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Original Article

The United States Agency for International **Development and forest loss: A cross**national analysis of environmental aid

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also find that a forest's proximity to infrastructure, agricultural and forestry exports, agricultural land area, and tropical climate are related to increased forest loss.



Notes

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors. The authors are listed alphabetically.

1 We analyze forest loss in low and middle income nations as classified by <u>World Bank</u> (2016) because high income nations are not eligible for aid from USAID. They include: Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Lesotho, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi,

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5 Following <u>Hermanrud and de Soysa (2017)</u> and <u>Bare et al. (2015)</u>, we include interaction terms to determine if the effect of USAID aid varies at different levels of corruption. The coefficients for the interaction term do not reach a level of significance.

6 We included percentage of protected forest area in the models. The coefficients do not reach a level of statistical significance.

7 We include dummy variables for the region of the world in the forest loss models. The results are similar.

8 We included the total amount of forest area within a nation as a control in the models. The coefficients do not reach a level of statistical significance.

9 We included the non-dependent population growth rate with the total population growth rate. The coefficients for both variables fail to reach a level of statistical significance. This is most likely the case because of the high bivariate correlation between the variables. We repeat this for the rural and urban population growth models. The results are similar to the findings reported.

10 We included the percentage of forest area owned by the government. It may well be that higher amounts of public forest area may correspond with increased forest loss because it can be obtained cheaply via lease or theft for extractive activities. The data

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