

Stand Up for Aid Situation Report #10

April 25, 2025



83%

USAID programs terminated. Approximately 5,200 programs terminated and 1,000 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: [X post](#) by U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio on March 10. However, USAID memo to Congress on March 24 indicates that 5,341 programs are terminated and 898 programs remain, or 86 percent of programs are terminated. USAID also retained 469 contracts for critical staff services to support internal operations. This figure does not account for terminations a/a April 4.

**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. While approximately 15 positions are considered statutory positions at USAID, sources indicate that the intention is to terminate all positions at USAID.

Key Developments

- **U.S. Department of State releases reorganization plan, which spreads foreign assistance across multiple bureaus and undersecretaries.** On April 22, U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio released plans for the restructuring of the U.S. Department of State. According to Rubio's [statement](#), "Region-specific functions will be consolidated to increase functionality, redundant offices will be removed, and non-statutory programs that are misaligned with America's core national interests will cease to exist." In an accompanying [post](#), Secretary Rubio provides additional details regarding the future of USAID, noting that "all non-security foreign assistance will be consolidated in regional bureaus charged with implementing U.S. foreign policy in specific geographic areas. At the same time, he notes that "the bureaus and offices in the J Family¹ will be placed under the new Coordinator for

¹ The Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights currently leads the Department, which aims to prevent and counter threats to civil security. As of April 2025, seven offices and bureaus known as the J Family report to the Under Secretary. Additional details can be found [here](#).

Foreign Assistance and Humanitarian Affairs.” In addition to these reforms, the [organizational chart](#) accompanying the announcement places global health and global food issues, presumably with assistance functions, under the Under Secretary for Economic Growth, Energy, and Environment, and the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) under the Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security, among other changes. Notably, the elimination of State’s Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO) alongside the dismantling of USAID’s Bureau for Conflict, Prevention, and Stabilization (CPS) means there will be no U.S. government capacity outside of the US Department of Defense focused specifically on addressing conflict worldwide.

- **Remaining USAID programs will be dispersed across the U.S. Department of State, some details emerging regarding plans for program integration.** Reports over the last several weeks had indicated that the intention existed to create a Bureau for International Humanitarian Assistance at the U.S. Department of State, which could have absorbed the approximately 1,000 non-terminated programs and provided opportunities for current USAID personnel to remain engaged in providing international assistance. However, the [organizational chart](#) shared by the U.S. Department of State via Secretary’s Rubio’s announcement proposes an Office of the Director for Foreign Assistance and Human Rights while another widely circulated [organizational chart](#) includes an Office of the Coordinator for Foreign Assistance and Humanitarian Affairs and does not clearly indicate where humanitarian assistance will be integrated. Just Security [highlights](#) that in the absence of a dedicated humanitarian operation at State, it is unclear what will happen to USAID employees or the functions they performed when implementing life-saving assistance. An internal U.S. Department of State memo recommends that State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) administer all food and non-food humanitarian assistance activities currently performed by USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). However, this and other key details remain to be shared publicly to fully understand the scope of the reorganization, including how offices will be staffed, whether expertise and institutional memory will be retained, and how embassies will be staffed and resourced around the world. Several media outlets [report](#) that internal memos also cite that 132 offices and 700 positions will be eliminated, with an additional 15 percent reduction in U.S.-based staff on top of these cuts.
- **Status of foreign aid review remains unknown, as some sources cite that the review has been completed while others indicate the review remains ongoing.** Over the past several days, conflicting reports have emerged regarding the status of the foreign aid review. April 20 marked 90 days since [Executive Order 14169 on Reevaluating and Realigning United States Foreign Aid](#) instituted a 90-day pause in international assistance. [Reports](#) indicate that an internal email from the U.S. Department of State notes that the review has been extended for 30 days from April 20. Shared by U.S. Department of State Director of Foreign Assistance (DFA) Jeremy Lewin², the extension will allow for another round of feedback and recommendations to align with the budget process. Meanwhile, U.S. Deputy

² DFA Lewin is also performing the duties of acting USAID Deputy Administrator.

Secretary of State Christopher Landau sent an email to the U.S. Department of State and USAID regarding the reorganization, stating that the Department will continue, as necessary and consistent with relevant authorities, to align its activities and programs with the foreign policy priorities of the President and Secretary “following the conclusion of the recent full-scope programming review.” While the full-scope review may have been completed, the administration has seemingly kept open a window for additional programmatic terminations that will contribute to continued lack of clarity and uncertainty among partners aiming to implement remaining programs.

- **Administration moves to dismantle the Millenium Challenge Corporation (MCC), ending key international programs for promoting business growth and stability.** MCC leadership announced during an all-hands meeting on April 23 that the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE) will draft a resolution as soon as next week for the agency’s board to terminate all of MCC’s grants in the coming months and terminate all non-statutory positions. MCC currently has more than \$5.4 billion in active grants across 20 lower-income countries. MCC has requested a four month wind down for Côte d’Ivoire and a three month wind down for Mongolia, Senegal, and Nepal due to ongoing construction contracts. Terminations for grants in other countries are expected to start almost immediately, according to media [reports](#). MCC, which has received bipartisan support and been ranked as the world’s most transparent bilateral agency³, provides time-limited grants promoting economic growth, reducing poverty, and strengthening institutions. The grants are designed to complement other U.S. and international development programs, as well as create an enabling environment for private sector investment.

Roadblocks and Systemic Challenges

Personnel

- **U.S. Department of State reorganization plan will decentralize remaining USAID programming, recommendations circulated and approved internally but not yet confirmed publicly.** An internal email following the reorganization announcement stated that USAID will cease to exist in its current form as of July 1. Only the elements of USAID that advance core national interests will continue on and be transferred to the U.S. Department of State, integrated as part of a parallel implementation plan that is coordinated with the plan to reorganize the U.S. Department of State. According to Secretary Rubio’s [announcement](#), all non-security foreign assistance will be consolidated in regional bureaus charged with implementing U.S. foreign policy in specific geographic areas. However, an internal memo⁴ dated April 11 recommends that BHA’s portfolio of emergency food assistance, including Food for Peace Title II, and non-food humanitarian

³[MCC Tops the World's Most Transparent Bilateral Development Donor. Again](#)

⁴ Memo was circulated by the Under Secretary for Management (M) and approved by the State Department leadership; however, it is unclear if Secretary Rubio has approved the memo.

assistance be administered by State's PRM; BHA's Food for Peace Title II non-emergency food-security related activities and related functions be administered by State's Office of Global Food Security and Diplomacy; USAID's Bureau for Global Health programs be administered by State's Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy (GHSD); and USAID's regional bureau responsibilities be integrated into the counterpart State regional bureaus. The memo aligns with [reports](#) from some media sources, which cite senior State Department officials seemingly confirming recommendations in the memo.

- **Reorganization will significantly limit or effectively end the U.S. government's ability to respond to humanitarian and health emergencies.** It remains unclear whether any personnel who specialize in emergency response at USAID will be brought over to the U.S. Department of State. During large-scale humanitarian crises, BHA stands up Washington, DC-based Response Management Teams (RMTs) and deploys Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DARTs) overseas. RMTs and DARTs include position-specific functions—filled by staff who were trained and certified to serve in these functions—within an incident command system. While an internal memo indicates that legacy BHA functions, including resources for DARTs, will be transitioned to State PRM, it is not clear whether Secretary Rubio has approved the memo nor has it been shared publicly as part of Secretary Rubio's announcement. Similarly, USAID's Global Health Bureau maintains an operational Outbreak Response Team which manages pre-positioned stockpiles of health commodities, as well as rostered technical experts to support outbreak response efforts. The future operational capacity or interest to respond to crises remains unclear, particularly following the March 28 Myanmar earthquake response by the U.S. government⁵. The future of food assistance—including emergency food assistance—also remains uncertain, as the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) passback did not include Food for Peace Title II funding. The first Trump administration merged USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance and USAID's Office of Food for Peace into BHA to elevate and better coordinate humanitarian assistance; the current administration is taking a step back from this effort.
- **The U.S. Department of State reorganization will impact the ability of the Office of Foreign Assistance (F) to act as an independent arbiter of assistance decisions.** F currently leads the coordination of U.S. international assistance across the U.S. government. In the current reorganization structure, F will now also oversee the coordination of humanitarian affairs and/or human rights [see information regarding organizational chart under key developments]. This proposed aspect of the reorganization as coordinator and also implementer of some aspects of international assistance will challenge its ability to be an objective arbiter of assistance decisions. Given the nature of humanitarian assistance, F will also likely be challenged going forward as competing, high-profile, and time-sensitive priorities arise following a crisis that will require prioritization of implementation rather than broader coordination functions of all international assistance. In addition, as the reorganization envisions the disbursement of remaining USAID programs across different offices and bureaus led by Under Secretaries

⁵ The U.S. government deployed a three-person assessment team several days following the earthquake.

with greater authority than F in the new structure, decision-making related to international assistance funding will be further challenged rather than streamlined unless authorities for funding are more clearly defined vis-a-vis the Under Secretary role.

Program Updates

- **Administration's international assistance cuts further concentrate funding away from local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), despite raising concerns that not enough assistance is reaching local communities.** The Center for Global Development (CGD) recently published an [analysis](#) on the impact of international assistance cuts to USAID partners, noting that the cuts have further concentrated delivery of assistance among a few large contractors and set back efforts to localize assistance. According to CGD's analysis, the total number of awardees has decreased from 2,562 to 306, which has been associated with a significant concentration in the value of awards among a few large suppliers. CGD notes that awards to foreign companies and NGOs are on average approximately \$170,000 compared to the average size of approximately \$670,000 for awards to companies and NGOs in the United States. The administration has cited [significant concerns](#) regarding international assistance being programmed through USAID not reaching communities; however, the administration's approach to terminations has further concentrated non-terminated programs away from locally-led assistance. CGD finds that local NGOs have seen their percentage decline from 8.6 percent to 6.7 percent of funding.
- **U.S. Department of State reorganization will have long-term impacts on the approach to programming of international assistance, concentrating assistance among fewer U.S.-based partners.** As CGD states in its analysis of program terminations, funding cuts were particularly focused on programs run by USAID country offices. In addition, the halt in payments for several months followed by scattered payments at a rate insufficient to stop arrears climbing further has bankrupted some suppliers that USAID still relies on for service delivery. CGD notes that U.S. international assistance will be considerably less effective as a result. Combined with the U.S. Department of State reorganization, which aims to concentrate former USAID programming in Washington, DC, moving forward, and the decentralization of programming across the Department with unknown capacity to make smaller and targeted awards, the administration is likely moving away from more country ownership and locally-led assistance toward concentrated assistance in fewer and U.S.-based prime partners long-term.
- **Global job loss continues to rise due to the termination of international assistance and loss of technical expertise will impact long-term capacity to provide assistance.** On April 23, the UN World Health Organization [announced](#) a reorganization as part of the agency's efforts to address significant funding gaps. WHO plans to reduce its senior leadership team from 12 people to seven people and will downsize from 76 departments to 34

departments. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) also recently [announced](#) plans to reduce its global workforce by 20 percent and scale back operations in nine countries. [USAID Stop Work](#) has confirmed that nearly 177,000 people have lost their jobs worldwide due to the funding freeze and program terminations. As organizations scale back operations and staff or shut down completely, the international humanitarian and development community is losing technical expertise—particularly at the country-level—which will have long-term consequences for efforts to scale back up international assistance if reprioritized by future administrations.

Humanitarian Assistance

- **Humanitarian agencies continue to report critical gaps in life-saving assistance due to funding cuts, as the need for humanitarian assistance escalates.** The UN World Food Program (WFP) [reports](#) food insecurity is rising in Ethiopia, where more than 10 million people are facing hunger and malnutrition across the country. WFP reports that without new funding, 3.6 million people will lose access to life-saving food and nutrition assistance in Ethiopia in the coming weeks, and that it plans to halt treatment for 650,000 malnourished women and children in May due to insufficient funding. In Haiti, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) [reports](#) that more than one million children are facing critical levels of food insecurity. In Sudan, OCHA [reports](#) a deteriorating humanitarian situation in North Darfur State, which is compounded by increasing levels of food insecurity as populations are cut off from supply chains and assistance. As humanitarian conditions deteriorate, USAID partners continue to face challenges in providing assistance. Edesia, a Rhode Island-based company that produces the ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) Plumpy’Nut, reports having Plumpy’Nut for more than 123,000 children in Sudan already paid for by U.S. taxpayers and ready to ship. However, Edesia has been unable to obtain paperwork from the U.S. Department of State to accompany the transport contract that will allow the company to transport the product to the children.

Global Health

- **Analysis finds that 80 percent of global health awards terminated, future of the U.S. President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS (PEPFAR) uncertain.** KFF, an independent source for health policy research, released an [analysis](#) of USAID’s active and terminated awards list. The analysis finds that of the 770 global health awards on the list provided by the administration to Congress in late March, 615 awards—80 percent—are listed as terminated, totaling \$12.7 billion in unobligated funding. The remaining 155 global health programs total \$6.3 billion, or 33 percent of the global health unobligated funding total. Many global health awards are multi-sectoral, spanning more than one global health area; within the 770 global health awards, HIV/AIDS interventions are included in 379 awards. KFF also released an [analysis](#) on the state of PEPFAR, which is credited with saving 26 million lives and enabling 7.8 million babies to be born without HIV. PEPFAR received a waiver permitting certain activities: HIV treatment and care, prevention of

mother-to-child transmission, pre-exposure prophylaxis for pregnant and breastfeeding women, and HIV testing; however, implementers have faced challenges in getting permission to resume HIV programming and difficulties in getting paid. The KFF analysis highlights key areas to watch that will impact the future of PEPFAR, including results of the foreign aid review, the nomination of a Global AIDS Coordinator, reauthorization of PEPFAR by Congress, the dismantling of USAID and integration into the U.S. Department of State, a potential rescission of FY 2025 funding, and the FY 2026 budget request.

Press Clips

[ETF publishes landmark analysis on USAID withdrawal: Global education and skills development at risk | European Training Foundation](#)

April 23, 2025

With over \$1 billion in annual allocations for education, USAID was the world's largest bilateral donor in the sector. Its abrupt withdrawal in early 2025, following Executive Orders from the incoming US administration, has triggered the cancellation of 396 education programmes across 58 countries. The report documents the severe implications for access, quality, and equity in education worldwide, particularly for girls, refugees, and marginalised communities.

Key findings include:

- USAID previously accounted for 30% of global ODA to education, with more than half channelled through USAID-managed programmes.
- The most affected countries include Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon, Afghanistan, and Malawi -where USAID played a crucial role in system reform, refugee education, and girls' access to training.
- The withdrawal risks reversing progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG4), widening gender gaps, and deepening youth unemployment.
- Geopolitical shifts may follow, with other actors like China potentially expanding their influence in education aid.

[Monday briefing: How Trump's cuts to USAID are already harming the world's worst off | The Guardian](#)

April 21, 2025

Donald Trump's decision to wind down the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) was met with profound and widespread condemnation. Yet his administration has remained undeterred in its plans.

The metaphors for the destruction – he has taken an axe to the global agency – have even bled through to the real world, with one of the most striking images of the first few months of Trump's term being Elon Musk waving a chainsaw around on stage. All to drive home one point: there will be no more foreign assistance.

[Trump's Aid Cuts Hit the Hungry in a City of Shellfire and Starvation | New York Times](#)

April 19, 2025

The children died one after the other. Twelve acutely malnourished infants living in one corner of Sudan's war-ravaged capital, Khartoum.

Abdo, an 18-month-old boy, had been rushed to a clinic by his mother as he was dying. His ribs protruded from his withered body. The next day, a doctor laid him out on a blanket with a teddy bear motif, his eyes closed.

Like the other 11 children, Abdo starved to death in the weeks after President Trump froze all U.S. foreign assistance, said local aid workers and a doctor. American-funded soup kitchens in Sudan, including the one near Abdo's house, had been the only lifelines for tens of thousands of people besieged by fighting.

Bombs were falling. Gunfire was everywhere. Then, as the American money dried up, hundreds of soup kitchens closed in a matter of days.

See also on [Instagram](#).

[Count the Dead by the Millions | Rolling Stone](#)

April 19, 2025

A new study projects Trump cuts to global health aid would kill millions; abortions would also soar.

A new study models the impact of the implosion of U.S.-funded disease treatment and prevention in the developing world – and suggests that Elon Musk and Marco Rubio will go down as among history's greatest monsters if funding and effective administration are not restored.

In short: Tens of millions will die, millions of them children.

The second Trump administration began by driving a stake through the heart of America's foreign aid programs. Led by Musk, and enabled by Secretary of State Rubio, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has been shuttered, and its life-saving programs in global health either defunded or thrown into disarray.

[Portraits: A 10-year-old, a house painter and a mom who are running out of HIV pills | NPR](#)

April 20, 2025

A 10-year-old girl who'll keep going to the local clinic for the medications to suppress the HIV virus – forgetting that it's now closed.

A house painter who no longer has the strength to do his work.

A teenager who finds comfort in religious music as she wonders why it was her fate to be born HIV positive – and how she will find the medications she needs to keep the virus at bay.

These are three of the dozens of HIV positive people in Zambia we interviewed during a trip there this month to see what the impact has been of the Trump Administration's suspension and termination of billions of dollars in global health programs.

Administration officials maintain that certain life saving aid – like HIV medications – has been spared. But people on the ground tell a different story.

[Zambians living with HIV struggle to find medication following U.S. foreign aid cuts | NPR](#)

April 18, 2025

The Trump administration maintains that HIV meds have survived foreign aid cuts. In Zambia, as in other countries, people are struggling to find pills and risk getting sick without medication.

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.
- 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 nearly 19,200 people across 46 U.S. states and Washington, DC, had lost their jobs and nearly 177,000 people had lost their jobs globally as of April 23 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

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. Stand Up for Aid information products can be found at <https://www.foreignaidfreeze.org/> or follow us on [LinkedIn](#).

USAID By the Numbers (Before January 20, 2025)

FY24 Budget: **\$35 Billion**

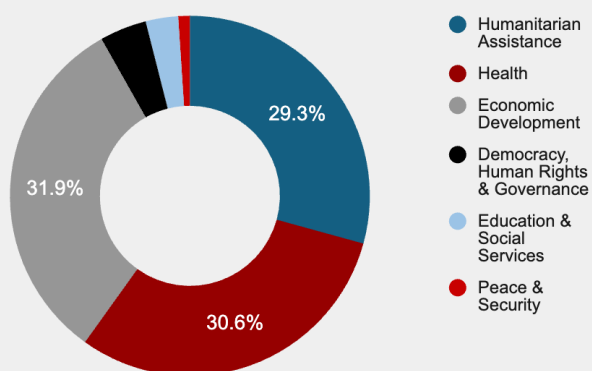
Humanitarian Assistance Funding in FY 24

\$9.9 billion

Funding for Global Health in FY 24

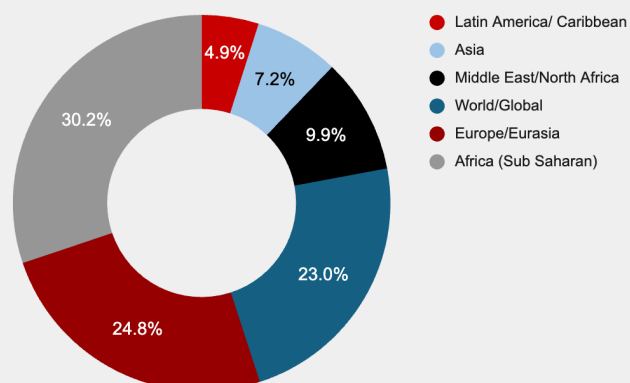
\$9.7 billion

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)

The next Situation Report will be distributed o/a May1, 2025.