

(1) develop more adaptive and responsive policy and program planning, implementation, and scaling under the Global Fragility Strategy established pursuant to section 9803 of this title, and work with the appropriate congressional committees to identify any legislative changes that may be necessary to support such efforts;

(2) better integrate the strategy and other conflict and violence reduction objectives and activities into other policy and program areas, where appropriate; and

(3) support transparent and accountable multilateral funds, initiatives, and strategies to enhance and better coordinate private and public efforts to stabilize conflict-affected areas and prevent violence and fragility globally.

(b) Other funding and cost matching

The Global Fragility Strategy established pursuant to section 9803 of this title—

(1) may, after consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, be supported with funds other than funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to section 9808 of this title; and

(2) shall seek to leverage funds from sources other than the United States Government in order to promote coordination and cost-matching to the maximum extent practicable.

(c) Multi-donor Global Fragility Fund

(1) Authority

Pursuant to sections 2357 and 2392 of this title, and consistent with subsection (b), and after consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, the Secretary of State is authorized to establish funding mechanisms, to include the establishment of a Global Fragility Fund, to leverage, receive, coordinate, and program funds provided by other donors and private sector partners to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(2) Purposes

A funding mechanism established pursuant to paragraph (1) should—

(A) include input from and participation by key bilateral and multilateral donors, representatives of civil society, relevant nongovernmental organizations and private sector entities, and developing countries where fragility threatens to exacerbate violent extremism and undermine development;

(B) enhance donor coordination and cooperation;

(C) advance clearly defined goals, objectives, and metrics for monitoring, evaluating, and measuring progress; and

(D) focus on strengthening national and local good governance and conflict resolution capacity in fragile and conflict-affected areas over the long-term through comprehensive, compact-based agreements that support country-led strategies.

(3) Congressional notification

Funds may not be obligated under this section except in consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and subject to the notification of such committees of the

amount and proposed uses of such funds at least 15 days in advance of such proposed obligation.

(Pub. L. 116–94, div. J, title V, § 510, Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 3067.)

§ 9810. Rule of construction

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as a declaration of war or an authorization for the use of military force.

(Pub. L. 116–94, div. J, title V, § 511, Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 3069.)

CHAPTER 106—CHAMPIONING AMERICAN BUSINESS THROUGH DIPLOMACY

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| Sec. | |
| 9901. | Findings. |
| 9902. | Report from each mission on matters of commercial relations. |
| 9903. | Consolidated report on unified investment climate statement and country commercial guide. |
| 9904. | Whole-of-government coordination and consultation to support United States economic and business interests. |
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§ 9901. Findings

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) According to the 2017 National Security Strategy of the United States of America, “Retaining our position as the world’s pre-eminent economic actor strengthens our ability to use the tools of economic diplomacy for the good of Americans and others.”.

(2) A November 7, 2018, cable from Secretary of State Michael R. Pompeo to all diplomatic and consular posts—“Boosting Commercial Diplomacy Around the World”—stated that “helping American companies is a foreign policy priority. . . Promoting broad-based, responsible, and sustainable economic growth helps to stabilize regions and creates new and growing markets for U.S. companies. A transparent and level playing field for U.S. investment in these countries counters real and growing challenges such as China’s Belt and Road initiative.”.

(3) In the January–February 2019 issue of *The Foreign Service Journal*, Ambassador Barbara Stephenson, the President of the American Foreign Service Association, wrote, “Foreign Service support for American business. . . is a major reason why the U.S. Foreign Service was created.”.

(Pub. L. 116–94, div. J, title VII, § 702, Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 3069.)

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 116–94, div. J, title VII, § 701, Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 3069, provided that: “This title [enacting this chapter and amending sections 2651a, 3927, and 4028 of this title] may be cited as the ‘Championing American Business Through Diplomacy Act of 2019’.”