

except tuberculosis, that more than 90 percent of all malaria cases are in sub-Saharan Africa, and that children and women are particularly at risk. Congress recognizes that there are cost-effective tools to decrease the spread of malaria and that malaria is a curable disease if promptly diagnosed and adequately treated.

(b) Policy

It is a major objective of the foreign assistance program of the United States to provide assistance for the prevention, control, treatment, and cure of malaria.

(c) Authorization

To carry out this section and consistent with section 2151b(c) of this title, the President is authorized to furnish assistance, on such terms and conditions as the President may determine, for the prevention, treatment, control, and elimination of malaria.

(d) Coordination

In carrying out this section, the President shall coordinate with the World Health Organization, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, the Department of Health and Human Services (the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Institutes of Health), and other organizations with respect to the development and implementation of a comprehensive malaria control program.

(Pub. L. 87-195, pt. I, §104C, as added Pub. L. 108-25, title III, §303(a), May 27, 2003, 117 Stat. 736; amended Pub. L. 110-293, title III, §303(a), July 30, 2008, 122 Stat. 2960.)

AMENDMENTS

2008—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 110-293 inserted “treatment,” after “control.”.

DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

For delegation of functions of President under this section, see Ex. Ord. No. 12163, Sept. 29, 1979, 44 F.R. 56673, as amended, set out as a note under section 2381 of this title.

§ 2151c. Education and human resources development

(a) General authority

In order to reduce illiteracy, to extend basic education and to increase manpower training in skills related to development, the President is authorized to furnish assistance on such terms and conditions as he may determine, for education, public administration, and human resource development. There are authorized to be appropriated to the President for the purposes of this section, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, \$180,000,000 for fiscal year 1986 and \$180,000,000 for fiscal year 1987, which are authorized to remain available until expended.

(b) Scope of assistance programs

Assistance provided under this section shall be used primarily to expand and strengthen nonformal education methods, especially those designed to improve productive skills of rural families and the urban poor and to provide them with useful information; to increase the relevance of formal education systems to the needs

of the poor, especially at the primary level, through reform of curricula, teaching materials, and teaching methods, and improved teacher training; and to strengthen the management capabilities of institutions which enable the poor to participate in development. Assistance under this section shall also be provided for advanced education and training of people of developing countries in such disciplines as are required for planning and implementation of public and private development activities.

(Pub. L. 87-195, pt. I, §105, as added Pub. L. 93-189, §2(3), Dec. 17, 1973, 87 Stat. 715; amended Pub. L. 93-559, §5, Dec. 30, 1974, 88 Stat. 1796; Pub. L. 94-161, title III, §305, Dec. 20, 1975, 89 Stat. 858; Pub. L. 95-88, title I, §104, Aug. 3, 1977, 91 Stat. 535; Pub. L. 95-424, title I, §105, Oct. 6, 1978, 92 Stat. 947; Pub. L. 96-53, title I, §§103, 122, Aug. 14, 1979, 93 Stat. 360, 366; Pub. L. 96-533, title III, §303, Dec. 16, 1980, 94 Stat. 3145; Pub. L. 97-113, title III, §303, Dec. 29, 1981, 95 Stat. 1532; Pub. L. 99-83, title III, §306, title XII, §1211(a)(1), Aug. 8, 1985, 99 Stat. 215, 279; Pub. L. 99-440, title II, §201(a), Oct. 2, 1986, 100 Stat. 1094; Pub. L. 99-631, §1(b)(1), Nov. 7, 1986, 100 Stat. 3519; Pub. L. 101-513, title V, §562(d)(1), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 2031.)

AMENDMENTS

1990—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 101-513 struck out par. (1) designation and par. (2) which authorized use of appropriations to finance education and training for victims of apartheid, for scholarships for students pursuing secondary school education in South Africa, and to provide in-service teacher training programs in South Africa.

1986—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 99-440, §201(a), designated existing provisions as par. (1) and added par. (2).

Subsec. (b)(2)(C)(i). Pub. L. 99-631 substituted “in-service” for “inservice”.

1985—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 99-83, §306, substituted “for the purposes of this section, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, \$180,000,000 for fiscal year 1986 and \$180,000,000 for fiscal year 1987” for “for purposes of this section, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, \$103,600,000 for the fiscal year 1982 and \$103,600,000 for the fiscal year 1983”.

Pub. L. 99-83, §1211(a)(1), struck out provisions relating to scholarships for South African students for fiscal years 1982 and 1983.

1981—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 97-113 substituted appropriations authorizations of \$103,600,000 for fiscal years 1982 and 1983 for such authorization of \$101,000,000 for fiscal year 1981 and inserted provision for financing of South African scholarships for education in the United States.

1980—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 96-533 substituted appropriations authorization of \$101,000,000 for fiscal year 1981 for such authorization of \$105,000,000 for fiscal year 1980.

1979—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 96-53, §103(a), substituted provisions authorizing appropriations of \$105,000,000 for fiscal year 1980, for provisions authorizing appropriations of \$109,036,000 for fiscal year 1979.

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 96-53, §103(b), inserted provisions relating to assistance for advanced education and training.

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 96-53, §122, struck out subsec. (c) which authorized availability of appropriations for fiscal years 1977, and 1978 for educational assistance for southern Africa.

1978—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 95-424 substituted “\$109,036,000 for the fiscal year 1979, which amount is” for “\$101,800,000 for the fiscal year 1977 and \$84,900,000 for the fiscal year 1978, which amounts are”.

1977—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 95-88, §104(a), struck out provisions authorizing appropriations of \$90,000,000 for

fiscal year 1974, \$92,000,000 for fiscal year 1975, and \$89,200,000 for fiscal year 1976, and inserted provisions authorizing an appropriation of \$84,900,000 for fiscal year 1978.

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 95-88, §104(b), inserted "for the fiscal year 1977, and not less than \$1,647,000 shall be available for the fiscal year 1978," after "shall be available".

1975—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 94-161, §305(a)(1), (2), designated existing provisions as subsec. (a) and authorized appropriation of \$89,200,000 and \$101,800,000 for fiscal years 1976 and 1977, respectively.

Subsecs. (b), (c), Pub. L. 94-161, §305(a)(3), added subsecs. (b) and (c).

1974—Pub. L. 93-559 increased appropriations authorization for fiscal year 1975 to \$92,000,000 from \$90,000,000.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1986 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 99-631, §1(c), Nov. 7, 1986, 100 Stat. 3519, provided that: "The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) [amending this section and sections 2151n, 2346d, 5001, 5012 to 5016, 5019, 5034, 5035, 5039, 5053, 5056, 5059, 5062 to 5064, 5067 to 5072, 5081, 5082, 5091, 5092, 5095, 5100, 5101, and 5112 of this title] shall be deemed to have taken effect upon the enactment of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 [Oct. 2, 1986]."

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1985 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 99-83 effective Oct. 1, 1985, see section 1301 of Pub. L. 99-83, set out as a note under section 2151-1 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1979 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 96-53 effective Oct. 1, 1979, see section 512(a) of Pub. L. 96-53, set out as a note under section 2151 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1978 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 95-424 effective Oct. 1, 1978, see section 605 of Pub. L. 95-424, set out as a note under section 2151 of this title.

DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

For delegation of functions of President under this section, see Ex. Ord. No. 12163, Sept. 29, 1979, 44 F.R. 56673, as amended, set out as a note under section 2381 of this title.

§ 2151d. Development of indigenous energy resources

(a) Congressional statement of findings

(1)(A) The Congress finds that energy development and production are vital elements in the development process, that energy shortages in developing countries severely limit the development process in such countries, that two-thirds of the developing countries which import oil depend on it for at least 90 percent of the energy which their economies require, and that the dramatic increase in world oil prices since 1973 has resulted in considerable economic hardship for many developing countries. The Congress is concerned that the value and purpose of much of the assistance provided to developing countries under sections 2151a, 2151b, and 2151c of this title are undermined by the inability of many developing countries to satisfy their energy requirements. Unless the energy deficit of the developing countries can be narrowed by more fully exploiting indigenous sources of energy such as oil, natural gas, and coal, scarce foreign exchange will increasingly have to be diverted to oil imports, primarily to the detriment of long-term development and economic growth.

(B) The Congress recognizes that many developing countries lack access to the financial resources and technology necessary to locate, explore, and develop indigenous energy resources.

(C) The Congress declares that there is potential for at least a moderate increase by 1990 in the production of energy for commercial use in the developing countries which are not members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. In addition, there is a compelling need for vigorous efforts to improve the available data on the location, scale, and commercial exploitability of potential oil, natural gas, and coal reserves in developing countries, especially those which are not members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The Congress further declares that there are many benefits to be gained by the developing countries and by the United States and other developed countries through expanded efforts to expedite the location, exploration, and development of potential sources of energy in developing countries. These benefits include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) The world's energy supply would be increased and the fear of abrupt depletion would be lessened with new energy production. This could have a positive impact upon energy prices in international markets as well as a positive effect upon the balance of payments problems of many developing countries.

(ii) Diversification of the world's supplies of energy from fossil fuels would make all countries, developing and developed, less susceptible to supply interruptions and arbitrary production and pricing policies.

(iii) Even a moderate increase in energy production in the developing countries would improve their ability to expand commercial trade, foreign investment, and technology transfer possibilities with the United States and other developed countries.

(D) Assistance for the production of energy from indigenous resources, as authorized by subsection (b) of this section, would be of direct benefit to the poor in developing countries because of the overwhelming impact of imported energy costs upon the lives of the poor and their ability to participate in development.

(2) The Congress also finds that energy production from renewable, decentralized sources and energy conservation are vital elements in the development process. Inadequate access by the poor to energy sources as well as the prospect of depleted fossil fuel reserves and higher energy prices require an enhanced effort to expand the energy resources of developing countries through greater emphasis on renewable sources. Renewable and decentralized energy technologies have particular applicability for the poor, especially in rural areas.

(b) General assistance authority; cooperative programs in energy production and conservation; program goals

(1) In order to help developing countries alleviate their energy problems by improving their ability to use indigenous energy resources to produce the energy needed by their economies, the President is authorized to furnish assistance, on such terms and conditions as he may