

111TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 624

AN ACT

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 2010”.

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) Water scarcity has negative consequences
8 for agricultural productivity and food security for
9 the 1,200,000,000 people who, as of 2010, suffer
10 from chronic hunger and seriously threatens the
11 ability of the world to more than double food pro-
12 duction to meet the demands of a projected popu-
13 lation of 9,000,000,000 people by 2050.

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

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

1 (9) The impact of water scarcity on conflict and
2 instability is evident in many parts of the world, in-
3 cluding the Darfur region of Sudan, where demand
4 for water resources has contributed to armed conflict
5 between nomadic ethnic groups and local farming
6 communities.

7 (10) In order to further the United States con-
8 tribution to safe water and sanitation efforts, it is
9 necessary to—

10 (A) expand foreign assistance capacity to
11 address the challenges described in this section;
12 and

13 (B) represent issues related to water and
14 sanitation at the highest levels of United States
15 foreign assistance and diplomatic deliberations,
16 including those related to issues of global
17 health, food security, the environment, global
18 warming, and maternal and child mortality.

19 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

20 It is the sense of Congress that the United States
21 should help undertake a global effort to bring sustainable
22 access to clean water and sanitation to poor people
23 throughout the world.

24 **SEC. 4. PURPOSE.**

25 The purpose of this Act is—

1 (1) to enable first-time access to safe water and
2 sanitation, on a sustainable basis, for 100,000,000
3 people in high priority countries (as designated
4 under section 6(f) of the Senator Paul Simon Water
5 for the Poor Act of 2005 (22 U.S.C. 2152h note)
6 within 6 years of the date of enactment of this Act
7 through direct funding, development activities, and
8 partnerships; and

9 (2) to enhance the capacity of the United
10 States Government to fully implement the Senator
11 Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public
12 Law 109–121).

13 **SEC. 5. DEVELOPING UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CA-**
14 **PACITY.**

15 Section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
16 (22 U.S.C. 2152h) is amended by adding at the end the
17 following:

18 “(e) SENIOR ADVISOR FOR WATER.—

19 “(1) IN GENERAL.—To carry out the purposes
20 of subsection (a), the Administrator of the United
21 States Agency for International Development shall
22 designate a senior advisor to coordinate and conduct
23 the activities described in this section and the Sen-
24 ator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005
25 (Public Law 109–121). The Advisor shall report di-

1 rectly to the Administrator and be known as the
2 ‘Senior Advisor for Water’. The initial Senior Advi-
3 sor for Water shall be the individual serving as
4 Water Team Leader as of the date of the enactment
5 of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act
6 of 2010.

7 “(2) DUTIES.—The Advisor shall—

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

11 “(B) develop and oversee implementation
12 in high priority countries of country-specific
13 water strategies and expertise, in coordination
14 with appropriate United States Agency for
15 International Development Mission Directors,
16 to enable the goal of providing 100,000,000 ad-
17 ditional people with sustainable access to safe
18 water and sanitation through direct funding,
19 development activities, and partnerships within
20 6 years of the date of the enactment of the Sen-
21 ator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of
22 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,
6 and 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 des-
10 ignated appropriate staff and may utilize inter-
11 agency details or partnerships with universities, civil
12 society, and the private sector, as needed, to
13 strengthen implementation capacity.

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

16 “(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—To increase the capac-
17 ity of the Department of State to address inter-
18 national issues regarding safe water, sanitation, in-
19 tegrated river basin management, and other inter-
20 national water programs, the Secretary of State
21 shall establish a Special Coordinator for Inter-
22 national Water (referred to in this subsection as the
23 ‘Special Coordinator’), who shall report to the Under
24 Secretary for Democracy and Global Affairs. The
25 initial Special Coordinator shall be the individual

1 serving as Special Coordinator for Water Resources
2 as of the date of the enactment of the Senator Paul
3 Simon Water for the World Act of 2010.

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

5 “(A) oversee and coordinate the diplomatic
6 policy of the United States Government with re-
7 spect to global freshwater issues, including
8 interagency coordination related to—

9 “(i) sustainable access to safe drink-
10 ing water, sanitation, and hygiene;

11 “(ii) integrated river basin and water-
12 shed management;

13 “(iii) global food security;

14 “(iv) transboundary conflict;

15 “(v) agricultural and urban produc-
16 tivity of water resources;

17 “(vi) disaster recovery, response, and
18 rebuilding,

19 “(vii) pollution mitigation; and

20 “(viii) adaptation to hydrologic change
21 due to climate variability; and

22 “(B) ensure that international freshwater
23 issues are represented—

24 “(i) within the United States Govern-
25 ment; and

1 “(ii) in key diplomatic, development,
2 and scientific efforts with other nations
3 and multilateral organizations.

4 “(3) SUPPORT STAFF.—The Special Coordi-
5 nator shall be designated appropriate staff to sup-
6 port the duties described in paragraph (2).”.

7 **SEC. 6. SAFE WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE STRAT-**
8 **EGY.**

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

11 (1) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the
12 following: “The Coordinator shall take actions to en-
13 sure that the safe water and sanitation strategy is
14 integrated into any review or development of a Fed-
15 eral strategy for global development, global health,
16 or global food security that sets forth or establishes
17 the United States mission for global development,
18 guidelines for assistance programs, and how develop-
19 ment policy will be coordinated with policies gov-
20 erning trade, immigration, and other relevant inter-
21 national issues.”;

22 (2) in subsection (c), by adding at the end the
23 following: “In developing the program activities
24 needed to implement the strategy, the Secretary

1 shall consider the results of the assessment de-
2 scribed in subsection (e)(9).”; and

3 (3) in subsection (e)—

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

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

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

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

19 “(8) recommendations on what the United
20 States Government would need to do to achieve and
21 support the goals referred to in paragraph (7), in
22 support of the United Nation’s Millennium Develop-
23 ment Goal on access to safe drinking water; and

24 “(9) an assessment of best practices for mobi-
25 lizing and leveraging the financial and technical ca-

1 tion 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, in-
2 cluding training at appropriate levels, to—

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

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

9 “(C) encourage behavior change to reduce
10 individuals’ risk of disease from unsafe drinking
11 water and lack of proper sanitation and hy-
12 giene.

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

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

21 “(A) should designate appropriate staff
22 with relevant expertise to carry out the strategy
23 developed under section 6; and

24 “(B) may utilize, as needed, interagency
25 details or partnerships with universities, civil

1 society, and the private sector to strengthen im-
2 plementation capacity.

3 “(b) DESIGNATION.—The United States Agency for
4 International Development Mission Director for each
5 country receiving a ‘high priority’ designation under sec-
6 tion 6(f) and for each region containing a country receiv-
7 ing such designation shall report annually to Congress on
8 the status of—

9 “(1) designating safe drinking water and sani-
10 tation as a strategic objective;

11 “(2) integrating the water strategy into a food
12 security strategy;

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

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

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

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

5 (1) 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 (2) establish regional and cross-border coopera-
11 tive activities between scientists and specialists that
12 work to share technologies and best practices, miti-
13 gate shared water challenges, foster international co-
14 operation, and defuse cross-border tensions;

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

24 (4) in collaboration with the Centers for Dis-
25 ease Control and Prevention, Department of Agri-
26 culture, the Environmental Protection Agency, the

1 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,
2 and other agencies, as appropriate, conduct forma-
3 tive and operational research and monitor and evalu-
4 ate the effectiveness of programs that provide safe
5 drinking water and sanitation; and

6 (5) integrate efforts to promote safe drinking
7 water, sanitation and hygiene with existing foreign
8 assistance programs, as appropriate, including ac-
9 tivities focused on food security, HIV/AIDS, ma-
10 laria, tuberculosis, maternal and child health, food
11 security, 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 evalua-
17 tion of the impact of United States foreign assist-
18 ance programs and analysis on what programs work
19 and why, when, and where they work;

20 (2) the design of assistance programs and
21 projects should include the collection of relevant
22 baseline data required to measure outcomes and im-
23 pacts;

1 (3) the design of assistance programs and
2 projects should reflect the knowledge gained from
3 evaluation and analysis;

4 (4) a culture and practice of high quality eval-
5 uation should be revitalized at agencies managing
6 foreign assistance programs, which requires that the
7 concepts of evaluation and analysis are used to in-
8 form policy and programmatic decisions, including
9 the training of aid professionals in evaluation design
10 and implementation;

11 (5) the effective and efficient use of funds can-
12 not be achieved without an understanding of how
13 lessons learned are applicable in various environ-
14 ments and under similar or different conditions; and

15 (6) project evaluations should be used as
16 sources of data when running broader analyses of
17 development outcomes and impacts.

18 (b) COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION.—To the ex-
19 tent possible, the Administrator shall coordinate and inte-
20 grate evaluation of United States water programs with the
21 learning, evaluation, and analysis efforts of the United
22 States Agency for International Development aimed at
23 measuring development impact.

1 **SEC. 10. UPDATED REPORT REGARDING WATER FOR PEACE**
2 **AND SECURITY.**

3 Section 11(b) of the Senator Paul Simon Water for
4 the Poor Act of 2005, as redesignated by section 7, is
5 amended by adding at the end the following: “The report
6 submitted under this subsection shall include an assess-
7 ment of current and likely future political tensions over
8 water sources and multidisciplinary assessment of the ex-
9 pected impacts of changes to water supplies and agricul-
10 tural productivity in 10, 25, and 50 years.”.

11 **SEC. 11. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON EFFECTIVE-**
12 **NESS AND EFFICIENCY OF UNITED STATES**
13 **EFFORTS TO PROVIDE SAFE WATER AND**
14 **SANITATION FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.**

15 (a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than one year
16 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comp-
17 troller General of the United States shall submit to the
18 Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representa-
19 tives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Sen-
20 ate a report on the effectiveness and efficiency of United
21 States efforts to provide safe water and sanitation for de-
22 veloping countries.

23 (b) ELEMENTS.—In preparing the report required by
24 subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall, at a min-
25 imum—

1 (1) identify all programs (and respective Fed-
2 eral agencies) in the Federal Government that per-
3 form the mission of providing safe water and sanita-
4 tion for developing countries, including capacity-
5 building, professional exchanges, and other related
6 programs;

7 (2) list the actual costs for the implementation,
8 operation, and support of the individual programs;

9 (3) assess the effectiveness of these programs in
10 meeting their goals;

11 (4) assess the efficiency of these programs com-
12 pared to each other and to programs to provide simi-
13 lar aid performed by nongovernmental organizations
14 and other governments, and identify best practices
15 from this assessment;

16 (5) identify and assess programs that are dupli-
17 cative of each other or of efforts by nongovernmental
18 organizations and other governments;

19 (6) assess whether appropriate oversight of
20 these programs is being conducted by Federal agen-
21 cies, especially in the programs in which Federal
22 agencies are utilizing contractors instead of govern-
23 ment employees to perform this mission; and

- 1 (7) make such recommendations as the Comp-
- 2 troller General considers appropriate.

Passed the Senate September 20, 2010.

Attest:

Secretary.

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