

113TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2901

To strengthen implementation of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 by improving the capacity of the United States Government to implement, leverage, and monitor and evaluate programs to provide first-time or improved access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene to the world's poorest on an equitable and sustainable basis, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 1, 2013

Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. COLE, Mr. JONES, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. TERRY, Mr. HANNA, Mr. SCHOCK, and Ms. EDWARDS) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To strengthen implementation of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 by improving the capacity of the United States Government to implement, leverage, and monitor and evaluate programs to provide first-time or improved access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene to the world's poorest on an equitable and sustainable basis, and for other purposes.

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

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

2 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
3 “Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2013”.

4 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for
5 this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.

Sec. 2. Findings.

Sec. 3. Sense of Congress.

Sec. 4. Purpose.

Sec. 5. Improving coordination and oversight of safe water, sanitation, and hygiene projects and activities.

Sec. 6. Increasing sustainability of safe water, sanitation, and hygiene projects and activities.

Sec. 7. United States complimentary strategies to increase sustainable, affordable, and equitable access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene.

Sec. 8. Transparency and monitoring and evaluation.

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; 119 Stat.
10 2533)—

11 (A) makes access to affordable, equitable,
12 and sustainable clean water, sanitation, and hygiene
13 for developing countries a specific policy
14 objective of United States foreign assistance
15 programs;

16 (B) requires the United States Govern-
17 ment to—

18 (i) develop a strategy to elevate and
19 further the United States foreign policy
20 and foreign assistance objective to provide

1 affordable and equitable access to safe
2 water, sanitation, and hygiene in devel-
3 oping countries; and

4 (ii) improve the effectiveness and tar-
5 geting of United States assistance pro-
6 grams undertaken in support of that strat-
7 egy;

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

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

12 (i) the proportion of people who are
13 unable to reach or afford safe drinking
14 water; and

15 (ii) the proportion of people without
16 access to basic sanitation.

17 (2) For maximum effectiveness of assistance,
18 safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene must be
19 coordinated with and reflected in programs and
20 strategies for food security, global health, environ-
21 ment, education, gender equality, and conflict pre-
22 vention and mitigation.

23 (3) On February 2, 2012, the United States
24 national intelligence community released a National

1 Intelligence Estimate on Global Water Security,
2 which found that—

3 (A) over the next decade, countries of stra-
4 tegic importance to the United States will expe-
5 rience water shortages, poor water quality, or
6 floods, that will risk instability or state failure
7 and increase regional tensions;

8 (B) water problems may pose a risk to
9 global food markets and economic growth, and
10 may harm the economic performance of impor-
11 tant trading partners;

12 (C) water stresses compound existing prob-
13 lems, such as poverty, social tension, and ill-
14 health and without good management of water
15 food supplies will be reduced and water borne
16 diseases will increase; and

17 (D) pressure will arise for a more engaged
18 United States to make water a global priority
19 and to support major development projects.

20 (4) On August 1, 2008, Congress passed House
21 Concurrent Resolution 318, which—

22 (A) supports the goals and ideals of the
23 International Year of Sanitation; and

1 (B) recognizes the importance of sanitation
2 on public health, poverty reduction, economic
3 and social development, and the environment.

4 (5) According to the 2005 Millennium Eco-
5 system Assessment, commissioned by the United Na-
6 tions, more than one-fifth of the world's population
7 relies on freshwater sources that are either polluted
8 or excessively withdrawn. Healthy ecosystems pro-
9 vide multiple water-related services, such as flood
10 control and water purification, upon which human
11 security, health and well-being depend. Therefore,
12 measures aiming to maintain or restore those serv-
13 ices ensure the long-term sustainability of strategies
14 to secure safe and reliable access to water and sani-
15 tation.

16 (6) While progress is being made on safe water
17 and sanitation efforts—

18 (A) more than 783,000,000 people
19 throughout the world lack access to safe drink-
20 ing water; and

21 (B) approximately 35 percent of the total
22 global population does not have access to basic
23 sanitation services.

1 (7) A lack of access to clean water and ade-
2 quate sanitation has disproportionate, and too often
3 deadly impacts on children:

4 (A) Water and sanitation-related disease,
5 despite being preventable, remains one of the
6 most significant child health problems world-
7 wide. Diarrhea is the most serious of these dis-
8 eases, alone killing over 3,000 children each
9 day, and is the second biggest cause of death in
10 children in the post neonatal period, aged one
11 month to 5 years. Ninety percent of all people
12 that die from diarrheal disease are children
13 under the age of 5. Eighty-eight percent of di-
14 arrheal disease is attributed to unsafe drinking
15 water, inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene.

16 (B) Even when bouts of diarrhea don't kill,
17 these episodes can physically and mentally stunt
18 children, affecting them for the rest of their
19 lives.

20 (C) Having adequate and appropriate
21 water supply and sanitation facilities in schools
22 is a major factor influencing whether children,
23 and especially adolescent girls, attend school.

24 (D) Adequate sanitation facilities and
25 practices contributes to reducing malnutrition

1 in children, improves the quality of life and dig-
2 nity of girls and women, protects the environ-
3 ment, and generates economic benefits for com-
4 munities and nations.

5 (8) The health and environmental consequences
6 of unsafe drinking water and poor sanitation are sig-
7 nificant, accounting for nearly 10 percent of the
8 global burden of disease, and as further indicated by
9 the following:

10 (A) At any given time, half of the hospital
11 beds in developing countries are occupied by pa-
12 tients suffering from diseases associated with
13 lack of access to safe drinking water, inad-
14 equate sanitation, and poor hygiene.

15 (B) More than 3,575,000 people die each
16 year from water-related disease.

17 (C) Chronic or acute diarrhea can lead to
18 cognitive delays, with severe repercussions for
19 economic development.

20 (D) Lack of adequate sanitation contami-
21 nates rivers worldwide, as one of the most sig-
22 nificant sources of water pollution. Every day,
23 2,000,000 tons of untreated sewage and indus-
24 trial and agricultural waste are discharged into
25 the world's freshwaters.

1 (9) Clean water and sanitation are among the
2 most powerful drivers for human development. They
3 extend opportunity, enhance dignity, and help create
4 a virtuous cycle of improving health and rising
5 wealth.

6 (10) Diseases linked to unsafe water and poor
7 sanitation, as well as the time and energy women
8 often devote to collecting water, significantly reduce
9 economic productivity in less developed countries
10 and promote lifecycles of disadvantage.

11 (11) Expanding access to clean water, sanita-
12 tion, and hygiene, while protecting the natural infra-
13 structures that store, deliver, and purify water for
14 nature and people, are essential steps in reducing
15 the global burden of disease, advancing sustainable
16 economic and social development, protecting basic
17 human rights, preventing violence against girls and
18 women, and mitigating sources of conflict associated
19 with water scarcity, mass migration, and water re-
20 lated disasters, both within and between countries.

21 (12) Nearly 1,000,000,000 people across the
22 globe still suffer from chronic hunger. Water scar-
23 city and poor water management reduce agricultural
24 productivity and add pressures on valuable fisheries,
25 posing a major threat to food security and local live-

1 lihoods, and limits the ability of the world to provide
2 the resources necessary for the doubling of food pro-
3 duction that will be required to meet the demands
4 of a projected population of 9,000,000,000 people by
5 2050.

6 (13) 2.8 billion people in more than 48 coun-
7 tries are expected to face severe and chronic water
8 shortages by 2025, with major impacts on energy
9 and food security, development, livelihoods, human
10 health, and natural infrastructure.

11 (14) Agriculture consumes 70 percent of all
12 freshwater withdrawn globally. Global increases in
13 the efficiency and productivity of both irrigated and
14 rain-fed agriculture will be needed to meet future
15 food production requirements.

16 (15) Approximately half the world's population
17 lives in cities, often in slums characterized by unsafe
18 water, poor sanitation, lack of basic services, over-
19 crowding, inferior construction and insecure tenure.

20 (16) According to the United Nations, women
21 make up 70 percent of the world's poor. Yet, the
22 time they spend collecting water prevents them from
23 undertaking other activities, such as generating in-
24 come or attending school.

1 (17) A lack of access to safe water and im-
2 proved sanitation close to home and at school can
3 impact girls' educational attainment and retention,
4 limiting their ability to break the cycle of poverty.
5 Research has found increases in girls' school enroll-
6 ment when clean water points were installed closer
7 to home, and increases in girls' school attendance
8 when separate latrines for boys and girls were pro-
9 vided on site. Meeting Target 10 of the Millennium
10 Development Goals for water and sanitation would
11 provide an estimated 272,000,000 additional school
12 days per year.

13 (18) A lack of water points close to home or
14 safe, private latrines can put women and girls in iso-
15 lated situations, making them more vulnerable to
16 sexual and physical violence. Violence against women
17 and girls has consequences ranging from psycho-
18 social trauma to heightened risk of HIV/AIDS.

19 (19) Faith communities and nonprofit develop-
20 ment and conservation organizations across the
21 United States contribute significantly to the im-
22 provement of water, sanitation, and hygiene in devel-
23 oping countries. By applying their expertise, pro-
24 viding services, building the capacity of local organi-
25 zations, establishing long-term partnerships with

1 local communities, empowering marginalized groups,
2 supporting sustainable water management and serv-
3 ing as a voice for the poor, faith-based and nonprofit
4 organizations complement and leverage assistance
5 provided by the United States Government.

6 (20) United States businesses have developed
7 key technologies, donated goods and services,
8 partnered with private and public sector entities,
9 and invested their capital to improve water and sani-
10 tation and freshwater sources in many developing
11 countries. Corporate actors have also partnered with
12 other stakeholders to implement sustainable water
13 management and water use efficiency within their
14 plants and throughout their supply chain.

15 (21) Implementation of the Senator Paul Simon
16 Water for the Poor Act of 2005 must be signifi-
17 cantly strengthened if the purposes of section 135 of
18 the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
19 2152h; relating to assistance to provide safe water
20 and sanitation), as added by section 5(a) of the Sen-
21 ator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005,
22 are to be met.

23 (22) The monitoring and evaluation of the per-
24 formance of United States foreign assistance pro-
25 grams and their contribution to policy, strategies,

1 projects, program goals, and priorities undertaken
2 by the Federal Government is essential to improving
3 aid effectiveness.

4 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

5 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

6 (1) In May 2013, the United States Agency for
7 International Development released a Water and De-
8 velopment Strategy, whose goal is “to save lives and
9 advance development through improvements in water
10 supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programs,
11 and through sound management and use of water
12 for food security.”.

13 (2) The Water and Development Strategy
14 states that it supports the efforts of the Senator
15 Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 “by ad-
16 vancing many activities consistent with the goals of
17 the Act.”.

18 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
19 gress that—

20 (1) the initial United States Agency for Inter-
21 national Development’s Water and Development
22 Strategy, released in May 2013—

23 (A) is a significant accomplishment and
24 improves the Agency’s capacity to provide sus-

tainable and effective water, sanitation, and hygiene assistance;

(B) is supportive of and should continue to reinforce the United States foreign policy and development objectives for clean water, sanitation, and hygiene;

(C) should be refined and expanded by the United States Agency for International Development as often as necessary to ensure best practices are used and the purposes of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119 Stat. 2533) and this Act are met, should target the world’s poorest and those suffering from the lowest levels of access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene, and should be updated by the Agency not later than every 5 years, to more fully meet the requirements and spirit of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 and section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2152h), as added by section 5(a) of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005; and

(D) is not, on its own, the holistic United States water strategy required by the Senator

1 Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005,
2 but instead addresses components of a com-
3 prehensive strategy for how the United States
4 plans to support the United States foreign pol-
5 icy and development objectives and measure its
6 success towards the objectives required by the
7 Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of
8 2005 and this Act, and must be complimented
9 by the development of a whole-of-government
10 United States Government global water strat-
11 egy aimed at creating an enabling environment
12 through diplomatic channels for the Agency's
13 water, sanitation, and hygiene programming
14 that will better allow the Agency to succeed in
15 its mission; and

16 (2) the Secretary of State, acting through the
17 Special Advisor for Water Resources (established by
18 136(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961), as
19 added by section 5(a)(2)(C) of this Act, and in col-
20 laboration and consultation with the Administrator
21 of the United States Agency for International Devel-
22 opment, should develop a Global Water Resources
23 Strategy relating to United States foreign policy ob-
24 jectives for water, pursuant to section 6(a) of the

1 Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of
2 2005, as added by section 7 of this Act, that—

3 (A) articulates a vision for the role played
4 by the Department of State, including in its
5 power as a convener, in addressing the foreign
6 policy and national security issues identified in
7 the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act
8 of 2005 and this Act, the 2012 National Intel-
9 ligence Estimate on Global Water Security, and
10 other relevant whole-of-government assess-
11 ments, strategies, and approaches;

12 (B) is an ambitious United States foreign
13 policy framework that advances the objectives
14 of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor
15 Act of 2005 and this Act to provide sustainable
16 access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and
17 hygiene to poor and marginalized people
18 through improved United States diplomatic ef-
19 forts to build political will and coordination
20 across the Federal Government to better enable
21 United States Government agencies and part-
22 ners to meet their international development ob-
23 jectives;

24 (C) is complementary to, supportive of,
25 and does not inhibit, the Water and Develop-

1 ment Strategy, and establishes clear roles and
2 responsibilities insofar as possible among Fed-
3 eral agencies and departments responsible for
4 jointly carrying out the strategy, as required by
5 section 6(b) of the Senator Paul Simon Water
6 for the Poor Act of 2005, as added by section
7 7 of this Act.

8 **SEC. 4. PURPOSE.**

9 The purpose of this Act and the amendments made
10 by this Act is to strengthen implementation of the Senator
11 Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law
12 109–121; 119 Stat. 2533) by—

13 (1) improving coordination and oversight of
14 international water, sanitation, hygiene, and sustain-
15 able water management programs within and be-
16 tween United States Government agencies;

17 (2) increasing the sustainability of United
18 States Government-supported water, sanitation, and
19 hygiene programs, including in terms of afford-
20 ability, accountability, and financial, operational, in-
21 stitutional, and environmental sustainability;

22 (3) enhancing water, sanitation, and hygiene
23 expertise within the United States Agency for Inter-
24 national Development and the Department of State,
25 which shall include a whole of agency approach to

1 establish a learning agenda aimed at increasing the
2 quality, effectiveness, and sustainability of the
3 United States Government-supported water, sanitation,
4 and hygiene programs; and

5 (4) ensuring water, sanitation, and hygiene programs
6 and strategies are reflected in and supported
7 by other development initiatives such as food security,
8 global health, environment, education, gender
9 quality, and conflict prevention and mitigation within
10 and between countries, with the goal of meeting
11 the needs of the poorest and most marginalized people.
12

13 **SEC. 5. IMPROVING COORDINATION AND OVERSIGHT OF**
14 **SAFE WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE**
15 **PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES.**

16 (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign
17 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended—
18 ed—

19 (1) by redesignating section 135, as added by
20 section 5(a) of the Senator Paul Simon Water for
21 the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119
22 Stat. 2536; 22 U.S.C. 2152h note), as section 136;
23 and

24 (2) in section 136, as redesignated by paragraph
25 (1) of this section—

1 (A) in the section heading, by striking
2 “AND SANITATION” and inserting “, SANITA-
3 TION, AND HYGIENE”;

4 (B) in subsection (b), by striking “and
5 sanitation” and inserting “, sanitation, and hy-
6 giene”; and

7 (C) by adding at the end the following new
8 subsections:

9 “(e) GLOBAL WATER COORDINATOR.—

10 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the
11 United States Agency for International Development
12 (USAID) shall designate a senior advisor to coordi-
13 nate and oversee the Agency’s programs in devel-
14 oping countries that seek to provide affordable and
15 equitable access to safe water, sanitation, and hy-
16 giene, who shall be known as the ‘Global Water Co-
17 ordinator’, who shall administer and oversee an of-
18 fice to be known as the Office of Water, Sanitation,
19 and Development, and who shall report directly to
20 the Administrator and the Assistant Administrator
21 overseeing water programs.

22 “(2) DUTIES.—The Global Water Coordinator
23 shall—

24 “(A) oversee implementation of this sec-
25 tion, the Senator Paul Simon Water for the

1 Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119
2 Stat. 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h note) and the
3 Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act
4 of 2013;

5 “(B) oversee the buildup of capacity and
6 expertise within USAID to implement this sec-
7 tion, the Senator Paul Simon Water for the
8 Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119
9 Stat. 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h note), and the
10 Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act
11 of 2013, including—

12 “(i) by appointing USAID mission
13 water advisors in each high priority coun-
14 try, who—

15 “(I) shall have or be given the
16 opportunity to fully develop their tech-
17 nical skills and competencies nec-
18 essary to provide appropriate guidance
19 to technical and program staff to en-
20 sure the Water and Development
21 Strategy can be successfully imple-
22 mented; and

23 “(II) shall ensure water, sanita-
24 tion, and hygiene objectives and indi-
25 cators are reflected throughout pro-

1 gram planning and budgeting docu-
2 ments;

3 “(ii) work with USAID regional bu-
4 reaus, who shall be the primary liaisons be-
5 tween the Global Water Coordinator and
6 mission water advisors, to ensure water,
7 sanitation, and hygiene projects are re-
8 flected in country-specific multiyear strate-
9 gies, multiyear sector strategies, and
10 project designs in each high priority coun-
11 try; and

12 “(iii) ensure that water, sanitation,
13 hygiene and water management issues are
14 incorporated into all relevant Agency train-
15 ing programs at the office, regional, and
16 mission levels;

17 “(C) lead the implementation of the Water
18 and Development Strategy and oversee the re-
19 view and development no later than every 5
20 years of an updated Water and Development
21 Strategy such that it more clearly meets the re-
22 quirements of the Senator Paul Simon Water
23 for the Poor Act of 2005 and this Act;

24 “(D) assist and monitor the development
25 of country-specific and, where appropriate, re-

1 regional water strategies, whether independent, or
2 as part of broader USAID country-specific or
3 regional strategies, in coordination with rel-
4 evant USAID mission directors, other appro-
5 priate personnel, and pursuant to the inter-
6 agency consultation and coordination process as
7 required by section 5(b) of the Senator Paul
8 Simon Water for the World Act of 2013, ensur-
9 ing such strategies reflect best practices as they
10 relate to increasing access to clean water, sani-
11 tation, and hygiene activities, and sustainable
12 water management;

13 “(E) ensure sustainable and equitable ac-
14 cess to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene are
15 reflected in strategies and broader USAID poli-
16 cies or strategies, including policies or strate-
17 gies relating to food security, global health, en-
18 vironment, education, gender equality, and con-
19 flict prevention and mitigation;

20 “(F) develop appropriate benchmarks,
21 measurable goals, performance metrics, and
22 monitoring and evaluation plans for water, sani-
23 tation, and hygiene programs in accordance
24 with and as required by sections 6 and 7 of the
25 Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of

1 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119 Stat. 2533; 22
2 U.S.C. 2152h note);

3 “(G) ensure programming for sustainable
4 water management, and equitable access to
5 clean water, sanitation, and hygiene are re-
6 flected across USAID programming in a man-
7 ner consistent with the long-term sustainability
8 of service outcomes and freshwater sources; and

9 “(H) foster the development, dissemina-
10 tion, and increased and consistent use of low-
11 cost and sustainable technologies, public and
12 private partnerships, credit guarantees and
13 other financing arrangements that leverage
14 non-Federal funds for impact on equitable ac-
15 cess to affordable water, sanitation, and hygiene
16 services that will provide long-term benefits to
17 the world’s poorest communities.

18 “(3) STAFF.—The Administrator shall ensure
19 that a sufficient number of employees with appro-
20 priate experience or expertise are reassigned or de-
21 tailed from within USAID to assist the Global
22 Water Coordinator in carrying out the duties of
23 paragraph (2).

24 “(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

1 “(A) the term ‘high priority country’
2 means a low-income or lower-middle income
3 country designated pursuant to section
4 6(b)(2)(C) of the Senator Paul Simon Water
5 for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121;
6 119 Stat. 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h note) and
7 enumerated in the strategy required by such
8 Act, the first iteration of which was released by
9 USAID in May 2013; and

10 “(B) the term ‘Water and Development
11 Strategy’ means the strategy released by
12 USAID in May 2013 and its revisions, required
13 to be developed as soon as practicable after the
14 date of the enactment of the Senator Paul
15 Simon Water for the World Act of 2013, but no
16 less than 5 years after such date of enactment
17 and every 5 years thereafter under section 6(b)
18 of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor
19 Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119 Stat.
20 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h note).

21 “(f) SPECIAL ADVISOR FOR WATER RESOURCES.—

22 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State
23 shall designate a senior advisor to develop, coordi-
24 nate, and oversee United States foreign policy relat-
25 ing to freshwater resources and policies complemen-

1 tary to, and in support of, the United States Agency
2 for International Development’s Water and Develop-
3 ment Strategy, who shall be known as the ‘Special
4 Advisor for Water Resources’, and who shall report
5 directly to the Secretary of State and the Under
6 Secretary overseeing water programs.

7 “(2) DUTIES.—The Special Advisor for Water
8 Resources shall—

9 “(A) oversee and coordinate the develop-
10 ment and implementation of approaches to in-
11 creasing political will and government support
12 in partner countries in accordance with United
13 States foreign policy on drinking water, sanita-
14 tion, hygiene, water resource management, and
15 transboundary water, including—

16 “(i) working with partner countries
17 and other stakeholders to develop, sustain,
18 and leverage political and financial com-
19 mitments that would improve access to
20 safe drinking water, sanitation, and hy-
21 giene, and sustainable water management
22 over the long term;

23 “(ii) assisting and encouraging other
24 countries and international organizations
25 to plan and manage water resources in an

1 efficient, transparent, equitable, inclusive,
2 and environmentally sustainable manner,
3 taking into account the interdependence
4 among water, food, energy, and sustainable
5 development;

6 “(iii) fostering regional and cross-bor-
7 der cooperation for integrated manage-
8 ment, use and protection of internationally
9 shared rivers, lakes, and aquifer systems;

10 “(iv) preventing and mitigating intra-
11 and trans-boundary conflict over water re-
12 sources, including through efforts to
13 strengthen international water law and in-
14 stitutions as tools for facilitating coopera-
15 tion;

16 “(v) working with partner countries,
17 international organizations, and other
18 stakeholders to manage water resources in
19 ways that reduce risk and impact from po-
20 tential water-related shocks such as, but
21 not limited to, droughts or floods, includ-
22 ing for improved global food security; and

23 “(vi) fostering increased agricultural
24 and urban productivity of water resources;

1 “(B) promote and be the representative for
2 United States policy relating to global fresh-
3 water issues in key diplomatic and scientific fo-
4 rums; and

5 “(C) lead the development and implemen-
6 tation of the Global Water Resources Strategy
7 required by section 6(a) of the Senator Paul
8 Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public
9 Law 109–121; 119 Stat. 2533; 22 U.S.C.
10 2152h note) and oversee the review of and up-
11 date to not later than every 5 years the Global
12 Water Resources Strategy to reflect pressing
13 global challenges and changes.

14 “(3) STAFF.—The Secretary of State shall en-
15 sure that a sufficient number of employees of the
16 Department of State with appropriate experience or
17 expertise are reassigned or detailed from within the
18 Department of State to assist the Special Advisor
19 for Water Resources in carrying out the duties of
20 paragraph (2).

21 “(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

22 “(A) the term ‘Water and Development
23 Strategy’ means the strategy released by
24 USAID in May 2013 and its revisions, required
25 to be developed as soon as practicable after the

1 date of the enactment of the Senator Paul
2 Simon Water for the World Act of 2013, but no
3 less than 5 years after such date of enactment
4 and every 5 years thereafter under section 6(b)
5 of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor
6 Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119 Stat.
7 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h note); and

8 “(B) the term ‘Global Water Resources
9 Strategy’ means the strategy required under
10 section 6(a) of the Senator Paul Simon Water
11 for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121;
12 119 Stat. 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h note).”.

13 (b) INTERAGENCY CONSULTATION AND COORDINA-
14 TION.—

15 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after
16 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Adminis-
17 trator of the United States Agency for International
18 Development and the Secretary of State shall de-
19 velop and implement a process to ensure regular
20 consultation and coordination between the Global
21 Water Coordinator and the Special Advisor for
22 Water Resources so that their efforts are com-
23 plimentary and in support of the implementation,
24 and subsequent revision not later than every 5 years,

1 of the Global Water Resources Strategy and the
2 Water and Development Strategy.

3 (2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The process
4 required under paragraph (1) should include jointly
5 convened meetings with any Federal department or
6 agency administering United States water, sanita-
7 tion, and hygiene programs to evaluate progress in
8 carrying out the strategies described in paragraph
9 (1), or the revision to any such strategy, as required
10 by section 6 of the Senator Paul Simon Water for
11 the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119
12 Stat. 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h note), as amended by
13 section 7 of this Act.

14 (3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

15 (A) the term “Global Water Coordinator”
16 means the Global Water Coordinator designated
17 under section 136(e) of the Foreign Assistance
18 Act of 1961, as added by subsection (a)(2) of
19 this section;

20 (B) the term “Global Water Resources
21 Strategy” means the strategy required under
22 section 6(a) of the Senator Paul Simon Water
23 for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121;
24 119 Stat. 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h note), as
25 amended by section 7 of this Act;

1 (C) the term “Special Advisor for Water
2 Resources” means the Special Advisor for
3 Water Resources designated under section
4 136(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961,
5 as added by subsection (a)(2) of this section;
6 and

7 (D) the term “Water and Development
8 Strategy” means the strategy released by
9 USAID in May 2013 and its revisions, required
10 to be developed as soon as practicable after the
11 date of the enactment of this Act, but no less
12 than 5 years after such date of enactment and
13 every 5 years thereafter under section 6(b) of
14 the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act
15 of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119 Stat. 2533;
16 22 U.S.C. 2152h note), as amended by section
17 7 of this Act.

18 **SEC. 6. INCREASING SUSTAINABILITY OF SAFE WATER,**
19 **SANITATION, AND HYGIENE PROJECTS AND**
20 **ACTIVITIES.**

21 (a) PRINCIPLES.—In order to ensure that water,
22 sanitation, and hygiene projects and activities of the
23 United States Agency for International Development car-
24 ried out under the authorities of section 136 of the For-
25 eign Assistance Act of 1961, as redesignated and amended

1 by section 5 of this Act, and the Senator Paul Simon
2 Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121;
3 119 Stat. 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h note), as amended by
4 this Act, achieve maximum impact and continue to deliver
5 lasting benefits after completion, such projects and activi-
6 ties shall be carried out in accordance with, and monitored
7 and evaluated against the following principles:

8 (1) Projects and activities should be targeted to
9 the poorest and most vulnerable countries and com-
10 munities, including women and girls, displaced per-
11 sons and refugees, and other marginalized popu-
12 lations.

13 (2) Projects and activities should be designed in
14 consultation with a broad range of local and national
15 stakeholders, including communities directly affected
16 by a lack of access to clean water, sanitation or hy-
17 giene, nongovernmental organizations, cooperatives,
18 foundations, universities, private sector entities, and
19 women-focused organizations.

20 (3) Projects and activities to provide services
21 for the poor should be designed wherever possible to
22 be financially or commercially viable over the long
23 term, focusing on local ownership and sustainability,
24 and undertaken in conjunction with relevant public
25 institutions or private enterprise so long as they can

1 provide access to water, sanitation, and hygiene in
2 such a way that strengthens social equity of access
3 and keeps these services affordable to all, especially
4 the poorest of the poor.

5 (4) Governments of countries in which projects
6 and activities are carried out should identify revenue
7 streams sufficient to cover the costs of maintaining
8 public equipment and services with respect to such
9 projects and activities over the long term.

10 (5) Projects and activities should provide for a
11 functioning management and maintenance system
12 comprising tools, supply chains, transport, equip-
13 ment, training and individuals or institutions with
14 clear responsibilities for achieving sustainability.

15 (6) With respect to projects and activities that
16 are managed by communities or institutions, effec-
17 tive external support should be provided to such
18 communities or institutions.

19 (7) Projects should be designed to provide ac-
20 cess to water, sanitation, and hygiene, and sustain-
21 able water management through joint programs and
22 other coordinated mechanisms and policies, in order
23 to ensure the long-term sustainability of the results
24 achieved, to mitigate any negative environmental im-
25 pacts, and to ensure the resilience of natural and

1 man-made infrastructure to floods, droughts, and
2 other water-related disasters.

3 (8) Access to water and sanitation should be ex-
4 panded in an equitable manner and on the basis of
5 need, without regard to race, gender, religion, or
6 ethnic origin.

7 (b) LOCAL OWNERSHIP.—Not later than 90 days
8 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Adminis-
9 trator of the United States Agency for International De-
10 velopment shall establish guidelines and procedures to en-
11 sure that—

12 (1) a broad range of local and national stake-
13 holders is consulted in the development of any coun-
14 try-specific water strategy;

15 (2) any water, sanitation, and hygiene projects
16 and activities authorized under each such strategy
17 are designed to address the specific needs of women
18 and girls; and

19 (3) local civil society organizations, including
20 nonprofit organizations as well as businesses, are
21 full participants in the selection and design, imple-
22 mentation, monitoring, and evaluation of water,
23 sanitation, and hygiene projects and activities.

24 (c) LOCAL PROCUREMENT.—

1 (1) AUTHORITY.—In providing assistance under
2 the authorities of section 136 of the Foreign Assist-
3 ance Act of 1961, as redesignated and amended by
4 section 5 of this Act, the Administrator of the
5 United States Agency for International Development
6 is authorized to award contracts and other acquisi-
7 tion instruments on a noncompetitive basis to local
8 entities in high priority countries to carry out safe
9 water, sanitation, and hygiene projects and activities
10 in such countries.

11 (2) LIMITATION.—A contract or other instru-
12 ment described in paragraph (1) may not have a
13 value that exceeds \$5,000,000.

14 (3) SUPERSEDES OTHER LAWS.—The Adminis-
15 trator of the United States Agency for International
16 Development may exercise the authority of para-
17 graph (1) notwithstanding any other provision of
18 law.

19 (4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

20 (A) the term “high priority country”
21 means a low-income or lower-middle income
22 country designated pursuant to section
23 6(b)(2)(C) of the Senator Paul Simon Water
24 for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121;

1 119 Stat. 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h note), as
2 amended by section 7 of this Act; and

3 (B) the term “local entity” means an indi-
4 vidual, corporation, or other entity that—

5 (i) is organized under the laws of the
6 high priority country;

7 (ii) has its principal place of business
8 or operations in such country; and

9 (iii) is owned or controlled by citizens
10 of such country.

11 (5) FUNDING.—Funds made available to carry
12 out the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act
13 of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119 Stat. 2533; 22
14 U.S.C. 2152h note) for any fiscal year are author-
15 ized to be made available to carry out this sub-
16 section.

17 (d) RETENTION OF INTEREST.—

18 (1) AUTHORITY.—In providing assistance under
19 the authorities of section 136 of the Foreign Assist-
20 ance Act of 1961, as redesignated and amended by
21 section 5 of this Act, the Administrator of the
22 United States Agency for International Development
23 is authorized to enter into agreements with indige-
24 nous local private or public groups, associations, or
25 other entities in high priority countries to provide

1 for the retention by such group, association, or other
2 entity, without deposit in the Treasury of the United
3 States and without further appropriation by law, of
4 interest earned on such assistance so provided.

5 (2) LIMITATION.—An agreement described in
6 paragraph (1) may not have a value that exceeds
7 \$5,000,000.

8 (3) USE OF INTEREST.—Any interest earned on
9 the advance of funds under an agreement authorized
10 under paragraph (1) may be used only for the pur-
11 poses for which the agreement is made.

12 (4) AUDITS.—The Administrator shall, on a
13 regular and recurring basis, audit interest earned on
14 advance funds under an agreement authorized under
15 paragraph (1) to ensure that the requirements of
16 paragraph (3) are met.

17 (5) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term
18 “high priority country” means a low-income or
19 lower-middle income country designated pursuant to
20 section 6(b)(2)(C) of the Senator Paul Simon Water
21 for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119
22 Stat. 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h note), as amended by
23 section 7 of this Act.

1 **SEC. 7. UNITED STATES COMPLIMENTARY STRATEGIES TO**
2 **INCREASE SUSTAINABLE, AFFORDABLE, AND**
3 **EQUITABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER, SANITA-**
4 **TION, AND HYGIENE.**

5 Section 6 of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the
6 Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119 Stat. 2533;
7 22 U.S.C. 2152h note) is amended to read as follows:

8 **“SEC. 6. UNITED STATES COMPLIMENTARY STRATEGIES TO**
9 **INCREASE SUSTAINABLE, AFFORDABLE, AND**
10 **EQUITABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER, SANITA-**
11 **TION, AND HYGIENE.**

12 **“(a) GLOBAL WATER RESOURCES STRATEGY.—**

13 **“(1) IN GENERAL.—**As soon as practicable
14 after the date of the enactment of the Senator Paul
15 Simon Water for the World Act of 2013, and every
16 5 years thereafter, the President, acting through the
17 Secretary of State, shall develop a strategy to fur-
18 ther the United States foreign policy objective to
19 provide affordable and equitable access to safe water
20 and sanitation in developing countries, as described
21 in section 136 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961
22 and by the Agency’s Water and Development Strat-
23 egy required under subsection (b).

24 **“(2) CONTENTS.—**The strategy required under
25 paragraph (1) shall—

1 “(A) articulate the United States foreign
2 policy framework that will drive the implemen-
3 tation of the United States foreign policy objec-
4 tives on increasing access to equitable, clean
5 drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene for the
6 world’s poorest, water resource management,
7 transboundary water and prevention of conflict
8 over water resources; and

9 “(B) address ways in which United States
10 foreign policy efforts will promote global water
11 security by building political will and partner-
12 ships, and support for national level planning
13 processes, in conjunction with the United States
14 Agency for International Development and
15 other Federal agencies, and leveraging exper-
16 tise, knowledge, technology and resources that
17 will increase the likelihood that the world’s poor
18 receive or continue to have the water they need,
19 when and where they need it, in a sustainable,
20 equitable and conflict-free manner.

21 “(3) CONSULTATION.—The strategy required
22 by paragraph (1) shall be developed in consultation
23 with the Administrator of the United States Agency
24 for International Development, the heads of other
25 appropriate Federal departments and agencies,

1 international organizations, international financial
2 institutions, recipient governments, United States
3 and international nongovernmental organizations, in-
4 digenous civil society, and other appropriate entities,
5 and shall be complimentary to, or ultimately joined
6 with, the Agency’s Water and Development Strategy
7 required under subsection (b) and subsequent revi-
8 sions thereto.

9 “(4) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of
10 State, acting through the Under Secretary of State
11 who has responsibility to oversee water programs
12 and the Special Advisor for Water Resources, shall
13 implement the strategy required under paragraph
14 (1). The strategy may also be implemented in part
15 by other Federal departments and agencies, as ap-
16 propriate.

17 “(5) CONSISTENT WITH SAFE WATER AND
18 SANITATION POLICY.—The strategy required under
19 paragraph (1) shall be consistent with the policy
20 stated in section 3 of this Act.

21 “(6) CONTENT.—The strategy required under
22 paragraph (1) shall include—

23 “(A) specific and measurable goals, bench-
24 marks, and timetables to achieve the objective
25 described in paragraph (1);

1 “(B) an assessment of the level of funding
2 and other assistance for United States water
3 and sanitation programs needed each by the
4 United States Department of State year to
5 achieve the goals, benchmarks, and timetables
6 described in subparagraph (A);

7 “(C) methods to coordinate and integrate
8 United States water, water resources and sani-
9 tation assistance carried out by the Department
10 of State with water, sanitation, hygiene and
11 water resource development programs carried
12 out by the United States Agency for Inter-
13 national Development and other Federal agen-
14 cies to achieve the objective described in para-
15 graph (1);

16 “(D) methods to better coordinate United
17 States water and sanitation assistance pro-
18 grams with programs of other donor countries
19 and entities to achieve the objective described in
20 paragraph (1); and

21 “(E) an assessment of the commitment of
22 governments of countries that receive assistance
23 under section 136 of the Foreign Assistance
24 Act of 1961 to policies or policy reforms that
25 support affordable and equitable access by the

1 people of such countries to safe water and sani-
2 tation.

3 “(b) WATER AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY.—

4 “(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable
5 after the date of the enactment of the Senator Paul
6 Simon Water for the World Act of 2013, but no less
7 than 5 years after such date of enactment and every
8 5 years thereafter, the Administrator of the United
9 States Agency for International Development, acting
10 through the Global Water Coordinator and in con-
11 sultation with the Special Advisor for Water Re-
12 sources, shall develop a strategy, to be known as the
13 ‘Water and Development Strategy’, to further,
14 through the United States Agency for International
15 Development, the United States foreign assistance
16 objective to provide affordable, equitable, and sus-
17 tainable access to safe drinking water, sanitation,
18 and hygiene in developing countries, as described in
19 section 136 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.
20 Such strategy shall be complimentary to the United
21 States foreign policy objectives of the safe water and
22 sanitation strategy required under subsection (a)
23 and shall be transmitted to the appropriate congres-
24 sional committees and made publicly available on the
25 Internet.

1 “(2) CONTENTS.—The strategy required under
2 paragraph (1) shall provide an ambitious vision for
3 leadership of the international development objec-
4 tives of this Act and the Senator Paul Simon Water
5 for the World Act of 2013 and meet the following
6 requirements:

7 “(A) CONSISTENCY WITH SAFE WATER,
8 SANITATION, AND HYGIENE POLICY.—The
9 strategy shall be consistent with the policy stat-
10 ed in section 3 of the Senator Paul Simon
11 Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law
12 109–121; 119 Stat. 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h
13 note).

14 “(B) CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING HIGH
15 PRIORITY COUNTRIES.—The strategy shall iden-
16 tify low-income and lower-middle income coun-
17 tries with a severe lack of access to affordable,
18 equitable, and sustainable safe drinking water,
19 sanitation and hygiene, by assessing—

20 “(i) the government or nongovern-
21 mental organizational capacity or commit-
22 ment to manage and implement affordable,
23 equitable, and sustainable solutions, in ac-
24 cordance with section 6 of the Senator

1 Paul Simon Water for the World Act of
2 2013;

3 “(ii) opportunities to leverage existing
4 indigenous public sector, local, donor or
5 private sector investments in the water,
6 sanitation and water resource management
7 sector;

8 “(iii) the number of people and per-
9 cent of the population without access to an
10 improved source of safe drinking water in
11 or close to home, disaggregated by rural,
12 peri-urban, or urban geographic location;

13 “(iv) the number of people and per-
14 cent of the population without access to an
15 improved source of sanitation in or close to
16 home, disaggregated by rural, peri-urban,
17 or urban geographic location;

18 “(v) the mortality rate and number of
19 deaths of children under 5 years old due to
20 diarrhea;

21 “(vi) the mortality rate and number of
22 deaths of children under 5 years old due to
23 pneumonia;

1 “(vii) the number and proportion of
2 children under 5 years old who are under-
3 nourished;

4 “(viii) the average time burden of
5 water collection in rural areas;

6 “(ix) the coexistence in a single geo-
7 graphic area of two or more diseases cat-
8 egorized as a neglected tropical disease
9 spread in whole or in part due to lack of
10 access to safe drinking water, sanitation or
11 hygiene, as defined by the Agency; and

12 “(x) the degree to which water, sani-
13 tation, and hygiene programs are identified
14 as a priority by a beneficiary government,
15 region, or community, as identified in na-
16 tional plans and strategies and the coun-
17 try-specific multiyear strategies as devel-
18 oped by the Agency mission in consultation
19 with the national government and civil so-
20 ciety.

21 “(C) DESIGNATING HIGH PRIORITY COUN-
22 TRIES.—The strategy shall select 10 to 20 of
23 the eligible countries identified through the as-
24 sessment required by subparagraph (B) and

1 identify such countries as ‘high priority coun-
2 tries’.

3 “(D) REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGH PRIORITY
4 COUNTRIES.—Each country selected as a high
5 priority country shall be the focus of the Agen-
6 cy’s water, sanitation, and hygiene program-
7 ming, and the strategy shall develop com-
8 prehensive and holistic individual country plans
9 for each high priority country so as to meet the
10 objectives of paragraph (1). Such plans shall in-
11 clude—

12 “(i) a results framework, in accord-
13 ance with the sustainability principles iden-
14 tified in section 6 of the Senator Paul
15 Simon Water for the World Act of 2013,
16 and monitoring and evaluation principles
17 identified in section 7 of this Act, which
18 shall include indicators composed of those
19 criteria used in paragraph (2) to identify
20 high priority countries, that shall be used
21 to measure the long-term impacts and sus-
22 tainability of programs, including the ongo-
23 ing commitment of host-country institu-
24 tions, or lack thereof, and increased access
25 to water, sanitation, and hygiene projects,

1 programs and services provided directly or
2 leveraged by the United States Govern-
3 ment; and

4 “(ii) a clearly described process by
5 which the strategy shall be aligned, coordi-
6 nated, and leveraged with United States
7 development strategies, policies, and inter-
8 national development initiatives that oper-
9 ate within the high priority country, to in-
10 clude coordination with and reflected in the
11 high priority country’s comprehensive
12 strategy for United States Government-
13 supported development assistance.

14 “(E) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR
15 HIGH PRIORITY COUNTRIES.—For each high
16 priority country, the Agency’s mission director
17 for such country shall—

18 “(i) designate sustainably increasing
19 access to safe drinking water and sanita-
20 tion as a strategic objective, reflected in
21 country-specific strategies that incorporate
22 sustainable water management goals and
23 targets in accordance with this Act; and

24 “(ii) ensure, where complimentary,
25 that the benefits of safe drinking water,

1 sanitation, and hygiene are reflected in
2 other development initiatives.

3 “(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION RELATING TO
4 INITIAL STRATEGY.—The Agency’s Water and De-
5 velopment Strategy, issued in May 2013, shall be
6 deemed to be the initial strategy required under
7 paragraph (1) and shall be updated in a timely man-
8 ner as required by paragraph (1).

9 “(4) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—Not later than
10 90 days after the date of transmission of the initial
11 strategy required under paragraph (1), the Global
12 Water Coordinator shall submit to the appropriate
13 congressional committees an implementation plan
14 detailing how the United States Agency for Inter-
15 national Development will institutionalize the strat-
16 egy, including—

17 “(A) the budget resources needed to
18 achieve the goals, benchmarks, and timetables
19 described in this subsection, and an assessment
20 of what will likely be achieved at current fund-
21 ing levels; and

22 “(B) the number, types, and levels of spe-
23 cialists and generalists currently employed, and
24 projected to be needed, in each functional and
25 geographic area, including support, manage-

1 ment, and administrative functions, to carry out
2 the strategy.

3 “(5) COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION.—

4 “(A) IN GENERAL.—In developing the
5 strategy required under paragraph (1)), and the
6 implementation plan required under paragraph
7 (4), the Global Water Coordinator shall—

8 “(i) consult with relevant Executive
9 agencies;

10 “(ii) consult with the Special Advisor
11 for Water Resources;

12 “(iii) consult with the Interagency
13 Consultation and Coordination process as
14 required by section 5(b) of the Paul Simon
15 Water for the World Act of 2013; and

16 “(iv) consult with representatives of
17 civil society and multi-lateral organizations
18 with demonstrated experience in address-
19 ing the lack of access to affordable, equi-
20 table and sustainable safe drinking water,
21 sanitation and hygiene in developing coun-
22 tries.

23 “(B) PUBLIC COMMENT.—In carrying out
24 paragraph (1)(D), the Global Water Coordi-
25 nator shall allow public comments to be sub-

1 mitted for consideration through a mechanism
 2 of the Global Water Coordinator’s choosing, ex-
 3 cept that such comment period shall last not
 4 less than 45 days.

5 “(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

6 “(1) GLOBAL WATER COORDINATOR.—The term
 7 ‘Global Water Coordinator’ means the Global Water
 8 Coordinator designated under section 136(e) of the
 9 Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

10 “(2) SPECIAL ADVISOR FOR WATER RE-
 11 SOURCES.—The term ‘Special Advisor for Water Re-
 12 sources’ means the Special Advisor for Water Re-
 13 sources designated under section 136(f) of the For-
 14 eign Assistance Act of 1961.”.

15 **SEC. 8. TRANSPARENCY AND MONITORING AND EVALUA-**
 16 **TION.**

17 Section 7 of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the
 18 Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119 Stat. 2533;
 19 22 U.S.C. 2152h note) is amended to read as follows:

20 **“SEC. 7. TRANSPARENCY AND MONITORING AND EVALUA-**
 21 **TION.**

22 “(a) TRANSPARENCY.—

23 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after
 24 the date of the enactment of the Senator Paul
 25 Simon Water for the World Act of 2013, the Admin-

1 istrator of the United States Agency for Inter-
2 national Development shall, as part of the Agency’s
3 Internet Web site, establish and maintain a Web
4 page to make publicly available comprehensive, time-
5 ly, comparable, and accessible information on United
6 States water, sanitation, and hygiene foreign assist-
7 ance programs. The head of each Federal depart-
8 ment or agency that administers such programs
9 shall on a quarterly basis publish and update on the
10 Web page such information with respect to programs
11 of the department or agency.

12 “(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—

13 “(A) IN GENERAL.—To ensure trans-
14 parency, accountability, and effectiveness of
15 United States water, sanitation, and hygiene
16 foreign assistance programs, the information re-
17 quired by paragraph (1) shall include—

18 “(i) the strategy required by section
19 6(b) of the Senator Paul Simon Water for
20 the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–
21 121; 119 Stat. 2533; 22 U.S.C. 2152h
22 note);

23 “(ii) a list of countries that meet the
24 criteria outlined in section 6(b)(2)(B) of

1 the Senator Paul Simon Water for the
2 Poor Act of 2005;

3 “(iii) an identification of each country
4 designated as a high priority country
5 under section 6(b)(2)(C) of the Senator
6 Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of
7 2005, including a fully articulated ration-
8 ale of why each country received the des-
9 ignation;

10 “(iv) for each fiscal year, information
11 on the amount of funds expended in each
12 country or program to carry out this Act
13 and the Senator Paul Simon Water for the
14 Poor Act of 2005, disaggregated by pur-
15 pose of assistance, including information
16 on capital investments, and the source of
17 such funds by account; and

18 “(v) evaluations of water, sanitation,
19 and hygiene programs.

20 “(B) POSTING REQUIREMENTS.—Such in-
21 formation shall be published on the Web page
22 not later than 30 days after the date of
23 issuance of the information and shall be con-
24 tinuously updated.

1 “(C) REPORT IN LIEU OF INCLUSION.—If
2 the head of a Federal department or agency de-
3 scribed in paragraph (1) makes a determination
4 that the inclusion of a required item of informa-
5 tion on the Web page would jeopardize the
6 health or security of an implementing partner
7 or program beneficiary or would be detrimental
8 to the national interests of the United States,
9 such item of information may be submitted to
10 Congress in a written report in lieu of including
11 it on the Web page, along with the reasons for
12 not including it on the Web page.

13 “(3) DATABASE.—The Web page shall also con-
14 tain a link to a searchable database available to the
15 public containing such information relating to the
16 current fiscal year and, as available, for each prior
17 fiscal year dating to and including fiscal year 2006.

18 “(4) FORM.—Such information shall be pub-
19 lished on the Web page in unclassified form. Any in-
20 formation determined to be classified information
21 may be submitted to Congress in classified form and
22 an unclassified summary of such information shall
23 be published on the Web page.

24 “(b) MONITORING AND EVALUATION.—

1 “(1) IN GENERAL.—With regard to water, sani-
2 tation, and hygiene programming, the Global Water
3 Coordinator shall ensure that the Agency monitors
4 and evaluates projects and activities carried out
5 under such programs, including carrying out assess-
6 ments of impact where appropriate, and ensuring re-
7 sults of evaluations are used to inform the design of
8 such projects and activities. Such monitoring and
9 evaluations shall—

10 “(A) be carried out in accordance with,
11 and measured against the principles described
12 in section 6(b) of the Senator Paul Simon
13 Water for the Poor Act of 2005 and, where ap-
14 propriate, the goals established section
15 6(b)(2)(D) of the Senator Paul Simon Water
16 for the Poor Act of 2005; and

17 “(B) conduct longer term monitoring and
18 evaluation of its water activities in order to as-
19 sess sustainability beyond the typical Agency
20 program cycle and to enable reasonable support
21 to issues that arise post implementation.

22 “(2) MANDATORY SET-ASIDE FOR MONITORING
23 AND EVALUATION.—Each water, sanitation, and hy-
24 giene project shall be planned and budgeted to in-
25 clude funding for both short- and long-term moni-

1 toring and evaluation so that the United States Gov-
2 ernment and other stakeholders can ascertain the
3 long-term return on investment of United States as-
4 sistance funds and to enable learning about the sus-
5 tainability of assistance programs and projects that
6 shall inform future projects and programs.

7 “(3) WHEN TO CONDUCT EVALUATIONS.—The
8 evaluation of water, sanitation, and hygiene projects
9 should include measurable goals and performance
10 metrics, to be tracked against an established base-
11 line at the outset. Such evaluations should occur im-
12 mediately following the completion of a project, and
13 no fewer than half of all water, sanitation, and hy-
14 giene projects shall be reevaluated 5 years after the
15 completion of the project, all in accordance with the
16 requirements and metrics enumerated in paragraph
17 (1).

18 “(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

19 “(A) MONITORING.—The term ‘moni-
20 toring’ means, with respect to a United States
21 water, sanitation, or hygiene foreign assistance
22 program, a continuing function that uses sys-
23 tematic collection of data on specified indicators
24 to provide management and the main stake-
25 holders of an ongoing development intervention

1 with indications of the extent of progress and
2 achievement of objectives and progress in the
3 use of allocated funds.

4 “(B) EVALUATION.—The term ‘evaluation’
5 means, with respect to a United States water,
6 sanitation, or hygiene foreign assistance pro-
7 gram, the systematic collection and analysis of
8 information about the characteristics and out-
9 comes of the program and projects under the
10 program as a basis for judgments, to improve
11 effectiveness, and to inform decisions about cur-
12 rent and future programming, including an ex-
13 planation of the reasons for or causes of the ob-
14 served results.”.

○