

**ALLOCATION OF THE UNITED STATES BILATERAL
ASSISTANCE, 1979-1983**

by

E. C. Lucas and C. C. Lu

Agency for International Development, Washington D.C. 20523

ABSTRACT

This study examined the regional and sectoral changes in the United States bilateral assistance from 1979 to 1983. The principal finding is that there has been a significant regional shift in U.S. development assistance from the Near East to Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Asia. Similarly, there has also been a sectoral shift from Agriculture, Food and Nutrition; Health; Education and Human Resources Development; and the Sahel Program to Economic Support Fund; Selected Development Activities and Population. An important element of these shifts is the Regional Share Growth which is influenced by the level of the Economic Support Fund. The results of this study raises the issue regarding the effectiveness of Economic Support Fund relative to other functional accounts in meeting the development needs of the LDCs and supporting the broader foreign policy objective of the United States.

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INTRODUCTION

Objective of the Study

The objective of this study is to examine the changes in the regional and sectoral distribution of the United States bilateral assistance to developing countries during the period 1979-1983. The result gives an indication of the changes in priorities and perhaps the development philosophy of the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) during this period.

The Data

The data were obtained from the 1979 and 1983 Congressional Presentation, an annual publication of the Agency for International Development. The year 1979 was chosen as a base year because funding data by countries and sectors were published for the first time in a form amenable for shift share analysis. The year 1983 was selected as

¹ Presented at the fifty-ninth annual conference of the Western Economics Association, International, Las Vegas, Nevada, June 24-28, 1984. The conclusions are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the concurrence of the Agency for International Development.

² E. C. Lucas and C. C. Lu are Agricultural Economists, Agency for International Development. The computational assistance of Amy Ettinger and Edward Vicedo, Jr. is appreciated.

a terminal year because it provided the latest data when the project was planned and the computation was started.

There are two limitations of the data. First is the exclusion of funding data that could not be readily identified by countries and sectors. These exclusions include values of PL 480 commodities and development funds allocated to the central bureaus of the Agency for International Development. Second, adjustment was made to allow for the estimation of the three growth components required in the analysis.

This adjustment required the addition of forty-seven thousand dollars and forty-nine thousand dollars, respectively, to the total bilateral assistance for 1979 and 1983. No attempt was made to adjust the data into real values.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE: SHIFT SHARE ANALYSIS

The procedure used in this study is known as shift share analysis. It is used to estimate the magnitude, direction and components of the change in certain variables over a discrete time period. The analysis is similar to a zero sum game in that the net loss in one region or sector is equal to the net gain in another sector or region. Thus, the sum of gains and losses among regions and sectors is equal to

zero. In this study, the economic variable examined is the U.S. bilateral assistance given to the developing countries for 1979 and 1983.

Let there be eight sectors³ ($i = 1, 2, 3...8$) of functional accounts in the Agency's development program in eighty-three assisted countries and regional offices⁴ ($j = 1, 2, 3,...83$) throughout the world. Let Y_{ij} and Y'_{ij} be the development fund allocated to the i^{th} sector in the j^{th} country for 1979 and 1983 respectively. From these symbols, we establish the following notations.

$$Y_{i.} = \sum_{j=1}^8 Y_{ij} = \text{total funding for the } i^{\text{th}} \text{ sector in 1979.}$$

$$Y'_{i.} = \sum_{j=1}^8 Y'_{ij} = \text{total funding for the } i^{\text{th}} \text{ sector in 1983.}$$

$$Y_{..} = \sum_{i=1}^8 \sum_{j=1}^{83} Y_{ij} = \text{total funding for all sectors in 1979.}$$

$$Y'_{..} = \sum_{i=1}^8 \sum_{j=1}^{83} Y'_{ij} = \text{total funding for all sectors in 1983.}$$

From the above notations, the following ratios are developed:

$$r_{ij} = Y'_{ij} / Y_{ij} = \text{1983/1979 funding ratio for the } i^{\text{th}} \text{ sector in the } j^{\text{th}} \text{ country.}$$

$$R_i = Y'_{i.} / Y_{i.} = \text{aggregate funding ratio for the } i^{\text{th}} \text{ sector, and}$$

$$R_a = Y'_{..} / Y_{..} = \text{aggregate funding ratio for all sectors.}$$

³ Agriculture, Food and Nutrition; Population; Health; Education and Human Resources Development; Selected Development Activities; Economic Support Fund and Others.

⁴ Seventy-two countries and eleven regional offices.

Shift share analysis assumes that the change in funding for the i^{th} sector in the j^{th} country is equal to the sum of three growth components, namely, the Proportional Growth (PG), the Program Mix Growth (PMG), and the Regional Share Growth (RSG). These three growth components are estimated using Equation 1.

$$1. Y'_{ij} - Y_{ij} = Y_{ij} (R_a - 1) + Y_{ij} (R_i - R_a) + Y_{ij} (r_i - R_i)$$

The expression on the left hand side of Equation 1 is the change in funding for the i^{th} sector in the j^{th} country from 1979 to 1983. The three terms on the right hand side of the equation are the Proportional Growth, the Program Mix Growth and the Regional Share Growth respectively. The change in funding for each country is obtained by taking the sum of Equation 1 over the i^{th} index as follows:

$$2. \sum_{i=1}^8 Y'_{ij} - \sum_{i=1}^8 Y_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^8 Y_{ij} (R_a - 1) + \sum_{i=1}^8 Y_{ij} (R_i - R_a) + \sum_{i=1}^8 Y_{ij} (r_i - R_i)$$

Similarly, the change in funding for each sector is obtained by taking the sum of Equation 1 over the j^{th} index as shown in Equation 3.

$$3. \sum_{j=1}^{83} Y'_{ij} - \sum_{j=1}^{83} Y_{ij} = Y_{ij} (R_a - 1) + \sum_{j=1}^{83} Y_{ij} (R_i - R_a) + \sum_{j=1}^{83} Y_{ij} (r_i - R_i)$$

The Proportional Growth (PG) is the amount allocated to each sector or country assuming that all sectors and countries have growth rates proportional to the overall funding growth rate of U.S. bilateral assistance. The PG is obtained by multiplying the funding level in 1979 (Y_{ij}) by one percent increase in U.S. bilateral assistance ($R_a - 1$)

from 1979 to 1983. This is shown as the first term on the right hand side of Equation 1.

The PG is a benchmark from which deviation from the actual funding is estimated. This deviation is known as the Net Shift which is the sum of the Program Mix Growth (PMG) and the Regional Share Growth (RSG).

The PMG reflects the funding priorities of the Agency by sectors. Sectors which have experienced funding increases that exceeded the overall growth of the U.S. bilateral assistance such as the Economic Support Fund, Population, and Selected Development Activities are known as high growth sectors. To the extent that a development program of a country consists mostly of projects in the high growth sectors, the PMG is positive and that country continues to attract funds away from other countries. Conversely, if the development program of a country has a predominance of projects in the slow growth sectors, such as Agriculture, Food and Nutrition; Health, Education and Human Resources Development; the Sahel Program and Others, the PMG is negative, and other things being equal, that country loses funds to countries with positive PMG.

The PMG is estimated by multiplying the funding for each sector in 1979 (Y_{ij}) by the difference between the aggregate growth rate of a specific sector and the overall growth rate of the U.S. bilateral assistance ($R_i - R_a$).

The RSG reflects the funding priorities of the Agency by countries. A country may receive development assistance in excess or less than the funds normally allowed for the Proportional Growth and Program Mix Growth depending on the special requirements of that country or region and the importance of that country to U.S. interests. These special interests may be humanitarian, commercial, military or strategic in nature. If the RSG is positive, the bilateral assistance to that country increases. Conversely, if the RSG is negative, assistance to that country decreases.

The RSG is computed by multiplying the funding for each sector in 1979 (Y_{ij}) by the difference in the country growth rate for a specific sector and the overall growth rate of that sector ($r_i - R_i$).

RESULTS

Regional Allocation

The Agency for International Development is responsible for implementing the United States bilateral development program to developing countries. It operates in seventy-two countries and eleven regional offices under four geographic regions, namely, Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Near East. In 1979, the total U.S. bilateral assistance was \$2,910.3 million, of which 66.2 percent was allocated to the Near East, 13.7 percent to Asia, 11.4 percent to Africa, and 8.7 percent to Latin America and the Caribbean.

Between 1979 and 1983, foreign assistance has increased by \$1,004.7 million to a level of \$3,915.0 in 1983. Of this increase, Latin America and the Caribbean received 34.4 percent; Africa, 31.4 percent; Asia, 24.4 percent; and the Near East 9.8 percent. As a result the share of Latin America and the Caribbean has increased from 8.6 to 15.3 percent; Africa from 11.4 to 16.4 percent; and Asia from 13.7 to 16.4 percent. Only the Near East has experienced a decline from 66.2 to 51.8 percent.

As indicated by the above, there was a net shift of \$566.6 million from the Near East to the other regions, distributed as follows: \$258.2 million to Latin America and the Caribbean, \$200.8 million to Africa, and \$107.5 million to Asia. See Table 1.

Examination of the growth components in Table 2 shows that Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean had negative PMG and positive RSG. The negative PMG indicates that the development programs in these regions consist mostly of slow growth sectors, namely, Agriculture, Food and Nutrition; Health; Education and Human Resources Development; the Sahel Program and Others. The positive RSG indicates that foreign assistance funds continue to flow into these regions in excess of their normal program requirements. This shift is consistent with the broader interests of U.S. in these regions.

Unlike Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Near East exhibited a negative RSG and positive PMG. The positive PMG reflects the predominance of a fast growth sector - the Economic Support Fund in the foreign assistance package to the region. In fact, it constitutes 98.0 percent in 1983. The negative RSG indicates that there has been a net outflow of foreign assistance from the Near East to other regions, perhaps an indication that U.S. interests are better served by redistributing foreign assistance on a more equitable basis among the four geographic regions.

In terms of sectoral allocation, the Economic Support fund had the largest share in 1979, followed by Agriculture, Food and Nutrition; Education and Human Resources Development; the Sahel Program; Selected Development Activities; Population and Others in that order. From 1979 to 1983, foreign assistance was increased by \$1,004.7 million of which 92.7 percent was allocated to the Economic Support Fund; 4.0 percent to Agriculture, Food and Nutrition; 3.8 percent to Selected Development Activities; 3.3 percent to Population; 2.0 percent to Education and Human Resources Development; 1.8 percent to the Sahel Program; -3.5 percent to Health; and -4.3 percent to Others. As a result, the share of the Economic Support Fund has increased from 66.4 to 73.2 percent; Population from 1.6 to 2.1 percent; and Selected Development Activities from 1.6 to 2.1 percent. On the other hand, the share of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition has declined from 18.4 to 14.6 percent; Health from 4.2 to 2.2 percent; Education and Human

Resources Development from 3.0 to 2.7 percent; and others from 1.4 percent to zero.

The above inter-sectoral distribution has caused a \$296.1 net shift from Agriculture, Food and Nutrition; Health; Education and Human Resources Development; the Sahel Program; and others to Economic Support Fund, \$264.7 million; Selected Development Activities, \$14.5 million; Population \$16.9 million. See Table 1.

Country Allocation: Africa

In 1979, there were thirty-six A.I.D. assisted countries and four regional offices in Africa. Together, they received \$332.7 million in foreign assistance. The largest ten recipients were Tanzania, Zambia, Kenya, Sudan, Botswana, Liberia, Senegal, Somalia and Zaire in that order. From 1979 to 1983, foreign assistance was increased by \$315.7 million to a level of \$648.4 million in 1983, most of which went to Zimbabwe, a newly opened mission, Sudan, Somalia, Liberia and Kenya.

Aside from Zimbabwe, A.I.D. opened offices also in Burundi, Central Africa Republic, Congo and Equatorial Guinea. In the meantime, offices in Chad, Benin and Central West Africa Regional were terminated. As a result, assistance to Africa has become more concentrated to Zimbabwe, Kenya, Liberia, Senegal, Somalia, Zaire, Zambia and Cameroon, which account for sixty-five percent of the foreign assistance to Africa in 1983. The other twenty-six countries and

offices shared the remaining thirty-five percent of the funding. As a result of the redistribution, the share of Zimbabwe increased from zero to 11.6 percent; Sudan from 4.9 to 14.7 percent; Somalia from 3.0 to 6.5 percent; Liberia from 4.0 to 6.8 percent; and Kenya from 4.9 to 8.9 percent. On the other hand, the share of Africa Regional declined from 17.0 to 7.7 percent, Zambia from 6.1 to 3.1 percent, Tanzania from 6.2 to 1.6 percent, and Ghana from 2.1 percent to less than one percent.

The net increase in foreign assistance to Africa during this period was \$200.8 million or sixty-one percent over the 1979 level. About eight-one percent of this is due to RSG and -27 percent due to PMG. The PMG is negative because most of the foreign assistance is channeled through the slow growth sectors. A significant and increasing proportion of the foreign assistance is in the form of Economic Support Fund which accounts for the positive RSG. Country by country examination shows the following pattern of growth.

- About fifty-eight percent of all the countries and regional offices exhibited negative PMG and positive RSG. This included the biggest five recipients such as Zimbabwe, Sudan, Somalia, Kenya and Liberia.
- About thirty-two percent of the countries and regional offices had negative PMG and negative RSG. This included the countries that experienced the greatest reduction in foreign assistance such as Africa Regional, Central West Africa Regional, Tanzania, Mali, Ghana and Chad.
- About eight percent had positive PMG and positive RSG. This included Mauritius, Togo and Uganda.

- Only Zambia had a positive PMG and negative RSG.

See Tables 3 and 4.

In terms of sectoral distribution, Agriculture, Food and Nutrition had the biggest share in 1979, followed by the Sahel Program, the Economic Support Fund; Health; Education and Human Resources Development; Selected Development Activities; and Population in that order. From 1979 to 1983, foreign assistance increased by \$315.7 million, of which 86 percent was allocated to the Economic Support Fund, 14.0 percent to

Food, Agriculture and Nutrition; 6.0 percent to the Sahel Program; and less than one percent to Population, Health, and Education and Human Resources Development. As a result, the share of Economic Support Fund has increased from 15.9 to 50.1 percent; Population from .6 to .8 percent; Agriculture, Food and Nutrition from 21.4 to 21.9 percent. On the other hand, the share of Health has declined from 10.4 to 5.2 percent; Education and Human Resources Development from 8.2 to 4.6 percent; Selected Development Activities from 3.3 to 3.1 percent and the Sahel Program from 22.6 to 14.4 percent, and others from 9.4 percent to zero.

As indicated earlier, Africa experienced a net increase in foreign assistance by \$200.8 million, which is the amount by which the Economic Support Fund, Agriculture, Food and Nutrition, Population and Selected Development Activities (\$271.6 million) exceeded the

reduction in funding for Health, the Sahel Program, Education and Human Resources Development and Others.

Country Allocation: Asia

The Asia region consists of nine countries and two regional offices, the Asia Regional and the South Pacific Regional. In 1979, the Asia Region received \$397.9 million in foreign assistance. Indonesia received the biggest share, followed by India, Bangladesh, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Asia Regional, Pakistan and South Pacific Regional in that order.

From 1979 to 1983, foreign assistance to Asia has increased by \$244.8 million to a level of \$642.6 million in 1983. Of this, 81 percent was allocated to Pakistan and 19 percent to the Philippines. There were some increases to Sri Lanka, Thailand and South Pacific Regional and a new office in Burma was established. Conversely, the shares of Bangladesh, India and Indonesia have declined. As a result, Pakistan's share has increased from one percent to 31.0 percent; Philippines from 10.7 to 13.8 percent; Thailand from 4.2 to 5.9 percent; Sri Lanka from 3.3 to 6.3 percent; and Burma from zero to two percent. The share of Bangladesh declined from 21.8 to 11.9 percent; India from 22.6 to 13.5 percent; Indonesia from 23.3 to 10.1 percent; Nepal from 2.8 to 2.1 percent; and Asia Regional from 6.3 to 2.6 percent.

The above redistribution resulted in a net increase of \$107.5 million. This is equivalent to 27 percent of the 1979 foreign assistance level, of which 49 percent is due to RSG and -22 due to PMG. This net increase represents the difference between the funding increases of the Philippines, Pakistan, Thailand and Burma (\$261.9 million) and the decrease in funding to Indonesia, Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Asia Regional (\$154.4).

Country by country examination reveals the following growth pattern for the Asia countries.

- All of the Asian countries had negative PMG. This suggests that their development programs are concentrated in slow growth sectors.
- Burma, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and South Pacific Regional had positive RSG as a result of the increasing proportion of the Economic Support Fund in their foreign assistance package. It also implies that their slow growth sectors exceeded their normal share of funding, perhaps due to the continuing interest of the U.S. in this region.
- Bangladesh, India, Indonesia and Nepal had negative RSG due to the absence of the Economic Support Fund and perhaps due to the limited strategic values of these countries to the U.S.

Sectoral redistribution has also occurred during this period. In 1979, Agriculture, Food and Nutrition received the highest share of assistance, followed by Health; Population; Selected Development Activities; and Education and Human Resources Development. There was no funding for the Economic Support Fund.

From 1979 to 1983, Asia experienced a \$244.8 million increase in funding of which 96 percent was allocated to the Economic Support Fund, 10.0 percent to Population, and 3.0 percent to Education and Human Resources Development. There were reductions in the relative share of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition; Health and Selected Development Activities. As a result, the share of the Economic Support Fund has increased from zero to 36.6 percent; Population from 8.9 to 9.3 percent; and Education and Human Resources Development maintained its share at about three percent. Conversely, the share of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition declined from 72.0 to 44.0 percent; Health from 10.8 to 4.5 percent; and Selected Development Activities from 5.3 to 2.5 percent.

The \$107.5 million net increase in foreign assistance to Asia represents the difference between the \$205.6 million increase in funding for the Economic Support Fund, Population, Education and Human Resources Development and the \$143.1 million decrease in funding for Agriculture, Food and Nutrition; Health and Selected Development Activities. See Tables 5 and 6.

Country Allocation: Latin America and the Caribbean

Latin America and the Caribbean consists of fourteen countries and three regional offices, the LAC Regional, the Caribbean Regional and ROCAP. In 1979, the Latin America and the Caribbean received \$254.5

million. Peru, Caribbean Regional, LAC Regional, Bolivia and the Dominican Republic among the five biggest recipients.

From 1979 to 1983, foreign assistance was increased by \$346.1 million to a level of \$600.0 million in 1983. Most of this increase was allocated to El Salvador, Jamaica, Costa Rica and Honduras. This has increased the share of El Salvador from 2.4 to 21.7 percent; Costa Rica from 6.2 to 12.5 percent and Jamaica from 2.1 to 15.3 percent. On the other hand, the assistance to Bolivia declined from 10.8 to less than one percent; Dominican Republic from 10.1 to 4.3 percent; Peru from 12.9 to 4.5 percent; Guatemala from 6.5 to 1.3 percent; Guyana from 4.3 to less than one percent; and Panama from 7.6 to 1.8 percent.

The inter-country redistribution has left Latin America and the Caribbean with a net increase of \$258.2 million which is equivalent to 101 percent increase over the 1979 level. Of this, about 122 percent was due to RSG and -21 percent due to PMG. The positive RSG and the negative PMG are similar to the growth patterns of Africa and Asia. Country by country examination of the components of growth reveals the following pattern.

- Caribbean Regional, Costa Rica and Ecuador had positive PMG and positive RSG.
- ROCAP, LAC Regional, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras had negative PMG and positive RSG.

- Bolivia, Peru, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Guyana, Panama and Paraguay had negative PMG and negative RSG.
- Nicaragua had negative PMG and negative RSG.

In terms of sectoral distribution, Agriculture, Food and Nutrition had the largest share in 1979, followed by Education and Human Resources Development; Health; Selected Development Activities; Economic Support Fund; and Population in that order. From 1979 to 1983, foreign assistance increased by \$346.1 million of which 92 percent was allocated to the Economic Support Fund, and 10.3 percent to Selected Development Activities. As a result, the share of the Economic Support Fund has increased from 3.1 percent to 54.3 percent, while the share of all the other sectors have declined.

Latin America and the Caribbean had a net increase of \$258.2 million which is the amount by which the increases in the Economic Support Fund and Selected Development Activities (\$343.7 million) exceeded the \$85.5 million decrease in funding for Agriculture, Food and Nutrition, Health, Population, and Education and Human Resources Development. See Tables 7 and 8.

Country Allocation: The Near East

The Near East region consists of thirteen countries and two regional offices, one for Development Assistance and one for the Economic Support Fund. In 1979, the Near East received \$1,925.3 million in foreign assistance. This was increased by \$98.1 million to a level of

\$2,023.4 million in 1984, most of which was allocated to Turkey and the newly opened offices in Portugal and Oman. At the same time, there were also reductions in foreign assistance to Egypt and Jordan while assistance to Afghanistan, Syria, and Tunisia were terminated. Assistance to Israel and Cyprus remained the same. As a result, the share of Egypt declined from 43.5 to 37.1 percent; Israel from 40.8 to 38.8 percent; Jordan from 4.8 to less than one percent; and the share of Turkey increased from 2.6 to 17.3 percent.

This redistribution resulted to a net shift of \$566.6 million from the Near East to Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, representing -29 percent of the 1979 level. Of this, about -41 percent is due to RSG and 12 percent to PMG. Unlike the other regions, the Near East had a positive PMG due to the predominance of the Economic Support Fund in the development package. In fact, it represented 98 percent of the foreign assistance in 1983. The negative RSG is a result of continuing shift of the Economic Support Fund from the Near East to the other regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Country by country examination of the growth components reveals the following pattern:

- Morocco, Oman, Turkey and Portugal had positive PMG and positive.

- Lebanon, Yemen, Near East Regional (ESF) had negative PMG and positive RSG.
- Afghanistan, Tunisia, and Near East Regional (DA) had negative PMG and negative RSG.
- Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Syria had positive PMG and negative RSG.

In terms of sector allocation, about 97 percent was in the form of Economic Support Fund in 1979 for Egypt and Israel. Most of the \$98.1 million increase from 1979 to 1983 was again in the Economic Support Fund increasing its share to 98 percent in 1983. See Tables 7 and 8.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The objective of this study is to estimate the changes in the regional and sectoral allocation of the U.S. bilateral assistance to developing countries from 1979 to 1983. The data used are funding data by countries and sectors (functional accounts) obtained from the Congressional Presentation for the years 1979 to 1983. The analytical procedure used is shift share analysis. The principal findings are:

- There has been a substantial redistribution of foreign assistance among the four regions and among the countries within each region during this period. About \$566.6 million was shifted from the Near East to the other regions as follows: \$258.2 million to Latin America and the Caribbean; \$200.8 million to Africa; and \$107.5 million to Asia.
- There has been substantial shift of funds from one sector to another. The slow growth sectors, consisting of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition; Health; Education and Human Resources Development; the Sahel program and Others showed a net decrease of \$296.1 million. This was allocated as a \$264.7 million increase to the Economic Support Fund; \$14.5 million

increase to Selected Development Activities; and \$16.9 million increase to Population.

- The most important component of growth is the Regional Share Growth, associated mainly with the magnitude and direction of flow of the Economic Support Fund. For Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Program Mix Growth is negative, suggesting that most of the development programs in these regions are concentrated into slow growth sectors. On the other hand, the positive Regional Share Growth indicates that the increasing level of Economic Support Fund becomes an important and significant component of their development programs.
- The Near East shows a different pattern in that its Program Mix Growth is positive and its Regional Share Growth is negative. This indicates predominance of the Economic Support Fund that is beginning to find its way to the other regions of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean.

The flow of funds to Latin America and the Caribbean is partly a result of the Caribbean Basin Initiative and partly an attempt to use development assistance to stabilize political situations through massive doses of the Economic Support Fund. The use of the Economic Support Fund has become more widespread and pervasive during the past five years compared to previous years when it was limited to the Near East, particularly to Israel and Egypt. Presently, El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica and Nicaragua in Latin America and the Caribbean; Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand in Asia; and Zimbabwe, Sudan, Somalia, Liberia and Kenya in Africa are all beneficiaries of large development assistance in the form of the Economic Support Fund.

The wide fluctuations in funding over a short period of time indicates that the level and direction of U.S. bilateral assistance responds to episodic events in the U.S. and in the developing countries.

An important issue that must be addressed in subsequent research is the examination of the effectiveness of the Economic Support Fund relative to other functional accounts in achieving the development objectives of the LDCs and promoting the broader objective of the U.S. foreign policy.

Table 1, Changes in U.S. Bilateral Assistance by Regions, 1979-1983

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| Regions | Units | Funding | | Change | Components of Change | | | Net |
|--------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|---------|----------|----------|
| | | 1979 | 1983 | | Prop'l. | Prog. | Reg'l. | Change |
| Africa | \$1000 | 332,668 | 648,386 | 315,718 | 114,867 | -90,547 | 291,398 | 200,851 |
| | Percent | 100 | 195 | 95 | 34 | - 27 | 88 | 61 |
| Asia | \$1000 | 397,807 | 642,648 | 244,841 | 137,337 | -88,414 | 195,918 | 107,504 |
| | Percent | 100 | 162 | 62 | 34 | - 22 | 49 | 27 |
| Latin America and Caribbean | \$1000 | 254,500 | 600,609 | 346,109 | 87,856 | -52,334 | 310,587 | 258,253 |
| | Percent | 100 | 236 | 136 | 34 | - 21 | 123 | 102 |
| Near East | \$1000 | 1,925,312 | 2,023,412 | 98,100 | 664,708 | 231,295 | -797,903 | -566,608 |
| | Percent | 100 | 105 | 5 | 34 | 11 | - 42 | - 29 |
| Total | \$1000 | 2,910,287 | 3,915,055 | 1,004,687 | 1,004,687 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Percent | 100 | 134 | 34 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 2A Summary of Net Changes in U.S. Bilateral Assistance
by Regions and Programs, 1979-1983 in \$1000.

| Regions | Food, Agr. and Nutrition | Population | Health | Education Human Res. Development | Selected Dev. Activities | Economic Support Fund | Sahel | Others | Total |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------|
| 1. Africa | 10309 | 2252 | -14089 | - 7099 | 5330 | 253693 | -7340 | -42205 | 200851 |
| 2. Asia | -101997 | 12084 | -28837 | - 3496 | -12239 | 234997 | --- | --- | 107504 |
| 3. Latin America/Caribbean | - 47184 | 5100 | -27099 | -11209 | 23412 | 315233 | --- | --- | 258253 |
| 4. Near East | - 5201 | - 2492 | - 7076 | 4991 | - 2010 | -539219 | --- | -15601 | -566608 |
| Total | -144073 | +16944 | -77101 | - 9821 | +14493 | 264704 | -7340 | -57806 | 0 |

Table 2B Summary of Net Changes in U.S. Bilateral Assistance
by Regions and Programs in Percent

| Regions | Food, Agr and Nutrition | Population | Health | Education Human Res. Development | Selected Dev. Activities | Economic Support Fund | Sahel | Others | Total |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. Africa | 1.02 | .22 | -1.40 | - .70 | .53 | 25.25 | -.73 | -4.20 | 19.19 |
| 2. Asia | -10.15 | 1.20 | -2.87 | - .35 | -1.22 | 23.38 | - | - | 10.70 |
| 3. Latin America/Caribbean | 4.69 | .51 | -2.70 | -1.11 | 2.33 | 31.37 | - | - | 25.70 |
| 4. Near East | - .52 | - .25 | - .70 | .50 | - .20 | -53.66 | - | -1.55 | -56.39 |
| Total | -14.33 | 1.69 | -7.67 | - .98 | 1.44 | 26.34 | -.73 | -5.75 | 0 |

Table 3: Changes in U.S. Bilateral Assistance to Africa
By Countries, 1979-1983

| Countries | Units | Funding | | | Components of Change | | | Net Change |
|------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------|------------|
| | | 1979 | 1983 | Change | Prop'l. | Prog. | Reg'l | |
| 1. Benin | \$1000 | 193 | 1 | -194 | 67 | -52 | -209 | -261 |
| | Percent | 100 | 0 | -100 | 34 | -27 | -107 | -134 |
| 2. Botswana | \$1000 | 13425 | 10003 | -3422 | 4634 | 727 | -8783 | -8056 |
| | Percent | 100 | 74 | -26 | 34 | 5 | -65 | -60 |
| 3. Burundi | \$1000 | 2 | 5600 | 5598 | 0 | 0 | 5598 | 5598 |
| | Percent | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Cameroon | \$1000 | 7169 | 17003 | 9834 | 2474 | -2116 | 9476 | 7360 |
| | Percent | 100 | 257 | 137 | 34 | -30 | 32 | 102 |
| 5. Cape Verde | \$1000 | 2864 | 2211 | -653 | 988 | -787 | -854 | -1641 |
| | Percent | 100 | 77 | -23 | 34 | -27 | -30 | -57 |
| 6. Cent. Afr. Republic | \$1000 | 1 | 1000 | 999 | 0 | 0 | 999 | 999 |
| | Percent | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Chad | \$1000 | 2890 | 2 | -2888 | 998 | -832 | -3054 | -3886 |
| | Percent | 100 | 0 | -100 | 34 | -29 | -103 | -134 |
| 8. Congo | \$1000 | 1 | 2000 | 1999 | 0 | 0 | 1999 | 1999 |
| | Percent | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9. Djibouti | \$1000 | 996 | 2001 | 1005 | 343 | -268 | 930 | 662 |
| | Percent | 100 | 201 | 101 | 34 | -27 | 94 | 67 |
| 10. Equat. Guinea | \$1000 | 1 | 1000 | 999 | 0 | 0 | 999 | 999 |
| | Percent | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11. Gambia | \$1000 | 4175 | 5050 | 875 | 1441 | -408 | -158 | -566 |
| | Percent | 100 | 121 | 21 | 34 | -10 | 3 | 13 |
| 12. Ghana | \$1000 | 7040 | 4600 | -2440 | 2430 | -2040 | -2830 | -4770 |
| | Percent | 100 | 65 | -35 | 34 | -29 | -40 | -69 |
| 13. Guinea Bissau | \$1000 | 2156 | 2001 | -155 | 744 | -448 | -451 | -899 |
| | Percent | 100 | 93 | -7 | 34 | -21 | -21 | -42 |
| 14. Guinea | \$1000 | 2500 | 2060 | -500 | 863 | -674 | -689 | -1363 |
| | Percent | 100 | 80 | -20 | 34 | -27 | -27 | -54 |
| 15. Kenya | \$1000 | 16439 | 58001 | 41562 | 3704 | -5234 | 41092 | 35858 |
| | Percent | 100 | 353 | 253 | 34 | -32 | 250 | 218 |
| 16. Lesotho | \$1000 | 6610 | 10801 | 4191 | 2282 | -1335 | 3244 | 1909 |
| | Percent | 100 | 163 | 63 | 34 | -20 | 49 | 29 |
| 17. Liberia | \$1000 | 13278 | 44000 | 30772 | 4584 | -492 | 26630 | 26138 |
| | Percent | 100 | 331 | 231 | 34 | -4 | 200 | 196 |
| 18. Malawi | \$1000 | 3307 | 7000 | 3693 | 1141 | -891 | 3443 | 2552 |
| | Percent | 100 | 211 | 111 | 34 | -27 | 106 | 77 |
| 19. Mali | \$1000 | 16100 | 9650 | -6450 | 5558 | -1574 | -10434 | -12008 |
| | Percent | 100 | 60 | -40 | 34 | -10 | -65 | -74 |
| 20. Mauritania | \$1000 | 6058 | 6800 | 742 | 2091 | -592 | -757 | -1349 |
| | Percent | 100 | 122 | 12 | 34 | -10 | -12 | -22 |
| 21. Mauritius | \$1000 | 231 | 2001 | 1770 | 79 | 48 | 1643 | 1691 |
| | Percent | 100 | 866 | 766 | 34 | 21 | 711 | 732 |
| 22. Niger | \$1000 | 9512 | 20700 | 11188 | 3284 | -930 | 8834 | 7904 |
| | Percent | 100 | 218 | 118 | 34 | -10 | 93 | 83 |
| 23. Rwanda | \$1000 | 4137 | 5500 | 1363 | 1429 | -1115 | 1050 | -65 |
| | Percent | 100 | 133 | 33 | 34 | -27 | 25 | -2 |
| 24. Senegal | \$1000 | 11983 | 26901 | 14918 | 4137 | -772 | 11553 | 10781 |
| | Percent | 100 | 224 | 124 | 34 | -6 | 96 | 90 |
| 25. Seychelles | \$1000 | 451 | 2001 | 1550 | 155 | -121 | 1516 | 1395 |
| | Percent | 100 | 444 | 344 | 34 | -27 | 336 | 309 |
| 26. Sierra Leone | \$1000 | 3709 | 1001 | -2708 | 1281 | -798 | -3191 | -3989 |
| | Percent | 100 | 27 | -73 | 34 | -21 | -86 | -107 |
| 27. Somalia | \$1000 | 10056 | 42001 | 31945 | 3471 | -3946 | 32420 | 28474 |
| | Percent | 100 | 418 | 318 | 34 | -39 | 322 | 283 |
| 28. Sudan | \$1000 | 16256 | 95001 | 78745 | 5612 | -6309 | 79442 | 73133 |
| | Percent | 100 | 575 | 475 | 34 | -38 | 481 | 442 |
| 29. Swaziland | \$1000 | 5858 | 6501 | 643 | 2022 | -1982 | 603 | -1379 |
| | Percent | 100 | 111 | 11 | 34 | -34 | -10 | -24 |
| 30. Tanzania | \$1000 | 20498 | 10202 | -10296 | 7077 | -6441 | -10932 | -17373 |
| | Percent | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 31. Togo | \$1000 | 357 | 2901 | 2544 | 123 | 74 | 2347 | 2421 |
| | Percent | 100 | 812 | 712 | 34 | 21 | 657 | 678 |
| 32. Uganda | \$1000 | 3001 | 5501 | 2500 | 1036 | 411 | 1053 | 1464 |
| | Percent | 100 | 183 | 83 | 34 | 14 | 35 | 49 |
| 33. Upper Volta | \$1000 | 8386 | 9800 | 1414 | 2895 | -820 | -661 | -1481 |
| | Percent | 100 | 117 | 17 | 34 | -10 | -8 | -18 |
| 34. Zaire | \$1000 | 9400 | 25600 | 15600 | 3243 | -2642 | 14997 | -12355 |
| | Percent | 100 | 266 | 166 | 34 | -28 | 159 | 131 |
| 35. Zambia | \$1000 | 20324 | 20001 | -323 | 7017 | 2703 | -10043 | -7340 |
| | Percent | 100 | 98 | -2 | 34 | 13 | -49 | -36 |
| 36. Zimbabwe | \$1000 | 1 | 75000 | 74999 | 0 | 0 | 74999 | 74999 |
| | Percent | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 37. Afr. Reg'l | \$1000 | 56719 | 50001 | -6718 | 19581 | -30198 | 3899 | -26299 |
| | Percent | 100 | 88 | -12 | 34 | -53 | 7 | -46 |
| 38. Cent. West | \$1000 | 15433 | 1 | -15433 | 5828 | -20759 | -1 | -20760 |
| | Percent | 100 | 0 | -100 | 34 | -134 | 0 | -134 |
| 39. Sahel Reg'l | \$1000 | 15433 | 27648 | 12215 | 5328 | -1632 | 8579 | 6887 |
| | Percent | 100 | 179 | 79 | 34 | -10 | 55 | 45 |
| 40. South Afr. | \$1000 | 15716 | 30000 | 14284 | 5426 | -1698 | 7160 | 8858 |
| | Percent | 100 | 191 | 91 | 34 | 11 | 46 | 57 |
| Total | \$1000 | 532668 | 648386 | 315718 | 114667 | -90547 | 291398 | 200851 |
| | Percent | 100 | 193 | 95 | 34 | -27 | 88 | 61 |

Table 4: Net Changes in U.S. Bilateral Assistance to Africa
By Countries and Programs, 1979-1983 in \$1000.

| Region/Countries | Food, Agr. and Nutrition | Population | Health | Educ. and Human Res. Development | Selected Development Activities | Economic Support Fund | Sahel | Others | Total |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| Africa: | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Benin | -262 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - 261 |
| 2. Botswana | -2420 | - | - 670 | - | - 34 | - 4932 | - | - | -8056 |
| 3. Burundi | 3337 | - | - | - | 2261 | - | - | - | 5598 |
| 4. Cameroon | 9401 | - | -1263 | - 510 | -268 | - | - | - | 7360 |
| 5. Capeverde | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1095 | - 546 | -1641 |
| 6. Cen. Afr. Rep. | 999 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 999 |
| 7. Chad | - | - | - | - | - | - | -3295 | - 591 | -3886 |
| 8. Congo | 1999 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1999 |
| 9. Djibouti | -1337 | - | - | - | - | 1999 | - | - | 662 |
| 10. Equat Guinea | 999 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 999 |
| 11. Gambia | - | - | - | - | - | - | -566 | - | -566 |
| 12. Guano | -5799 | -944 | - 62 | - 77 | - | - | - | - | -4870 |
| 13. Guinea | -1363 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -1363 |
| 14. Guinea Bissau | 243 | - | - | -1142 | - | - | - | - | - 899 |
| 15. Kenya | 6226 | -799 | 432 | - | - | 29999 | - | - | -35858 |
| 16. Lesotho | 2202 | -162 | 126 | 2151 | -2408 | - | - | - | 1909 |
| 17. Liberia | 2803 | 199 | 2066 | -3201 | -1003 | 25274 | - | - | 26138 |
| 18. Malawi | -1546 | - | 1401 | 2697 | - | - | - | - | 2552 |
| 19. Mali | - | - | - | - | - | - | -12008 | - | 12008 |
| 20. Mauritania | - | - | - | - | - | - | - 1349 | - | - 1349 |
| 21. Mauritius | - | - | - | - | 308 | - 1999 | - | - | 1691 |
| 22. Niger | - | - | - | - | - | 4999 | 2905 | - | 7904 |
| 23. Rwanda | -1764 | 1699 | - | - | - | - | - | - | -65 |
| 24. Senegal | - | - | - | - | -1748 | 9999 | 2530 | - | 10781 |
| 25. Seychelles | - 604 | - | - | - | - | 1999 | - | - | 1395 |
| 26. Sierra Leone | -3216 | - | - | - 451 | - 322 | - | - | - | - 3989 |
| 27. Somalia | 7735 | - | -4165 | 1249 | -1344 | 24999 | - | - | 28474 |
| 28. Sudan | 6679 | - | -4799 | - 945 | 2199 | 69999 | - | - | 73133 |
| 29. Swaziland | -1068 | - 201 | -1202 | 1092 | - | - | - | - | - 1379 |
| 30. Tanzania | -8799 | -1425 | -7179 | 30 | - | - | - | - | -17373 |
| 31. Togo | 2299 | - | 599 | - | -477 | - | - | - | 2421 |
| 32. Uganda | 5499 | - | - | - | - | -4035 | - | - | 1464 |
| 33. Upper Volta | - | - | - | - | - | - | -1481 | - | -1481 |
| 34. Zaire | -7238 | -999 | 2096 | 1499 | - | 14999 | - | - | 12355 |
| 35. Zambia | - | - | - | -435 | - | -6905 | - | - | -7340 |
| 36. Zimbabwe | - | - | - | - | - | 74999 | - | - | 74999 |
| 37. Afr. Reg'l | -4697 | 998 | -1593 | -9613 | 8782 | - | - | -20176 | -26299 |
| 38. Cent/West/ Africa | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -20760 | -20760 |
| 39. Sahel Reg'l | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7019 | - 132 | 6887 |
| 40. South Africa Reg'l | - | - | - | 557 | - | 8301 | - | - | 8858 |
| Sub Total: | 10309 | 2252 | -14089 | -7099 | 5330 | 253693 | 7340 | -42205 | +200851 |

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Table 5: Changes in U.S. Bilateral Assistance to Asia
By Countries, 1978-1983

| Countries | Unit | Funding | | Change | Components of Change | | | Net Change |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | 1979 | 1983 | | Prop'l | Prog. | Regional | |
| 1. Bangladesh | \$1000 | 87203 | 76001 | - 11202 | 30108 | -15164 | - 26151 | - 41315 |
| | Percent | 100 | 87 | - 13 | 34 | - 17 | - 30 | - 47 |
| 2. Burma | \$1000 | 2 | 12500 | 12498 | 0 | 0 | 12498 | 12498 |
| | Percent | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. India | \$1000 | 90001 | 87000 | - 3001 | 31072 | -27873 | - 6200 | - 34073 |
| | Percent | 100 | 97 | - 3 | 34 | - 31 | - 6 | - 37 |
| 4. Indonesia | \$1000 | 92772 | 65000 | - 27772 | 32029 | -17303 | - 42498 | - 59801 |
| | Percent | 100 | 119 | 19 | 34 | - 19 | - 45 | - 64 |
| 5. Nepal | \$1000 | 11303 | 13501 | 2198 | 3904 | - 629 | - 1077 | - 1706 |
| | Percent | 100 | 119 | 19 | 34 | - 5 | - 10 | - 15 |
| 6. Pakistan | \$1000 | 2907 | 200002 | 197095 | 1003 | - 1134 | 17226 | 16092 |
| | Percent | 100 | 688 | 588 | 34 | - 39 | 592 | 553 |
| 7. Philippines | \$1000 | 42644 | 88800 | 46156 | 14722 | -10536 | 41970 | 31434 |
| | Percent | 100 | 208 | 108 | 34 | - 24 | 98 | 73 |
| 8. Sri Lanka | \$1000 | 29024 | 40343 | 11319 | 10020 | - 9293 | 10592 | 1299 |
| | Percent | 100 | 139 | 39 | 34 | - 32 | 36 | 4 |
| 9. Thailand | \$1000 | 16533 | 38001 | 21468 | 5708 | - 4249 | 20009 | 15760 |
| | Percent | 100 | 230 | 130 | 34 | - 26 | 121 | 95 |
| 10. South Pac. | \$1000 | 233 | 5100 | 4867 | 79 | - 26 | 4814 | 4788 |
| Reg'l | Percent | 100 | 2188 | 2088 | 34 | - 11 | 2066 | 2055 |
| 11. Asia Regional | \$1000 | 25180 | 16400 | - 8780 | 5692 | - 2207 | - 15265 | - 17472 |
| | Percent | 100 | 65 | - 35 | 34 | - 9 | - 61 | - 70 |
| Total | \$1000 | 397807 | 642648 | 244841 | 137337 | -88414 | 195918 | 107504 |
| | Percent | 100 | 161 | 61 | 34 | - 22 | 49 | 27 |

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Table 6: Net Changes in U.S. Bilateral Assistance to Asia
By Countries and Programs, 1979-1983 in \$1,000

| Region/Countries | Food, Agr. and | | | Eduo. Human Resources Development | Selected Development Activities | Economic Support Fund | Sahel | Other | Total |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------------|
| | Nutrition | Population | Health | | | | | | |
| Asia: | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Bangladesh | 45,575 | 11,099 | 3,199 | - 133 | - | - | - | - | -41,315 |
| 2. Burma | 8,599 | - | 3,899 | - | - | - | - | - | 12,498 |
| 3. India | - 41,620 | 14,099 | -6,552 | - | - | - | - | - | -34,073 |
| 4. Indonesia | - 46,199 | -18,470 | -11,888 | 7,072 | 9,684 | - | - | - | -59,801 |
| 5. Nepal | 2,683 | - 2,976 | 1,324 | - 2,737 | - | - | - | - | - 1,706 |
| 6. Pakistan | | 22,525 | - | - 1,344 | - 88 | 174,999 | - | - | -196,092 |
| 7. Philippines | - 20,710 | 7,283 | - 3,071 | 358 | -2,425 | 49,999 | - | - | 31,434 |
| 8. Sri Lanka | 7,084 | - | - 5,559 | - 325 | 99 | - | - | - | 1,299 |
| 9. Thailand | | 8,436 | 1,068 | - 6,053 | 2,310 | 9,999 | - | - | - 15,760 |
| 10. South Pac. Regional | 1,999 | - | 199 | 2,341 | 199 | - | - | - | 4,788 |
| 11. Asia Reg. | 781 | - 19 | - 2,991 | - 3,042 | -12,201 | - | - | - | - 17,472 |
| SUBTOTAL: ASIA | -101,997 | 12,084 | -28,837 | 3,496 | -12,239 | 234,997 | - | - | 107,504 |

Table 7. Changes in U.S. Bilateral Assistance
to Latin America and the Caribbean By Countries, 1979-1983

| Countries | Units | Funding | | | Components of Change | | | Net Change |
|------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|----------------------|--------|---------|---------------|
| | | 1979 | 1983 | Change | Prop'l | Prog. | Reg'l | |
| 1. Bolivia | \$1000 | 27426 | 3000 | - 24426 | 9476 | - 9558 | - 24335 | - 33898 |
| | Percent | 100 | 10 | - 90 | 34 | - 35 | - 89 | - 124 |
| 2. Costa Rica | \$1000 | 15687 | 75000 | 59313 | 5425 | 50 | 53848 | 53898 |
| | Percent | 100 | 478 | 378 | 34 | 0 | 394 | 344 |
| 3. Dom. Republic | \$1000 | 25723 | 26000 | 277 | 8880 | - 8503 | - 95 | - 8603 |
| | Percent | 100 | 101 | 1 | 34 | - 33 | 0 | - 33 |
| 4. El Salvador | \$1000 | 6046 | 130002 | 123956 | 2087 | - 615 | 122484 | 121869 |
| | Percent | 100 | 2150 | 2050 | 34 | - 10 | 2026 | 2016 |
| 5. Ecuador | \$1000 | 79 | 10000 | 9921 | 26 | 16 | 9879 | 9895 |
| | Percent | 100 | 12658 | 12558 | 34 | 20 | 12505 | 12525 |
| 6. Guatemala | \$1000 | 16501 | 8000 | - 8501 | 5696 | - 4121 | - 10076 | - 14197 |
| | Percent | 100 | 48 | - 52 | 34 | - 25 | - 61 | - 87 |
| 7. Guyana | \$1000 | 5893 | 2600 | - 3293 | 2035 | - 3246 | - 2082 | - 5328 |
| | Percent | 100 | 44 | - 56 | 34 | - 55 | - 35 | - 90 |
| 8. Haiti | \$1000 | 7447 | 15000 | 7553 | 2571 | - 2634 | 7616 | 4982 |
| | Percent | 100 | 201 | 101 | 34 | - 35 | 102 | 67 |
| 9. Honduras | \$1000 | 20698 | 54000 | 33302 | 7146 | - 5302 | 31458 | 26156 |
| | Percent | 100 | 261 | 161 | 34 | - 25 | 152 | 127 |
| 10. Jamaica | \$1000 | 5457 | 92000 | 86543 | 1883 | - 960 | 85620 | 84660 |
| | Percent | 100 | 1686 | 1586 | 34 | - 18 | 1569 | 1551 |
| 11. Nicaragua | \$1000 | 8192 | 3 | - 8189 | 2829 | 1157 | - 12175 | - 11018 |
| | Percent | 100 | 0 | - 100 | 34 | 14 | - 149 | - 134 |
| 12. Panama | \$1000 | 19310 | 11000 | - 8310 | 6666 | - 3977 | - 10999 | - 14976 |
| | Percent | 100 | 57 | - 43 | 34 | - 20 | - 57 | - 77 |
| 13. Paraguay | \$1000 | 6726 | 4 | - 6722 | 2322 | - 1646 | - 7398 | - 9044 |
| | Percent | 100 | 0 | - 100 | 34 | - 24 | - 110 | - 134 |
| 14. Peru | \$1000 | 32807 | 27000 | - 5807 | 11326 | -10655 | - 6478 | - 17153 |
| | Percent | 100 | 82 | - 18 | 34 | - 32 | - 20 | - 52 |
| 15. Car. Reg. | \$1000 | 26150 | 61000 | 34850 | 9028 | 1167 | 24655 | 25822 |
| | Percent | 100 | 233 | 133 | 34 | 4 | 94 | 98 |
| 16. Lac Regional | \$1000 | 27712 | 67000 | 39288 | 9566 | - 2856 | 32579 | 29722 |
| | Percent | 100 | 242 | 142 | 34 | - 10 | 118 | 108 |
| 17. Rocap | \$1000 | 2646 | 19000 | 16354 | 913 | - 646 | 16087 | 15441 |
| | Percent | 100 | 718 | 618 | 34 | - 24 | 603 | 584 |
| Total | \$1000 | 254500 | 600609 | 346109 | 67856 | -52334 | 310587 | 258253 |
| | Percent | 100 | 236 | 136 | 34 | - 21 | 122 | 101 |

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Table 8 : Net Changes in U.S. Bilateral Assistance to Latin America and Caribbean
By Countries and Programs, 1979 - 1983 in \$1000.

| Countries | Agr. Prod. | | Health | Educ. and | | Selected Dev. | Econ. | | Total |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------|-------|---------------|
| | and Nutrition | Population | | Human Res. Dev. | Activities | | Support | Sahel | |
| 1. Bolivia | - 14302 | 24 | -14645 | - 870 | - 4100 | - | - | - | - 33893 |
| 2. Costa Rica | - 6899 | 254 | - 2115 | 2659 | 59999 | - | - | - | 53898 |
| 3. Dom. Republic | 3284 | - | 7412 | - 5189 | 714 | - | - | - | 8603 |
| 4. El Salvador | 14844 | 904 | - 524 | - 6160 | 7806 | 104999 | - | - | 121869 |
| 5. Ecuador | 7099 | 999 | 339 | 399 | 1059 | - | - | - | 9895 |
| 6. Guatemala | - 16749 | 966 | 199 | 894 | 493 | - | - | - | - 14197 |
| 7. Guyana | - 285 | 159 | - 6308 | - | 1106 | - | - | - | - 5328 |
| 8. Haiti | 3261 | 274 | 70 | 571 | 806 | - | - | - | 4982 |
| 9. Honduras | - 3444 | 394 | 4634 | - 4 | - 423 | 24999 | - | - | 26156 |
| 10. Jamaica | 10265 | 96 | 40 | 8496 | 10764 | 54999 | - | - | 84660 |
| 11. Nicaragua | - | - 197 | - | - | - 60 | -10761 | - | - | - 11018 |
| 12. Panama | - 16669 | - 1319 | - | 3032 | - 290 | - | - | - | - 14976 |
| 13. Paraguay | - 8329 | - 109 | - | - 412 | - 194 | - | - | - | - 9044 |
| 14. Peru | - 21885 | 2034 | 3158 | 412 | 5464 | - | - | - | - 17133 |
| 15. Caribbean | | | | | | | | | |
| Region | - 1019 | 649 | 1465 | - 4739 | - 1533 | 30999 | - | - | 25822 |
| 16. Lac Regional | - 6470 | - 28 | - 1799 | - 6222 | - 5758 | 49999 | - | - | 29722 |
| 17. ROCAP | 10114 | - | - | 428 | 4899 | - | - | - | 15441 |
| Sub-total: Lac | - <u>47184</u> | - <u>5100</u> | - <u>27099</u> | - <u>11209</u> | <u>23412</u> | <u>315233</u> | - | - | <u>258253</u> |

Table 9: Changes in U.S. Bilateral Assistance
to the Near East, By Countries, 1979-1983

| Countries | Units | Funding | | Change | Components of Change | | | Net Change |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------|---------|------------|
| | | 1979 | 1983 | | Prop'l | Prog. | Reg'l | |
| 1. Afghanistan | \$1000 | 3029 | 4 | - 3025 | 1046 | - 608 | - 3463 | - 4071 |
| | Percent | 100 | 0 | - 100 | 34 | - 20 | - 114 | - 134 |
| 2. Cyprus | \$1000 | 15000 | 15000 | 0 | 5179 | 2055 | - 7234 | - 5179 |
| | Percent | 100 | 100 | 0 | 34 | 14 | - 48 | - 34 |
| 3. Egypt | \$1000 | 834935 | 750000 | - 84935 | 288259 | 114378 | -487572 | -373194 |
| | Percent | 100 | 90 | - 10 | 34 | 14 | - 58 | - 44 |
| 4. Israel | \$1000 | 785000 | 785000 | 0 | 271019 | 107539 | -378557 | -271019 |
| | Percent | 100 | 100 | 0 | 34 | 14 | - 48 | - 34 |
| 5. Jordan | \$1000 | 93000 | 20000 | - 73000 | 32100 | 12740 | -117848 | -105108 |
| | Percent | 100 | 22 | - 78 | 34 | 14 | - 127 | - 113 |
| 6. Lebanon | \$1000 | 7800 | 8001 | 201 | 2693 | - 10491 | 7999 | - 2492 |
| | Percent | 100 | 103 | 3 | 34 | - 134 | 103 | - 31 |
| 7. Morocco | \$1000 | 4068 | 13500 | 9432 | 1404 | 251 | 7777 | 8028 |
| | Percent | 100 | 332 | 232 | 34 | 6 | 191 | 197 |
| 8. Oman | \$1000 | 1 | 15000 | 14999 | 0 | 0 | 14999 | 14999 |
| | Percent | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9. Tunisia | \$1000 | 14794 | 5 | - 14789 | 5108 | - 3097 | - 16800 | - 19887 |
| | Percent | 100 | 0 | - 100 | 34 | - 21 | - 114 | - 135 |
| 10. Portugal | \$1000 | 1 | 20000 | 19999 | 0 | 0 | 19999 | - 19999 |
| | Percent | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11. Syria | \$1000 | 90000 | 1 | - 89999 | 31072 | 12329 | -133400 | -121071 |
| | Percent | 100 | 0 | - 100 | 34 | 14 | - 148 | - 134 |
| 12. Turkey | \$1000 | 50000 | 350000 | 300000 | 17262 | 6850 | 275888 | 282738 |
| | Percent | 100 | 700 | 600 | 34 | 14 | 552 | 566 |
| 13. Yemen | \$1000 | 16605 | 27500 | 10895 | 5733 | - 5541 | 10703 | 5162 |
| | Percent | 100 | 166 | 66 | 34 | - 33 | 64 | 31 |
| 14. Near East Reg'l (DA) | \$1000 | 4022 | 4400 | 378 | 1388 | - 445 | - 565 | - 1010 |
| | Percent | 100 | 109 | 9 | 34 | - | - 14 | - 25 |
| 15. Near East Reg'l (ESF) | \$1000 | 7057 | 15001 | 7944 | 2437 | - 4604 | 10171 | 5507 |
| | Percent | 100 | 213 | 113 | 34 | - 66 | 144 | 78 |
| Total | \$1000 | 1925312 | 2023412 | 98100 | 664708 | 231295 | -797903 | -566609 |
| | Percent | 100 | 105 | 5 | 34 | 12 | - 41 | - 29 |

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**Table 10 : Net Changes in U.S. Bilateral Assistance to
Near East By Countries and Programs
1978-1983 in \$000**

| Series | Agr., Food and Nutrition | Population | Health | Educ. and Human Res. Development | Selected Development | Economic Support Fund | Others | Total |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | - 3667 | - 442 | 18 | 20 | - | - | - | - 4071 |
| 2. Cyprus | - | - | - | - | - | - 5179 | - | - 5179 |
| 3. Egypt | - | - | - | - | - | -373194 | - | -373194 |
| 4. Israel | - | - | - | - | - | -271019 | - | -271019 |
| 5. Jordan | - | - | - | - | - | -105108 | - | -105108 |
| 6. Lebanon | - | - | - | - | - | 7999 | -10491 | - 2492 |
| 7. Morocco | 4589 | - 846 | 1699 | 2200 | 386 | - | - | 8028 |
| 8. Oman | - | - | - | - | - | 14999 | - | 14999 |
| 9. Portugal | - | - | - | - | - | 19999 | - | 19999 |
| 10. Syria | - | - | - | - | - | -121071 | - | -121071 |
| 11. Tunisia | -12506 | - 2103 | -3125 | - 80 | -2083 | - | - | - 19897 |
| 12. Turkey | - | - | - | - | - | 282738 | - | 282738 |
| 13. Yemen | 6756 | - | -5713 | 4119 | - | - | - | 5162 |
| 14. Near East Reg'l (DA) | - 373 | 899 | 45 | -1268 | - 313 | - | - | - 1010 |
| 15. Near East Reg'l (ESF) | - | - | - | - | - | 10617 | - 5110 | 5507 |
| Sub-Total Near East | - 5201 | - 2492 | -7076 | 4991 | -2010 | -539219 | -15601 | -566608 |