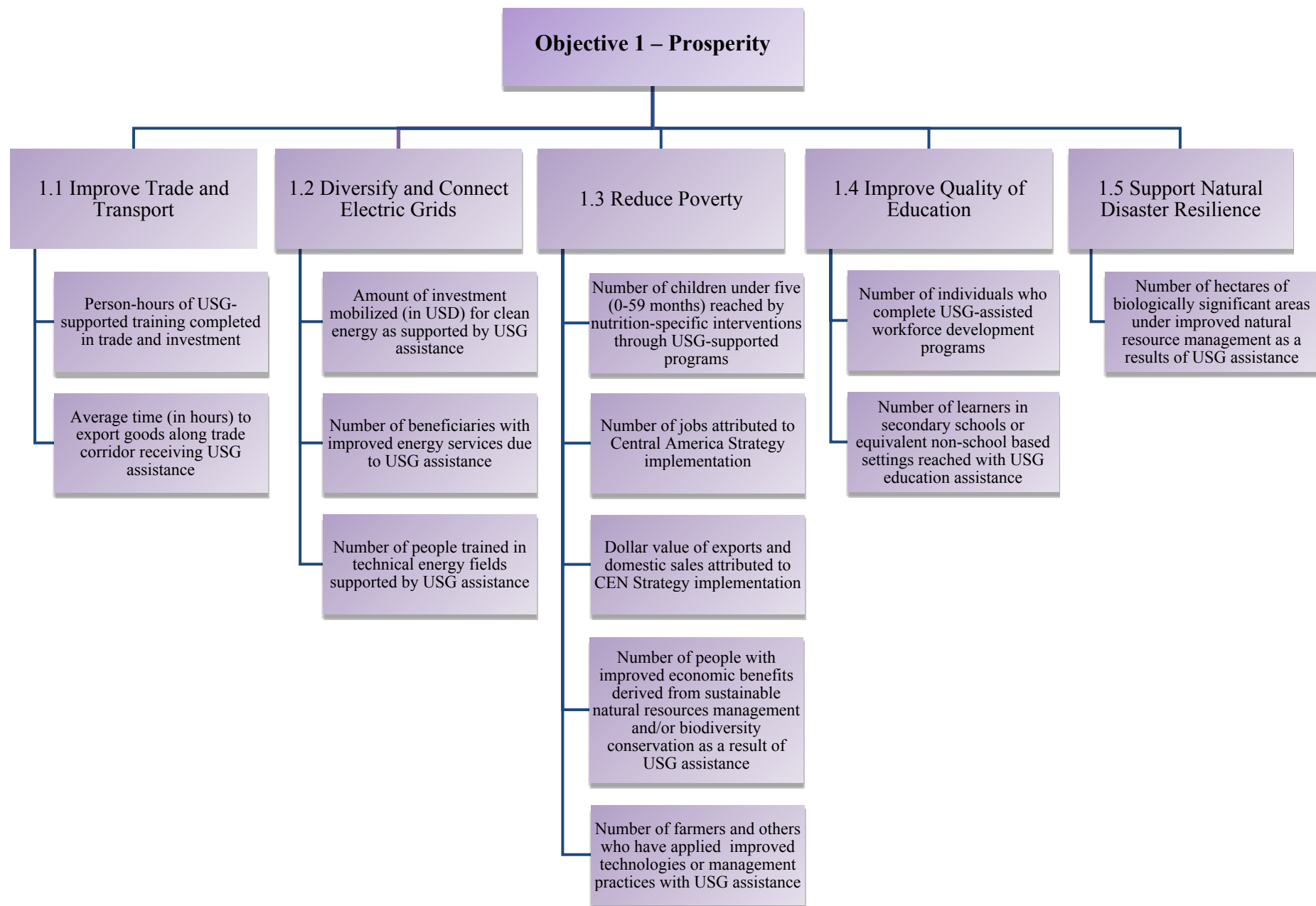
CONTEXT INDICATORS

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. agencies, private sector and civil society, and other donors. National government sources and reputable third-party organizations provide data for these indicators. The table includes international and regional benchmarks, as appropriate, for comparison with 2014-2017 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. Future reporting will include data going back to 2010 and may include additional context indicators.

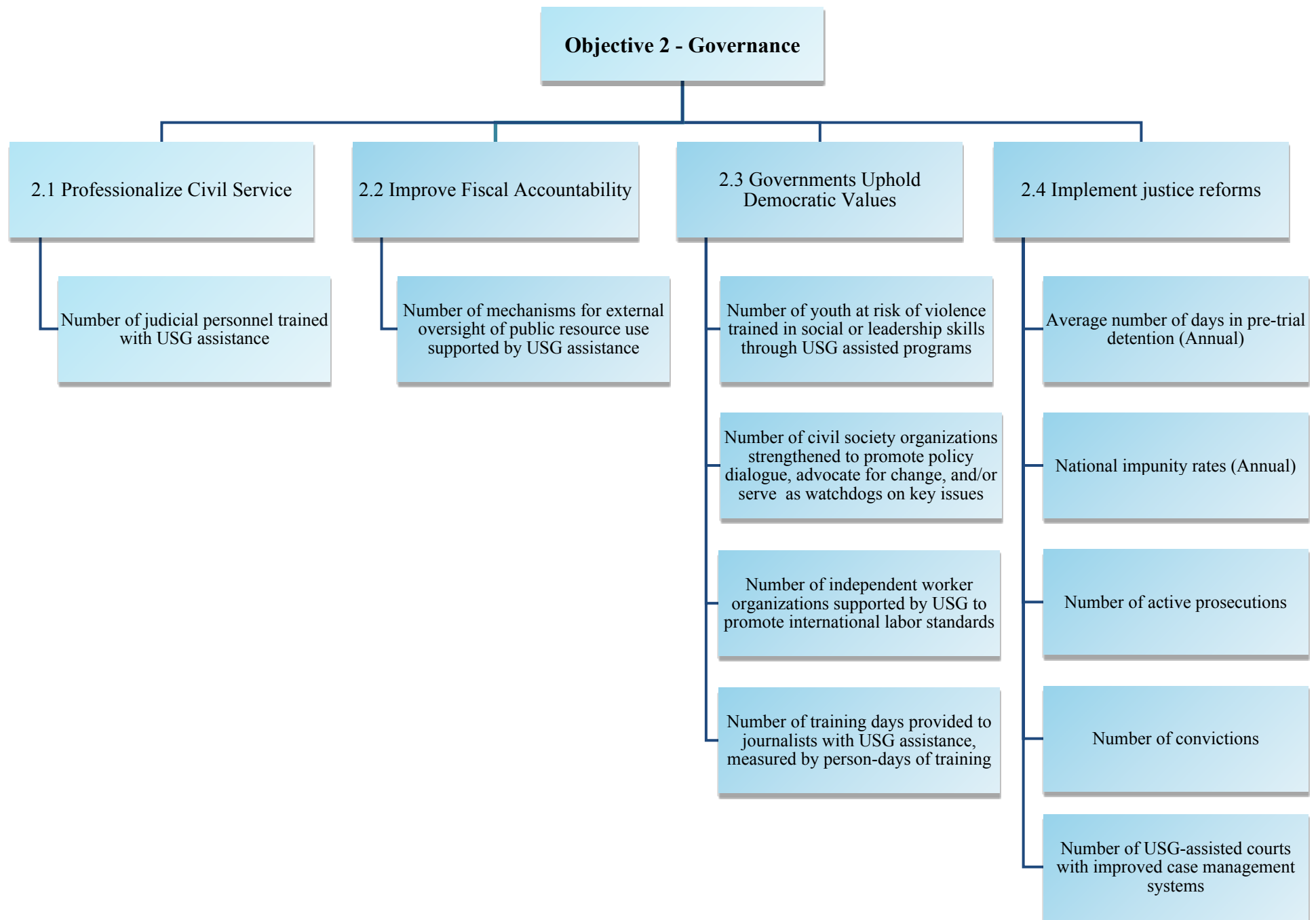
Attachments:

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

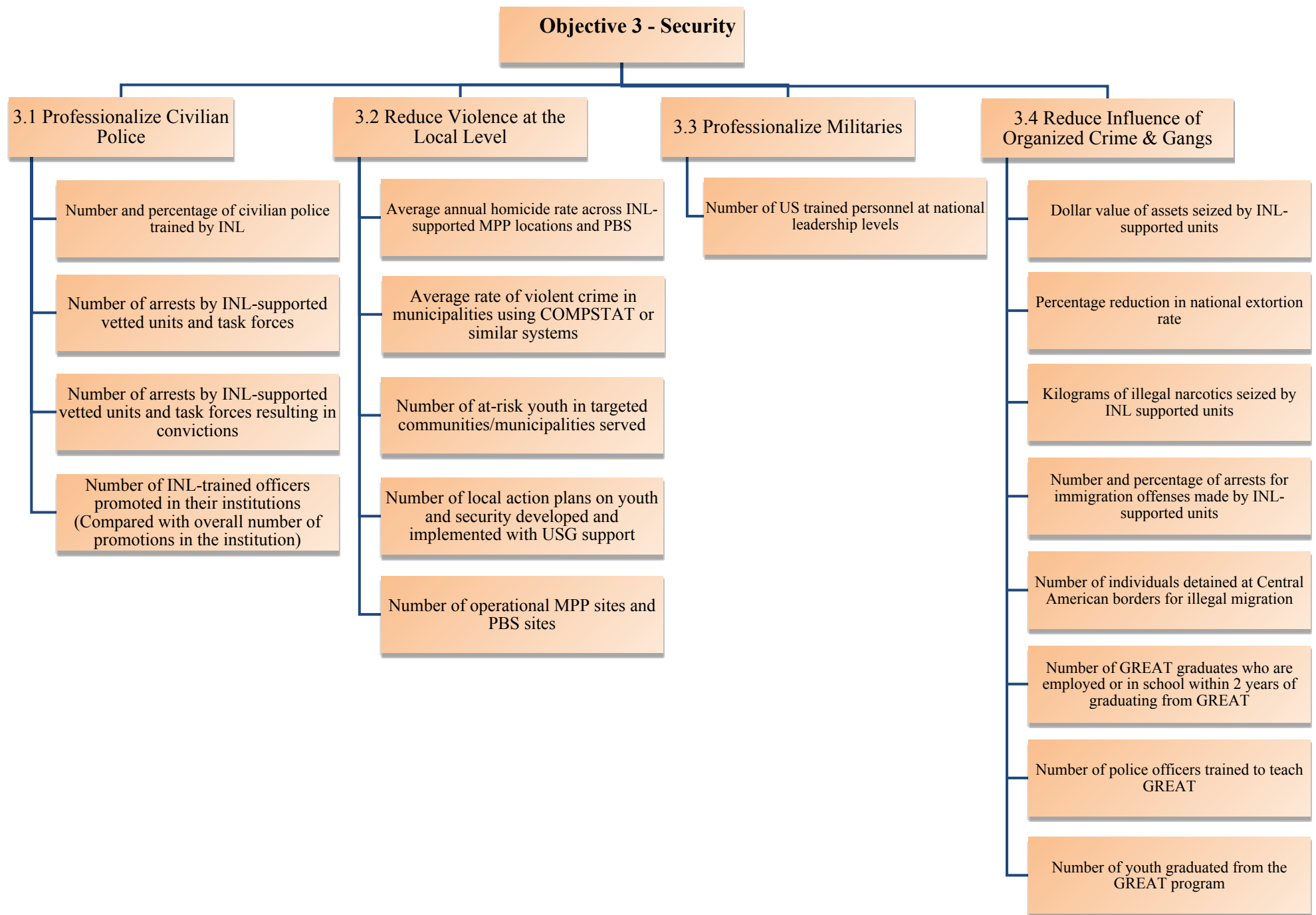
Attachment 1: U.S. Strategy for Central America – Results Architecture with Performance Indicators



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

OBJECTIVE 1 – PROSPERITY

Region is more prosperous

1.1 Improve Trade and Transport	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	Notes/Context:
Average time (in hours) to export goods along trade corridor receiving USG assistance	-	-	-	411	200	Includes FY 2016 Department of State funds for two projects awarded to USAID's Economic Growth, Education and Environment Bureau, and the Department of Commerce. USAID Central America Regional Program's new trade activity (to be awarded in late FY 2018) will track this indicator; baseline expected in early FY 2019.
Costa Rica	-	-	-	44	35	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.
El Salvador	-	-	-	39	30	
Guatemala	-	-	-	84	45	
Honduras	-	-	-	136	45	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	108	45	
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	
Person-hours of USG-supported training completed in trade and investment	-	-	-	-	10,092	Includes FY 2016 Department of State funds for three projects awarded to USAID's Economic Growth, Education and Environment Bureau, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Aviation Administration.
Belize	-	-	-	-	360	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	-	-	-	-	864	
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	2,860	
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	2,374	
Honduras	-	-	-	-	2,500	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	684	
Panama	-	-	-	-	450	
1.2 Diversify and connect electric grids	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	Notes/Context:
Amount of investment mobilized (in USD) for clean energy as supported by USG assistance	\$301,027,000	\$140,530,000	-	\$354,557,619	\$23,548,974	Includes two activities managed by the USAID Central America Regional Program and USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional Program; the latter received additional FY 2016 Department of State funds awarded through an interagency selection process.

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America
 Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Regional	\$301,027,000	\$140,530,000	-	\$354,557,619	\$23,548,974	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 beneficiaries with improved energy services due to USG assistance	-	-	-	-	-	Includes FY 2016 Department of State funds awarded to ENR.
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	The indicator is not applicable for individual beneficiaries. Department of State’s Bureau of Energy and Resources (ENR) assistance will be for the electric power regulators and distribution utilities.
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	
Number of people trained in technical energy fields supported by USG assistance	-	-	-	-	357	Includes FY 2016 Department of State funds for two projects awarded to ENR and the Department of Commerce.
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	49	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	-	-	-	-	62	
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	98	
Honduras	-	-	-	-	64	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	52	
Panama	-	-	-	-	32	
1.3 Reduce Poverty	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	Notes/Context:
Dollar value of exports and domestic sales attributed to CEN Strategy implementation	\$41,000,000	\$52,948,606	\$83,226,000	\$92,235,536	\$50,000,000	Includes USAID data for multiple activities in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.
El Salvador	\$29,000,000	\$40,400,000	\$10,000,000	-	\$10,000,000	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	-	-	\$48,226,000	\$47,788,404	-	
Honduras	\$12,000,000	\$12,548,606	\$25,000,000	\$44,447,132	\$40,000,000	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached by nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs	2,500	10,038	9,600	16,007	15,000	Includes two USAID activities in Honduras; verification of baseline, target, and results data for Guatemala activities is pending.
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	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	-	-	-	-	-	
Honduras	2,500	10,038	9,600	16,007	15,000	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	
Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance	25,876	34,256	41,007	43,943	50,480	Includes data for several USAID activities, including one regional program and four bilateral activities in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.
El Salvador	1,876	1,876	3,387	1,273	930	Measures technological change and its adoption by different agricultural sector actors, which is critical to increasing agricultural productivity.
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	12,000	
Honduras	21,000	24,524	29,700	34,500	37,500	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	
Regional	3,000	7,856	7,920	8,170	50	
Number of jobs attributed to Central America Strategy implementation	26,029	30,330	22,171	29,053	16,226	Includes USAID data for eight activities in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras and FY 2016 Department of State funds awarded to the Department of Labor (DOL). Data for all years is reported by USAID with the exception of minimal FY 2018 targets provided by DOL.
El Salvador	11,000	8,029	4,890	2,508	6,136	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	13,929	20,167	14,971	21,906	5,010	
Honduras	1,000	2,026	2,000	4,322	4,760	
Nicaragua	100	108	310	317	320	
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	
Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance	-	-	20,000	22,025	35,500	Includes USAID data for one activity in Honduras and FY 2016 Department of State funds awarded to the Department of State Bureau for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) for all countries.
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	90	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
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	100	
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	150	
Honduras	-	-	20,000	22,025	35,105	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	35	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.
Panama	-	-	-	-	20	
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	
1.4 Improve Quality of Education	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	Notes/Context:
Number of individuals who complete USG-assisted workforce development programs	500	1,687	5,950	2,427	9,584	Includes data for eight bilateral USAID activities in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua; one regional activity; and data for FY 2016 Department of State funds awarded to DOL. Data for all years is reported by USAID with the exception of minimal FY 2018 targets provided by DOL.
El Salvador	-	-	4,000	985	7,310	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	340	461	1,010	
Honduras	-	-	-	-	10	
Nicaragua	500	500	1,610	981	870	
Regional	-	-	-	-	384	
Number of learners in secondary schools or equivalent non-school based settings reached with USG education assistance	104,744	102,860	100,824	102,286	16,866	Includes data for eight USAID activities in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua; verification of indicator definition and corresponding data pending.
El Salvador	103,384	101,814	99,531	100,811	14,844	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. 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.
Guatemala	900	581	673	557	1,155	
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	
Nicaragua	460	465	620	918	867	
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America
 Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

1.5 Support Natural Disaster Resilience	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	Notes/Context:
Number of hectares of biologically significant areas under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	791,301	1,222,272	1,245,590	1,220,364	902,339	Includes data for five bilateral USAID activities in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras; two regional activities managed by USAID Central America and Mexico regional program (beginning in FY 2019); and FY 2016 Department of State funds awarded to OES.
El Salvador	4,372	2,232	550	324	350	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	786,929	1,220,040	1,220,040	1,220,040	786,929	
Honduras	-	-	25,000	-	115,050	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	10	
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

OBJECTIVE 2 – GOVERNANCE

Region is well governed

2.1 Professionalize Civil Service	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	Notes/Context:
Number of justice sector personnel trained with USG assistance	-	-	-	10,445	40	Figures consist of only Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) data for Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. Guatemala figures include data from INL and the Department of State Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL).
Belize	-	-	-	9	-	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	-	-	-	1,736	-	
El Salvador	-	-	-	2,277	-	
Guatemala	-	-	-	1,132	40	
Honduras	-	-	-	582	-	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	n/a	-	
Panama	-	-	-	4,709	-	
2.2 Improve Fiscal Accountability	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	Notes/Context:
Number of mechanisms for external oversight of public resource use supported by USG assistance	-	-	-	-	16	Includes FY 2016 Department of State funds awarded to the Department of the Treasury's Office of Technical Assistance (OTA).
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	5	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	-	-	-	-	11	
2.3 Governments uphold democratic values	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	Notes/Context:
Number of youth at risk of violence trained in social or leadership skills through USG assisted programs	-	-	-	790	1,266	Includes FY 2016 Department of State funds awarded to DOL.
El Salvador	-	-	-	403	679	Youth at risk of violence are individuals who have associated community and family level stressors that create incentives for them to participate in, or leave them vulnerable to, recruitment by gangs or violent extremist organizations or be victims of violence perpetuated by these groups.
Honduras	-	-	-	387	587	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America

Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Number of civil society organizations strengthened to promote policy dialogue, advocate for change, and/or serve as watchdogs on key issues	355	370	520	710	477	Includes data for sixteen USAID activities in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, and DRL programs.
El Salvador	14	24	25	34	23	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.
Guatemala	23	28	43	138	67	
Honduras	-	-	-	54	157	
Nicaragua	318	318	452	485	232	
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	
Number of independent worker organizations supported by USG to promote international labor standards	-	-	-	93	95	Includes FY 2016 Department of State funds awarded to DRL.
Guatemala	-	-	-	47	48	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	48	
Number of training days provided to journalists with USG assistance, measured by person-days of training	-	-	-	-	1,087	Includes FY 2016 Department of State funds awarded to DRL.
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	411	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	-	-	-	-	202	
Honduras	-	-	-	-	272	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	202	
2.4 Implement Justice Reforms	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	Notes/Context:
Average number of days in pre-trial detention (Annual)	-	-	-	-	-	Includes INL programs.
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	Not reported.
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	
National impunity rates (Annual)	-	-	-	-	-	Includes INL programs.

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America
Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Belize	-	-	-	-	-	Not reported.
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	
Number of active prosecutions	-	-	-	-	-	Includes INL programs.
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	Not reported.
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	
Number of convictions	-	-	-	-	-	Includes INL programs.
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	Not reported.
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	
Number of USG-assisted courts with improved case management systems	68	109	128	205	172	Includes data for USAID activities in El Salvador and Guatemala.
El Salvador	-	10	-	42	-	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	68	99	128	163	172	
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America
Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

OBJECTIVE 3 – SECURITY
Region is more secure

3.1 Professionalize Civilian Police	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	Notes/Context:
Number of civilian police trained by INL	-	-	-	26,652	-	Includes INL programs.
Belize	-	-	-	156	-	Civilian law enforcement defined as any member of a local, municipal, or national non-military police.
Costa Rica	-	-	-	1,129	-	
El Salvador	-	-	-	4,418	-	
Guatemala	-	-	-	6,495	-	
Honduras	-	-	-	3,507	-	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	n/a	-	
Panama	-	-	-	10,947	-	
Number of arrests by INL-supported vetted units and task forces	-	-	-	6,876	-	Includes INL programs.
Belize	-	-	-	91	-	The number includes individuals arrested, not charged. An individual arrested one time with multiple charges counts as one.
Costa Rica	-	-	-	18	-	
El Salvador	-	-	-	4,983	-	
Guatemala	-	-	-	277	-	
Honduras	-	-	-	1,134	-	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	n/a	-	
Panama	-	-	-	373	-	
Number of arrests by INL-supported vetted units and task forces resulting in convictions	-	-	-	5,822	-	Includes INL programs.
Belize	-	-	-	6	-	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	-	-	-	3,589	-	
El Salvador	-	-	-	2,185	-	
Guatemala	-	-	-	11	-	
Honduras	-	-	-	31	-	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	n/a	-	
Panama	-	-	-	n/r	-	
Number of INL-trained officers promoted in their institutions (Compared with overall number of promotions in the institution)	-	-	-	-	-	Includes INL programs.
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	Not reported.

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America
Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	
3.2 Reduce Violence at the Local Level	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	Notes/Context:
Average annual homicide rate across INL-supported Model Police Precinct (MPP) locations and Place-Based Strategy (PBS) sites.	-	-	-	n/a	-	Includes INL programs.
Belize	-	-	-	4%	-	Homicide rates for any PBS or MPP site that is operational during the reporting period. Data reported by host nation partners, implementers, and/or other reliable sources (civil society or oversight bodies). Rates are compared to national homicide rates.
Costa Rica	-	-	-	n/r	-	
El Salvador	-	-	-	n/r	-	
Guatemala	-	-	-	n/r	-	
Honduras	-	-	-	40%	-	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	n/a	-	
Panama	-	-	-	n/r	-	
Average rate of violent crime in municipalities using COMPSTAT or similar systems	-	-	-	-	-	Includes INL programs.
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	Not reported.
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	
Number of at-risk youth in targeted communities/municipalities served	67,033	141,484	86,106	79,706	100,063	Includes data for several USAID bilateral activities in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras and one activity managed by USAID Central America and Mexico regional programs.
El Salvador	25,925	87,255	27,750	38,327	18,000	Measures reach of USAID programs (including CARSI-funded programs) focused on at-risk youth, including youth receiving services through USAID-supported outreach centers.
Guatemala	1,600	1,917	3,200	1,917	4,800	
Honduras	24,047	32,333	38,703	20,693	56,920	
Nicaragua	550	662	1,750	2,051	1,343	
Regional	14,911	19,317	14,703	16,718	19,000	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America
Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Number of local action plans on youth and security developed and implemented with USG support	143	58	181	196	155	Includes data for several USAID activities in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.
El Salvador	8	8	15	15	-	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	30	31	60	70	80	
Honduras	5	5	5	5	5	
Nicaragua	100	14	101	106	70	
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	
Number of operational MPP sites and PBS sites	-	-	-	169	-	Includes INL programs.
Belize	-	-	-	4	-	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.
Costa Rica	-	-	-	n/a	-	
El Salvador	-	-	-	41	-	
Guatemala	-	-	-	99	-	
Honduras	-	-	-	25	-	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	n/a	-	
Panama	-	-	-	n/a	-	
3.3 Professionalize Regional Military	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	Notes/Context:
Number of US trained personnel at national leadership levels	-	16	-	25	-	Includes Department of State Political-Military Affairs (PM) programs
Belize	-	2	-	1	-	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	-	
El Salvador	-	2	-	6	-	
Guatemala	-	4	-	5	-	
Honduras	-	-	-	2	-	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	n/a	-	
Panama	-	6	-	9	-	
3.4 Reduce Influence of Organized Crime and Gangs	FY 2016 Target	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Target	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Target	Notes/Context:
Dollar value of assets seized by INL-supported units	-	-	-	\$52,762,000	-	Includes INL programs.
Belize	-	-	-	\$189,000	-	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	-	-	-	\$920,000	-	
El Salvador	-	-	-	\$8,627,818	-	
Guatemala	-	-	-	\$36,141,886	-	
Honduras	-	-	-	\$57,759	-	

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America
Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Nicaragua	-	-	-	n/a	-	
Panama	-	-	-	\$6,825,537	-	
Kilograms of illegal narcotics seized by INL-supported units	-	-	-	87,840	-	Includes INL programs.
Belize	-	-	-	293	-	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.
Costa Rica	-	-	-	20,892	-	
El Salvador	-	-	-	5,693	-	
Guatemala	-	-	-	17,723	-	
Honduras	-	-	-	1,373	-	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	n/a	-	
Panama	-	-	-	41,866	-	
Number of arrests for immigration offenses made by INL-supported units; (“immigration offenses” to include TIP, smuggling, etc.) ¹	-	-	-	1,996	-	Includes INL programs implemented in coordination with Customs and Border Protection Agency (CBP) advisors.
Belize	-	-	-	7	-	The number of arrests for immigration-specific offenses made by INL-supported units at border points/ports of entry.
Costa Rica	-	-	-	3	-	
El Salvador	-	-	-	155	-	Migrant - A person who leaves his/her country of origin to seek residence in another country.
Guatemala	-	-	-	535	-	
Honduras	-	-	-	935	-	Illegal Immigrant - a person who enters a country in a way that violates the laws of the destination country, especially a person who crosses the border by avoiding inspection or who overstays the period of time allowed as a visitor, tourist, or businessperson.
Nicaragua	-	-	-	n/a	-	
Panama	-	-	-	361	-	
Number of Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) graduates who are employed or in school within 2 years of graduating from GREAT	-	-	-	-	-	Includes INL programs.
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	Data reported annually. Not reported in FY 2017.
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	

¹ Figures reported by local law enforcement. Country origin available upon request.

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America
Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Number of individuals detained at Central American borders for illegal migration ²	-	-	-	12,651	-	Includes INL programs implemented in coordination with CBP advisors.
Belize	-	-	-	426	-	This indicator measures the ability of border security institutions to effectively identify and detain irregular migration and secure national borders. Migrant - A person who leaves his/her country of origin to seek residence in another country. Illegal Immigrant - a person who enters a country in a way that violates the laws of the destination country, especially a person who crosses the border by avoiding inspection or who overstays the period of time allowed as a visitor, tourist, or businessperson.
Costa Rica	-	-	-	3,978	-	
El Salvador	-	-	-	107	-	
Guatemala	-	-	-	149	-	
Honduras	-	-	-	1,022	-	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	n/a	-	
Panama	-	-	-	6,969	-	
Number of police officers trained to teach GREAT	-	-	-	814	-	Includes INL programs.
Belize	-	-	-	55	-	The number of Regional Police Officers certified to deliver GREAT anti-gang/crime prevention training.
Costa Rica	-	-	-	115	-	
El Salvador	-	-	-	210	-	
Guatemala	-	-	-	114	-	
Honduras	-	-	-	175	-	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	n/a	-	
Panama	-	-	-	145	-	
Number of youth graduated from the GREAT program	-	-	-	382,211	-	Includes INL programs.
Belize	-	-	-	2,723	-	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	-	
El Salvador	-	-	-	20,249	-	
Guatemala	-	-	-	100,199	-	
Honduras	-	-	-	212,466	-	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	n/a	-	
Panama	-	-	-	21,106	-	
Percentage reduction in national extortion rate (Annual-based on host country data)	-	-	-	-	-	Includes INL programs.
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	Not reported.

² Figures reported by local law enforcement. Country origin available upon request.

Attachment 2: U.S. Strategy for Central America
Region-Wide Performance Indicators – Results by Country

Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	

CONTEXT INDICATORS - SECURITY

<u>2014</u> <u>2015</u> <u>2016</u> <u>2017</u>					Benchmark Analysis of 2014-2017 Data
INTENTIONAL HOMICIDES PER 100,000 PEOPLE					
El Salvador	61	103	81	60	
Guatemala	32	30	27	26	
Honduras	68	60	59	46	El Salvador and Honduras observed dramatic declines in national homicide rates in 2017. These countries' homicide rates remain much higher than the 10-year average for Central America (36.85). All Northern Triangle countries' national homicide rates exceed the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC)-wide average for recent years (22.67) as well as the 10-year average homicide rate for the United States (5.05).
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WHO FEEL SAFE WALKING IN THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD AT NIGHT					
El Salvador	N/A	N/A	45%	51%	Northern Triangle citizens' perceptions of security have fluctuated in recent years. General perception of insecurity in the Northern Triangle matches LAC region-wide trends towards increased feelings of insecurity in 2017 relative to previous years. For more information, see <i>The Political Culture of Democracy in the Americas, 2016/17: A Comparative Study of Democracy in the Americas</i> , available at www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/ab2016 .
Guatemala	N/A	N/A	62%	46%	
Honduras	N/A	N/A	66%	54%	
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WHO EXPRESS TRUST IN THE POLICE					
El Salvador	26%	32%	38%	TBD	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 <i>The Political Culture of Democracy in the Americas, 2016/17: A Comparative Study of Democracy in the Americas</i> , available at www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/ab2016 .
Guatemala	26%	28%	34%	25%	
Honduras	34%	39%	40%	TBD	

CONTEXT INDICATORS - GOVERNANCE

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	Benchmark Analysis of 2014-2017 Data
TAX REVENUE AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP					As an indicator of the Northern Triangle's commitment to macroeconomic stability necessary for economic growth, tax revenue relative to GDP data is mixed across the region. El Salvador has shown steady, incremental improvement in tax collection in recent years. Low tax collection remains a chronic challenge in Guatemala. In Honduras, recent years' tax revenue increases reflect sustained effort by the tax administration authority, according to the IMF. The latest available average tax-to-GDP ratio is 18.84 percent for lower-middle income economies worldwide, and 18.91 percent for LAC countries.
El Salvador	16.7%	16.9%	17.4%	17.8%	
Guatemala	10.8%	10.2%	10.4%	TBD	
Honduras	16.5%	17.5%	19.1%	TBD	
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 2017 average scores were 44.19 for the LAC region and 35.33 for Central America.
El Salvador	39	39	36	33	
Guatemala	32	28	28	28	
Honduras	29	31	30	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 <i>The Political Culture of Democracy in the Americas, 2016/17: A Comparative Study of Democracy in the Americas</i> , available at www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/ab2016 .
El Salvador	23%	24%	22%	24%	
Guatemala	35%	29%	35%	33%	
Honduras	29%	33%	32%	35%	

CONTEXT INDICATORS - PROSPERITY

<u>2014</u> <u>2015</u> <u>2016</u> <u>2017</u>					Benchmark Analysis of 2014-2017 Data
NATIONAL POVERTY RATE					
El Salvador	32%	35%	33%	TBD	National poverty rates in Northern Triangle countries remain high. National poverty rates in Guatemala and Honduras exceed the 10-year (2006-2016) average for Central America (41.68 percent).
Guatemala	59%	N/A	N/A	TBD	
Honduras	68%	69%	61%	64%	
YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE					Estimates of youth unemployment in Northern Triangle countries are relatively unchanged in recent years. The 2017 youth unemployment rate across all of LAC is 19.5 percent. ^a
El Salvador	9.7%	8.8%	9.6%	9.9%	
Guatemala	7.0%	4.8%	4.7%	4.7%	
Honduras	12.2%	14.5%	12.3%	10.9%	
LOWER-SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPLETION RATE					Lower-secondary completion rates in Northern Triangle countries remain relatively unchanged since 2014. According to the World Bank, on average, close to 25 percent of youth in the sub-region leave the education system by the age of 15. ^b
El Salvador	93%	94%	94%	TBD	
Guatemala	72%	72%	TBD	TBD	
Honduras	54%	53%	TBD	TBD	
WORLD BANK DOING BUSINESS COMPOSITE SCORE					Northern Triangle countries' recent <i>Doing Business</i> scores demonstrate the need for continued regulatory reform. Measures implemented by El Salvador and Guatemala authorities in 2016 and 2017 helped place these countries' scores above the LAC regional average score (58.66).
El Salvador	60.82	62.44	62.88	66.42	
<i>starting a business</i>	78.46	78.62	78.88	78.88	
<i>trading</i>	91.46	88.49	88.49	89.29	
<i>electricity</i>	67.50	68.21	68.28	71.40	
Guatemala	62.23	61.11	61.61	61.18	
<i>starting a business</i>	78.76	78.91	79.08	79.30	
<i>trading</i>	72.98	75.31	75.31	75.31	
<i>electricity</i>	84.13	81.05	84.24	84.02	
Honduras	57.78	58.59	58.53	58.46	
<i>starting a business</i>	74.30	76.90	77.02	76.98	
<i>trading</i>	67.81	67.81	65.85	65.85	
<i>electricity</i>	53.22	53.39	53.66	53.61	

CONTEXT INDICATORS - MIGRATION

2014 2015 2016 2017					Benchmark Analysis of 2014-2017 Data
MIGRANT APPREHENSIONS (U.S.)					
UAC Apprehensions (0-17)					
El Salvador	16,404	9,389	17,512	9,143	While U.S. apprehensions of unaccompanied children from Northern Triangle countries declined in FY 2017, the number of family unit apprehensions increased. Overall, FY 2017 apprehensions were lower than levels seen in FY 2014 and FY 2016.
Guatemala	17,057	13,589	18,913	14,827	
Honduras	18,244	5,409	10,468	7,784	
Family Unit Apprehensions					
El Salvador	14,833	10,872	27,114	24,122	
Guatemala	12,006	12,820	23,067	24,657	
Honduras	34,495	10,671	20,226	22,366	
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 2017 (81,136) was greater than the annual average for 2010-2013 (71,527).
El Salvador	23,131	35,390	33,531	12,400	
Guatemala	47,794	83,745	62,278	36,707	
Honduras	47,521	58,814	54,226	32,029	
MIGRANT REPATRIATIONS (Mexico)					The number of migrant repatriations to Northern Triangle countries by the Mexican government declined substantially in 2017, compared to previous years. The majority of repatriated migrants are men.
El Salvador	51,215	52,107	52,853	26,463	
Guatemala	96,271	109,188	94,942	67,343	
Honduras	N/A	75,875	69,370	48,022	

Notes:

^a **Youth Unemployment:** According to the International Labor Organization, 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 often seek employment 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

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

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

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

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

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