

Stand Up for Aid Situation Report #6

March 28, 2025



86%

USAID programs terminated. Approximately 5,341 programs terminated and 898 programs remain.*



869

Number of USAID Direct Hire personnel on active duty as of March 24.**



0

Number of USAID staff remaining by September 2.***



Flow of Life-Saving Aid:
Uncertain



Flow of USAID Payments:
Scattered

*Source: USAID memo to Congress on March 24. A memo also indicated 4,100 State Department awards had been terminated and 2,700 retained.

**Source: March 24 memo to Congress. On March 28, the USAID front office shared a notice specifying that all USAID staff will be separated from the agency by September 2.

***Source: March 28 notice to USAID staff and shared with Congress via Congressional Notification.

Key Developments

- **Notice informs staff that substantially all non-statutory positions at USAID will be eliminated.** On March 28, Jeremy Lewin, who is performing the duties of USAID Deputy Administrator, sent an email informing all staff that substantially all non-statutory positions at USAID will be eliminated. As a result, USAID personnel globally—including US Direct Hire (USDH) civil service and foreign service officer and foreign service nationals (FSNs)— staff will be subject to a consolidated Reduction-In-Force (RIF) action. Following the notice, USAID personnel received emails specifying one of two final separation dates: July 1, 2025, or September 2, 2025. The State Department will assess its needs and conduct a separate and independent hiring process to which USAID employees will be eligible to apply. By July 1, the State Department will have assumed responsibility for USAID's remaining programming and by September 2 the Agency's operations will have been substantially transferred to the State Department or otherwise wound down.
- **USAID submits a Congressional Notification (CN) to Congress, providing formal notice of the reorganization:** Also on March 28, USAID transmitted a CN to Congress, a required action to inform Congress of the intent to undertake a reorganization. The CN states that

the State Department and USAID are notifying [Congress of] their intent to undertake a reorganization that would involve realigning certain USAID functions to the Department by July 1 and discontinuing the remaining USAID functions that do not align with Administration priorities. The CN included an email note titled “USAID’s Last Mission”.

- **A 7.7 magnitude earthquake strikes Myanmar, military junta appeals for international aid but USG response capacity is uncertain:** On March 28, a 7.7 magnitude earthquake struck central Myanmar. The UN reports that the earthquake has killed 144 people and injured 732 others; however, assessments are ongoing and the death toll is expected to rise as urban search-and-rescue (USAR) efforts get underway to find survivors. Myanmar’s military junta has appealed for aid, a departure from its approach during prior large-scale disasters. During Cyclone Nargis in 2008 and Cyclone Mocha in 2023, Myanmar’s military rulers restricted the flow of international aid, and USAID primarily managed its response efforts from Thailand. Several countries have committed to providing assistance. Given reduction in force and programming at USAID, it is unclear if USAID retains adequate capacity to swiftly respond to requests for assistance.
- **USAID updates Congress on status of program terminations:** On March 24, USAID’s Senior Advisor for Legislative and Congressional Affairs shared a memo with Congress providing a program and contract status update. According to the memo, USAID has 898 active and ongoing programs. These programs primarily focus on strategic and life-saving aid, including emergency food assistance and life-saving global health activities, including programs under the President’s Emergency Plan for Aids Relief (PEPFAR). The programs are valued at \$78 billion, with an unobligated remaining value of \$8.3 billion. USAID separately maintains 468 active contracts for critical staff services to support internal operations. The memo also indicates that 5,341 awards have been terminated since January 20. The memo follows an initial announcement by the U.S. Department of State Director of Foreign Assistance (DFA) Pete Marocco that 500 awards remained and 5,800 awards terminated, and a subsequent March 10 message posted on Twitter from U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio that 1,000 programs remained and 5,200 programs had been terminated. A separate memo from the Department of State was also shared with Congress, indicating that 4,100 State Department awards had been terminated and 2,700 retained. In response to the memo, members of Congress sent a letter to Secretary Rubio noting that the memo and attachments was the first information received on the matter and lacked critical details that required meaningful consultation, including information regarding personnel actions and programmatic details.
- **Simultaneous foreign aid reviews and new terminations prevent partners with active programs from restarting or scaling efforts.** Over the past week, partners have continued to receive program terminations and rescissions for previous terminations, including for life-saving programs approved under the waiver process. On March 26, a number of partners reported receiving new termination notices for programs that had not yet been cancelled. The new wave of terminations comes during a Phase III review of foreign assistance continuing at the U.S. Department of State as reported by DFA Marocco; the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) foreign assistance review, which aims to make program recommendations by April 20 that will be presented to the President for final

determination; and the announcement posted by Secretary Rubio on March 10 regarding the intention to administer the 1,000 remaining programs that had not received terminations. As terminations continue, conflicting messages, simultaneous reviews, and delayed payments are making partners cautious to implement programs that have not currently been terminated. The March 28 personnel announcement will further constrain existing programs from operating.

Roadblocks and Systemic Challenges

Payments

- **Administration reports payment progress; however, several payments remain outstanding, hindering the ability of partners to restart programs.** In the USAID memo to Congress, USAID leadership reports that between March 10 and March 21, USAID disbursed a total of \$257,822,316, equating to approximately \$25 million per business day. The administration reported in court documents that it plans to complete outstanding payments for plaintiffs by March 21 and non-plaintiffs by April 29. Despite progress against the non-payment of work completed prior to the February 13 court order, uncertainty around payments continues. For example, USAID health partners received notice that previous contract terminations have now been rescinded with no additional guidance. As such, partners are unsure what components of their work will be reimbursed going forward, on whose authority, and who to follow up with given personnel actions. Many grants and contracts have multiple activities that support several aspects of global health and humanitarian aid that the administration may consider outside of directly life-saving, making additional guidance critical. [Note: See additional information below]. Some partners have had some, but not all, activities restarted under an award. Furthermore, USAID's Deputy Administrator must approve every voucher payment and at times there is an additional review by the Department of Treasury, which has slowed down the process further at a time when there is a serious backlog in payments.
- **Administration of awards to fully transfer to the State Department by July 1.** The March 28 email notifying staff of RIF actions stated that, during the next three months, the State Department will build capacities to assume the administration of remaining programming. At present, the State Department does not have the capability to make grants or payments to the scale that is required to retain remaining programs. It is unclear what capacity will exist during the transition period and following July 1 as the State Department aims to scale efforts to assume USAID's responsibilities for award making and management—including payments.

Personnel

- **USAID memo clarifies the status of Direct Hire Personnel; March 28 RIF announcement means the full drawdown of staff in the coming months.** As of March 21, the memo

submitted to Congress that 869 USDH personnel were on active duty and working. An additional 3,848 USDH personnel were on paid administrative leave. In the March 28 RIF announcement, USDHs on administrative leave were given the option to select to return to active duty to support the transfer of programs to the State Department until their RIF date. USDHs were also given the option to remain or select to go on voluntary administrative leave.

- **USAID personnel actions mean little to no capacity to deploy staff overseas to respond to a crisis, even if program funding remains.** Prior to the personnel cuts, USAID's global health security team, which included the agency's Outbreak Response Team, was ready and able to field multiple responses to disease outbreaks at the same time. The team is now unable to leverage its disease detection and partner capacity efforts (which are largely terminated) to rapid response (where a few partners remain). This means responses will be slower, less well-coordinated, and executed by a team that is disconnected from the country partners they rely on for early information, cooperation, and response capacity. Key staff who were managing outbreak detection and biosecurity and biosafety efforts have been terminated or placed on administrative leave. USAID personnel cuts have also severely limited the Agency's ability to deploy Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DARTs) to international disasters, as well as its ability to provide relief supplies from pre-positioned stockpiles. Further, with today's announcement of a further reduction in force, operational and technical capacity for emergency efforts will dissolve. Urban-search-and-rescue (USAR) agreements—primarily for earthquake response—with the two American teams with accreditation to respond internationally, Los Angeles County, California, and Fairfax County, Virginia, were originally terminated and then received rescission notices. However, USAR teams require USAID staff to facilitate in-country activities. The capabilities, systems, and expertise for rapid response have been built over decades; at present, the State Department does not have operational capacity to rapidly respond to crises.

Program Updates

- **USAID submits a list of terminated programs to Congress.** Along with the March 24 memo submitted to Congress, USAID submitted a list of terminated programs and programs that remain active. Based on an analysis of the list, the administration plans to retain some funding for medicines to treat HIV and Tuberculosis (TB), along with humanitarian aid—including food aid—to respond to natural disasters and conflicts. However, even within these sectors, partners have had programs terminated as recently as March 26. Additional analysis is needed to determine whether these latest terminations align with programs identified as terminated on the list, or the recent terminations are new programs being terminated as part of the other foreign aid reviews that remain ongoing.
- **Of the program terminations, Ukraine experienced the largest absolute dollar cut, while other countries had 95 percent or more of the value of programs terminated.** On March 26, the Center for Global Development [provided](#) an analysis based on the updated programs list provided to Congress with the memos. Based on the analysis, the largest

absolute dollar cut at the country level is \$1.4 billion in Ukraine assistance. Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Colombia, South Africa, Palestine, Bangladesh, Kenya, Afghanistan, and Tanzania all experienced cuts of over \$200 million. Liberia percentage the largest cut as a percentage of its economy, estimated at 1.6 percent of gross national income (GNI). Afghanistan, Palestine, and Somalia are all over 1 percentage point. In terms of the existing USAID program, data suggest in some cases country cuts may be equal to 95 percent or more of the value of programs, including the following countries where programs were previously above \$100 million: Madagascar, Georgia, El Salvador, Senegal, Nepal, Indonesia, Liberia, and the Philippines.

Humanitarian Assistance

- **Limited to no monitoring and prevention of potential disasters:** USAID cuts have halted programs that monitor and analyze potential food insecurity and help build local capacity to respond to smaller crises. For example, USAID's Regional Disaster Assistance Program (RDAP) is among terminated programs. RDAP enabled USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance to maintain a network of 40 country, regional, and thematic disaster risk management specialists, as well as more than 300 surge staff, in countries across the Latin America and Caribbean region to strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity and rapidly respond to disasters in the region. Without early warning capacities, smaller-scale disasters have the potential to rapidly escalate, resulting in greater loss of life and costing the U.S. government significantly more to address the impacts of conflicts and natural disasters.
- **USAID terminated the majority of funding for the White Helmets in Syria during a critical period of transition:** Media [report](#) that funding for the White Helmets' firefighting, search and rescue, and community resilience work has been terminated, while a smaller contract with the U.S. Department of State has been retained. The White Helmets was founded by volunteers in 2013 to respond to the impacts of Syria's civil war, and has provided life-saving emergency assistance in the years since. USAID has been the organization's largest donor for nearly 10 years, and continued support during the current period of transition is critical to contributing to greater stability in the country. Following the fall of the Assad regime in December 2024, the White Helmets had expanded operations from serving 5 million people in opposition-controlled areas in North Syria to 20 million people in nearly the full country.
- **USAID terminations include a program to provide humanitarian aid to people in Afghanistan.** USAID program terminations include a number of life-saving interventions in countries identified as high priorities for national security. For example, USAID terminated a program that was providing specialized nutritious food for malnourished children, mental health care for children at risk of exploitation and abuse, and safe drinking water for conflict and disaster affected families in Afghanistan. The program was targeting 600,000 people with life-saving interventions.

- **While terminations have been rescinded, lack of payments and ongoing uncertainty force Rhode Island manufacturer of lifesaving nutrition support to lay off staff.** Manufacturing of ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTF) and ready-to-use supplementary foods (RUSF) Rhode Island-based Edesia Nutrition and North Carolina-based Mana Nutrition were initially granted waivers to continue contracts, which were then terminated, and finally reinstated once the media highlighted the contracts had been cut. However, due to ongoing payments delays and uncertainty about the future, Edesia recently [reported](#) laying off 10 percent of the company’s staff. In addition, the contracts for transport and overseas shipment of the food products can no longer be quickly processed due to the reduced number of staff remaining in USAID’s Bureau for Management’s Office of Acquisition and Assistance. On March 26, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) [reported](#) that at least 14 million children are expected to face disruptions to nutrition support and services because of recent global funding cuts.
- **Decades of progress improving mortality rates among children at risk due to funding cuts:** On March 25, the United Nations Interagency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) released its annual [Levels & Trends in Child Mortality Report](#) and [Counting Every Stillbirth Report](#). Analysis indicates that the number of children dying globally before their fifth birthday declined by 4 percent to 4.8 million in 2023. The number of stillbirths declined modestly, remaining approximately 1.9 million stillbirth deaths during the year. Since 2000, child deaths have dropped by more than half and stillbirths by over a third, driven by sustained investments in child survival worldwide. Despite significant gains, the report highlights that decades of progress in child survival are now at risk due to significant funding cuts that are severely impacting regions in humanitarian crises, debt-stricken countries, and areas with already high child mortality rates.
- **Programs supporting research at U.S. universities to combat food insecurity pause critical research.** USAID’s Feed the Future program, which aimed to address the root causes of hunger in the United States and communities around the world, has paused research at 17 food science research labs at American universities and one university reports laying off staff. The research was critical for studying the resilience of specific crops, as well as breeding new crop varieties that are resistant to diseases and drier and hot conditions. This research makes communities more self-reliant in combating risks from rising global temperatures, natural disasters, and diseases affecting food security.

Global Health

- **Loss of early disease detection and prevention.** USAID cuts have terminated programs that tracked and contained outbreaks like Ebola, bird flu, Mpox, and Marburg in 50 countries, leaving the United States vulnerable to undetected threats. Testing for these and other deadly diseases has stalled in over two dozen countries, meaning outbreaks will spread unchecked before they are even identified. For example, USAID’s collaboration with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which supported work in 50 countries as well as regional efforts, is among terminated programs. As the largest donor to FAO’s

Emergency Center for Transboundary Animal Diseases, USAID supported the OFFLU network, a network of experts on animal influenza, to reduce the impact of animal influenza and strengthen capacity for outbreak response in the animal health sector worldwide. As the largest donor, the future of the network is unclear. The United States has invested billions in since 2005 to prevent the spread of dangerous zoonotic diseases; with the cancellation and the future of the network uncertain, the significant investment will be lost over time as the institutional knowledge and relationships within the network decline, supporting zoonotic diseases to spread unnoticed.

- **Vaccination program terminated, putting millions of children's lives at risk.** On March 26, media [reported](#) that the administration plans to terminate funding for Gavi, a global health organization that brings together public and private sectors to provide vaccines and other life-saving care to vulnerable populations. Since its creation in 2000, Gavi has helped vaccinate more than 1 billion children in the world's poorest countries, preventing more than 17.3 million deaths. The United States has contributed 13 percent of Gavi's funding since its founding. As a result of the termination, it is estimated that 75 million children will not receive routine vaccinations—pneumonia, tetanus, diarrhea, polio, and measles—in the next five years and 1.2 million children will die if USAID does not rescind the termination or another donor does not step in. The termination puts the United States at greater risk of a resurgence of diseases such as polio and measles. A study by Johns Hopkins University [found](#) that every dollar spent on immunizations in low- and middle-income countries yields a \$16 return by reducing the cost of illness treatment or up to \$44 for every dollar spent if accounting for the broader economic impacts.
- **Several disease surveillance programs among terminated awards, including STOP Spillover led by Tufts University.** Strategies to Prevent (STOP) Spillover, a global consortium of experts in human, animal, and environmental health led by Tufts University, is one of many global disease surveillance programs that have been terminated, media [report](#). More than 70 percent of new, emerging, and re-emerging infectious diseases—such as Ebola—originate from animals. The consortium focused on understanding the risk factors that contribute to viral spillover from animals to humans, implementing interventions at spillover points, and reducing risk at spillover points. Surveillance networks take several years to build as they require developing critical relationships and building local capacity.
- **Stop TB program terminated:** USAID's \$455 million Stop TB Program, which reached over 40 high-burden countries including India, China, and several African nations, providing critical support in TB prevention, diagnosis, and treatment, has been terminated. The program had a significant impact by improving access to care, training thousands of healthcare workers, and strengthening national TB control systems. It also played a key role in managing multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) and advocating for global investment, but the cancellation of this funding threatens to undo this progress, putting millions at risk. The cancellation comes at a time when TB is on the rise again in the United States.

Press Clips

[Why Gutting USAID Will Hurt America | WIRED](#)

March 26, 2025

WIRED explains how the Trump administration's self-proclaimed "America First" policies are, in practice, anything but—particularly their effective destruction of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). See why shuttering the operations of USAID will negatively impact the everyday lives of Americans.

[Inside DOGE's Plan to Invade the Treasury—and Throttle USAID | WIRED](#)

March 26, 2025

From the beginning of President Donald Trump's administration, Elon Musk's so-called Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE) had a plan to monitor USAID payments and was preparing to use US Treasury Department systems to halt them, according to new court documents, emails, and affidavits obtained by WIRED.

[U.S. to End Vaccine Funds for Poor Countries | The New York Times](#)

March 26, 2025

The Trump administration intends to terminate the United States' financial support for Gavi, the organization that has helped purchase critical vaccines for children in developing countries, saving millions of lives over the past quarter century, and to significantly scale back support for efforts to combat malaria, one of the biggest killers globally.

The administration has decided to continue some key grants for medications to treat H.I.V. and tuberculosis, and food aid to countries facing civil wars and natural disasters.

Those decisions are included in a 281-page spreadsheet that the United States Agency for International Development sent to Congress Monday night, listing the foreign aid projects it plans to continue and to terminate. The New York Times obtained a copy of the spreadsheet and other documents describing the plans.

[Trump's global funding cuts leave a void in Africa for rivals to exploit | Washington Post](#)

March 25, 2025

President Donald Trump's withdrawal of tens of billions of dollars in U.S. global aid spending has rapidly diminished key elements of America's presence in Africa — upending long-standing programs, severing sensitive relationships and leaving a void that rival powers are keen to exploit.

Washington's vanishing largesse and declining influence could further imperil stability in the region as governments turn increasingly to China and Russia, according to some analysts and former U.S. officials. America's two most powerful adversaries have been strengthening military and economic ties across Africa in recent years and investing heavily in media initiatives to counter Western narratives.

[America's European allies are trying to pry their unspent money back from USAID | AP](#)

March 23, 2025

Three European allies provided millions of dollars that the United States was supposed to spend for low-income countries. Then the Trump administration and Elon Musk's government-cutters arrived.

Government officials from Sweden, Norway and the Netherlands told The Associated Press that a combined \$15 million they contributed for joint development work overseas has been parked at the U.S. Agency for International Development for months.

After the Republican administration and Musk's Department of Government Efficiency cut USAID's funding and the bulk of its programs, the Europeans asked whether their money would be funneled to projects as expected or refunded. They have gotten no response.

[Top Vatican diplomat says Trump's USAID cuts have created 'problem worldwide' | National Catholic Reporter](#)

March 25, 2025

The Vatican's foreign minister warned on March 25 that the Trump administration's decision to gut the United States' foreign aid assistance has created a "problem worldwide."

"We're hearing of the very bad effects of that around the world," said Archbishop Paul Gallagher, secretary for relations with states at the Vatican's Secretariat of State. "It's a very, very serious situation."

[Pete Marocco tried to upend USAID in 2020 -- and failed. In 2025, he dismantled it | NPR](#)

March 25, 2025

Within the span of seven weeks, the Trump administration delivered major blows that left the 64-year-old United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in shreds.

The quick and sweeping actions that decimated the agency and dismantled the bulk of its \$40 billion foreign aid programs had the hallmarks of a relatively unknown member of the new Trump administration: Pete Marocco.

Having successfully overseen the effective shutdown of USAID, Pete Marocco is now moving on from leading the day-to-day at USAID to his main job as the director of Foreign Assistance, according to an email he sent to his team last week.

[Risk of 2,000 new HIV infections a day after US aid freeze, UN says | Reuters](#)

March 24, 2025

There could be 2,000 new HIV infections a day across the world and a ten-fold increase in related deaths if funding frozen by the United States is not restored or replaced, the United Nations AIDS agency said on Monday.

President Donald Trump put almost all U.S. foreign aid on hold upon taking office on January 20. Days later, the State Department said life-saving HIV work under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) would continue.

But the disruption to health funding and the impact on broader services were having a devastating impact on people living with HIV/AIDS, UNAIDS executive director Winnie Byanyima told reporters in Geneva.

[The End of USAID Is an Opportunity for Africa | Foreign Policy](#)

March 21, 2025

Amid rising concern about China's and Russia's growing influence in Africa and corresponding apprehension about the United States' capacity to hold its own in the region, President Donald Trump's executive order pausing all U.S. foreign assistance funded by or through the State Department and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has certainly muddied the waters further.

[Potential changes to USAID by Trump administration are jeopardizing Pennsylvania man's business | CBS Philadelphia](#)

March 25, 2025

"We were open to change. I think everyone knew change was coming," Bryan Enslein said. "However, we didn't think that USAID, that USAID contractors like us, that USAID employees would be kind of thrown under the bus."

[Foreign Affairs Experts Debate Impact of USAID Cuts at Harvard IOP Forum | The Crimson](#)

March 26, 2025

The Harvard Institute of Politics hosted a panel Tuesday evening on the future of foreign aid in the aftermath of the Trump administration's plans to eliminate more than 90 percent of the contracts for United States International Agency for Development.

Fatema Sumar, the executive director of the Harvard Center for International Development, moderated the panel. The speakers included Nisha Biswal, the former assistant administrator for Asia at USAID; Paul Foldi, vice president for international development affairs; and Jonathan Nash, CEO of Blumont, a leading global non-profit.

[As the U.S. Exits Foreign Aid, Who Will Fill the Gap? | The New York Times](#)

March 22, 2025

As the reality sets in that the United States is drastically diminishing its foreign assistance to developing countries, an urgent conversation is starting among governments, philanthropists, and global health and development organizations.

It is centered on one crucial question: Who will fill this gap?

[Analysts war of China advances in Myanmar, see Rubio as key to US response|VOA](#)

March 5, 2025

U.S. engagement in Southeast Asia, especially Myanmar, can advance America's national security, economic interests and broader strategic goals in countering China's expanding influence, foreign policy analysts say.

When U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in January, he pledged that under President Donald Trump, the State Department's top priority would be the United States.

Some analysts say this approach should address the Asia-Pacific, particularly Myanmar, where Chinese influence has grown since the 2021 military coup. Under isolation and conflict, the ruling junta relies on Beijing for economic and military support.

Background: The Dismantling of USAID and Termination of Vital Programs

On January 20, U.S. President Donald Trump issued an [Executive Order 14169 on Reevaluating and Realigning United States Foreign Aid](#). The Executive Order included a 90-day pause in United States foreign development assistance.

On January 24, Secretary Rubio paused all new foreign assistance obligations for an 85-day review period. On January 29, Secretary Rubio approved an [Emergency Humanitarian Waiver to the Foreign Assistance Pause](#). However, a directive for USAID staff to refrain from external communications outside of those necessary to implement the pause, administration actions that have terminated staff or placed nearly the entire USAID workforce on paid administrative leave and inaccessibility to Phoenix resulted in significant challenges to implementation despite the waiver. On March 10, Secretary Rubio declared that the review had been completed, and 5,200 awards would be terminated and 1,000 retained. [Note: See accompanying timeline graphic for additional details on the foreign aid review.]

In recent weeks, a number of affected organizations have filed legal challenges to the administration's actions. [Just Security](#) continues to track legal challenges to the administration's actions, including efforts to dismantle USAID.

[USAID Stop-Work](#) had confirmed more than 18,900 people across 46 U.S. states and Washington, D.C., had lost their jobs and nearly 166,600 people had lost their jobs globally as of March 25 due to the stop work orders on contracts and suspensions of cooperative agreements. These numbers will likely rise in the coming days as terminations remain ongoing.

USAID By the Numbers (Before January 20, 2025)

FY24 Budget: **\$35 Billion**

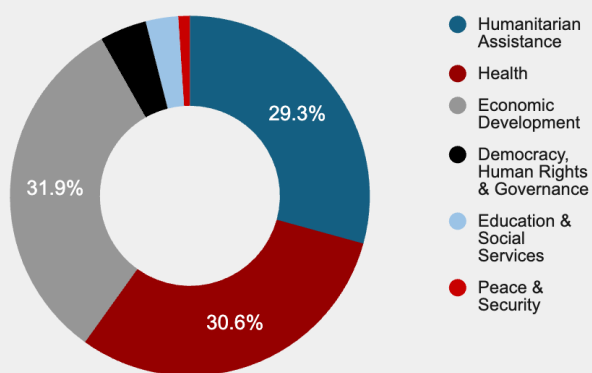
Humanitarian Assistance Funding in FY 24

\$9.9 billion

Funding for Global Health in FY 24

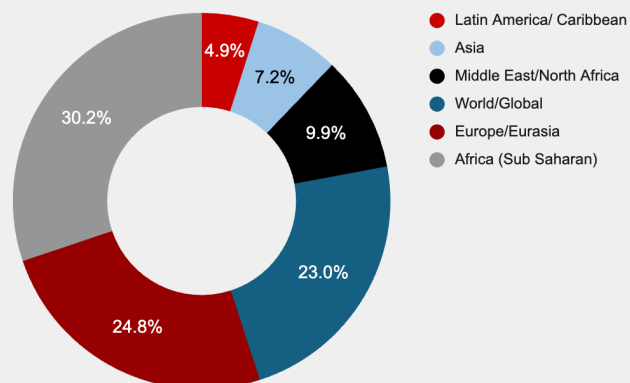
\$9.7 billion

USAID Funding by Sector, FY 21-23



Source: www.foreignassistance.gov, obligations

USAID Funding by Region, FY 21-23



Source: www.foreignassistance.gov, obligations

Percentage of USAID funds whose use is specifically (e.g, sector, country) directed or earmarked by Congress: **~80%**

Total workforce: **~13,000**

(of which ~6,500 were based overseas)

~4,500

direct hires (includes foreign & civil service)

~1,000

personal service contractors

~2,600

institutional support contractors

~5,000

Foreign Service Nationals (locally hired staff)

To be added to the distribution list or if you have additional information to share regarding the dismantling of USAID, please contact: standupforaidinfo@gmail.com

The next Situation Report will be distributed o/a April 3, 2025.