

India After USAID

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Impact of USAID Funding Cuts on India and Global Health

Context

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- On January 20, 2025, the Trump administration issued an Executive Order terminating U.S. foreign aid, leading to the dismantling of USAID (United States Agency for International Development).
- This move has halted key developmental initiatives in several countries, including India, significantly affecting sectors like healthcare, digital infrastructure, environmental protection, and sanitation.
- USAID has been a major contributor to India's development programs for over two decades, playing a crucial role in public health, economic growth, and Indo-Pacific security initiatives.
- In 2022, USAID was the fourth-largest provider of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to India, contributing \$228 million, following Japan (\$2.97 billion), the EU (\$383.5 million), and Germany (\$235 million).

Key USAID-Funded Programs Affected in India

- 5G Open Radio Access Network (O-RAN): A project under the Indo-Pacific strategy aimed at building secure digital infrastructure.
- Clean Air and Water Projects: Programs focused on reducing pollution and improving environmental quality.
- Sanitation and Public Health Initiatives: Support for urban and rural sanitation infrastructure.
- Healthcare Programs: Major disruptions in tuberculosis (TB), HIV/AIDS, maternal health, and infectious disease control programs due to funding withdrawal.

USAID's Financial Contribution to India

Total USAID Disbursement to India Since 2001

• USAID has provided \$2.8 billion in Official Development Assistance (ODA) since 2001.

Recent Trends in USAID Funding (2022-2024)

- 2022: \$228 million (highest annual disbursal in nearly two decades).
- 2023: \$175 million.

• 2024: \$151 million (as of December 19, 2024).

Economic Support Fund Surge

- 2022: \$148 million allocated.
- 2023: \$81 million allocated.
- The rise in funding was primarily driven by COVID-19 recovery efforts and economic support.

Historical Trends in USAID Allocations

- 2001-2002: Majority of funds directed to Food Aid and Commodity Assistance.
- 2003-2021: Shift towards Health and Population Programs, including polio eradication, maternal health, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis control.
- 2022-2024: Focus expanded to include COVID-19 response and economic recovery initiatives.

Comparison with Past Peaks

- 2006: \$175 million (previous peak in annual disbursal).
- 2022-2024: First time since 2001-08 that annual aid exceeded \$100 million consistently.

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Healthcare Programs at Risk

1. Tuberculosis (TB) Program

- The Breaking the Barriers initiative, a USAID-funded TB awareness and treatment program in Karnataka, Telangana, Bihar, and Assam, is set to shut down.
- USAID had allocated \$7 million (2022-23) for this project through the Karnataka Health Promotion Trust (KHPT).
- 2. HIV/AIDS Prevention Programs
 - USAID has been a key funding partner in PEPFAR (President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief).
 - The defunding of USAID may lead to:
 - Increased HIV transmission rates.
 - Higher mortality rates due to loss of critical healthcare funding.

3. Global Healthcare Risks

- Experts emphasize that wealthy nations have a responsibility to support healthcare in developing countries.
- With 50% of the global population lacking access to healthcare, the USAID funding cuts threaten global health security.
- $\circ~$ The reduction in funds could **undo decades of progress** in eradicating infectious diseases.

Legal Battle Over Foreign Aid Cuts

1. February 13, 2025

• A U.S. Federal Court issued a stay order, temporarily blocking the Trump administration's decision to halt foreign aid.

2. Trump Administration's Appeal

• The U.S. government appealed to the Supreme Court, arguing that 5,800 foreign aid projects had been reviewed and 500 were retained.

3. March 5, 2025

• The U.S. Supreme Court, in a 5-4 verdict, rejected the Trump administration's appeal, effectively upholding the lower court's stay.

Conclusion

• USAID's contribution to India has been vital in strengthening healthcare, infrastructure, and economic development.

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- The termination of U.S. foreign aid will have severe repercussions, especially for public health programs in India and other developing nations.
- Although legal battles continue, India must explore alternative funding sources to sustain its critical healthcare and development programs.

