

for each such country or region will be incorporated into relevant United States country or regional plans and strategies, including the National Security Strategy of the United States, the Stabilization Assistance Review, Department of State Integrated Country Strategies, USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategies, and Department of Defense Campaign Plans, Operational Plans, and Regional Strategies, as well as any equivalent or successor plans or strategies.

(5) Interagency plans to ensure that appropriate local actors, including government and civil society entities, have an appropriate ownership stake in developing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating relevant activities under each such plan.

(6) Interagency plans to integrate existing and planned security assistance and cooperation programs in each such country or region with the strategy, and to mitigate risks associated with such programs, including risks related to corruption, governance, and human rights.

(7) Assessment, monitoring, and evaluation frameworks for diplomatic, development, and security assistance and activities, which shall be informed by consultations with the stakeholders specified in section 9803(b) of this title, with clear metrics for each such country or region, as well as interagency plans for using such frameworks to adapt such activities on a regular basis.

(8) Descriptions of available policy tools and how such tools will be used to reduce fragility, prevent the spread of extremism and violence, and stabilize conflict-affected areas in each such country or region.

(9) A description of how planning and implementation of assistance under the Global Fragility Strategy for each such country or region will be coordinated in a manner that strengthens partnerships and leverages the unique expertise and resources of the United States Government and—

- (A) governments of such countries;
- (B) international development organizations;
- (C) relevant international donors;
- (D) multilateral organizations; and
- (E) the private sector.

(10) A regional component outlining plans to address relevant transnational issues and how each such country is affected by or at risk of regional fragility or violence.

(11) When a region is selected, a component outlining plans to address factors at the individual country level that affect regional fragility or violence.

(Pub. L. 116–94, div. J, title V, § 506, Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 3064.)

§ 9806. Implementation

The President, in coordination with the Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Secretary of Defense, the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, relevant United States ambassadors, USAID mission directors, geographic combatant com-

manders, and other relevant individuals with responsibility over activities in each priority country or region selected pursuant to section 9804 of this title, shall ensure that—

(1) the Global Fragility Strategy required under section 9803 of this title, including each of the country plans developed under section 9805 of this title, is implemented, updated, and coordinated on a regular basis; and

(2) the strategy is used to guide United States Government policy at a senior level and incorporated into relevant strategies and plans across the United States Government such that the activities of all relevant Federal departments and agencies are consistent with the strategy.

(Pub. L. 116–94, div. J, title V, § 507, Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 3065.)

§ 9807. Biennial reports and congressional consultation

(a) Biennial reports

Not later than two years after the submission of the plans required in section 9805 of this title, and every two years thereafter until the date that is ten years after the date of submission of such plans, the President, the Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Secretary of Defense, and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees an unclassified report, which may include a classified annex, on progress made and lessons learned with respect to implementation of the Global Fragility Strategy established pursuant to section 9803 of this title. The report shall include the following elements:

(1) Descriptions of steps taken to incorporate the strategy into any relevant, existing country and regional plans or strategies.

(2) Accountings of all funding received and obligated to implement each such country and regional plan during the previous two years, and, to the extent feasible, projections of funding to be requested, planned, and implemented for the following two years.

(3) Descriptions of progress made towards achieving specific targets, metrics, and indicators for each priority country and region.

(4) Descriptions of any changes made to programs based on the results of assessment, monitoring, and evaluation for each priority country and region.

(b) Congressional consultation

The Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and the Secretary of Defense shall provide to any appropriate congressional committee briefings on the implementation of this chapter upon the request of any such committee.

(Pub. L. 116–94, div. J, title V, § 508, Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 3065.)

§ 9808. Authorization of appropriations

(a) Prevention and Stabilization Fund

(1) Establishment

There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund, which shall be known as

the “Prevention and Stabilization Fund” (in this subsection referred to as “The Fund”), to be administered by the Department of State and USAID, as appropriate, to support stabilization of conflict-affected areas and to mitigate fragility, including through the Global Fragility Strategy established pursuant to section 9803 of this title, which shall replace the Relief and Recovery Fund.

(2) Authorization of appropriations

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Fund \$200,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2020 through 2024.

(3) Purposes of the Fund

(A) In general

Amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Fund shall be used—

(i) to support stabilization of conflict-affected areas and prevent global fragility, including through the Global Fragility Strategy established pursuant to section 9803 of this title; and

(ii) to provide assistance to areas liberated or at risk from, or under the control of, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, other terrorist organizations, or violent extremist organizations, including for stabilization assistance for vulnerable ethnic and religious minority communities affected by conflict.

(B) Amounts in addition

Amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Fund under this section are in addition to any funds otherwise made available for the purposes described in paragraph (1).

(4) Congressional notification

Funds may not be obligated under this section unless the congressional committees specified in section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2394–1) are notified of the amount and nature of such proposed obligation at least 15 days in advance of such proposed obligation, in accordance with the procedures applicable to notifications regarding reprogrammings pursuant to such section.

(b) Complex Crisis Fund

(1) Establishment

There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund, which shall be known as the “Complex Crises Fund” (in this subsection referred to as the “Fund”), to be administered by USAID, to support programs and activities to prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen events overseas, including to support the Global Fragility Strategy established pursuant to section 9803 of this title.

(2) Authorization of appropriations

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Fund \$30,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2020 through 2024, which shall remain available until expended.

(3) Purposes of the Fund

(A) In general

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, except section 620M of the Foreign As-

sistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2378d), amounts in the Fund may be used to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) to support programs and activities to prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen foreign challenges and complex crises overseas, including through the Global Fragility Strategy established pursuant to section 9803 of this title.

(B) Amounts in addition

Amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Fund are in addition to any amounts otherwise made available for the purposes described in subparagraph (A).

(4) Limitations

(A) In general

Amounts in the Fund may not be expended for lethal assistance or to respond to natural disasters.

(B) Administrative expenses

Not more than five percent of the amounts in the Fund may be used for administrative expenses.

(5) Congressional notification

The United States Agency for International Development shall notify the appropriate congressional committees not less than five days prior to the obligation of amounts in the Fund.

(6) Waiver

The notification requirement under paragraph (5) may be waived if—

(A) notification by the deadline specified in such paragraph would pose a substantial risk to human health or welfare; and

(B) the appropriate congressional committees—

(i) are notified as early as practicable but in no event later than three days after an obligation of amounts from the Fund; and

(ii) are provided with an explanation of the emergency circumstances that necessitated such waiver.

(Pub. L. 116–94, div. J, title V, § 509, Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 3066.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, referred to in subsec. (b)(3)(A), is Pub. L. 87–195, Sept. 4, 1961, 75 Stat. 424, which is classified principally to chapter 32 (§2151 et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2151 of this title and Tables.

§ 9809. Improving and leveraging assistance for the global fragility strategy

(a) Sense of Congress

It is the sense of Congress that the President, the Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Secretary of Defense, and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies should—