

Calendar No. 374111TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION**S. 624****[Report No. 111-185]**

To provide 100,000,000 people with first-time access to safe drinking water and sanitation on a sustainable basis by 2015 by improving the capacity of the United States Government to fully implement the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 17, 2009

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. CORKER, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BURRIS, Mr. ISAKSON, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. REED, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. DORGAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BOND, Mr. DODD, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. REID, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BURR, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. JOHANNIS, Mr. KIRK, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. KAUFMAN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. JOHNSON) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

MAY 13, 2010

Reported by Mr. KERRY, with an amendment

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in *italie*]

A BILL

To provide 100,000,000 people with first-time access to safe drinking water and sanitation on a sustainable basis by 2015 by improving the capacity of the United States

Government to fully implement the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Senator Paul Simon
 5 Water for the World Act of 2009”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

8 (1) The Senator Paul Simon Water for the
 9 Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121)—

10 (A) makes access to safe water and sanita-
 11 tion for developing countries a specific policy
 12 objective of United States foreign assistance
 13 programs;

14 (B) requires the Secretary of State to—

15 (i) develop a strategy to elevate the
 16 role of water and sanitation policy; and

17 (ii) improve the effectiveness of
 18 United States assistance programs under-
 19 taken in support of that strategy;

20 (C) codifies Target 10 of the United Na-
 21 tions Millennium Development Goals; and

22 (D) seeks to reduce by half between 1990
 23 (the baseline year) and 2015—

1 (i) the proportion of people who are
2 unable to reach or afford safe drinking
3 water; and

4 (ii) the proportion of people without
5 access to basic sanitation.

6 ~~(2) On December 20, 2006, the United Nations~~
7 ~~General Assembly, in GA Resolution 61/192, de-~~
8 ~~clared 2008 as the International Year of Sanitation,~~
9 ~~in recognition of the impact of sanitation on public~~
10 ~~health, poverty reduction, economic and social devel-~~
11 ~~opment, and the environment.~~

12 ~~(3) On August 1, 2008, Congress passed H.~~
13 ~~Con. Res. 318, which—~~

14 ~~(A) supports the goals and ideals of the~~
15 ~~International Year of Sanitation; and~~

16 ~~(B) recognizes the importance of sanitation~~
17 ~~on public health, poverty reduction, economic~~
18 ~~and social development, and the environment.~~

19 ~~(4) While progress is being made on safe water~~
20 ~~and sanitation efforts—~~

21 ~~(A) more than 884,000,000 people~~
22 ~~throughout the world lack access to safe drink-~~
23 ~~ing water; and~~

24 ~~(B) 2 of every 5 people in the world do not~~
25 ~~have access to basic sanitation services.~~

1 (5) The health consequences of unsafe drinking
2 water and poor sanitation are significant, accounting
3 for—

4 (A) nearly 10 percent of the global burden
5 of disease; and

6 (B) more than 2,000,000 deaths each year.

7 (6) The effects of climate change are expected
8 to produce severe consequences for water availability
9 and resource management in the future, with
10 2,800,000,000 people in more than 48 countries ex-
11 pected to face severe and chronic water shortages by
12 2025.

13 (7) According to the November 2008 report en-
14 titled, “Global Trends 2025: A Transformed World”,
15 the National Intelligence Council expects rapid ur-
16 banization and future population growth to exacer-
17 bate already limited access to water, particularly in
18 agriculture-based economies.

19 (8) A 2009 report published in the Proceedings
20 of the National Academy of Sciences projects that
21 the effects of climate change will produce long-term
22 droughts and raise sea levels for the next 1,000
23 years, regardless of future efforts to combat climate
24 change.

1 (9) According to the 2005 Millennium Eco-
2 system Assessment, commissioned by the United Na-
3 tions, more than $\frac{1}{5}$ of the world population relies on
4 freshwater that is either polluted or excessively with-
5 drawn.

6 (10) The impact of water scarcity on conflict
7 and instability is evident in many parts of the world,
8 including the Darfur region of Sudan, where demand
9 for water resources has contributed to armed conflict
10 between nomadic ethnic groups and local farming
11 communities.

12 (11) In order to further the United States con-
13 tribution to safe water and sanitation efforts, it is
14 necessary to—

15 (A) expand foreign assistance capacity to
16 address the challenges described in this section;
17 and

18 (B) represent issues related to water and
19 sanitation at the highest levels of United States
20 foreign assistance and diplomatic deliberations,
21 including those related to issues of global
22 health, food security, the environment, global
23 warming, and maternal and child mortality.

1 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

2 It is the sense of Congress that the United States
3 should lead a global effort to bring sustainable access to
4 clean water and sanitation to poor people throughout the
5 world.

6 **SEC. 4. PURPOSE.**

7 The purpose of this Act is—

8 (1) to provide first-time access to safe water
9 and sanitation, on a sustainable basis, for
10 100,000,000 people in high priority countries (as
11 designated under section 6(f) of the Senator Paul
12 Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (22 U.S.C.
13 2152h note) by 2015; and

14 (2) to enhance the capacity of the United
15 States Government to fully implement the Senator
16 Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public
17 Law 109–121).

18 **SEC. 5. DEVELOPING UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CA-**
19 **PACITY.**

20 Section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
21 (22 U.S.C. 2152h) is amended by adding at the end the
22 following:

23 “(e) OFFICE OF WATER.—

24 “(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—To carry out the pur-
25 poses of subsection (a), the Administrator of the
26 United States Agency for International Development

1 shall establish the Office of Water within the Bureau
 2 for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade.

3 “(2) LEADERSHIP.—The Office of Water shall
 4 be headed by a Director for Safe Water and Sanita-
 5 tion, who shall report directly to the Assistant Ad-
 6 ministrator of the Bureau for Economic Growth, Ag-
 7 riculture, and Trade.

8 “(3) DUTIES.—The Director shall—

9 “(A) implement this section and the Sen-
 10 ator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of
 11 2005 (Public Law 109–121);

12 “(B) develop and implement country-spe-
 13 cific water strategies and expertise, in collabo-
 14 ration with appropriate United States Agency
 15 for International Development Mission Direc-
 16 tors, to meet the goal of providing 100,000,000
 17 additional people with sustainable access to safe
 18 water and sanitation by 2015; and

19 “(C) place primary emphasis on providing
 20 safe, affordable, and sustainable drinking water,
 21 sanitation, and hygiene in a manner that—

22 “(i) is consistent with sound water re-
 23 source management principles; and

24 “(ii) utilizes such approaches as direct
 25 service provision, capacity building, institu-

1 tional strengthening, regulatory reform,
2 and partnership collaboration.

3 ~~“(4) CAPACITY.—~~The Director may utilize
4 interagency details or partnerships with universities,
5 civil society, and the private sector, as needed, to
6 strengthen implementation capacity.

7 ~~“(f) SPECIAL COORDINATOR FOR INTERNATIONAL~~
8 ~~WATER.—~~

9 ~~“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—~~To increase the capac-
10 ity of the Department of State to address inter-
11 national issues regarding safe water, sanitation, in-
12 tegrated river basin management, and other inter-
13 national water programs, the Secretary of State
14 shall establish a Special Coordinator for Inter-
15 national Water (referred to in this subsection as the
16 ‘Special Coordinator’), who shall report to the Under
17 Secretary for Democracy and Global Affairs.

18 ~~“(2) DUTIES.—~~The Special Coordinator shall—

19 ~~“(A) oversee and coordinate the diplomatic~~
20 policy of the United States Government with re-
21 spect to global freshwater issues, including
22 interagency coordination related to—

23 ~~“(i) sustainable access to safe drink-~~
24 ing water, sanitation, and hygiene;

1 “(ii) integrated river basin and water-
2 shed management;

3 “(iii) transboundary conflict;

4 “(iv) agricultural and urban produc-
5 tivity of water resources;

6 “(v) disaster recovery, response, and
7 rebuilding;

8 “(vi) pollution mitigation; and

9 “(vii) adaptation to hydrologic change
10 due to climate variability; and

11 “(B) ensure that international freshwater
12 issues are represented—

13 “(i) within the United States Govern-
14 ment; and

15 “(ii) in key diplomatic, development,
16 and scientific efforts with other nations
17 and multilateral organizations.

18 “(3) STAFF.—The Special Coordinator is au-
19 thorized to hire a limited number of staff to carry
20 out the duties described in paragraph (2).”.

21 **SEC. 6. SAFE WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE STRAT-**
22 **EGY.**

23 Section 6 of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the
24 Poor Act of 2005 (22 U.S.C. 2152h note) is amended—

1 (1) in subsection (c), by adding at the end the
2 following: “In developing the program activities
3 needed to implement the strategy, the Secretary
4 shall consider the results of the assessment de-
5 scribed in subsection (e)(9).”; and

6 (2) in subsection (c)—

7 (A) in paragraph (5), by striking “and” at
8 the end;

9 (B) in paragraph (6), by striking the pe-
10 riod at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

11 (C) by adding at the end the following:

12 “(7) an assessment of all United States Govern-
13 ment foreign assistance allocated to the drinking
14 water and sanitation sector during the 3 previous
15 fiscal years, across all United States Government
16 agencies and programs, including an assessment of
17 the extent to which the United States Government’s
18 efforts are reaching the goal of providing first-time
19 access to safe water and sanitation on a sustainable
20 basis for 100,000,000 people in high priority coun-
21 tries;

22 “(8) recommendations on what the United
23 States Government would need to do to achieve the
24 goals referred to in paragraph (7), in support of the

1 United Nation’s Millennium Development Goal on
 2 access to safe drinking water; and

3 “(9) an assessment of best practices for mobi-
 4 lizing and leveraging the financial and technical ca-
 5 pacity of business, governments, nongovernmental
 6 organizations, and civil society in forming public-pri-
 7 vate partnerships that measurably increase access to
 8 safe drinking water and sanitation.”.

9 **SEC. 7. DEVELOPING LOCAL CAPACITY.**

10 The Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of
 11 2005 (Public Law 109–121) is amended—

12 (1) by redesignating sections 9, 10, and 11 as
 13 sections 10, 11, and 12, respectively; and

14 (2) by inserting after section 8 the following:

15 **“SEC. 9. WATER AND SANITATION INSTITUTIONAL CAPAC-
 16 ITY-BUILDING PROGRAM.**

17 **“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—**

18 **“(1) IN GENERAL.—**The Secretary of State and
 19 the Administrator of the United States Agency for
 20 International Development (referred to in this sec-
 21 tion as the ‘Secretary’ and the ‘Administrator’, re-
 22 spectively), in consultation with host country institu-
 23 tions, the Centers for Disease Control and Preven-
 24 tion, the Department of Agriculture, and other agen-
 25 cies, as appropriate, shall establish, in every high

1 priority country, a program to build the capacity of
2 host country institutions and officials responsible for
3 water and sanitation in countries that receive assist-
4 ance under section 135 of the Foreign Assistance
5 Act of 1961, including training at appropriate levels,
6 to—

7 “(A) provide affordable, equitable, and sus-
8 tainable access to safe drinking water and sani-
9 tation;

10 “(B) educate the populations of such coun-
11 tries about the dangers of unsafe drinking
12 water and lack of proper sanitation; and

13 “(C) encourage behavior change to reduce
14 individuals’ risk of disease from unsafe drinking
15 water and lack of proper sanitation and hy-
16 giene.

17 “(2) COORDINATION.—The programs estab-
18 lished under subsection (a) shall be coordinated in
19 each country by the lead country water manager
20 designated in subsection (b)(2).

21 “(3) EXPANSION.—The Secretary and the Ad-
22 ministrator may establish the program described in
23 this section in additional countries if the receipt of
24 such capacity building would be beneficial for pro-

1 moting access to safe drinking water and sanitation;
2 with due consideration given to good governance.

3 “(4) CAPACITY.—The Secretary and the Ad-
4 ministrator—

5 “(A) shall designate staff with appropriate
6 expertise to carry out the strategy developed
7 under section 4; and

8 “(B) may utilize, as needed, interagency
9 details or partnerships with universities, civil
10 society, and the private sector to strengthen im-
11 plementation capacity.

12 “(b) DESIGNATION.—The United States Agency for
13 International Development Mission Director for each
14 country receiving a ‘high priority’ designation under sec-
15 tion 6(f) and for each region containing a country receiv-
16 ing such designation shall—

17 “(1) designate safe drinking water and sanita-
18 tion as a strategic objective;

19 “(2) appoint an employee of the United States
20 Agency for International Development as in-country
21 water and sanitation manager to coordinate the in-
22 country implementation of this Act and section 135
23 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
24 2152h) with host country officials at various levels
25 of government responsible for water and sanitation;

1 the Department of State, and other relevant United
2 States Government agencies; and

3 “(3) coordinate with the Development Credit
4 Authority and the Global Development Alliance to
5 further the purposes of this Act.”.

6 **SEC. 8. OTHER ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.**

7 Section 135(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act (22
8 U.S.C. 2152h(c)) is amended—

9 (1) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” at the
10 end;

11 (2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at
12 the end; and

13 (3) by adding at the end the following:

14 “(5) foster global cooperation on research and
15 technology development, including regional partner-
16 ships among water experts to address safe drinking
17 water, sanitation, water resource management, and
18 other water-related issues;

19 “(6) establish regional and cross-border cooper-
20 ative activities between scientists and specialists that
21 work to share technologies and best practices, miti-
22 gate shared water challenges, foster international co-
23 operation, and defuse cross-border tensions;

24 “(7) provide grants through the United States
25 Agency for International Development to foster the

1 development, dissemination, and increased and con-
2 sistent use of low cost and sustainable technologies,
3 such as household water treatment, hand washing
4 stations, and latrines, for providing safe drinking
5 water, sanitation, and hygiene that are suitable for
6 use in high priority countries, particularly in places
7 with limited resources and infrastructure;

8 “(8) in collaboration with the Centers for Dis-
9 ease Control and Prevention, Department of Agri-
10 culture, the Environmental Protection Agency, the
11 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,
12 and other agencies, as appropriate, conduct forma-
13 tive and operational research and monitor and evalu-
14 ate the effectiveness of programs that provide safe
15 drinking water and sanitation; and

16 “(9) integrate efforts to promote safe drinking
17 water, sanitation and hygiene with existing foreign
18 assistance programs, as appropriate, including ac-
19 tivities focused on HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis,
20 maternal and child health, food security, and nutri-
21 tional support.”.

22 **SEC. 9. UPDATED REPORT REGARDING WATER FOR PEACE**
23 **AND SECURITY.**

24 Section 11(b) of the Senator Paul Simon Water for
25 the Poor Act of 2005, as redesignated by section 7, is

1 amended by adding at the end the following: “The report
2 submitted under this subsection shall include an assess-
3 ment of current and likely future political tensions over
4 water sources and multidisciplinary assessment of the ex-
5 pected impacts of global climate change on water supplies
6 in 10, 25, and 50 years.”.

7 **SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appro-
9 priated for fiscal year 2009 and for each subsequent fiscal
10 year such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act
11 and the amendments made by this Act, pursuant to the
12 criteria set forth in the Senator Paul Simon Water for
13 the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121).

14 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—

15 (1) GENERAL WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
16 ACTIVITIES.—Up to 20 percent of the amounts ap-
17 propriated to implement this Act may be used to
18 support general water resource management activi-
19 ties that improve countries’ overall water sources.

20 (2) OTHER ACTIVITIES.—Any amounts appro-
21 priated to implement this Act that are not used to
22 carry out the activities described in paragraph (1)
23 shall be allocated for activities related to safe drink-
24 ing water, sanitation, and hygiene.

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 *This Act may be cited as the “Senator Paul Simon*
3 *Water for the World Act of 2010”.*

4 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

5 *Congress finds the following:*

6 *(1) The Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor*
7 *Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121)—*

8 *(A) makes access to safe water and sanita-*
9 *tion for developing countries a specific policy ob-*
10 *jective of United States foreign assistance pro-*
11 *grams;*

12 *(B) requires the Secretary of State to—*

13 *(i) develop a strategy to elevate the role*
14 *of water and sanitation policy; and*

15 *(ii) improve the effectiveness of United*
16 *States assistance programs undertaken in*
17 *support of that strategy;*

18 *(C) codifies Target 10 of the United Nations*
19 *Millennium Development Goals; and*

20 *(D) seeks to reduce by half between 1990*
21 *(the baseline year) and 2015—*

22 *(i) the proportion of people who are*
23 *unable to reach or afford safe drinking*
24 *water; and*

25 *(ii) the proportion of people without*
26 *access to basic sanitation.*

1 (2) *On December 20, 2006, the United Nations*
2 *General Assembly, in GA Resolution 61/192, declared*
3 *2008 as the International Year of Sanitation, in rec-*
4 *ognition of the impact of sanitation on public health,*
5 *poverty reduction, economic and social development,*
6 *and the environment.*

7 (3) *On August 1, 2008, Congress passed H. Con.*
8 *Res. 318, which—*

9 (A) *supports the goals and ideals of the*
10 *International Year of Sanitation; and*

11 (B) *recognizes the importance of sanitation*
12 *on public health, poverty reduction, economic*
13 *and social development, and the environment.*

14 (4) *While progress is being made on safe water*
15 *and sanitation efforts—*

16 (A) *more than 884,000,000 people through-*
17 *out the world lack access to safe drinking water;*
18 *and*

19 (B) *2 of every 5 people in the world do not*
20 *have access to basic sanitation services.*

21 (5) *The health consequences of unsafe drinking*
22 *water and poor sanitation are significant, accounting*
23 *for—*

24 (A) *nearly 10 percent of the global burden*
25 *of disease; and*

1 (B) more than 2,000,000 deaths each year.

2 (6) Water scarcity has negative consequences for
3 agricultural productivity and food security for the
4 1,200,000,000 people who, as of 2010, suffer from
5 chronic hunger and seriously threatens the ability of
6 the world to more than double food production to meet
7 the demands of a projected population of
8 9,000,000,000 people by 2050.

9 (7) The effects of climate change are expected to
10 produce severe consequences for water availability and
11 resource management in the future, with
12 2,800,000,000 people in more than 48 countries ex-
13 pected to face severe and chronic water shortages by
14 2025.

15 (8) According to the November 2008 report enti-
16 tled, “Global Trends 2025: A Transformed World”,
17 the National Intelligence Council expects rapid ur-
18 banization and future population growth to exacer-
19 bate already limited access to water, particularly in
20 agriculture-based economies.

21 (9) A 2009 report published in the Proceedings
22 of the National Academy of Sciences projects that the
23 effects of climate change will produce long-term
24 droughts and raise sea levels for the next 1,000 years,
25 regardless of future efforts to combat climate change.

1 (10) *According to the 2005 Millennium Eco-*
2 *system Assessment, commissioned by the United Na-*
3 *tions, more than $\frac{1}{5}$ of the world population relies on*
4 *freshwater that is either polluted or excessively with-*
5 *drawn.*

6 (11) *The impact of water scarcity on conflict*
7 *and instability is evident in many parts of the world,*
8 *including the Darfur region of Sudan, where demand*
9 *for water resources has contributed to armed conflict*
10 *between nomadic ethnic groups and local farming*
11 *communities.*

12 (12) *In order to further the United States con-*
13 *tribution to safe water and sanitation efforts, it is*
14 *necessary to—*

15 (A) *expand foreign assistance capacity to*
16 *address the challenges described in this section;*
17 *and*

18 (B) *represent issues related to water and*
19 *sanitation at the highest levels of United States*
20 *foreign assistance and diplomatic deliberations,*
21 *including those related to issues of global health,*
22 *food security, the environment, global warming,*
23 *and maternal and child mortality.*

1 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

2 *It is the sense of Congress that the United States should*
 3 *lead a global effort to bring sustainable access to clean water*
 4 *and sanitation to poor people throughout the world.*

5 **SEC. 4. PURPOSE.**

6 *The purpose of this Act is—*

7 *(1) to enable first-time access to safe water and*
 8 *sanitation, on a sustainable basis, for 100,000,000*
 9 *people in high priority countries (as designated under*
 10 *section 6(f) of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the*
 11 *Poor Act of 2005 (22 U.S.C. 2152h note) within 6*
 12 *years of the date of enactment of this Act through di-*
 13 *rect funding, development activities, and partner-*
 14 *ships; and*

15 *(2) to enhance the capacity of the United States*
 16 *Government to fully implement the Senator Paul*
 17 *Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law*
 18 *109–121).*

19 **SEC. 5. DEVELOPING UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CAPAC-**
 20 **ITY.**

21 *Section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22*
 22 *U.S.C. 2152h) is amended by adding at the end the fol-*
 23 *lowing:*

24 *“(e) SENIOR ADVISOR FOR WATER.—*

25 *“(1) IN GENERAL.—To carry out the purposes of*
 26 *subsection (a), the Administrator of the United States*

1 *Agency for International Development shall designate*
2 *a senior advisor to coordinate and conduct the activi-*
3 *ties described in this section and the Senator Paul*
4 *Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law*
5 *109–121). The advisor shall report directly to the Ad-*
6 *ministrator and be known as the ‘Senior Advisor for*
7 *Water’.*

8 “(2) *DUTIES.—The Advisor shall—*

9 “(A) *implement this section and the Sen-*
10 *ator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005*
11 *(Public Law 109–121);*

12 “(B) *develop and oversee implementation in*
13 *high priority countries of country-specific water*
14 *strategies and expertise, in coordination with*
15 *appropriate United States Agency for Inter-*
16 *national Development Mission Directors, to en-*
17 *able the goal of providing 100,000,000 additional*
18 *people with sustainable access to safe water and*
19 *sanitation through direct funding, development*
20 *activities, and partnerships within 6 years of the*
21 *date of the enactment of the Senator Paul Simon*
22 *Water for the World Act of 2010; and*

23 “(C) *place primary emphasis on providing*
24 *safe, affordable, and sustainable drinking water,*
25 *sanitation, and hygiene in a manner that—*

1 “(i) is consistent with sound water re-
2 source management principles; and

3 “(ii) utilizes such approaches as direct
4 service provision, capacity building, institu-
5 tional strengthening, regulatory reform, and
6 partnership collaboration; and

7 “(D) integrate water strategies with coun-
8 try-specific or regional food security strategies.

9 “(3) CAPACITY.—The Advisor shall be designated
10 appropriate staff and may utilize interagency details
11 or partnerships with universities, civil society, and
12 the private sector, as needed, to strengthen implemen-
13 tation capacity.

14 “(f) SPECIAL COORDINATOR FOR INTERNATIONAL
15 WATER.—

16 “(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—To increase the capacity
17 of the Department of State to address international
18 issues regarding safe water, sanitation, integrated
19 river basin management, and other international
20 water programs, the Secretary of State shall establish
21 a Special Coordinator for International Water (re-
22 ferred to in this subsection as the ‘Special Coordi-
23 nator’), who shall report to the Under Secretary for
24 Democracy and Global Affairs.

25 “(2) DUTIES.—The Special Coordinator shall—

1 “(A) oversee and coordinate the diplomatic
2 policy of the United States Government with re-
3 spect to global freshwater issues, including inter-
4 agency coordination related to—

5 “(i) sustainable access to safe drinking
6 water, sanitation, and hygiene;

7 “(ii) integrated river basin and water-
8 shed management;

9 “(iii) global food security;

10 “(iv) transboundary conflict;

11 “(v) agricultural and urban produc-
12 tivity of water resources;

13 “(vi) disaster recovery, response, and
14 rebuilding,

15 “(vii) pollution mitigation; and

16 “(viii) adaptation to hydrologic change
17 due to climate variability; and

18 “(B) ensure that international freshwater
19 issues are represented—

20 “(i) within the United States Govern-
21 ment; and

22 “(ii) in key diplomatic, development,
23 and scientific efforts with other nations and
24 multilateral organizations.

1 “(3) *SUPPORT STAFF.*—*The Special Coordinator*
2 *shall be designated appropriate staff to support the*
3 *duties described in paragraph (2).*”.

4 **SEC. 6. SAFE WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE STRAT-**
5 **EGY.**

6 *Section 6 of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the*
7 *Poor Act of 2005 (22 U.S.C. 2152h note) is amended—*

8 (1) *in subsection (b), by adding at the end the*
9 *following: “The Coordinator shall take actions to en-*
10 *sure that the safe water and sanitation strategy is in-*
11 *tegrated into any review or development of a Federal*
12 *strategy for global development, global health, or glob-*
13 *al food security that sets forth or establishes the*
14 *United States mission for global development, guide-*
15 *lines for assistance programs, and how development*
16 *policy will be coordinated with policies governing*
17 *trade, immigration, and other relevant international*
18 *issues.”;*

19 (2) *in subsection (c), by adding at the end the*
20 *following: “In developing the program activities need-*
21 *ed to implement the strategy, the Secretary shall con-*
22 *sider the results of the assessment described in sub-*
23 *section (e)(9).”;* and

24 (3) *in subsection (e)—*

1 (A) in paragraph (5), by striking “and” at
2 the end;

3 (B) in paragraph (6), by striking the period
4 at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

5 (C) by adding at the end the following:

6 “(7) an assessment of all United States Govern-
7 ment foreign assistance allocated to the drinking
8 water and sanitation sector during the 3 previous fis-
9 cal years, across all United States Government agen-
10 cies and programs, including an assessment of the ex-
11 tent to which the United States Government’s efforts
12 are reaching and supporting the goal of enabling
13 first-time access to safe water and sanitation on a
14 sustainable basis for 100,000,000 people in high pri-
15 ority countries;

16 “(8) recommendations on what the United States
17 Government would need to do to achieve and support
18 the goals referred to in paragraph (7), in support of
19 the United Nation’s Millennium Development Goal on
20 access to safe drinking water; and

21 “(9) an assessment of best practices for mobi-
22 lizing and leveraging the financial and technical ca-
23 pacity of business, governments, nongovernmental or-
24 ganizations, and civil society in forming public-pri-

1 *vate partnerships that measurably increase access to*
 2 *safe, affordable, drinking water and sanitation.”.*

3 **SEC. 7. DEVELOPING LOCAL CAPACITY.**

4 *The Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of*
 5 *2005 (Public Law 109–121) is amended—*

6 *(1) by redesignating sections 9, 10, and 11 as*
 7 *sections 10, 11, and 12, respectively; and*

8 *(2) by inserting after section 8 the following:*

9 **“SEC. 9. WATER AND SANITATION INSTITUTIONAL CAPAC-**
 10 **ITY-BUILDING PROGRAM.**

11 *“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—*

12 *“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State and*
 13 *the Administrator of the United States Agency for*
 14 *International Development (referred to in this section*
 15 *as the ‘Secretary’ and the ‘Administrator’, respec-*
 16 *tively), in consultation with host country institutions,*
 17 *the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the*
 18 *Department of Agriculture, and other agencies, as ap-*
 19 *propriate, shall establish, in coordination with mis-*
 20 *sion directors in high priority countries, a program*
 21 *to build the capacity of host country institutions and*
 22 *officials responsible for water and sanitation in coun-*
 23 *tries that receive assistance under section 135 of the*
 24 *Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including training at*
 25 *appropriate levels, to—*

1 “(A) provide affordable, equitable, and sus-
2 tainable access to safe drinking water and sani-
3 tation;

4 “(B) educate the populations of such coun-
5 tries about the dangers of unsafe drinking water
6 and lack of proper sanitation; and

7 “(C) encourage behavior change to reduce
8 individuals’ risk of disease from unsafe drinking
9 water and lack of proper sanitation and hygiene.

10 “(2) *EXPANSION.*—The Secretary and the Ad-
11 ministrators may establish the program described in
12 this section in additional countries if the receipt of
13 such capacity building would be beneficial for pro-
14 moting access to safe drinking water and sanitation,
15 with due consideration given to good governance.

16 “(3) *CAPACITY.*—The Secretary and the Admin-
17 istrator—

18 “(A) should designate appropriate staff with
19 relevant expertise to carry out the strategy devel-
20 oped under section 6; and

21 “(B) may utilize, as needed, interagency de-
22 tails or partnerships with universities, civil soci-
23 ety, and the private sector to strengthen imple-
24 mentation capacity.

1 “(b) *DESIGNATION.*—*The United States Agency for*
2 *International Development Mission Director for each coun-*
3 *try receiving a ‘high priority’ designation under section 6(f)*
4 *and for each region containing a country receiving such*
5 *designation shall report annually to Congress on the status*
6 *of—*

7 “(1) *designating safe drinking water and sanita-*
8 *tion as a strategic objective;*

9 “(2) *integrating the water strategy into a food*
10 *security strategy;*

11 “(3) *assigning an employee of the United States*
12 *Agency for International Development as in-country*
13 *water and sanitation manager to coordinate the in-*
14 *country implementation of this Act and section 135*
15 *of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.*
16 *2152h) with host country officials at various levels of*
17 *government responsible for water and sanitation, the*
18 *Department of State, and other relevant United*
19 *States Government agencies; and*

20 “(4) *coordinating with the Development Credit*
21 *Authority and the Global Development Alliance to*
22 *further the purposes of this Act.”.*

1 **SEC. 8. OTHER ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.**

2 *In addition to the requirements of section 135(c) of the*
3 *Foreign Assistance Act (22 U.S.C. 2152h(c)) the Adminis-*
4 *trator should—*

5 *“(5) foster global cooperation on research and*
6 *technology development, including regional partner-*
7 *ships among water experts to address safe drinking*
8 *water, sanitation, water resource management, and*
9 *other water-related issues;*

10 *“(6) establish regional and cross-border coopera-*
11 *tive activities between scientists and specialists that*
12 *work to share technologies and best practices, mitigate*
13 *shared water challenges, foster international coopera-*
14 *tion, and defuse cross-border tensions;*

15 *“(7) provide grants through the United States*
16 *Agency for International Development to foster the de-*
17 *velopment, dissemination, and increased and con-*
18 *sistent use of low cost and sustainable technologies,*
19 *such as household water treatment, hand washing sta-*
20 *tions, and latrines, for providing safe drinking water,*
21 *sanitation, and hygiene that are suitable for use in*
22 *high priority countries, particularly in places with*
23 *limited resources and infrastructure;*

24 *“(8) in collaboration with the Centers for Disease*
25 *Control and Prevention, Department of Agriculture,*
26 *the Environmental Protection Agency, the National*

1 *Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and other*
2 *agencies, as appropriate, conduct formative and oper-*
3 *ational research and monitor and evaluate the effec-*
4 *tiveness of programs that provide safe drinking water*
5 *and sanitation; and*

6 *“(9) integrate efforts to promote safe drinking*
7 *water, sanitation and hygiene with existing foreign*
8 *assistance programs, as appropriate, including activi-*
9 *ties focused on food security, HIV/AIDS, malaria, tu-*
10 *berculosis, maternal and child health, food security,*
11 *and nutritional support.”.*

12 **SEC. 9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION.**

13 *(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Con-*
14 *gress that—*

15 *(1) achieving United States foreign policy objec-*
16 *tives requires the consistent and systematic evaluation*
17 *of the impact of United States foreign assistance pro-*
18 *grams and analysis on what programs work and why,*
19 *when, and where they work;*

20 *(2) the design of assistance programs and*
21 *projects should include the collection of relevant base-*
22 *line data required to measure outcomes and impacts;*

23 *(3) the design of assistance programs and*
24 *projects should reflect the knowledge gained from eval-*
25 *uation and analysis;*

1 *submitted under this subsection shall include an assessment*
2 *of current and likely future political tensions over water*
3 *sources and multidisciplinary assessment of the expected*
4 *impacts of global climate change on water supplies and ag-*
5 *ricultural productivity in 10, 25, and 50 years.”.*

6 **SEC. 11. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

7 (a) *IN GENERAL.*—*There are authorized to be appro-*
8 *priated for each of the 6 fiscal years beginning after the*
9 *date of the enactment of this Act such sums as may be nec-*
10 *essary to carry out this Act and the amendments made by*
11 *this Act, pursuant to the criteria set forth in the Senator*
12 *Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law*
13 *109–121).*

14 (b) *USE OF FUNDS.*—*Any amounts appropriated to*
15 *implement this Act shall be primarily allocated for activi-*
16 *ties related to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene.*

Calendar No. 374

11TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 624

[Report No. 111-185]

A BILL

To provide 100,000,000 people with first-time access to safe drinking water and sanitation on a sustainable basis by 2015 by improving the capacity of the United States Government to fully implement the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005.

MAY 13, 2010

Reported with an amendment