# The Impacts of the US Funding Suspension

ICVA Survey Findings 18 February 2025



To understand the impact of the US Foreign Aid Suspension,

ICVA ran a global survey among NGOs and NGO networks between 27<sup>th</sup> January and 7<sup>th</sup> February.

We received **246 responses**.

Here is what we've learned...





The SWO has caused a "Sudden stop in lifesaving support to over **3 million** Internally Displaced People in our country"



"



We **cannot overstate** the detrimental impact of the suspension.

**INGO** respondent

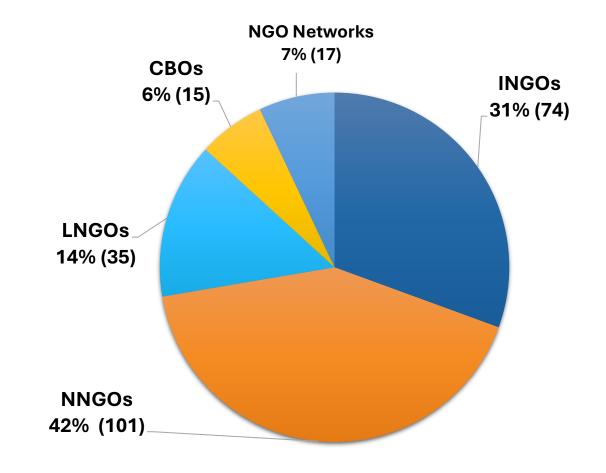
# **Survey Respondent Overview**



## **Key figures**

- 246 responses
- 62% respondents are national NGOs (NNGOs) or local NGOs (LNGOs) or Community Based Organisations (CBOs)
- 68% (n=167) respondents receive USAID funding
- 32% respondents receive no US funding

### **Survey Respondents per organisation type (n = 242)**



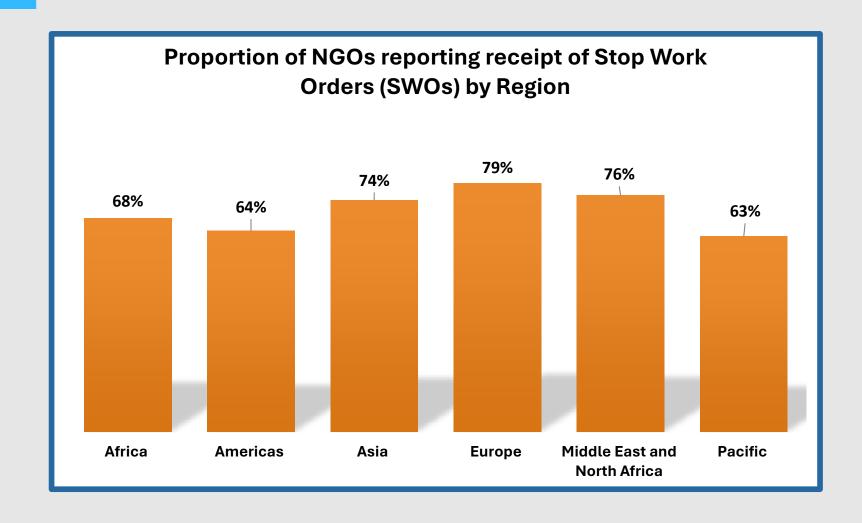
# Location of the operations impacted by Stop Work Orders

67%

of NGOs received stop work orders (SWOs) over the survey period

The SWOs are impacting humanitarian programmes on every continent.



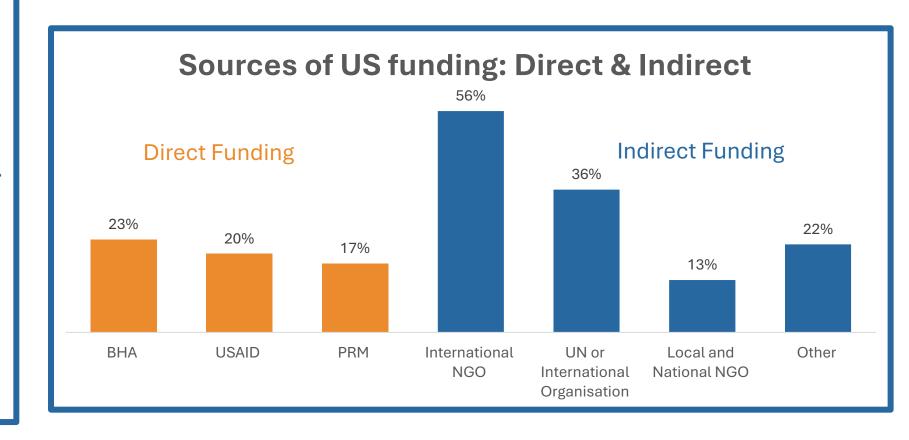




# **Sources of US Funding**

### **Key figures**

- 41% (n=69) NGOs who receive US funding receive it DIRECTLY
- 81% (n=135) NGOs who receive
   US funding receive it INDIRECTLY.
- 22% receive BOTH direct and indirect US funding
- 68% of US funding reported provided by intermediaries: INGOs 30%, UN - 19%.
- 32% of US funding reported provided directly.



# Overview of Key Findings (1/2)



# Impact of the Suspension

- Large scale and devastating impact on crisis affected people.
- Major reductions in life-saving and essential services, protection and resettlement supports impacting millions of people.
- Communities growing increasingly desperate.
- Women & children are most at risk: Gender based violence, child labour and early marriage.
- Erosion of trust & credibility with communities and authorities.
- Increased insecurity and access challenges.

# Why is the impact so high?

- USAID, including BHA and PRM funded up to 100% of humanitarian agency budgets.
- Waivers are limited and unclear.
- The US payment system is still suspended.
- The US government owes NGOs millions in reimbursements, so NGOs have limited or no liquidity.
- The suspension occurs in the context of global funding cuts with humanitarian needs at a record high, and climate change and conflict driving more.

# Overview of Key Findings (2/2)



### Fear for the future

- Many communities will suffer, negative coping strategies will grow.
- 55% of NGOs report negative impacts on their workforce. This will only increase.
- As humanitarian architecture is being decimated, future response capacity will be limited despite humanitarian needs growing exponentially.
- Accountability, coordination and efficiency gains made over a decade are being lost.
- The politisation of humanitarian aid resulting in unmet needs, increased inequality, operational risks and inefficiencies.

### **Mitigation Measures**

- Limited mitigation measures available, forcing agencies to:
  - Suspend and downsize programmes.
  - Drastically reduce staff.
  - Close offices, scale down.
- INGOs trying to protect partners, through use of reserves and fund raising; - but difficult
- NGOs trying to diversify funding, but little hope in doing so.





# The Impacts of the Stop Work Orders on Crisis Affected Populations

# Impacts on people in need reported



67% of NGOs reported negative impacts on their services ranging from downsizing to full stops.

In some cases 100% of the agency's programmes have stopped.

### **Health Services**

Life-saving medical treatments have been disrupted.

High risk of increased mortality due to halted cholera, malaria prevention services, HIV treatment.

### **Refugee Services**

Refugee communities have lost access to social protection, legal and empowerment services.

Pending resettlement departures have been cancelled

### Food, Nutrition & Agriculture

Therapeutic feeding centers have ceased operations, posing life-threatening risks to malnourished children and pregnant women.

Agricultural inputs for planting suspended resulting in increased food insecurity risks.

Water, Education, Shelter & Cash programming are negatively impacted.

Anticipatory action & Livelihood programmes have been disrupted.

### **Protection**

Gender-based violence and child protection suspended.

Increased risks of child labour, early marriage and school drop out.

Risks of domestic abuse and femicide increasing.

# **Examples of impacts of the SWOs reported**



"

HIV-positive children are dropping out of treatment and their viral loads are rising; [There's] an increase in new infections in HIV-exposed children under 2; and HIV-positive children are dropping out of school.

Local NGO in Africa

"

68% of the recipients [of TB and HIV treatment] have started looking for and using home remedies or herbs

**Local NGO in Africa** 

"

Disruption of life-saving medical treatments

INGO in Asia

Communities have "Lost a full agricultural season"

"

**International NGO** 

Increased malaria cases, potential malaria outbreaks and death. Surveillance system will be affected.

**International NGO** 

"

Beneficiaries who are in dire need of humanitarian assistance became worse affected, hunger, disease and poverty may regenerate.

**National NGO in Africa** 

# **Examples of impacts reported continued**



"

More than **1,500 people living with HIV** can no longer access ARVs.

**National NGO in Africa** 

"

Northern Yemen and Afghanistan face the potential complete termination of assistance after the review period, leaving populations vulnerable.

International NGO

"

The SWO has forced the "immediate closure of sanitation facilities providing free showers, laundry, potable water, and baby changing stations for Venezuelan migrants and refugees living on the streets in Brazil.

Suspending activities means ceasing over **30,000 services**, leading to increased open defecation, waterborne diseases, lack of sanitation, and hygiene, creating a **public health issue** for affected municipalities."

**NNGO in Latin America** 

"

**16,000 households** facing hunger and malnutrition are affected

**National NGO in Africa** 

"

We have paused work in DR Congo at the same time as the escalation of the crisis.

**International NGO** 



# Impacts on women & children reported



We have orphans we pay school fees for and also give them scholastic materials. We are confused on how they are going to return to school under these circumstances. Directors are planning to solicit funds from **personal savings** where possible to ensure that these innocent children do not miss school.

**CBO in Africa** 



It will directly affect **women survivors of violence** because when they are not accompanied they do not report and generally culminate in femicide and this goes unpunished, because it is the advocacy programs of the organizations that pressure judges and investigators to respond

**NNGO** in Latin America



We are likely to get increased numbers of teenage pregnancies if these children are forced out of school because of this order.



More than **3250 orphans and others made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS** no longer benefit from school community support or treatment for malnutrition.

**National NGO Africa** 



It will not be possible to continue providing comprehensive support to victims of domestic and sexual violence, since there are no resources for renting a house, transportation and food for users, or accompaniment to regional or national bodies.

**NNGO in Latin America** 



# How are people in need responding to the SWOs?

### **Key Findings**

- Respondents highlighted the frustration and anxiety caused by the stop work order among affected communities, in some cases leading to increase risk of insecurity and violence.
- NGOs are trying to mitigate against this through communication and constructive dialogue, and identify solutions with communities.
- ICVA and CHS Alliance have <u>developed</u> <u>messaging</u> to assist NGOs in informing communities.

"

Desperation of the population after receiving the information of the stop

**National NGO in Africa** 

"

[The SWO] creates the atmosphere of distrust, disappointment and unfinished initiatives.

**National NGO in Europe** 

"

We were doing a cash transfer program aimed to mitigate against hunger. We have communicated [the suspension] to the communities, and they still have doubt as it may seem as if we have taken their money since registration was already done and one disbursement provided.

**National NGO in Africa** 

# Impact on Anticipatory Action & Disaster Prevention



Respondents reported **increased risks of conflict and natural disasters** due to the suspension of preparedness and mitigation activities and loss of qualified and trained staff experts.



The impacted project focused on the issue of social cohesion in view of the situation that Burkina Faso is going through. Its implementation would have made it possible to curb tensions between host populations and internally displaced persons in the Northern Region. The project had really raised hope for the beneficiary populations \_\_\_\_\_



These are communities that are in territories with a high exposure to forest fires and a high occurrence in this summer season. Failure to continue with prevention and mitigation measures increases the likelihood of an adverse event with loss of life, property, critical infrastructure, and damage to the ecosystem.

**National NGO in Africa** 

**National NGO in the Americas** 

# The Impacts of the Stop Work Orders on Humanitarian Agencies



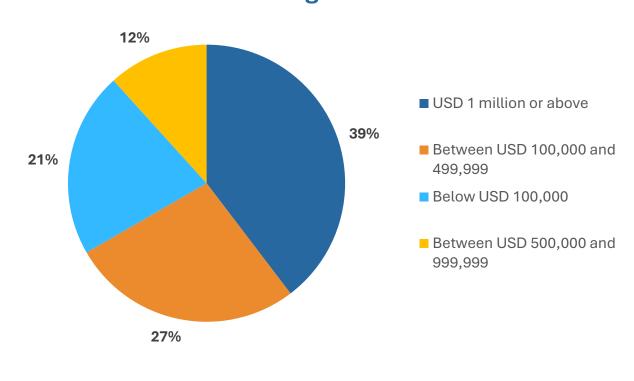
# **Amounts of NGO Funds Affected**



# **Key figures**

- 78% of respondents reported the SWOs impacting contracts worth over 100,000 USD.
- 39% of respondents reported the order affecting 1 million or above of financing, including 68% of INGO respondents.

# Proportion of NGOs by approximate amount of funding cuts due to SWOs



# Impact of SWOs on humanitarian agencies



The suspension is threatening the operations and programme continuity of many NGOs, in particular, LNGOs, NNGOs & CBOs.

The impacts include:



### Financial issues

Depletion of reserves & unrestricted funds.

Fear of ineligible costs

Reimbursements not paid

Increase in core costs to reserves and unrestricted funding.

Major cash flow and liquidity issues



# Insecurity & Loss of access

Communities upset & distrustful.

Distrust towards NGOs growing

Damaged relationships with authorities



### Legal Risks

Suspension forcing a violation of labour & contract laws

Expensive legal cases likely



### Loss of assets

Office closures

Contracts for vehicle hire paid in advance



### Staff cuts

**55% agencies** report negative impacts on workforce

See slide 22 for details



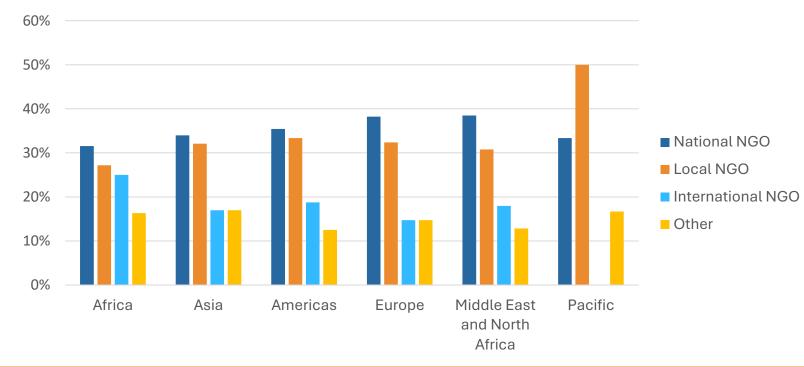
# Disrupted supply chains

Delays in procurement and payments to suppliers

# Impact on Local NGOs

% of NGOs reporting negative effects of SWOs, by region and type of partnership affected

**80%** of survey respondents with US funding reported downstream impacts on their partners, including having to immediately end partnership agreements and/or issue stop orders.





## **Examples of impacts on humanitarian agencies**



The stop work order act incomplete disregard of the active contracts. This is dangerous since employees can take us to court.

**National NGO in Africa** 

### "

The expenses already incurred could not be executed. Indeed, service providers as well as suppliers, contextual staff have provided goods and services but have not yet received their due.

**National NGO in Africa** 

### "

Our beneficiaries are now out of school and suppliers are not happy with us. Our name has been tarnished.

**NNGO** in Africa

### "

We have stopped all activities and the staff is distraught.

NNGO in Africa

### "

Crisis management, having to do a lot of budget reallocation, a lot of meetings to find ways to keep/stop programs.

**MENA NNGO** 

### "

All committed programme are stopped and around 100 concerned staff members and more than 1000 volunteers are in tension in 15 district. Targeted beneficiaries are 4 million who are also affected to get their priority services.

"

**NNGO** in Asia

# Impact on Local Partners in their words



### "

HR is a great concern when it come to our staff and our field office operations. The community volunteers, community members and other stakeholders have been affected.

**National NGO in Africa** 

### "

We are experiencing the "Loss of highly qualified professionals for community-based disaster risk reduction, and the loss of professionals in key and strategic positions in the institution who have partial funding in their salaries

**National NGO in Latin America** 

### "

Direct project staff is suspended for 90 days until the next decision is made whether to continue to or totally terminate the project. In case termination is decided, we are obliged to pay severance and compensation to the staff which creates additional financial burden to the organization.

**National NGO in Africa** 

### "

We paid rent, internet, utilities for six months in advance, other obligations which were prepaid have become a loss

**National NGO in Africa** 

# Impact on humanitarian workforce

- 54% of agencies receiving stop workers orders report severe negative impacts on their workforce, including suspensions, terminations and unpaid leave.
- Agencies have to absorb additional costs due to staff terminations (e.g. redundancy payments, severance payment in lieu of notice)
- High risk of legal cases due to abrupt terminations and lack of liquidity
- Thousands of jobs at every level are impacted from community workers, to refugee and resettlement services, advocacy, coordination, policy and support staff.
- Stress and anxiety among staff noted to be high due to the uncertainty and suddenness of the work stoppage.

# What is the effect of the stop work order on your staffing?

"

We have had to lay off hundreds of staff. Which means we are not present on the ground in key crises. Between Chad, South Sudan and Colombia where there's already too little attention, too little staff, too few resources...this is desperate.

**International NGO** 

The effect is insurmountable due to the uncertainty instilled both within the organization and of the staff individually.

**National NGO in Africa** 

"

90% of staff have gone home with no salaries beyond February.

**National NGO in Africa** 

"

The short-term impacts of the US Stop Work Order on programs have been significant across multiple countries. In Bangladesh, 218 employees are fully funded and activities have been paused, leading to uncertainty. Similarly, in Egypt, 116 employees face disruption. In Lebanon, 35 project staff are affected and activities are halted. In Kenya, 37 employees and 130 incentive workers face potential layoffs. In Afghanistan, 18 staff have had their contracts suspended due to the freeze. These disruptions result in halted services, particularly affecting vulnerable, crisis-affected populations in these regions.

**International NGO** 

"

We lost 17 staff out of 35 which has affected them and their families. Trauma and stress of losing a job.

**National NGO in Africa** 

# The Ripple Effects of the Suspension



- Almost every NGO reported they were affected, including the 32% of NGOs respondents that do not have any US funding.
- The spillover erects of the suspension include:



Joint activities with partners have stopped impacting on critical services and programme quality.



The closure or downsizing of L/NNGOs causing both programmatic and security effects. A shortage of available partners.



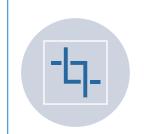
UN agencies funding cut – passing on the cuts to NGO partners.



Some governments have stopped paying their employees



A loss of anticipated funding – many submitted proposals to the US that they foresee will not be approved.



Support services e.g. coordination are suspended or downsized, impacting decision making and efficiency.

# **S** Mitigation Measures



# Financial mitigation measures implemented



Every agency impacted by stop work orders is having to make major financial decisions including on what to cut and what to keep and where to allocate costs.

Staff cuts & unpaid leave.

Reallocating costs to other donors

Applying and lobbying for waivers

Nothing – "There is nothing we can do"

Asking other donors to amend contracts

Using up reserves and unrestricted funds

Working on a voluntary basis

Paying costs from personal savings

## Asides from financial mitigation measures, agencies are also:

Communicating with all stakeholders

Strategising on joint advocacy

Asking other agencies to cover needs

Asking other donors to amend contracts

Exploring income generating activities

Seeking other funding

Paying costs from personal savings

Considering legal action

# NGO approaches to diversify their funding

# **Key Findings**

- 56% of NGOs report they are already looking for alternative funding.
- Many believe that the chances of finding other will not be possible.
- Many are reaching out to other donors to be flexible and amend current budgets.
- The increased competition for remaining donor resources is a concern.

Where NGOs report turning to for funding and support: National & Income **Pooled Funds** Generating local e.g. CBPF **Activities** authorities Domestic **Private Sector** Other NGOs markets Social Other institutional Churches enterprise funding donors

# But for some NGOs, there is little they can do to mitigate the impact...

### "

If the SWO continues for an extended period, it can take significant time and effort to rebuild capacity once funding resumes.

**International NGO** 

### "

The shutdown measure was not warned because it appeared suddenly, hence the mitigation is too difficult.

**National NGO in Africa** 

### "

We can't do anything (to mitigate). If possible, we need support to advocate for the lifting of this freeze and suspension of funding. Frankly, with the problems of poverty, our populations suffer a lot, especially the children for whom we are fighting as a vulnerable group of people and in need of protection.

**NNGO in East Africa** 



# Access resources & stay up to date on ICVA's dedicated webpage

90 Day Suspension Order Resources



# **About ICVA**

# ICVA is a global network of over 170 NGOs dedicated to principled and effective humanitarian action.

We focus on humanitarian coordination, forced displacement and humanitarian financing and promote localisation, equitable partnerships, diversity, equity and inclusion, and safeguarding.

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