

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.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

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

Executive Documents

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.

(c) Assistance to promote sustainable, quality basic education

(1) Definitions

In this subsection:

(A) Basic education

The term “basic education” includes—

(i) measurable improvements in literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills development that prepare an individual to be an active, productive member of society and the workforce;

(ii) workforce development, vocational training, and digital literacy informed by real market needs and opportunities and that results in measurable improvements in employment;

(iii) programs and activities designed to demonstrably improve—

(I) early childhood, preprimary education, primary education, and secondary education, which can be delivered in formal or nonformal education settings; and

(II) learning for out-of-school youth and adults; and

(iv) capacity building for teachers, administrators, counselors, and youth workers that results in measurable improvements in student literacy, numeracy, or employment.

(B) Communities of learning

The term “communities of learning” means a holistic approach to education and community engagement in which schools act as the primary resource center for delivery of a service to the community at large, leveraging and maximizing the impact of other development efforts and reducing duplication and waste.

(C) Gender parity in basic education

The term “gender parity in basic education” means that girls and boys have equal access to quality basic education.

(D) Marginalized children and vulnerable groups

The term “marginalized children and vulnerable groups” includes girls, children affected by or emerging from armed conflict or humanitarian crises, children with disabilities, children in remote or rural areas (including those who lack access to safe water and sanitation), religious or ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, orphans and children affected by HIV/AIDS, child laborers, married adolescents, and victims of trafficking.

(E) National education plan

The term “national education plan” means a comprehensive national education plan developed by partner country governments in consultation with other stakeholders as a means for wide-scale improvement of the country’s education system, including explicit, credible strategies informed by effective practices and standards to achieve quality universal basic education.

(F) Nonformal education

The term “nonformal education” means organized educational activities outside the established formal system, whether operating separately or as an important feature

of a broader activity, that are intended to provide students with measurable improvements in literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills development that prepare an individual to be an active, productive member of society and the workforce.

(G) Partner country

The term “partner country” means a developing country that participates in or benefits from basic education programs under this subsection pursuant to the prioritization criteria described in paragraph (4), including level of need, opportunity for impact, and the availability of resources.

(H) Relevant Executive branch agencies and officials

The term “relevant Executive branch agencies and officials” means the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Labor, the Department of Education, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Defense, the Chief Executive Officer of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the National Security Advisor, and the Director of the Peace Corps.

(I) Sustainability

The term “sustainability” means, with respect to any basic education program that receives funding pursuant to this section, the ability of a service delivery system, community, partner, or beneficiary to maintain, over time, such basic education program without the use of foreign assistance.

(2) Policy

In carrying out this section, it shall be the policy of the United States to work with partner countries, as appropriate, other donors, multilateral institutions, the private sector, and nongovernmental and civil society organizations, including faith-based organizations and organizations that represent teachers, students, and parents, to promote sustainable, quality basic education through programs and activities that—

(A) take into consideration and help respond to the needs, capacities, and commitment of developing countries to achieve measurable improvements in literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills development that prepare an individual to be an active, productive member of society and the workforce;

(B) strengthen educational systems, promote communities of learning, as appropriate, expand access to safe learning environments, including by breaking down specific barriers to basic education for women and girls, ensure continuity of education, including in conflict settings, measurably improve teacher skills and learning outcomes, and support the engagement of parents in the education of their children to help partner countries ensure that all children, including marginalized children and other vulnerable groups, have access to and benefit from quality basic education;

(C) promote education as a foundation for sustained economic growth and development within a comprehensive assistance strategy that places partner countries on a trajectory toward graduation from assistance provided under this section with clearly defined benchmarks of success that are used as requirements for related procurement vehicles, such as grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements;

(D) monitor and evaluate the effectiveness and quality of basic education programs in partner countries; and

(E) promote United States values, especially respect for all persons and freedoms of religion, speech, and the press.

(3) Principles

In carrying out the policy referred to in paragraph (2), the United States shall be guided by the following principles of aid effectiveness:

(A) Alignment

Assistance provided under this section to support programs and activities under this subsection shall be aligned with and advance United States foreign policy and economic interests.

(B) Country ownership

To the greatest extent practicable, assistance provided under this section to support programs and activities under this subsection should be aligned with and support the national education plans and country development strategies of partner countries, including activities that are appropriate for and meet the needs of local and indigenous cultures.

(C) Coordination

(i) In general

Assistance provided under this section to support programs and activities under this subsection should be coordinated with and leverage the unique capabilities and resources of local and national governments in partner countries, other donors, multilateral institutions, the private sector, and nongovernmental and civil society organizations, including faith-based organizations and organizations that represent teachers, students, and parents.

(ii) Multilateral programs and initiatives

Assistance provided under this section to support programs and activities under this subsection should be coordinated with and support proven multilateral education programs and financing mechanisms, which may include the Global Partnership for Education, that demonstrate commitment to efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, and accountability.

(D) Efficiency

The President shall seek to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of assistance provided under this section to support programs and activities under this subsection by coordinating the related efforts of relevant Executive branch agencies and officials.

(E) Effectiveness

Programs and activities supported under this subsection—

- (i) shall be consistent with the policies and principles set forth in this subsection;
- (ii) shall be designed to achieve specific, measurable goals and objectives that are directly related to the provision of basic education (as defined in this section); and
- (iii) shall include appropriate targets, metrics, and indicators that—

(I) move a country along the path to graduation from assistance provided under this subsection; and

(II) can be applied with reasonable consistency across such programs and activities to measure progress and outcomes.

(F) Transparency and accountability

Programs and activities supported under this subsection shall be subject to rigorous monitoring and evaluation, which may include impact evaluations, the results of which shall be made publically available in a fully searchable, electronic format.

(4) Priority and other requirements

The President shall ensure that assistance provided under this section to support programs and activities under this subsection is aligned with the foreign policy and economic interests of the United States and, subject to such alignment, priority is given to developing countries in which—

(A) there is the greatest need and opportunity to expand access to basic education and to improve learning outcomes, including for marginalized and vulnerable groups, particularly women and girls to ensure gender parity in basic education, or populations affected by conflict or crisis;

(B) such assistance can produce a substantial, measurable impact on children and educational systems; and

(C) there is the greatest opportunity to reduce childhood and adolescence exposure to or engagement in violent extremism or extremist ideologies.

(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; Pub. L. 115-56, div. A, §3, Sept. 8, 2017, 131 Stat. 1130.)

Editorial Notes**AMENDMENTS**

2017—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 115-56 added subsec. (c).

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.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries**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.

REPORT

Pub. L. 115-442, § 6, Jan. 14, 2019, 132 Stat. 5592, provided that: “The Secretary and the Administrator shall include in the report required under section 7 of the READ Act (division A of Public Law 115-56; 22 U.S.C. 2151c note) a description of any primary or secondary educational services supported by programs for natural or manmade disaster relief or response that specifically address the needs of displaced girls.”

REINFORCING EDUCATION ACCOUNTABILITY IN DEVELOPMENT

Pub. L. 115-56, div. A, Sept. 8, 2017, 131 Stat. 1129, provided that:

“SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

“(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act [div. A of Pub. L. 115-56] may be cited as the ‘Reinforcing Education Accountability in Development Act’ or the ‘READ Act’.

“(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—[Omitted.]

“SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

“(a) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this Act, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

“(1) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

“(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

“(3) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

“(4) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

“(b) OTHER DEFINITIONS.—In this Act, the terms ‘basic education’, ‘marginalized children and vulnerable groups’, ‘national education plan’, ‘partner country’, and ‘relevant Executive branch agencies and officials’ have the meanings given such terms in section 105(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 [22 U.S.C. 2151c(c)], as added by section 3.

“SEC. 3. ASSISTANCE TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE, QUALITY BASIC EDUCATION.

[Amended this section.]

“SEC. 4. COMPREHENSIVE INTEGRATED UNITED STATES STRATEGY TO PROMOTE BASIC EDUCATION.

“(a) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act [Sept. 8, 2017], the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a comprehensive United States strategy to be carried out during the following five fiscal years to promote quality basic education in partner countries by—

“(1) seeking to equitably expand access to basic education for all children, particularly marginalized children and vulnerable groups; and

“(2) measurably improving the quality of basic education and learning outcomes.

“(b) REQUIREMENT TO CONSULT.—In developing the strategy required under subsection (a), the President shall consult with—

“(1) the appropriate congressional committees;

“(2) relevant Executive branch agencies and officials;

“(3) partner country governments; and

“(4) local and international nongovernmental organizations, including faith-based organizations and organizations representing students, teachers, and par-

ents, and other development partners engaged in basic education assistance programs in developing countries.

“(c) PUBLIC COMMENT.—The President shall provide an opportunity for public comment on the strategy required under subsection (a).

“(d) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required under subsection (a)—

“(1) shall be developed and implemented consistent with the principles set forth in section 105(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 [22 U.S.C. 2151c(c)], as added by section 3; and

“(2) shall seek—

“(A) to prioritize assistance provided under this subsection to countries that are partners of the United States and whose populations are most in need of improved basic education, as determined by indicators such as literacy and numeracy rates;

“(B) to build the capacity of relevant actors in partner countries, including in government and in civil society, to develop and implement national education plans that measurably improve basic education;

“(C) to identify and replicate successful interventions that improve access to and quality of basic education in conflict settings and in partner countries;

“(D) to project general levels of resources needed to achieve stated program objectives;

“(E) to develop means to track implementation in partner countries and ensure that such countries are expending appropriate domestic resources and instituting any relevant legal, regulatory, or institutional reforms needed to achieve stated program objectives;

“(F) to leverage United States capabilities, including through technical assistance, training, and research; and

“(G) to improve coordination and reduce duplication among relevant Executive branch agencies and officials, other donors, multilateral institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and governments in partner countries.

“SEC. 5. IMPROVING COORDINATION AND OVERSIGHT.

“(a) SENIOR COORDINATOR OF UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL BASIC EDUCATION ASSISTANCE.—There is established within the United States Agency for International Development a Senior Coordinator of United States International Basic Education Assistance (referred to in this section as the ‘Senior Coordinator’). The Senior Coordinator shall be appointed by the President, shall be a current USAID employee serving in a career or noncareer position in the Senior Executive Service or at the level of a Deputy Assistant Administrator or higher, and shall serve concurrently as the Senior Coordinator.

“(b) DUTIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Senior Coordinator shall have primary responsibility for the oversight and coordination of all resources and activities of the United States Government relating to the promotion of international basic education programs and activities.

“(2) SPECIFIC DUTIES.—The Senior Coordinator shall—

“(A) facilitate program and policy coordination of international basic education programs and activities among relevant Executive branch agencies and officials, partner governments, multilateral institutions, the private sector, and nongovernmental and civil society organizations;

“(B) develop and revise the strategy required under section 4;

“(C) monitor, evaluate, and report on activities undertaken pursuant to the strategy required under section 4; and

“(D) establish due diligence criteria for all recipients of funds provided by the United States to carry

out activities under this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

“(c) OFFSET.—In order to eliminate duplication of effort and activities and to offset any costs incurred by the United States Agency for International Development in appointing the Senior Coordinator under subsection (a), the President shall, after consulting with appropriate congressional committees, eliminate a position within the United States Agency for International Development (unless otherwise authorized or required by law) that the President determines to be necessary to fully offset such costs and eliminate duplication.

“SEC. 6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS.

“The President shall seek to ensure that programs carried out under the strategy required under section 4 shall—

“(1) apply rigorous monitoring and evaluation methodologies to determine if programs and activities provided under this subsection [sic] accomplish measurable improvements in literacy, numeracy, or other basic skills development that prepare an individual to be an active, productive member of society and the workforce;

“(2) include methodological guidance in the implementation plan and support systemic data collection using internationally comparable indicators, norms, and methodologies, to the extent practicable and appropriate;

“(3) disaggregate all data collected and reported by age, gender, marital status, disability, and location, to the extent practicable and appropriate;

“(4) include funding for both short- and long-term monitoring and evaluation to enable assessment of the sustainability and scalability of assistance programs; and

“(5) support the increased use and public availability of education data for improved decision making, program effectiveness, and monitoring of global progress.

“SEC. 7. TRANSPARENCY AND REPORTING TO CONGRESS.

“(a) ANNUAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGY.—Not later than 180 days after the end of each fiscal year during which the strategy developed pursuant to section 4(a) is carried out, the President shall—

“(1) submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that describes the implementation of such strategy; and

“(2) make the report described in paragraph (1) available to the public.

“(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include—

“(1) a description of the efforts made by relevant Executive branch agencies and officials to implement the strategy developed pursuant to section 4, with a particular focus on the activities carried out under the strategy;

“(2) a description of the extent to which each partner country selected to receive assistance for basic education meets the priority criteria specified in section 105(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act [22 U.S.C. 2151c(c)], as added by section 3; and

“(3) a description of the progress achieved over the reporting period toward meeting the goals, objectives, benchmarks, and timeframes specified in the strategy developed pursuant to section 4 at the program level, as developed pursuant to monitoring and evaluation specified in section 6, with particular emphasis on whether there are demonstrable student improvements in literacy, numeracy, or other basic skills development that prepare an individual to be an active, productive member of society and the workforce.”

Executive Documents

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.

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITIES UNDER THE REINFORCING EDUCATION ACCOUNTABILITY IN DEVELOPMENT ACT

Memorandum of President of the United States, Aug. 31, 2018, 83 F.R. 47795, provided:

Memorandum for the Secretary of State [and] the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby:

(1) delegate to the Secretary of State the functions and authorities vested in the President by sections 4, 6, and 7 of the Reinforcing Education Accountability in Development (READ) Act, (Div. A, Public Law 115-56) [set out above]; and

(2) delegate to the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development the functions and authorities vested in the President by section 5(c) of the READ Act.

The delegations in this memorandum shall apply to any provisions of any future public laws that are the same or substantially the same as the provisions referenced in this memorandum. The Secretary of State or the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate, may redelegate the functions delegated by this memorandum to the extent authorized by law.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

DONALD J. TRUMP.

§ 2151c-1. United States assistance to support educational services for displaced children

(a) In general

The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development are authorized to prioritize and advance ongoing efforts to support programs that—

(1) provide safe primary and secondary education for displaced children;

(2) build the capacity of institutions in countries hosting displaced people to prevent discrimination against displaced children, especially displaced girls, who seek access to such education; and

(3) help increase the access of displaced children, especially displaced girls, to educational, economic, and entrepreneurial opportunities, including through the governmental authorities responsible for educational or youth services in such host countries.

(b) Coordination with multilateral organizations

The Secretary and the Administrator are authorized to coordinate with the World Bank, appropriate agencies of the United Nations, and other relevant multilateral organizations to work with governments in other countries to collect relevant data, disaggregated by age and gender, on the ability of displaced people to access education and participate in economic activity, in order to improve the targeting, monitoring, and evaluation of related assistance efforts.