

112TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3658

To strengthen implementation of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the
Poor Act of 2005, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 14, 2011

Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. SIRES, Mr. McCAUL, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. BASS of California, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. SMITH of Washington) 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, 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,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Senator Paul Simon
5 Water for the World Act of 2012”.

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)—

1 (A) makes access to safe water and sanita-
2 tion for developing countries a specific policy
3 objective of United States foreign assistance
4 programs;

5 (B) requires the Secretary of State to—

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

8 (ii) improve the effectiveness of
9 United States assistance programs under-
10 taken in support of that strategy;

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

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

15 (i) the proportion of people who are
16 unable to reach or afford safe drinking
17 water; and

18 (ii) the proportion of people without
19 access to basic sanitation.

20 (2) For maximum effectiveness of assistance,
21 safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene must be
22 coordinated with and integrated into programs and
23 strategies for food security, global health, environ-
24 ment, education, and gender equality.

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

3 (A) supports the goals and ideals of the
4 International Year of Sanitation; and

5 (B) recognizes the importance of sanitation
6 on public health, poverty reduction, economic
7 and social development, and the environment.

8 (4) While progress is being made on safe water
9 and sanitation efforts—

10 (A) more than 884,000,000 people
11 throughout the world lack access to safe drink-
12 ing water; and

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

15 (5) The health consequences of unsafe drinking
16 water and poor sanitation are significant—

17 (A) at any given time, half of the world's
18 hospital beds are occupied by patients suffering
19 from diseases associated with lack of access to
20 safe drinking water, inadequate sanitation and
21 poor hygiene;

22 (B) more than 3,575,000 people die each
23 year from water-related disease; and

1 (C) chronic or acute diarrhea can lead to
2 cognitive delays, with severe repercussions for
3 economic development.

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

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

14 (8) Expanding access to clean water and sanita-
15 tion is essential for reducing the global burden of
16 disease, advancing economic and social development,
17 protecting basic human rights, prevention of violence
18 against women, and mitigating sources of conflict.

19 (9) Nearly 1,000,000,000 people across the
20 globe still suffer from chronic hunger. Water scar-
21 city and poor water management reduce agricultural
22 productivity and threaten food security.

23 (10) Approximately half the world's population
24 lives in cities, often in slums characterized by unsafe

1 water, poor sanitation, lack of basic services, over-
2 crowding, inferior construction and insecure tenure.

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

8 (12) According to the United Nations, women
9 make up 70 percent of the world's poor. Yet, the
10 time they spend collecting water prevents them from
11 undertaking other activities, such as generating in-
12 come or attending school.

13 (13) A lack of access to safe water and im-
14 proved sanitation close to home and at school can
15 impact girls' educational attainment and retention,
16 limiting their ability to break the cycle of poverty.
17 Research has found increases in girls' school enroll-
18 ment when clean water points were installed closer
19 to home, and increases in girls' school attendance
20 when separate latrines for boys and girls were pro-
21 vided on site. Meeting the water and sanitation tar-
22 gets of the Millennium Development Goals would
23 provide an estimated 272,000,000 additional school
24 days per year.

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

7 (15) Faith communities across the United
8 States contribute significantly to the improvement of
9 water, sanitation, and hygiene in developing coun-
10 tries. By applying their expertise, providing services,
11 building the capacity of local organizations, estab-
12 lishing long-term partnerships with local commu-
13 nities, empowering marginalized groups, and serving
14 as a voice for the poor, faith-based and nonprofit or-
15 ganizations complement and leverage assistance pro-
16 vided by the United States Government.

17 (16) United States businesses have developed
18 key technologies, donated goods and services,
19 partnered with private and public sector entities,
20 and invested their capital to improve water and sani-
21 tation in many developing countries.

22 (17) Implementation of the Senator Paul Simon
23 Water for the Poor Act of 2005 must be signifi-
24 cantly strengthened if the purposes of section 136 of

1 the Foreign Assistance Act, as redesignated and
2 amended by section 4 of this Act, are to be met.

3 (18) The monitoring and evaluation of the per-
4 formance of United States foreign assistance pro-
5 grams and their contribution to policy, strategies,
6 projects, program goals, and priorities undertaken
7 by the Federal Government is essential to improving
8 aid effectiveness.

9 **SEC. 3. PURPOSE.**

10 The purpose of this Act and the amendments made
11 by this Act is to strengthen implementation of the Senator
12 Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law
13 109–121) by—

14 (1) improving coordination and oversight of
15 water, sanitation, and hygiene programs within and
16 between United States Government agencies;

17 (2) increasing the sustainability of United
18 States Government-supported water, sanitation, and
19 hygiene programs;

20 (3) enhancing water, sanitation, and hygiene
21 expertise within the United States Agency for Inter-
22 national Development; and

23 (4) integrating water and sanitation into pro-
24 grams and strategies for food security, global health,
25 environment, education, and gender equality.

1 **SEC. 4. IMPROVING COORDINATION AND OVERSIGHT OF**
2 **SAFE WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE**
3 **PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign
5 Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amend-
6 ed—

7 (1) by redesignating section 135, as added by
8 section 5(a) of the Senator Paul Simon Water for
9 the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121; 119
10 Stat. 2536), as section 136; and

11 (2) in section 136, as redesignated by para-
12 graph (1) of this section—

13 (A) in the section heading, by striking
14 “**AND SANITATION**” and inserting “**, SANITA-**
15 **TION, AND HYGIENE**”;

16 (B) in subsection (b), by striking “and
17 sanitation” and inserting “, sanitation, and hy-
18 giene”; and

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

20 “(e) GLOBAL WATER COORDINATOR.—

21 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the
22 United States Agency for International Development
23 (USAID) shall designate a senior advisor to coordi-
24 nate and oversee water, sanitation, and hygiene as-
25 sistance, who shall be known as the ‘Global Water
26 Coordinator’, and who shall report directly to the

1 Administrator and the Assistant Administrator over-
2 seeing water programs.

3 “(2) DUTIES.—The Global Water Coordinator
4 shall—

5 “(A) oversee implementation of this section
6 and the Senator Paul Simon Water for the
7 Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121);

8 “(B) lead the development of the safe
9 water and sanitation strategy required under
10 section 6 of the Senator Paul Simon Water for
11 the Poor Act of 2005;

12 “(C) assist and monitor the development of
13 country-specific water strategies in coordination
14 with relevant USAID Mission Directors and
15 other appropriate personnel;

16 “(D) integrate water, sanitation, and hy-
17 giene activities into global and country-specific
18 strategies and programs, including those relat-
19 ing to food security, global health, environment,
20 education, and gender equality;

21 “(E) develop appropriate benchmarks, in-
22 dicators, and guidelines for monitoring and
23 evaluation of water and sanitation programs as
24 required under section 8 of the Senator Paul
25 Simon Water for the World Act of 2012; and

1 “(F) foster the development, dissemina-
2 tion, and increased and consistent use of low-
3 cost and sustainable technologies, public and
4 private partnerships, credit guarantees and
5 other financing arrangements that leverage
6 non-Federal funds for impact on water, sanita-
7 tion, and hygiene services that benefit the poor.

8 “(3) STAFF.—The Administrator shall ensure
9 that a sufficient number of employees of USAID
10 with appropriate experience are assigned to assist
11 the Global Water Coordinator in carrying out the
12 duties of paragraph (2).

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

14 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State
15 shall designate a senior advisor to coordinate and
16 oversee policy relating to water and sanitation as-
17 sistance, who shall be known as the ‘Special Advisor
18 for Water Resources’, and who shall report directly
19 to the Secretary of State and the Under Secretary
20 overseeing water programs.

21 “(2) DUTIES.—The Special Advisor for Water
22 Resources shall—

23 “(A) oversee and coordinate the diplomatic
24 policy of the United States Government with re-
25 spect to global freshwater issues, including—

1 “(i) working with partner countries
2 and other stakeholders to develop and sus-
3 tain political commitment to improving ac-
4 cess to water, sanitation, and hygiene over
5 the long term, and mitigating cross-border
6 conflict;

7 “(ii) assisting and encouraging other
8 countries and international organizations
9 to plan and manage water resources in an
10 efficient, transparent, equitable, inclusive,
11 and environmentally sustainable manner;

12 “(iii) fostering regional and cross-bor-
13 der cooperation for integrated river basin
14 and watershed management;

15 “(iv) mitigating transboundary con-
16 flict over water resources;

17 “(v) fostering integrated river basin
18 and watershed management; and

19 “(vi) fostering agricultural and urban
20 productivity of water resources; and

21 “(B) promote United States policy relating
22 to international freshwater issues in key diplo-
23 matic and scientific forums.

24 “(3) STAFF.—The Secretary of State shall en-
25 sure that a sufficient number of employees of the

1 Department of State with appropriate experience are
2 assigned to assist the Special Advisor for Water Re-
3 sources in carrying out the duties of paragraph
4 (2).”.

5 (b) INTERAGENCY CONSULTATION AND COORDINA-
6 TION.—

7 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
8 after the date of enactment of this Act, the Adminis-
9 trator of the United States Agency for International
10 Development and the Secretary of State shall de-
11 velop and implement a process to ensure regular
12 consultation and coordination between the Global
13 Water Coordinator and the Special Advisor for
14 Water Resources so that their efforts are com-
15 plimentary and in support of the safe water and
16 sanitation strategy.

17 (2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—This process
18 required under paragraph (1) should include jointly
19 convened meetings with any Federal department or
20 agency administering United States water, sanita-
21 tion, and hygiene programs to evaluate progress in
22 carrying out the safe water and sanitation strategy.

23 (3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

24 (A) the term “Global Water Coordinator”
25 means the Global Water Coordinator designated

1 under section 136(e) of the Foreign Assistance
2 Act of 1961, as added by subsection (a)(2) of
3 this section;

4 (B) the term “Special Advisor for Water
5 Resources” means the Special Advisor for
6 Water Resources designated under section
7 136(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961,
8 as added by subsection (a)(2) of this section;
9 and

10 (C) the term “safe water and sanitation
11 strategy” means the strategy required under
12 section 6 of the Senator Paul Simon Water for
13 the Poor Act of 2005.

14 **SEC. 5. INCREASING SUSTAINABILITY OF SAFE WATER,**
15 **SANITATION, AND HYGIENE PROJECTS AND**
16 **ACTIVITIES.**

17 (a) PRINCIPLES.—In order to ensure that water,
18 sanitation, and hygiene projects and activities carried out
19 under the authorities of section 136 of the Foreign Assist-
20 ance Act of 1961, as redesignated and amended by section
21 4 of this Act, and the Senator Paul Simon Water for the
22 Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121) achieve max-
23 imum impact and continue to deliver lasting benefits after
24 completion, such projects and activities shall be carried
25 out in accordance with the following principles:

1 (1) Projects and activities should be targeted to
2 the poorest and most vulnerable countries and com-
3 munities, including women and girls, displaced per-
4 sons and refugees, and other marginalized popu-
5 lations.

6 (2) Projects and activities should be designed in
7 consultation with a broad range of local and national
8 stakeholders, including communities directly affected
9 by a lack of access to clean water, sanitation or hy-
10 giene, nongovernmental organizations, cooperatives,
11 foundations, universities, private sector entities, and
12 women-focused organizations.

13 (3) Projects and activities should be designed
14 wherever possible to be commercially viable over the
15 long term, and undertaken in conjunction with pri-
16 vate enterprise.

17 (4) Governments of countries in which projects
18 and activities are carried out should identify revenue
19 streams sufficient to cover the costs of maintaining
20 public equipment and services with respect to such
21 projects and activities over the long term.

22 (5) Projects and activities should provide for a
23 functioning management and maintenance system
24 comprising tools, supply chains, transport, equip-

1 ment, training and individuals or institutions with
2 clear responsibilities for achieving sustainability.

3 (6) With respect to projects and activities that
4 are managed by communities or institutions, effective
5 external support should be provided to such
6 communities or institutions.

7 (7) Projects should be designed to foster sustainable
8 water management in order to ensure the
9 long-term sustainability of each such project and to
10 mitigate any negative environmental impacts.

11 (8) Access to water and sanitation should be expanded
12 in an equitable manner and on the basis of
13 need, without regard to race, gender, religion, or
14 ethnic origin.

15 (b) LOCAL OWNERSHIP.—The Administrator of the
16 United States Agency for International Development shall
17 establish guidelines and procedures to ensure that—

18 (1) a broad range of local and national stakeholders
19 is consulted in the development of any country-specific
20 water strategy;

21 (2) any water, sanitation, and hygiene projects
22 and activities authorized under each such strategy
23 are designed to address the specific needs of women
24 and girls; and

1 (3) local civil society organizations, including
2 nonprofit organizations as well as businesses, are
3 full participants in the selection and design, imple-
4 mentation, monitoring, and evaluation of water,
5 sanitation, and hygiene projects and activities.

6 (c) LOCAL PROCUREMENT.—

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

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

20 (3) SUPERSEDES OTHER LAWS.—The Adminis-
21 trator of the United States Agency for International
22 Development may exercise the authority of para-
23 graph (1) notwithstanding any other provision of
24 law.

25 (4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

1 (A) the term “high priority country”
2 means a country designated pursuant to section
3 6 of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the
4 Poor Act of 2005; and

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

7 (i) is organized under the laws of the
8 high priority country;

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

11 (iii) is owned or controlled by citizens
12 of such country.

13 (5) FUNDING.—Funds made available to carry
14 out the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act
15 of 2005 for any fiscal year are authorized to be
16 made available to carry out this subsection.

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 4 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 country designated
19 pursuant to section 6 of the Senator Paul Simon
20 Water for the Poor Act of 2005.

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 the section heading, by striking “**AND**
2 **SANITATION**” and inserting “, **SANITATION, AND**
3 **HYGIENE**”;

4 (2) in subsection (a)—

5 (A) by striking “Secretary of State” and
6 inserting “Administrator of the United States
7 Agency for International Development”;

8 (B) by striking “shall develop a strategy”
9 and inserting “shall, not later than January 1,
10 2013, and every four years thereafter, develop
11 a strategy for the next four years”;

12 (C) by striking “and sanitation” and in-
13 serting “, sanitation, and hygiene”; and

14 (D) by striking “section 135 of the For-
15 eign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by sec-
16 tion 5(a) of this Act” and inserting “section
17 136 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as
18 amended by the Senator Paul Simon Water for
19 the World Act of 2012”;

20 (3) in subsection (b), by striking “Adminis-
21 trator of the United States Agency for International
22 Development” and inserting “Secretary of State”;

23 (4) in subsection (c), by striking “Secretary of
24 State” and inserting “President”;

25 (5) in subsection (e)—

1 (A) by striking “and sanitation” each place
2 it appears and inserting “, sanitation, and hy-
3 giene”;

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

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

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

9 “(7) best practices for mobilizing and
10 leveraging the financial and technical capacity of
11 multilateral institutions, business, local governments,
12 nongovernmental organizations, and civil society in
13 forming public-private partnerships that measurably
14 increase access to safe and affordable drinking
15 water, sanitation, and hygiene;

16 “(8) the number, types, and level of specialists
17 and generalists currently employed and projected to
18 be needed in each functional and geographic area,
19 including support, management, and administrative
20 functions, to carry out the strategy; and

21 “(9) the assumptions regarding program and
22 policy priorities and budget levels on which the
23 strategy is based.”;

24 (6) in subsection (f) to read as follows:

1 “(f) DESIGNATION OF HIGH PRIORITY COUN-
2 TRIES.—

3 “(1) DESIGNATION.—The strategy required by
4 subsection (a) shall further include the designation
5 of high priority countries for assistance under sec-
6 tion 136 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as
7 amended by the Senator Paul Simon Water for the
8 World Act of 2012.

9 “(2) CRITERIA.—Each designation of a high
10 priority country described in paragraph (1) shall be
11 made on the basis of—

12 “(A) countries and communities in coun-
13 tries in which the need for increased access to
14 safe water, sanitation, and hygiene is greatest;
15 and

16 “(B) countries and communities in coun-
17 tries in which assistance under such section can
18 be expected to make the greatest difference in
19 promoting good health, economic development,
20 poverty reduction, women’s empowerment, con-
21 flict prevention, and environmental sustain-
22 ability.

23 “(3) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of
24 Congress that each designation of a high priority
25 country described in paragraph (1) should conform

1 to the goals and objectives in the country’s multi-
2 year development strategy.”;

3 (7) by striking subsection (g); and

4 (8) by inserting after subsection (f) the fol-
5 lowing:

6 “(g) ACTIONS WITH RESPECT TO HIGH PRIORITY
7 COUNTRIES.—For each country that is designated as a
8 high priority country, the United States Agency for Inter-
9 national Development’s Mission Director for such country
10 shall—

11 “(1) designate sustainably increasing access to
12 safe drinking water and sanitation as a strategic ob-
13 jective, reflected in country-specific strategies that
14 incorporate sustainable water management goals and
15 targets; and

16 “(2) integrate, where appropriate, investments
17 in water, sanitation, and hygiene with investments in
18 food security, global health, environment and sus-
19 tainable water management, education, and gender
20 equality.”.

21 **SEC. 7. TRANSPARENCY AND MONITORING AND EVALUA-**
22 **TION.**

23 Section 7 of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the
24 Poor Act of 2005 (22 U.S.C. 2152h note) is amended by
25 striking section 7 and inserting the following:

1 **“SEC. 7. TRANSPARENCY AND MONITORING AND EVALUA-**
2 **TION.**

3 “(a) TRANSPARENCY.—

4 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after
5 the date of the enactment of the Senator Paul
6 Simon Water for the World Act of 2012, the Admin-
7 istrator of the United States Agency for Inter-
8 national Development shall, as part of the Agency’s
9 Internet Website, establish and maintain a Webpage
10 to make publicly available comprehensive, timely,
11 comparable, and accessible information on United
12 States water, sanitation, and hygiene foreign assist-
13 ance programs. The head of each Federal depart-
14 ment or agency that administers such programs
15 shall on a regular basis publish and update on the
16 Webpage such information with respect to programs
17 of the department or agency.

18 “(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—

19 “(A) IN GENERAL.—To ensure trans-
20 parency, accountability, and effectiveness of
21 United States water, sanitation, and hygiene
22 foreign assistance programs, the information re-
23 quired by paragraph (1) shall include—

24 “(i) the strategy required by section
25 6;

1 “(ii) the multi-year development strat-
2 egy of each developing country under sec-
3 tion 6(a);

4 “(iii) an identification of each country
5 designated as a high priority country
6 under section 6(f), including a fully articu-
7 lated rationale of why the country received
8 the designation;

9 “(iv) a summary of the guidelines and
10 procedures as required by section 5(b) of
11 the Senator Paul Simon Water for the
12 World Act of 2012;

13 “(v) for each fiscal year, information
14 on the amount of funds expended in each
15 country or program, disaggregated by pur-
16 pose of assistance, including information
17 on capital investments, and the source of
18 such funds by account; and

19 “(vi) evaluations of water, sanitation,
20 and hygiene programs, if any.

21 “(B) POSTING REQUIREMENTS.—Such in-
22 formation shall be published on the Webpage
23 not later than 30 days after the date of
24 issuance of the information and shall be con-
25 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 Webpage 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 Webpage, along with the reasons for
12 not including it on the Webpage.

13 “(3) DATABASE.—The Webpage 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 Webpage 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 Webpage.

24 “(b) MONITORING AND EVALUATION.—

1 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of each Federal
2 department or agency that administers United
3 States water, sanitation, and hygiene foreign assist-
4 ance programs shall monitor and evaluate projects
5 and activities carried out under such programs, in-
6 cluding carrying out assessments of impact where
7 appropriate, and ensuring results of evaluations are
8 used to inform the design of such projects and ac-
9 tivities. Such monitoring and evaluations shall be
10 carried out in accordance with the principles de-
11 scribed in section 5(a) of the Senator Paul Simon
12 Water for the World Act of 2012.

13 “(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

14 “(A) MONITORING.—The term ‘moni-
15 toring’ means, with respect to a United States
16 water, sanitation, or hygiene foreign assistance
17 program, a continuing function that uses sys-
18 tematic collection of data on specified indicators
19 to provide management and the main stake-
20 holders of an ongoing development intervention
21 with indications of the extent of progress and
22 achievement of objectives and progress in the
23 use of allocated funds.

24 “(B) EVALUATION.—The term ‘evaluation’
25 means, with respect to a United States water,

1 sanitation, or hygiene foreign assistance pro-
2 gram, the systematic collection and analysis of
3 information about the characteristics and out-
4 comes of the program and projects under the
5 program as a basis for judgments, to improve
6 effectiveness, and to inform decisions about cur-
7 rent and future programming, including an ex-
8 planation of the reasons for or causes of the ob-
9 served results.”.

10 **SEC. 8. REPORT ON CAPACITY AND EXPERTISE.**

11 Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment
12 of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States
13 shall submit to Congress a report assessing the capacity
14 of United States Government to carry out and fully imple-
15 ment this Act, the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor
16 Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121), as amended by this
17 Act, and section 136 of the Foreign Assistance Act of
18 1961, as amended by this Act. Such assessment shall give
19 special focus to—

20 (1) evaluating the sufficiency of training pro-
21 grams at both the bureau and mission levels as they
22 relate to providing long-term, sustainable access to
23 water, sanitation, and hygiene;

24 (2) identifying overall levels of staff expertise
25 on water, sanitation, and hygiene development as-

1 sistance and where additional expertise may be need-
2 ed;

3 (3) identifying barriers to implementation;

4 (4) identifying options for and the estimated
5 costs associated with remedying the problems identi-
6 fied in the report; and

7 (5) evaluate the degree to which assistance is
8 targeted towards high priority countries, as defined
9 by section 6(f) of the Paul Simon Water for the
10 Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121).

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