

Dismantling of USAID

Table of Contents

- 1) [Timeline](#)
- 2) [FAQs on USAID and Recent Events](#)
- 3) [TPs on USAID Comparative Advantage](#)
- 4) [TPs on Foreign Aid as a Tool to Counter PRC](#)
- 5) [TPs on Importance of Democracy Programming](#)
- 6) [Examples of National Security Projects](#)
- 7) [Myth Busters for Projects Distorted by Administration](#)
- 8) [Appendix I: Legal Rulings](#)

Timeline of the Dismantling of USAID

January 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trump issues EO on foreign assistance
January 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acting Administrator Jason Gray sends Agency Notice “Change in Action: Implementing President Trump's Executive Orders” (email)
January 22	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acting Administrator Jason Gray sends email asking employees to report “facts and circumstances” of a “change in any contract or grant description or personnel position description within the Agency since November 5, 2024 to obscure the connection between the contract or grant and DEIA or similar ideologies.”
January 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stop work ALDAC
January 25	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Workforce Message from Ken Jackson on Messages and Expectations to the Workforce – gag order on communicating externally
January 27	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 56 senior career staff put on admin leave via email from Acting Administrator Jason Gray, “We have identified several actions within USAID that appear to be designed to circumvent the President’s Executive Orders and the mandate from the American people. As a result, we have placed a number of USAID employees on administrative leave with full pay and benefits until further notice while we complete our analysis of these actions.”
January 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hundreds of global health institutional support contractors laid off• 1000+ institutional support contractors furloughed.• Reports and photo evidence become public of Administration staff removing photographs of aid work from USAID office spaces; staff are notified via email with instruction to “remove all artwork and photographs from the offices and common spaces across all buildings. Facilities began implementing this requirement yesterday on the lower levels and have identified your coordination and assistance as essential for completing this task. Facilities require your immediate support in executing this ‘priority’ directive. Please ensure all artwork and photographs are carefully removed, labeled, and ready for retrieval and storage until further notice...”• Employees receive “Fork in the Road” email from hr @ opm.gov
January 29	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rubio issues a waiver but does not provide guidance on how to interpret preventing work from restarting.
January 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Director of Employee and Labor Relations put on admin leave after refusing to terminate senior career staff put on admin leave earlier in the week

January 31

- Staff at USAID and State Department receive Defending Women Executive Order email from OPM, “we are conducting a thorough review of all USAID-funded initiatives, offices, and positions to eliminate any that promote or reflect gender ideology, as directed by OPM with instructions to “immediately review operations and job duties to ensure compliance” with directives including “disabled the gender toggle functionality in Google Workspace,” “Confirmed that all restrooms in UA and RRB are designated by biological sex, and that lactation rooms do not reference gender identity,” “Reached out to content owners of all sites with guidance to update content for EO compliance.”

Jan 31/Feb 1

- Matt Hopson, political chief of staff appointed by Trump administration, resigns

February 1

- Steve Davis and other DOGE officials demand access to classified government system, senior SEC staff put on leave for refusing entry
- USAID website taken down by DOGE official
- DOGE gain access without authentication and takes down X and IG
- USAID main social media handles
- Hundreds of direct hires lose access to their emails, not provided with notification

February 2

- Elon Musk [tweets](#) that USAID is a criminal organization
- Trump says USAID run by radical lunatics
- DOGE sends an email, using USAID’s Press email box, to all staff saying the USAID headquarters at the Ronald Reagan Building will be closed tomorrow (February 3), and Agency personnel normally assigned to work at USAID will work remotely to work from home

February 3

- Vast majority of DHs, PSCs and ISCs lose access to USAID emails and network
- In a [X Spaces](#), Musk says President Trump agreed to shut USAID down
- DOGE officials shut down USAID HQ at 12:45 am
- Secretary of State Rubio announces consultation with Congress on USAID
- 656 USAID staff lose access to systems
- The head of USAID Office of Capital and Talent Management is placed on administrative leave for refusing to place all staff on administrative leave

February 4

- A memorandum is sent to all USAID employees from Acting Deputy Administrator for Policy and Planning and Acting Deputy Administrator for Management and Resources Pete Marocco informing staff they are being placed on Administrative Leave or “excused absence with pay effective immediately, pursuant to ADS 480. You will remain on administrative leave with pay until otherwise notified...During the period you are on administrative leave you are not to enter USAID premises, access USAID systems, or
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attempt to use your position or authority with USAID in any way without my prior permission or prior permission of a supervisor in your chain of command.”

- Internal Communications notice goes to employees stating that on Friday, February 7 at 11:59 PM, all USAID direct hire personnel will be placed on administrative leave globally. “For USAID personnel currently posted outside the United States, the Agency, in coordination with missions and the Department of State, is currently preparing a plan, in accordance with all applicable requirements and laws, under which the Agency would arrange and pay for return to travel to the United States within 30 days and provide for the termination of PSC and ISC contracts that are not determined to be essential.”

February 5

- Several democratic members of the House and Senate speak at a rally organized to save foreign aid

February 6

- USAID political leadership informs staff that of the over 13,000 workforce, only 300 have jobs that will continue past February 7.
- Public Citizen Litigation Group and Democracy Forward file a lawsuit on behalf of the American Foreign Service Association and American Federation of Government Employees against Donald Trump, Marco Rubio, Scott Bessent, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the State Department, and the Department of Treasury for shutting down USAID.

February 7

- Email sent to 611 USAID employees deeming them essential staff and not subject to administrative leave in short-term. Reestablishing access to almost 300 employees who previously lost access.
- USAID signage and flag outside RRB is removed or covered

February 8

- Federal judge rules that, “All USAID employees currently on administrative leave shall be reinstated until that date, and shall be given complete access to email, payment, and security notification systems until that date, and no additional employees shall be placed on administrative leave before that date. No USAID employees shall be evacuated from their host countries before February 14, 2025 at 11:59 PM.” [Case No. 1:25-cv-00352]

February 9

- The majority of USAID direct hire and personal service contractor staff, except for DEIA and gender advisors, regain access to systems.
 - However, staff are told that the “former” USAID headquarters at RRB is no longer accessible. Moreover, the Phoenix financial system is inaccessible precluding the ability to process travel and financial actions.
 - Public Citizen files [lawsuit](#) against President Trump, the State Department, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Marco Rubio, Secretary State and Acting Administrator of USAID, and Russell Vought, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, on behalf of the AIDS
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Vaccine Advocacy Coalition (AVAC) and Journalism Development Network, Inc. (JDN), seeking emergency relief from the freeze on funding for foreign assistance.

February 10

- USAID's Emergency Notification System sends a notice to all staff stating all USAID buildings will remain closed until further notice and all personnel should telework and not attempt to gain access to the facilities.
 - American Foreign Service Association files a Plaintiff's Notice of non-compliance of TRO
 - Pete Marocco files a personal declaration
 - USAID OIG releases [new report](#) on HA impacted by staff reductions and Foreign Assistance pause
 - Working groups set up at State that select USAID employees participate in to coordinate repatriation of USAID employees abroad and develop new structure of USAID
 - USAID leadership, in multiple small groups, shared that all USAID property leases in DC have been handed over to CBP and all belongings will be professionally moved to warehouses
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February 11

- The Global Health Council, on behalf of for-profit and nonprofit organizations that contract with USAID, [filed a lawsuit](#) against the Trump administration seeking relief from funding freeze. [Case No. 1:25-cv-00402]
 - USAID's Emergency Notification System sends a notice to all staff asking for updates to their profile to include personal contact information.
 - [USAID OIG fired](#)
 - Most remaining ISCs are terminated, with the exception of the OE-funded Front Office/ES contract
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February 12

- Select and limited BHASC employees are recalled to support waivers being processed
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February 13

- Current and former USAID employees sue Elon Musk and DOGE
 - DC District judge extends temporary restraining order (TRO) against the administration's plan to put more than 2,000 USAID employees on paid administrative leave. The extension expires on Friday, February 21. [Case No. 1:25-cv-00352]
 - DC District judge temporarily blocks Trump administration from issuing stop-work orders or preventing the obligation of congressionally-appropriated funds for any federal foreign assistance awards that were in existence as of January 19, 2025. [Case No. 1:25-cv-00400]
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February 14

- State Department public listening session on foreign assistance
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February 17

- USAID's Chief Acquisition Officer and Senior Procurement Executive circulates an email stating that all Contracting and Agreement Officers should not enforce any Agency
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directive issued under EO 14169 and the Secretary's implementing memorandum that requires the generalized stop work, suspension, or pause of Agency contracts, grants, or other federal assistance awards. However, the email states that the TRO does not prohibit USAID from enforcing the terms of contracts and grants.

- Department of State memo circulated to U.S. embassies requesting photos that demonstrate aid activities had not been interrupted due to the pause.

February 18

- The Trump administration files a [status report](#) regarding compliance to the TRO related to the stop-work orders. The filing states that defendants have worked to comply with the TRO and analysis indicates that all stop-work orders were allowed by the terms of those instruments or implicitly incorporated into those instruments. [Case No. 1:25-cv-00400]
- The PSC Association files a lawsuit seeking immediate relief from the suspension of foreign aid and taking steps to dismantle USAID or cripple its operations. The plaintiffs, representing USAID contractors, allege the actions undertaken under Executive Order 14169 have caused severe disruption, including contractors being locked out of facilities and email, facing eviction overseas, losing access to healthcare, and being unable to carry out humanitarian aid work. [Case No. 1:25-cv-00469]

February 19

- The AIDS Vaccine Advocacy Coalition files an emergency motion to enforce the TRO and hold the defendants in civil contempt. The DC District judge [says](#) the administration made a mess of plans for overseas USAID workers, as the latest [administration statement](#) contradicted an understanding of how overseas employees should be treated. [Case No. 1:25-cv-00400]
- A number of Personal Services Contractors (PSCs) receive termination notices, significantly reducing the capacity of USAID to provide oversight to existing awards.

February 20

- DC District judge orders parties to meet and confer and file a consolidated joint status report by February 26 addressing the prompt compliance with the judge's order to immediately cease [the blanket suspension of funds] and to take all necessary steps to honor the terms of contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements, loans, and other federal foreign assistance awards that were in existence as of January 19, including but not limited to disbursing all funds payable under those terms. [Case No. 1:25-cv-00400]

February 21

- DC District judge dissolves TRO in case stopping the Agency from placing additional staff on leave, thereby rejecting further relief for USAID staff. The decision cleared the way for the administration to place more than 2,000 additional direct hire employees on administrative leave and force some overseas staff to return to the United States. [Case No. 1:25-cv-00352]
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February 23

- A Notification of Administrative Leave is posted to [USAID.gov](https://www.usaid.gov). The notification states that as of 11:59 p.m., all USAID direct hire personnel, with the exception of designated personnel responsible for mission-critical functions, core leadership and/or specially designated programs, will be placed on administrative leave globally. The notice also announced that concurrently, USAID is beginning to implement a Reduction-in-Force that will affect approximately 1,600 personnel with duty stations in the United States.
 - Employees begin receiving RIF notices around 10:00 p.m. EST, with a termination date of April 24 for domestic employees and May 26 for overseas employees. All staff serving overseas are ordered to return to the United States.
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Questions and Answers

USAID Effectiveness

Q: What is USAID?

USAID is an independent federal agency that for more than 60 years has provided life-saving food, shelter and medicine to hundreds of millions of people around the world, strengthen our national security, and build opportunities for American businesses. At less than 1 percent of the federal budget, we work in more than 100 countries to address conflict, disease, instability, and to protect the most vulnerable.

Q: What has USAID accomplished?

USAID helped:

- cut extreme poverty from 1.9 billion (36% of world's population) in 1990 to 736 million (10%) in 2015
- scale up the Green Revolution, producing history's most dramatic increase in food production
- eradicate smallpox and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
- dramatically decrease rates of malaria and tuberculosis
- enable tens of millions of girls to attend school
- provide safe drinking water to millions

Q: What's USAID's budget?

USAID's FY24 budget was \$35 billion, less than 1 percent of the federal government's overall budget.

Q: Who sets the direction for USAID programming?

Over 80% of USAID programming is earmarked by Congress. After Congress appropriates funds, USAID works closely with, and receives ultimate approval from, the Director of Foreign Assistance and the Office of Management and Budget, in addition to engaging regularly with Congress, to comply with the requirements in Appropriations Act and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, which mandates proper planning prior to the obligation of funds. These planning processes include the 653(a) report, which stipulates the type of programming divided between USAID and State, operating plans, country development strategies, and integrated country strategies.

Q: How does USAID make the United States safer?

USAID programs strengthen health systems in vulnerable countries to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. They support media programs that counter disinformation by Russia and China. They deliver essential services in post-conflict countries to fill governance vacuums otherwise filled by terrorists. They create jobs and prevent violence to stem outflows of migration.

Q: How does USAID make the United States stronger?

USAID advances US interests through soft power. By working with governments and the people of the developing world toward shared goals, USAID builds goodwill abroad and cultivates partnerships with broad reach, from urban centers to rural villages. USAID often operates alongside the U.S. military in conflict zones, complementing the hard power of our armed services. When the United States retreats, it cedes ground to our adversaries like Russia and China who take advantage of the leadership vacuum. For example, in April 2020 when President Trump halted funding to the World Health Organization, China pledged an additional \$30 million of funding, allowing China an outsized role in a critical body for global health security.

Q: How does USAID make the United States more prosperous?

USAID purchased \$2 billion in food from U.S. farmers last year, and did nearly \$1 billion in business with American small businesses. USAID programs also help bring stability, strengthen rule of law, and accelerate economic growth in developing countries which leads to the creation of new markets and economic partners for the United States.

Q: How much of USAID funding goes to local communities?

70-85% of USAID funding implemented by implementing partners, including international and faith-based NGOs, local organizations and universities, is spent in the countries and communities they support.

Q: Why are USAID programs implemented by other organizations rather than in-house by USAID itself?

By working through organizations, USAID is able to:

- strengthen accountability. If USAID was both the implementer and the donor there would not be the ability to hold the implementer accountable;
- diversify risk by spreading work across multiple implementers
- drive competition among organizations for better performance and optimize for comparative advantages among implementers

It's also worth remembering that Congress sets the budget for USAID, and how much USAID is allowed to spend on staff versus projects.

Q: Why does so much USAID funding go to large corporations with high overhead costs?

60% of USAID's funding goes through non-profits, faith-based groups, and universities. However, large private sector companies are also necessary as they assume much of the intense reporting, procurement, compliance requirements mandated by the US government.

Q: Why are USAID's NICRA rates so high?

A Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (NICRA) is a formal agreement between the U.S. government and a partner company or nonprofit organization that provides a fixed indirect cost rate which has been negotiated between the Federal Government and the company or non profit organization. This agreement reflects the indirect costs (allocable and allowable costs, such as facilities, supervision and administrative costs) and often the fringe benefit expenses incurred by the organization (retirement, insurance, PTO, etc). The negotiation process to secure a NICRA requires that the company or non profit provide detailed financial documents such as multiple years of audits and accounting reviews to determine that costs calculated as indirect are allowable and allocable. These costs are typically ones such as company financial management, payroll, supervision, administrative oversight and management. In the absence of a NICRA, the grantee can use the de minimis rate of 15% of modified total direct costs. USAID's practices with NICRAs are no different than any other U.S. government agency. OMB sets the guidance for NICRAs and each agency negotiates NICRA rates with a company or nonprofit receiving U.S. government funds. The NICRA for a given company or nonprofit is negotiated with the primary agency they receive funding from and that is then the NICRA set for that entity when working with any U.S. government agency. As such, USAID did not set the NICRA rate with the majority of the organizations it works with, but instead honored the rate set by other agencies such as the Department of State or Department of Defense.

USAID Operations

Q: If there are waivers in place for life-saving work, why can't we do a 90 day pause to review programs?

The waivers aren't working. There is a massive backlog of waiver requests, because there is no one to review them. And for teams who had their waivers approved, they don't have enough clarity on exactly what's permitted, so life-saving food and medicine is currently suspended.

Q: How much of USAID's funding goes to work to fund LGBTQ+ organizations or leftist orgs?

The vast majority of USAID's funding is for humanitarian assistance and global health. In FY24, USAID obligated \$35 billion dollars, including \$9.9 billion for humanitarian assistance and \$9.7 billion in global health -- nearly 60 percent of USAID's budget. Just \$1 billion went to our democracy and human rights work.

Q: Does USAID fund abortions?

No. USAID does not and has never funded abortions.

Q: Does USAID's global health funding go to gender transition surgeries and medical treatment?

No. USAID does not fund transition surgeries or hormone therapy.

Q: How many staff does USAID have?

USAID's workforce prior to the decimation of the agency was around 14,000. This number includes approximately:

- 5,000 Foreign Service Nationals (FSNs)
- 2,000 Foreign Service Officers
- 2,000 Civil Servants
- 3,000 Institutional Support Contractors (ISCs)
- 1,000 U.S. Personal Service Contractors (PSCs)
- 650 Foreign Service Limited and Civil Service Excepted

The Illegal Takeover

Q: How many direct hire staff have been put on administrative leave?

More than 100 staff were notified they were put on leave: including the majority of USAID's senior career staff, staff working as gender advisors and coordinators, and staffing working on diversity and inclusion. But hundreds of staff began losing access to systems, including email, over the weekend (February 1 - 2) at the hands of the Musk takeover team, with no information provided about what is happening. As of 4pm on February 4, more than 1,450 members of USAID's workforce have lost access to systems, including more than 650 career staff.

Q: Were staff put on leave trying to hide funds or block the President's order?

No. A review conducted by the director of labor relations concluded that there was no evidence of wrongdoing. He was then put on leave for refusing to comply with a political directive to fire them. The Musk takeover team has provided no evidence of these unrefuted claims.

Q: How many staff have been impacted?

It's hard to know the exact number because the people in charge have no idea what they are doing and aren't sharing information with Congress. Efforts to track this have identified more than 7,000 American jobs lost because of the stop work order.

Q: Did DOGE staff access classified systems and spaces?

Yes. DOGE staff without proper clearances entered secured spaces and systems that contain classified information and personnel information.

Q: Did DOGE take down the USAID website?

Yes. And this makes it difficult for anyone to fact check the false claim Elon Musk and Trump are pumping out.

Q: Did the USAID OIG get fired?

As of now, no.

Q: Can the President abolish USAID?

No, according to the [Congressional Research Service](#) and [legal experts](#). While President Kennedy created USAID by Executive Order in 1961, Congress established USAID as an independent establishment within the executive branch through the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998. The President does not have the authority to abolish USAID. Only Congressional authorization could abolish, move, or consolidate USAID. Moreover, [Section 7063](#) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 2024, requires prior consultation with and regular notification of Congress before any reorganization, redesign, or downsizing.

USAID's Comparative Advantage/Why Agency Should Stay Independent

Legal Argument against folding USAID into State without Congressional Authority

- Congress established USAID as an independent agency by law (22 USC 6563).
- Congress has made clear in other statutes its intent to have a say in any reorganization or on functions transferred between USAID and State. This includes [Section 7063](#) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 2024, which states that a reorganization or redesign including downsizing requires prior consultation and regular notification of Congress.

USAID as an independent agency

- Diplomacy, development, and defense are the three-legged stool upon which the U.S. national security strategy rests. Each of these missions requires well-trained professionals with differing technical expertise.
- Because USAID's main focus is managing programs, most of the workforce is well trained in compliance, oversight, and monitoring. They also have the technical expertise in specific types of programming. This leads to better, more cost-effective programming.
- Development and diplomacy are both instruments of foreign policy and often pursue interlocking goals, but have different missions, expertise, cultures, and timelines.
- USAID local staff and partners allow US government to have reach beyond capitals, which allows for better understanding of countries and the ability to develop relations and advance US policy.
- The corporate rule is to separate disparate activities – in this case defense, diplomacy, development - into separate entities so as to have clear lines of authority and accountability.
- Folding USAID into State would remove the development and humanitarian perspective from interagency policy discussions given limits on the number of representatives from any one agency. The absence of such a voice at the policy table would mean even less synchronization between foreign aid and national security.
- It is questionable whether assistance programs housed within the State Department are actually better aligned with U.S. foreign policy than USAID

programs. Rather, the establishment of assistance offices within the State Department often creates additional silos.

- When DFID was folded into UKFCO, the UK govt lost expertise in grants and contract management. The end result was that they had to hire outside contractors and consultants to do the work they used to have in-house. This was inefficient and more expensive.
 - See more about the UK's experience in this CGD report "[The Rise and Fall of the Department of International Development](#)"
- The smart move would be to move all development programs into USAID so State can focus on its core mission of diplomacy.

Foreign Aid as a Tool to Counter the PRC

Topline Messages:

- The PRC recognizes that foreign assistance is a key tool in advancing national security— that is why Xi created the Belt and Road Initiative and the Global Development Initiative and has spent over a trillion dollars in 10+ years in development and infrastructure projects around the world.
- How can the U.S. push back against the influence the PRC yields through their foreign aid? With our own foreign aid. This is America's ground game. But the Trump administration has just stripped the U.S. of this critical tool in battling Chinese influence and economic might.
- The directive on foreign assistance is not a pause, it is a complete dismantling of foreign assistance that will not be easily reconstituted as staff find other jobs, organizations close down operations, and local partners cease to exist all together.
- Moreover, this decision shows the United States to be a weak, feckless partner, at war with its own government, and an unreliable partner when China, North Korea, Russia are on the march. This feeds into China's narrative and propaganda about the reliability of our model.
- America's adversaries understand the enormous power of the United States' foreign assistance. They recognize that USAID's deep network of partnerships in communities, businesses and governments is America's foreign policy ground game. They understand that this ground game is invaluable to advancing the security and the prosperity of the United States and our partners. They are ready to take advantage of the gift we are handing them.
- Under the last administration, USAID expanded its countering China portfolio.
 - USAID stood up a Mission Director working group on countering China, led by the Deputy Assistant to the Administrator.
 - USAID also codified the Agency's countering China work in the Automated Directives System, which provides the structure for managing USAID's internal regulations, including policy directives and required procedures.
 - USAID also co-managed the Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF) with the Department of State. CPIF is an appropriation initially made by Congress in 2020 to counter the malign influence of the Chinese Communist Party and the Government of the People's Republic of China and entities acting on their behalf globally. Between FY 2023 - FY 2024, the CPIF appropriation grew from \$375 million to \$400 million, and was authorized by Congress.

Specific Project Examples:

- Training investigative journalists to expose nefarious PRC activity, including corruption at government level, wildlife trafficking, IUU fishing, illegal mining, etc and training judges to pursue legal action against it

- Infrastructure transaction advisory services to counter the Belt and Road Initiative and support our partners infrastructure needs, ensuring that American businesses succeed and Chinese SOEs fail.
- Economic resilience programs such as in the Dominican Republic where USAID got the Army Corps of Engineer to help rehabilitate the Port of Manzanillo. This comes after several PRC bidders were trying to take over the port.
- Supporting [Western consortiums like the Lobito Atlantic Railway to win contracts over Chinese companies](#)
- In the Philippines, supporting local Filipino media to support the Philippines against the onslaught of Chinese propaganda during it's most recent South China Sea crisis.
- Pushing back against Chinese aggression in Tibet by support for Tibetan livelihoods, cultural preservation, education, health and energy
- Capacity building to host government coast guards and navies to build maritime domain awareness to monitor PLA vessels involved in illegal fishing
- Supplying undersea cables in places like Palau (working with Japan and Australia) to prevent bidders such as ZTE from having key telecommunication nodes
- Supplying lawyers to push back against lawsuits filed by PRC firms like Huawei
- Holding \$5G auctions to crowd in private sector investments to offset PRC Huawei investments
- Providing negotiations and legal support to governments negotiating sovereign debt deals with PRC
- Replacement of Huawei and Nuctech equipment in key countries, such as Ukraine
- Ensuring that countries continue to recognize Taiwan by ensuring that the US is the partner of choice to meet their development needs such as in Paraguay, Guatemala, Marshall Islands and other Taiwan recognizing states.
- Supporting educational and research institutions who expose PRC lies with hard data
- Supporting local newspapers to include agreements with international news outlets so they don't have to rely on arrangements with Xinhua
- Supporting Uyghurs and Tibetans both in the TAR and in the diaspora as they resist Chinese propaganda narratives.

Key Speeches/Docs on Countering the PRC through Foreign Aid:

[Administrator Samantha Power on "America's Ground Game: How USAID is Changing and Why It Matters"](#)

[USAID's Role on Building Economic Resilience and Advancing Economic Statecraft:](#)

[USAID's Work in Countering PRC in Africa Angola](#)

[Stop Work Order Puts China First and America Last](#)

USAID's Democracy Assistance Advances American Security and Prosperity

USAID's Democracy Assistance Makes America Safer

- Just like Americans, citizens in other countries want to choose their leaders and hold them accountable, see their rights respected and be treated fairly under the law.
- When countries are governed justly and democratically, their citizens are likely to be healthier and more prosperous, less likely to migrate and less likely to go to war. Supporting democracy abroad makes Americans safer.
- In countries around the world, China's Communist Party undermines clean government to bolster its own power. USAID's work to expose, counter and prevent corruption pushes back on China's malign influence.
- Our work to strengthen democracy and human rights stabilizes societies and strengthens them against civil wars and violent extremism. Where governments respect basic rights and treat all people with equal dignity, terrorists find little space to recruit.
- Our work to strengthen the rule of law and curb corruption closes off pathways for organized criminals to smuggle people and traffic in drugs that harm Americans.
- Our work to help governments deliver for their citizens reduces irregular migration by helping people enjoy security and opportunity in their home countries.

USAID's DRG Assistance Makes America Stronger

- Our work to advance democratic governance promotes U.S. national security. Over time, democracies are more peaceful, experience higher economic growth, and demonstrate lower poverty rates. Democracies are better neighbors and more reliable security partners for the United States.
- Our work to encourage citizens' political engagement and activism helps strengthen social solidarity, keep politicians honest, and build trust in government. This makes other countries more stable and better able to handle their own security. Beyond reducing the demand for America's military to help stabilize other places, it also helps these countries partner with the United States in countering transnational threats.
- Our work to foster open, secure, and inclusive digital ecosystems and strengthen the accuracy and viability of local media ensures that global audiences receive credible information that is less prone to manipulation from malign actors who seek to weaken U.S. strategic communications.

USAID's DRG Assistance Makes America More Prosperous

- **Open and accountable governance and respect for the rule of law provide the best environment for American businesses to compete fairly, trade and invest, benefiting American businesses and workers.**
- Our work to cut bureaucratic red tape and promote fair procurement processes overseas levels the playing field for American businesses vis-a-vis PRC state-owned enterprises, lowers compliance costs, and opens up new markets to U.S. investment.
- China and Russia seek to control supplies of critical minerals through backroom deals and illegal mining across Africa. Our work to expose and counter corruption and keep governments accountable also helps the US reliably source critical minerals and advance American energy dominance.
- Our work to support the rule of law opens up new opportunities for American businesses overseas. Countries with stable legal frameworks attract more foreign direct investment because speedy judicial processes and contract enforcement meet the private sector's need for certainty and resolution, helping business growth and decreasing transaction costs.
- Our work to improve public financial management helps other countries generate their own growth and development, mobilizing more than \$20 in public revenue for every \$1 USAID spends. This is just one way USAID moves other nations toward independence from assistance.

Support for people elsewhere to enjoy democratic rights, choice and accountable government is a strategic investment in U.S. security, prosperity, and global influence.

Countries that are governed democratically are:

- stronger allies
- better trade partners
- less likely to produce mass migration
- less likely to generate terrorist threats
- more stable and less likely to go to war

Examples of USAID Projects Supporting U.S. National Security

Countering China & Securing Critical Supply Chains

Latin America

1. USAID is helping reduce the vulnerability of countries in Latin America to Chinese debt exploitation, including:
 - a. Technical support to the Government of Ecuador to help it access critical concessional financing to strengthen economic resilience and provide an alternative to further Chinese debt; these efforts were supported by a \$3m contribution to promote economic resilience in Ecuador.
 - b. USAID is supporting the Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Center (CARTAC) to provide financial management help countries in the region address issues brought on by burdensome Chinese debt. USAID provided \$2.3m in 2021 to help finance CARTAC over the next 5 years.
2. USAID is helping reduce Chinese influence in strategic port infrastructure in Latin America:
 - a. USAID worked with the Army Corps of Engineers to develop a competitive and fair tendering process for a major infrastructure project at the Port of Manzanillo in the Dominican Republic, which leveled the playing field and resulted in a U.S.-UK consortium winning the bid, instead of a Chinese company.
3. USAID is helping curb the spread of Chinese 5G and other dangerous technology in Latin America:
 - a. As part of the \$90m Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF), USAID is helping countries that are preparing to auction 5G tenders to ensure the process levels the playing field for U.S. and partner businesses and prevents Chinese exploitation.
 - b. USAID is supporting a cyber security project in Jamaica that will help keep China out of the telecom sector and address growing cyber threats through a \$3.5m project.
4. USAID is helping counter illegal Chinese economic activity and exploitation in Latin America, including:
 - a. USAID worked with the Walton Foundation and local partners to launch a project that will help counter illegal fishing (dominated by China) and support sustainable fishing in Peru and Ecuador. USAID provided \$5.7m for the project, Por la Pesca, and the Walton Foundation provided \$12.5m
 - b. In response to illegal gold mining involving Chinese firms in Guyana and Suriname, USAID is supporting investigative journalism efforts to help hold illegal actors accountable.
5. USAID is helping strengthen partners' resilience to Chinese economic coercion:

- a. A USAID program that helps strengthen coffee value chains in Guatemala allowed the country to quickly pivot to new markets after China suddenly banned coffee exports from the country, potentially due to the country's relations with Taiwan. These efforts were part of a five year, \$19m Coffee Value Chains project.

Other Strategic Countries/Globally

6. USAID is supporting efforts to strengthen U.S. and partner access to critical minerals and related supply chains via the Lobito economic corridor in a resource-rich area of Africa, while challenging China's stranglehold on critical mineral supply chains.
 - a. China controls 60% of global critical mineral production and 85% of processing capacity, with much of that production in Africa.
 - b. USAID assistance provided a critical complement to U.S.-supported private sector financing for the Lobito Corridor, including \$2 million to help develop Angola's mining sector, \$4.5 million in workforce development to help fuel the corridor, and \$7m for agricultural activities along the corridor.
 - c. USAID's participation was central in securing cooperation from Angola, a historically strong partner of China.
7. USAID is helping increase opportunities for U.S. investment in critical minerals in Asia and Africa, while making it more difficult for Chinese companies to exploit the markets:
 - a. USAID helped ASEAN develop a critical minerals strategy that elevates standards in ways that improve the U.S. investment environment while raising costs for Chinese companies. This was part of a \$2m contribution to ASEAN critical mineral development.
 - b. USAID helped DRC develop safeguards that create a more secure business environment for U.S. investors while increasing the costs to Chinese firms that are unwilling or unable to comply. These efforts are part of the Africa Trade Initiative (ATI); one example is a \$2m award to the Fair Cobalt Alliance.
8. A USAID project in the Philippines is providing a meaningful alternative to Huawei in a strategic country by expanding Open Radio Access Network (Open RAN)
 - a. This is part of USAID's Better Access and Connectivity (BEACON), a five-year, \$33m project that will improve ICT and logistics infrastructure, strengthen cybersecurity, and improve the business environment.
9. USAID is helping prevent exploitative Chinese lending practices, including via a project in Burma that helps the government review ramifications under the China-Burma Economic Corridor and systematically evaluates investment proposals.
 - a. These efforts are part of USAID's Transparency and Inclusive Growth Activity, a four-year, \$18.8m project.
10. USAID is fostering the development of critical supply chains globally via the Supply Chain Integrity Freedom Program (SCIF). This program provides a "concierge service" that connects U.S. and partner businesses with allied government agencies around new investment opportunities in priority supply chains.

- a. SCIF is a small element of a \$90m Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF) that primarily leverages the expertise and relationships of USAID personnel, rather than program funds.
 - b. Similarly, the joint State-USAID Transaction Advisory Framework helps support rapid response transaction support for projects in strategic sectors, including via legal and consultative services and feasibility and impact studies. This support helps level the playing field for U.S. businesses competing against Chinese state-owned enterprises and Belt and Road projects.
11. USAID is helping mobilize partner action to counter China in Asia:
- a. USAID launched a trilateral development initiative with South Korea and Japan that has mobilized over \$1bn towards U.S. efforts to counter China and to support opportunities for the U.S. private sector. DoD has described this initiative as an effective “forward defense” mitigating the need for costly U.S. military investments in the region.
12. USAID is strengthening transparency and U.S. government understanding of Chinese economic coercion globally:
- a. USAID developed the PRC Economic and Political Influence on Development (PEPID) dashboard that provides a one-stop-shop for tracking Chinese economic activity and is used heavily by U.S. combatant commands and other government agencies to help counter China.
 - b. USAID funded AidData to develop an unrivaled platform for tracking Chinese economic development assistance and its implications at a granular level.

Curbing migration and threats from Latin America:

13. USAID is helping both return migrants from Latin America and stem migration before it hits U.S. borders. In fiscal year 2023, USAID helped reintegrate nearly 150,000 returned migrants and worked with businesses in high-migration municipalities in Northern Central America to expand employment and vocational training. In Fiscal Year 2023 alone, this created or sustained 70,000 jobs and trained or improved skills for over 235,000 youth.
- a. These efforts are part of the \$26m Central America and Mexico Regional Program
14. To help USAID better stem migration, USAID signed an MOU with Customs and Border Protection in 2020 to gain better information on the communities of origin of irregular migrants and the false information driving their migration. This helps USAID better target programming to stem irregular migration at the source.
15. USAID is also helping countries in Latin America absorb refugee populations to prevent onward migration to the United States:
- a. The Integra Activity is helping Colombia integrate the over 2.8 million people that have fled Venezuela for Colombia, thus helping stem onward migration to the United States. They have worked with 9 target cities to change policies to improve integration, established 11 integration centers to ensure access to services. Integra is a 5-year \$40m activity.

- b. USAID is helping Peru and Ecuador integrate roughly 2 million Venezuelan refugees. Between 2020-2023, this support connected 109,679 refugees with financial services, 12,278 with employment opportunities, 15,120 with financial and literacy training, and 2,032 with formal degrees. USAID is seeking to more than double these numbers by 2026. These efforts are part of the Economic Inclusion Project, a three-year, \$28m project.
- 16. USAID is helping promote licit trade while stemming illegal border activity with Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador. This included training for dozens of border officials and hundreds of companies and resulted in a 36% reduction in the time required for inspections.
 - a. This was one component of a six-year, \$18.8m Regional Trade Facilitation and Border Management project.

Cost-effective approaches to fighting terrorist threats:

- 17. USAID is helping curb a destabilizing terrorist threat spreading across Africa, which now accounts for 43% of global terrorist deaths. USAID – leveraging additional funding from Germany - is working with the governments of Ghana, Togo, and Benin to strengthen security and stability along their borders to help stem the spread of terrorism that has already destabilized Niger and the rest of the Sahel.
 - a. These efforts are part of the Coastal States Stability Mechanism, a \$40m regional initiative co-funded by Germany
- 18. USAID also helps durably resolve terrorist threats: USAID helped the Government of Nigeria establish a program to deradicalize and reintegrate Boko Haram and ISIS fighters that has helped deradicalize more than 700 former affiliates of these groups. These efforts are part of a USAID/OTI CVE project in Nigeria

Countering Russian Aggression:

- 19. USAID helped blunt the impact of the Ukraine war on global food supply chains, leveraging an investment of \$300 million to mobilize 6 times more financing from private sector and other donor partners to help bring grain export levels back up near pre-war levels. These efforts were part of the Ukraine Agricultural Resilience Initiative
- 20. USAID also helped Ukraine strengthen its resilience against Russian aggression by helping Ukraine develop an Energy Resilience Plan and Winter Action Plan. USAID funds also helped Ukraine design, prepare, and launch a wholesale electricity market and pave the ground for integration with EU power grids.

Myth Busters

[See Washington Post Fact Checker](#)

Suggested Talking Points

- On February 3, the White House released a misleading statement titled “[At USAID, Waste and Abuse Runs Deep](#),” which alleged unaccountable spending by USAID of U.S. taxpayer dollars in manners contrary to national interests with “next-to-no oversight.”
 - Foremost, the statement is misleading because **not all of the U.S. Government (USG) programs named in the statement are funded by USAID and at least one USAID program highlighted ended more than 15 years ago.** At least two flagged programs were funded by the U.S. Department of State, and a USAID development program in Afghanistan concluded in 2008, during the Bush administration.
 - Every claim made by the White House is misleading or lacks context, and some are patently false. For example, there is no evidence to suggest that USAID funds gender affirmation surgeries in Guatemala as the White House claimed. USAID likely supported gender-informed health care, which includes social and mental health interventions. Reasonable people can disagree about the appropriate scope of USG-funded programs; however, there is widespread precedent and historic bipartisan support for programs to increase access to basic services for at-risk populations, including LGBTQI+ populations; reduce discrimination and human rights abuses; and prevent displacement.
 - While the myriad of USAID activities cannot be boiled down to a single issue, **one thing is clear: there is no mystery in how USAID spends its money**, which comprises less than one percent of the annual federal budget. The USG meticulously documents its spending via an official, public platform for data on federal spending called [USA Spending](#), giving all U.S. taxpayers access to information on U.S. government agencies’ spending. Additionally, USAID’s activities are supported by congressionally appropriated funding and undertaken at the request of partners in implementing countries. **This range and flexibility of activities supported by USAID strengthen American soft power, innovation, and economic prosperity.**
- The programs the White House noted may be minuscule compared to the overall USAID and State Department budgets, but no tax dollars should ever be wasted, spent on activities that weaken America, or wind up in the hands of terrorists.
 - USAID, like most federal agencies, has robust monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure its funding is spent as intended. Moreover, the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) [routinely audits](#) USAID, and USAID complies with these audits.
 - As such, USAID had already investigated the cited concerns of diversion two years

ago and found that no funds inadvertently went to terrorist organizations. **The White House deeply misrepresented USAID’s proactivity in investigating fraud, waste, and abuse; USAID’s rigorous competitive grants process; and USAID’s commitment to taxpayer accountability**, while underrepresenting the agency’s ability to effectively monitor taxpayer dollars and intervene when awardees are noncompliant.

- Overall, **USAID continuously demonstrates its commitment to keeping the American people safer, stronger, and more prosperous** through its international development and humanitarian programs. The agency’s strategic foreign assistance investments help reduce conflict, provide stability in desperate places, and stop threats before they arrive on U.S. soil.
 - USAID’s humanitarian programs represent the best America offers: compassion, generosity, and global leadership.

Background

White House (WH) Statement on February 3, 2025, titled “[At USAID, Waste and Abuse Runs Deep](#)”

“For decades, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has been unaccountable to taxpayers as it funnels massive sums of money to the ridiculous—and, in many cases, malicious—pet projects of entrenched bureaucrats, with next-to-no oversight.

“Here are only a few examples of the WASTE and ABUSE:

WH STATEMENT	BACKGROUND/RESPONSE
<p>\$1.5 million to “advance diversity equity and inclusion in Serbia’s workplaces and business communities”</p> <p>\$70,000 for production of a “DEI musical” in Ireland</p>	<p>Program description from USA Spending:</p> <p>“This activity aims to advance diversity, equity, and inclusion in Serbia’s workplaces and business communities, by promoting economic empowerment of and opportunity for LGBTQI+ people in Serbia. It will foster an environment that increases employment potential for LGBTQI+ persons, expands opportunities for LGBTQI+ entrepreneurs, and reduces workplace discrimination.”</p> <p>Funded by USAID Serbia</p> <p>Start date: 10/1/2022 /// End date: 09/30/2025</p> <p>(NOT USAID)</p> <p>Program description from USA Spending:</p> <p>“Deliver a live musical event to promote the U.S. and Irish shared values of diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.”</p> <p>Funded by the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of</p>

[**DISCLAIMER:** Talking points and background information in this document do not represent an official USAID or USG position. This information was compiled by private citizens.]

	<p>European and Eurasian Affairs through its public diplomacy programs.</p> <p>State date: 09/14/2022 /// End date: 09/30/2022</p>
<p>\$2.5 million for electric vehicles for Vietnam</p>	<p>Based on this LinkedIn post from DAI, the awardee, this claim seems to reference an activity under the USAID Vietnam Urban Energy Security Project, which started 09/26/2019 and ended 05/31/2024.</p> <p>USAID's investments in Vietnam's clean, market-based energy sector have been lauded by multiple USG officials and entities, including by the U.S. Embassy in Vietnam.</p>
<p>\$47,000 for a "transgender opera" in Colombia</p>	<p>U.S. Embassy Colombia funded this performance via the embassy's small grants program. The funds supported putting the 'As One' opera at the Teatro Libre in March, 2022, according to Colombian media.</p> <p>The U.S. Embassy Colombia's small grants programs support projects proposed by Colombian and/or U.S. non-governmental organizations (NGOs), individuals, and cultural and educational institutions that aim to promote increased understanding of U.S. policy and perspectives and build partnerships between our citizens.</p> <p>"The project was the winner of the Zarzuela and Operetta Scholarship of the 2021 District Stimulus Program at the Filarmonica Bogota and the Small Grants Program of the United States Embassy in Colombia." Instagram</p>
<p>\$32,000 for a "transgender comic book" in Peru</p>	<p>(NOT USAID)</p> <p>Program description from USASpending:</p> <p>"To cover expenses to produce a tailored-made comic, featuring an LGBTQ+ hero to address social and mental health issues."</p> <p>Funded by the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs through its public diplomacy programs.</p> <p>State date: 04/07/2022 /// End date: 12/31/2023</p>

<p>\$2 million for sex changes and “LGBT activism” in Guatemala</p>	<p>Program description from USASpending: “Activity to strengthen trans-led organizations to deliver gender-affirming health care, advocate for improved quality and access to services, and provide economic empowerment opportunities.” Funded by USAID Guatemala Start date: 04/15/2024 /// End date: 04/21/2027 Asociacion Lambda, or Lamda Association, fights for the equality, dignity, and participation of LGBTQI+ people and undertakes projects to eradicate discrimination and human rights violations in Guatemala, according to the organization’s website.</p>
<p>\$6 million to fund tourism in Egypt</p>	<p>According to the USAID press release, “The amendment to the North Sinai bilateral assistance agreement supports the Egyptian government’s efforts to spur inclusive economic development in the governorate. Through this agreement, USAID will build on previous investments in North Sinai including the provision of potable water to 300,000 residents and wastewater services to 100,000 residents. New activities under this amendment will provide access to transportation for rural communities and economic livelihood programming for families.” At the time, U.S. Ambassador Jonathan Cohen said of the program, “This agreement reflects our strong and enduring partnership with the Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation and the U.S. Government’s commitment to the people of Egypt, especially for critical economic development efforts in the Sinai.” This statement from Ambassador Cohen does not align with Secretary Rubio’s February 3 assertion that in “Mission after Mission and Embassy after Embassy around the world, you will often find—in many cases—USAID is involved in programs that run counter to what we’re trying to do in our national strategy with that country or in that region.” (PBS, 03:25) Notably, in October 2018, First Lady Melania Trump visited a USAID-supported tourism-related project in Egypt, highlighting the value of USAID programs in preserving historical sites and bolstering bilateral relations with the country.</p>

<p>Hundreds of thousands of dollars for a non-profit linked to designated terrorist organizations, even AFTER an inspector general launched an investigation</p>	<p>USAID awarded \$50,000 and \$60,000 in FY 2021 and FY 2022, respectively, to Helping Hand for Relief and Development (HHRD) through the Ocean Freight Reimbursement Program, which is not associated with funding to any specific country.</p> <p>Award start date: September 2021</p> <p>Award end date: September 2023</p> <p>There is no evidence that HHRD received USG funding in FY 2024 or FY 2025.</p> <p>The Ocean Freight Reimbursement program reimburses registered U.S. private voluntary organizations to ship U.S.-donated commodities overseas for use in privately funded development and humanitarian programs. Awards are made on the basis of competitive Technical Evaluation Committee review of applications. Each application is scored using criteria incorporated in the Request for Applications.</p> <p>In January 2023, USAID met with the House Foreign Affairs Committee (HFAC) to identify if HHRD maintained relationships with the Falah-e-Insaniat Foundation (FIF), a Pakistan-based organization designated as an official alias of the Lashkar-e-Tayyiba terrorist organization by the Secretary of State in 2010. HHRD Pakistan had partnered with FIF in 2017, at which time Congress called on the USG to cease funding for HHRD Pakistan. Through the 2023 HFAC request, USAID provided information to its OIG. USAID also provided a detailed, evidence-based explanation of why it is confident that the awardee is not associated with terrorist organizations or extremist groups.</p> <p>It is a misrepresentation of USAID to say that USAID provided hundreds of thousands of dollars. The funds themselves were not associated with programming in Pakistan but instead with a program that uses U.S.-based organizations to transport U.S. donations to areas in need of development and humanitarian assistance. This matter was already investigated by the HFAC and OIG, with no public information that indicates USAID funds went to terrorist organizations. Nonetheless, USAID did not continue to fund HHRD in successive fiscal years.</p>
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<p>Millions to EcoHealth Alliance, which was involved in research at the Wuhan lab</p>	<p>In 2021, USAID provided an award of \$4.1 million to EcoHealth Alliance to support biodiversity conservation and sustainable economic growth in Liberia. However, after a 2023 OIG report indicated that EcoHealth Alliance failed to effectively monitor National Institute of Health awards and subawards, including funding that EcoHealth Alliance provided to the Wuhan Institute of Virology, all federal agencies—USAID included—suspended funding to the organization.</p> <p>Although USAID had no involvement in awards for which the OIG found insufficient monitoring, the agency suspended funding to EcoHealth Alliance. This is an example of the USG’s demonstrated ability to effectively monitor taxpayer dollars and intervene when awardees are noncompliant with award requirements.</p> <p>Between 2015 and 2024, EcoHealth Alliance also received funding from several other federal agencies, including the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD), the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.</p>
<p>Hundreds of thousands of meals that went to al Qaeda-affiliated fighters in Syria</p>	<p>USAID awarded \$122 million to a NGO providing food assistance to Syrian refugees between January 2015 through November 2018. USAID OIG later investigated and reported indictments against an individual employed by the NGO for allegedly diverting approximately \$9 million in USG-funded humanitarian assistance to a terrorist organization affiliated with Al Qaeda.</p> <p>At the time the indictment was announced, USAID OIG Special Agent in Charge Jason Donnelly stated, “USAID OIG works tirelessly to ensure that U.S.-funded humanitarian assistance does not fall into the hands of terrorist organizations. [OIG] will continue to work with the Department of Justice and law enforcement partners to hold accountable those who compromise USAID programs for vulnerable populations around the world.”</p> <p>It is a misrepresentation of USAID programming to allege that USAID disbursed funding or in-kind food assistance directly to the indicted individual or the affiliated armed combatant groups. The assistance was intended for vulnerable refugee communities, and the available public documentation indicates that the USAID OIG investigated upon indication of theft.</p>

	Afghanistan and other drug-producing countries in the future but that the agency’s administrator require project assessments to consider potential impacts on illicit crop cultivation in drug transit or drug-producing countries, a recommendation that USAID adopted.
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OIG Reports/Audits

The following are the key results regarding investigative activities and reporting, as summarized from USAID’s Semiannual Reports to Congress covering the period from October 2018 to September 2024. During the period under this review, the **OIG conducted 2,990 audits** covering 94.4% of all the funds appropriated during those six fiscal years (\$228 billion). As a result of these audits:

- A total of **\$215,640,750,869 in funds were audited** - (Total amount of funds audited refers to the cumulative value of USAID programs, projects, contracts, grants, and expenditures that were reviewed through OIG audits, inspections, and evaluations during the reporting period. This figure represents the scope of financial oversight conducted by the OIG to assess the proper use of U.S. taxpayer dollars).
- A total of **\$641,429,804 in questioned costs** were identified - (Questioned costs refers to costs incurred by USAID contractors, grantees, or subrecipients that are considered questionable due to concerns about compliance with federal regulations, contract terms, or applicable law, these include unallowable costs, unsupported costs and ineligible costs. This total represented 0.30% of the total funds audited and provides an indication of the scope of financial issues or concerns and can highlight areas where USAID’s oversight or compliance processes might need improvement.).

In summary during the period under this review, the OIG opened **568 investigations**. As a result of these investigations:

- **OIG recovered a total of \$373,043,060** (58.2% of the amounts questioned) - (Amount recovered refers to the monetary results of criminal fines, restitutions, recoveries, forfeitures, penalties, civil fines, revocations, seizures, settlements, and fraud loss prevented or saved based on investigation findings).
- **OIG made 197 prosecution referrals** - (OIG refers a case to the Department of Justice (DOJ) or another prosecuting authority for potential criminal or civil prosecution. These referrals typically involve cases where OIG investigations uncover evidence of fraud, corruption, bribery, embezzlement, false claims, or other violations of U.S. law related to USAID programs and funds).
- **OIG made 50 criminal indictments** - (These are formal charge issued by a grand jury against an individual or entity based on evidence of criminal wrongdoing related to USAID programs or funds).
- **OIG made 387 administrative actions** - (Administrative actions include suspension and debarments, award terminations, and disciplinary actions).