

Stand Up for Aid Situation Report #9

April 17, 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

- **Memo outlines proposed budget cuts for foreign assistance, provides insight into the future priorities for international assistance and engagement.** The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) recently provided a passback to the U.S. Department of State for fiscal year (FY) 2026 diplomatic engagement and foreign assistance funding. Based on a memo that outlines the passback, the passback proposes the reduction of foreign assistance by 56 percent—to \$16.9 billion—in FY 2026. The FY 2026 passback includes \$4 billion for humanitarian assistance and \$4.6 billion for global health, or 55 percent and 54 percent less, respectively, than FY 2025 enacted levels. The passback eliminates Title II Food for Peace, which supports the U.S. agricultural industry by purchasing crops from U.S. farmers to provide life-saving food assistance overseas. The passback also eliminates legacy USAID accounts for Transition Initiatives and the Complex Crisis Fund, impacting the U.S. government’s ability to respond to emerging crises in a

flexible, strategic, and short-term way to advance peace and stability. During the first Trump administration, the passback included a significant cut to foreign aid; however, the enacted levels approved by Congress remained consistent with prior year funding. With the rapid reduction and consolidation of foreign assistance functions across the U.S. government since January 20, it is more likely that the passback reflects enacted levels for FY 2026 than in prior years. Furthermore, under the current administration, the dismantling of USAID has impacted the ability of the Agency to program Congressionally-approved funding. With the transfer of USAID programs to the U.S. Department of State in the coming months, the capacity to obligate funding for existing awards or program new funding will be significantly hampered into FY 2026 as the U.S. Department of State does not currently have the staff or capacity to make awards to the scale of USAID.

- **Leadership changes at the U.S. Department of State; however, oversight of the foreign assistance remains with an individual instrumental in the dismantling of USAID.** On April 13, several media outlets [reported](#) that the U.S. Department of State Director of Foreign Assistance (DFA) Pete Marocco had left the U.S. Department of State. DFA Marocco, who also served as the Acting USAID Deputy Administrator until mid-March, played a significant role in the dismantling of USAID’s programs and staff since January 20. Jeremy Lewin, who is performing the duties of USAID Deputy Administrator for Policy and Programs, has assumed the role of Acting DFA, which approves all new foreign assistance obligations. Lewin, who is associated with the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE), is responsible for recently sending the notice informing USAID staff that all non-statutory positions are subject to a reduction in force (RIF) and also took responsibility for the termination—and then rescission of some terminations following significant media attention and advocacy—of UN World Food Program (WFP) contracts providing food and nutrition assistance to millions of people in 14 countries.

Roadblocks and Systemic Challenges

Personnel

- **OMB passback includes a nearly 80 percent reduction in operating expenses from current USAID levels, uncertainty continues for hiring of personnel at the U.S. Department of State to manage legacy USAID programs.** The OMB passback proposes \$11.6 billion for diplomatic engagement in FY 2026 for the U.S. Department of State and USAID, a 27 percent decrease from FY 2025 enacted levels. The passback includes \$358.4 million previously attributed to USAID operating expenses—a 79 percent reduction in diplomatic expenses from current USAID levels. As it will still likely be several months before the FY 2026 budget is approved in Congress, there remains significant uncertainty on how to proceed with hiring for positions at the U.S. Department of State to support the

transfer of USAID programs. As previously shared by Lewin, the intention is for all USAID programming capabilities to drawdown by July 1.

Program Updates

- **Passback proposes cuts to programs critical to preventing the spread of disease and decreases the capacity of the U.S. government to respond to pandemics similar to COVID-19 or Ebola.** The OMB passback identifies \$16.9 billion for foreign assistance in FY 2026, which is \$21.5 billion below FY 2025 enacted levels. The passback pauses funding for malaria interventions and eliminates funding for other global health programs, including family planning and reproductive health; maternal and child health; nutrition; vulnerable children; the Global Health Worker Initiative, which drives U.S. investment into the global health workforce to improve domestic capacity to address health threats; Neglected Tropical Diseases; GAVI, a vaccine alliance that helps vaccinate more than half the world's children against some of the world's deadliest diseases; and the Health Reserve fund, which funds emergency responses to infectious disease emergencies. The proposed passback provides \$4.6 billion for global health, of which \$2.9 billion is to sustain HIV treatment through the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for Aids Relief (PEPFAR), \$800 million for the Global Fund at a rate of \$1 from the United States to \$4 from other donors (doubling the statutory 1:2 match), \$200 million for global health security, and \$687 million for other interventions. The PEPFAR funding reflects the administration's approach during the review to only sustain HIV treatment and not fund prevention activities, which are critical to preventing the resurgence of HIV globally.
- **Passback merges humanitarian funding into a single account and eliminates the primary funding mechanism for providing emergency food assistance.** The \$4 billion for humanitarian assistance included in the passback merges authorities and funding previously requested as Migration and Refugee Assistance funding for the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration and International Disaster Assistance for USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance into a new International Humanitarian Assistance account. The passback eliminates Title II Food for Peace funding, which provides emergency in-kind food donations from the United States, as well as locally purchased food, food vouchers, and market-based assistance.
- **Passback proposes a new account for funding to support administration priorities.** The passback also proposes a new America First Opportunities Fund that includes \$2.1 billion under a new Treasury account, which would provide targeted support for economic and development assistance for enduring and emerging administration priorities.

Humanitarian Assistance

- **Humanitarian agencies continue to report critical gaps in life-saving assistance due to funding cuts, as the need for humanitarian assistance escalates due to ongoing conflict**

and natural disasters. As the U.S. government rapidly scales back international assistance, humanitarian agencies are reporting critical gaps in funding that are impeding response activities. In Sudan, where conflict has entered a third year, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) [reports](#) that cross-border displacement from Sudan to neighbouring countries like South Sudan and Chad is increasing the risk of regional destabilization. IOM reports that its response plan is 10 percent funded and without immediate funding its operations will be severely disrupted—data collection will halt, more than 100 humanitarian partners will lose access to essential supplies, and millions will not receive life-saving assistance. In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), where flooding in recent weeks has exacerbated humanitarian needs resulting from conflict, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) [reports](#) that it has received 20 percent of the funding required to respond to the scale of needs. Populations who were displaced to Burundi are returning to DRC despite the risk of continued conflict due to lack of assistance in the neighboring country in addition to shortages in DRC.

- **Life-saving nutrition assistance for 3 million children remains stuck, future is uncertain as U.S. international assistance cuts impact the distribution supply chain.** Edesia and Mana Nutrition, manufacturers of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) in Rhode Island and Georgia, respectively, [report](#) significant challenges remain in navigating the current processes to provide life-saving assistance. Their contracts for RUTF were terminated and then reinstated in February for orders that the two companies were already in the process of fulfilling, and WFP and the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) planned to distribute the RUTF as early as March. However, Mana and Edesia highlight that the administration has not awarded contracts to shipping companies, leaving much of the RUTF assured by the original reinstated contracts stuck in the United States. Edesia reports that this month it was able to ship 42,000 boxes of emergency food for moderately malnourished children to Somalia, but was unable to secure transport for another approved shipment of 123,888 boxes for acutely malnourished children to Sudan without explanation. Even if the shipments arrive, distribution remains unclear as last-mile distributors who provide the RUTF to children have scaled back or closed operations due to cuts in U.S. international assistance. Furthermore, on April 4, Edesia and Mana received an email from the U.S. Department of State that terminated all upcoming orders, which would have provided 3 million children with RUTF over the next year.

Global Health

- **UN World Health Organization (WHO) exercise reveals disruptions to health services in 70 percent of surveyed country offices due to reductions in assistance.** WHO conducted a rapid stock take exercise with 108 WHO country offices—primarily in low- and lower-middle-income countries—from March to April. WHO [reports](#) that suspensions and reductions in health assistance are disrupting health system functions. Of country offices surveyed, 70 percent report impacts on health emergency preparedness and response, 66 percent on public health surveillance, 58 percent on service provision, 56 percent on

humanitarian aid, and 54 percent on the health and care workforce. High levels of disruptions are being reported in outbreak detection and response, malaria, HIV, tuberculosis, sexually transmitted infections, family planning, and maternal and child health services. The nature and scale of service disruptions are comparable to those observed during the peak periods of the COVID-19 pandemic in some settings. Critical shortages in the availability of medicines and health products are leaving one third of responding countries without commodities for major service areas.

Press Clips

[Two Years of War in Sudan \(Video\) | ABC News](#)

April 15, 2025

Sudanese women and children face brunt of USAID cuts amid second year of violent war. ABC News' Linsey Davis spoke with the CEO of Doctors Without Borders, Avril Benoît, about the world's largest humanitarian crisis and impacts of losing USAID as Sudan marks two years of war.

[A British billionaire funded therapeutic food production amid USAID 'craziness.' It won't be enough | AP News](#)

April 14, 2025

This "yo-yo" of a year continues for America's nutritional peanut paste manufacturers, nonprofits that have found their lifesaving food packets disrupted by the U.S. State Department's sudden pause in foreign assistance.

[Trump's USAID cuts contradict Jesus' call to love thy neighbor | National Catholic Reporter](#)

April 15, 2025

During Holy Week, Christians are called to reflect on Jesus' ministry, His love for all and His sacrifice on the cross. I and many of my Senate colleagues, both Republican and Democrat, will be reflecting on His sacrifice this week.

This year in particular, I am also reflecting on how our nation is falling short of His teachings. Nowhere is this more clear to me than in the Trump administration's continuing effort to dismantle our foreign aid programs that for decades have prevented hunger, sickness and suffering for millions around the world.

[USAID Cuts Rip Through African Health Care Systems | Barron's](#)

April 15, 2025

As clouds gather and humidity rises across west Africa, whose annual rains bring an uptick of deadly, malaria-carrying mosquitoes, Musa Adamu Ibrahim, a nurse, is sitting at home, unemployed.

In Nigeria -- home to 30 percent of the world's annual 600,000 malaria deaths -- clinics that once served 300 people a day in the conflict-hit Borno state have abruptly shut down, Ibrahim and other laid-off workers told AFP, following the withdrawal of American funding by President Donald Trump.

[Why Cuts to USAID and the CDC Mean More Sickness in the U.S. | Newseek](#)

April 11, 2025

In 2009, I spent nine months working with Doctors Without Borders in the Democratic Republic of Congo. I traded my job as a physician in London and my flat in a leafy suburb, for a guarded compound in a little village among verdant hills in North Kivu, a tumultuous region of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); where armed conflict between government troops and opposing militia, and high numbers of displaced people living in temporary camps, resulted in poor health care and shortened lifespans.

People died from lack of clean water which spread typhoid fever. From lack of vaccinations, spreading measles. From misinformation and a lack of education about health, spreading tuberculosis. Toward the end of my time there, cholera broke out. I treated patients in mobile clinics, and in a hospital with obstetrics, adult medicine, and pediatrics wards, and an ICU that had no ventilators.

It is ironic that the DRC is back in the news due to escalating conflict, whilst simultaneously resources for these countries such as those from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) (of which DRC was previously a major recipient) are being stripped. Equally worrying is how resources for public health here in the United States are also being gutted.

[Trump's PEPFAR cuts upend the lives of Kenyan families battling HIV | Washington Post](#)

April 5, 2025

U.S. aid allowed Mary, a former sex worker, to do HIV outreach work and support eight children. Her future, and the U.S.-led fight against HIV, are now in doubt.

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 more than 19,000 people across 46 U.S. states and Washington, DC, had lost their jobs and nearly 172,000 people had lost their jobs globally as of April 15 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

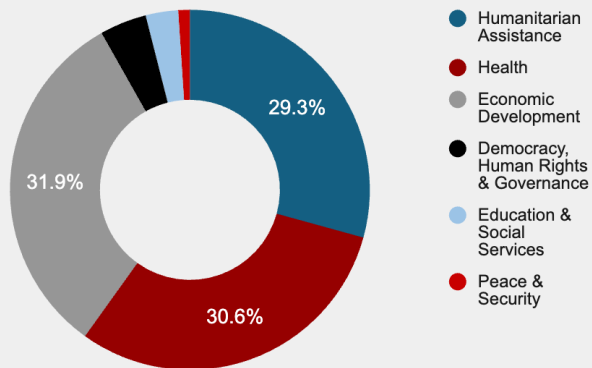
Humanitarian Assistance Funding in FY 24

\$9.9 billion

Funding for Global Health in FY 24

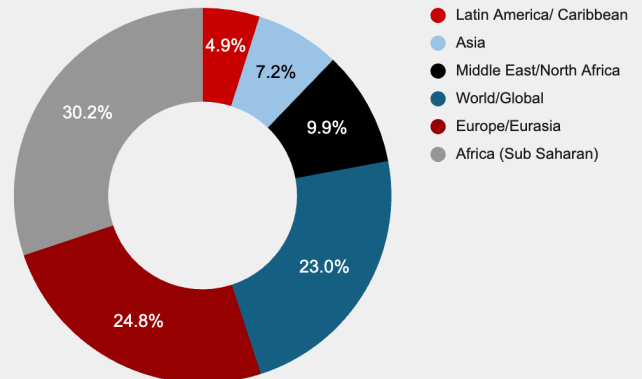
\$9.7 billion

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.

Stand Up for Aid information products can be found at <https://www.foreignaidfreeze.org/>. The next Situation Report will be distributed o/a April 24, 2025.