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SENATE

{ REPORT  
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## SENATOR PAUL SIMON WATER FOR THE WORLD ACT OF 2009

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MAY 13, 2010.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. KERRY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations,  
submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany S. 624]

The Committee on Foreign Relations, having had under consideration the bill (S. 624) 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, reports favorably thereon with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and recommends that the bill (as amended) do pass.

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#### I. PURPOSE

The purpose of S. 624 is to target underdeveloped countries with focused initiatives to improve access to clean water and sanitation.

#### II. COMMITTEE ACTION

S. 624 was introduced by Senator Durbin on March 17, 2009. Senator Corker and Senator Murray are original cosponsors. On April 13, 2010, the committee considered S.624 and ordered it reported favorably with an amendment in the nature of a substitute by voice vote.

#### III. DISCUSSION

S. 624, the Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2009 (the "Act"), builds on the progress achieved through the 2005 Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act (P.L. 109-121) by seeking

to provide 100 million people with first-time access to safe drinking water and sanitation on a sustainable basis within six years through direct funding, development activities, and partnerships, and authorizes such sums as necessary to meet this goal.

It supports strengthening the human infrastructure at United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the State Department to ensure that water remains a development priority. It also fosters global cooperation on research and technology development, including regional partnerships among experts on clean water. Lastly, it provides technical assistance and capacity-building to develop expertise within countries facing water and sanitation challenges.

Over the past four years, the 2005 Water for the Poor Act has achieved much success. For example in 2009, the Act helped the U.S. provide nearly 2 million people with first-time access to an improved source of drinking water and more than 1.5 million people to improved sanitation. However, water will continue to be one of the world's most pressing problems over the next century.

Nearly one billion people continue to lack access to clean, safe water and as many as three billion may face shortages by 2025 due in part to the effects of global warming. And two people out of every five in the world do not have access to basic sanitation services. Inadequate water and sanitation contributes to nearly ten percent of the world's disease and more than two million deaths each year. Water scarcity has also contributed to political unrest in Sudan and other countries.

The committee recognizes that the Water for the World Act will help strengthen global security by defusing tensions that are growing within and among nations as people react to the shortage of clean water and other emerging crises.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute that was reported favorably out of the committee provided additional linkages between clean water and global food security efforts. It modified the proposed "Office of Water" at USAID to a "Senior Advisor for Water at USAID," to allow the Agency greater flexibility to implement clean water and sanitation programs. Finally, the amendment also modifies Section 10(b)—use of funds—by striking a directive that would cap funding of water resource management activities at 20 percent of amounts appropriated. Instead, the amendment urges that funds appropriated "shall be primarily allocated" for activities related to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. The committee recognizes that the purpose and intent of the Act should focus on providing safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, but the committee also recognizes that broad benefits can derive from water resource management activities and believes it is important to allow country priorities and specific mission expertise guide the design of water related programs.

The committee notes that in past years, efforts by USAID and other agencies to implement the Act have not always occurred in a comprehensive or integrated fashion. It is important that development efforts related to water are integrated within a broader country development framework and reflect needs and priorities identified by the country in question. Section 6 includes an important amendment to the 2005 Water for the Poor Act to emphasize this point, directing the water coordinator to:

[T]ake actions to ensure that the safe water and sanitation strategy is integrated into any review or development of a Federal strategy for global development, global health, or global food security that sets forth or establishes the United States mission for global development, guidelines for assistance programs, and how development policy will be coordinated with policies governing trade, immigration, and other relevant international issues.

Water activities should not take place in isolation or in a vacuum but should be integrated in a broader development framework.

The committee also notes that while the authorization of appropriations is primarily for activities related to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene, this should not preclude general resource management activities. The committee believes there are many different ways to lead to improved access to safe drinking water, and that infrastructure investments and related management activities are important components to that equation. Finally, the committee observes that in a time of scarce development resources and significant development funds diverted to priorities in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iraq, official U.S. development assistance towards water activities, by itself, may not lead to achievement of the Act's goal. However, direct funding is but one means to achieve the safe drinking water goal—the Act specifically notes that development activities and outside partnerships are other means by which 100 million people may be provide with safe drinking water within six years of enactment.

The sections below detail several important improvements included in the legislation.

*Developing United States Government Capacity.*

Section 5 amends section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act and requires the Administrator of USAID to designate a “Senior Advisor for Water” to coordinate and conduct the activities described in Section 5 and the 2005 Water for Poor Act. Duties include developing and overseeing implementation and coordination in high priority countries of country-specific water strategies and expertise. This section also requires the Secretary of State to establish within the State Department a “Special Coordinator for International Water” to report to the Under Secretary for Democracy and Global Affairs. This official will be responsible for overseeing and coordinating the diplomatic policy of the United States with respect to global freshwater issues and ensure that these issues are represented both within the United States Government and in key international fora. The committee looks forward to a more streamlined, integrated, accountable and coordinated approach to addressing the challenges of increasing access to safe drinking water and sanitation in high priority countries, in the context of broader resource management activities.

*Safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy.*

Section 6 amends Section 6 of the 2005 Water for Poor Act to require that the safe water and sanitation strategy provided for in the Act include an assessment of all U.S. government foreign assistance allocated to the drinking water and sanitation sector during the previous 3 fiscal years and across all U.S. government

agencies and programs. The committee recognizes the importance of achieving the 100 million people goal for enabling first-time access to safe water and sanitation. To this end, this section includes recommendations on what the United States would need to do to support this goal, and how the U.S. Government can leverage critical outside partnerships in support of this goal.

*Water and Sanitation Institutional Capacity-building Program.*

Section 7 amends the 2005 Water for Poor Act to provide for the establishment of a water and sanitation institutional capacity-building program in high priority countries. This section mandates the creation a program for both the host country institutions and officials responsible for water and sanitation in countries that receive assistance to have access to training to provide affordable, equitable and sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation, education about the dangers of unsafe drinking water and sanitation, and encourage behavior change to reduce individuals' risk of disease due to these conditions. Given the benefit of this type of program, this section includes the ability for the Secretary of State and Administrator of USAID to expand this program to additional countries beyond those designated as high priority.

*Monitoring and Evaluation.*

Section 9 states a Sense of the Congress regarding the importance for consistent and systematic evaluation of the impacts of foreign assistance and the importance of the design of assistance programs. This section also highlights the significance of high quality evaluation and lessons learned within agencies managing foreign assistance programs.

*Update Report Regarding Water for Peace and Security.*

Section 10 amends Section 11(b) of the 2005 Water for Poor Act to add to the reporting requirement an assessment of current and likely future political tensions and the impacts of global climate change on water supplies and agricultural productivity. The committee has held several hearings during this Congress on global climate change and supports efforts to incorporate these impacts in development assistance. The committee also recognizes that helping other nations address the impacts of climate change is not only the humanitarian thing to do; it is in our national interest.

IV. COST ESTIMATE

In accordance with Rule XXVI, paragraph 11(a) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the committee provides this estimate of the costs of this legislation prepared by the Congressional Budget Office.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
*Washington, DC, May 4, 2010.*

Hon. JOHN F. KERRY,  
*Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for S. 624, the Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2009.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is John Chin.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS W. ELMENDORF,  
*Director.*

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CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

*May 4, 2010.*

**S. 624**

**Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2009**

AS ORDERED REPORTED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN  
RELATIONS ON APRIL 13, 2010

**Summary**

S. 624 would authorize the appropriation of the necessary amounts over the next six years to fully implement the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121), as amended. To that end, the bill would set a new target of enabling first-time access to improved water supply and sanitation for 100 million people in certain developing countries within six years of enactment. In addition, the bill would require the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to designate staff at USAID missions abroad and in Washington, D.C., that would develop, implement, and monitor new and expanded programs of water supply, sanitation, and technical assistance.

CBO estimates that implementing S. 624 would cost about \$8 billion over the 2011–2015 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts.

Pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply to this legislation because it would not affect direct spending or revenues.

S. 624 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

**Estimated Cost to the Federal Government**

The estimated budgetary impact of S. 624 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 150 (international affairs).

Changes in Spending Subject to Appropriation Due to S. 624  
By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011– 2015
<b>Water Supply and Sanitation Assistance</b>						
Estimated Authoriza- tion Level .....	2,500	2,525	2,553	2,585	2,623	12,786
Estimated Outlays .....	125	1,164	1,946	2,304	2,421	7,960
<b>Overseas Personnel</b>						
Estimated Authoriza- tion Level .....	8	8	8	8	8	40
Estimated Outlays .....	6	8	8	8	8	38
<b>Washington, D.C., Personnel</b>						
Estimated Authoriza- tion Level .....	2	2	2	2	2	10
Estimated Outlays .....	1	2	2	2	2	9
<b>Total Changes</b>						
Estimated Authoriza- tion Level .....	2,510	2,535	2,563	2,595	2,633	12,836
Estimated Outlays ....	132	1,177	1,956	2,314	2,431	8,007

**Basis of Estimate**

For this estimate, CBO assumes that S. 624 will be enacted before the end of fiscal year 2010, that the necessary amounts will be appropriated each year over the 2011–2015 period, and that outlays will follow historical spending patterns for existing programs.

*Current Funding for Water-Related Activities*

USAID currently provides assistance for various water-related activities in as many as 75 developing countries, of which 31 are designated as high-priority countries under section 6(f) of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005. Such activities include programs to: provide vulnerable populations with access to water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WSSH) facilities; promote sound water resources management; and improve the economic productivity of available water. In 2009, USAID obligated about \$578 million for all water-related activities, of which about \$466 million was obligated for WSSH activities. Preliminary data from USAID indicates that those WSSH activities will enable first-time access to improved water supply to almost four million people and first-time access to improved sanitation to almost two million people.

In recent years, a portion of funding for water-related activities related to safe drinking water and sanitation supply projects has been earmarked from funds made available to the development assistance account, although funding for that account has not been reauthorized in many years. In 2010, the Congress earmarked \$315 million for such projects in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–117) enacted on December 16, 2009. S. 624 would not authorize any additional funding for such projects in 2010.

*Water Supply and Sanitation Assistance*

Section 4 would set a target of enabling first-time access to improved water supply and sanitation, on a sustainable basis, for 100 million people in high-priority countries over six years. CBO assumes that each year over the 2011–2016 period the Congress would appropriate the amounts necessary for USAID to initiate WSSH projects that would enable such improved access to one-sixth of the target population (about 17 million people). However, CBO expects that many of those people would not actually receive access to improved water supply and sanitation until after 2016 because it would take time to obligate funds and execute the projects.

Based on information from the State Department and USAID as well as the World Health Organization and other international and nongovernmental organizations, we estimate that on average it would cost \$150 per person in 2011 to provide such access to improved water supply and sanitation. We therefore estimate that meeting the target specified in the bill would require the amount appropriated for WSSH activities to grow five-fold to \$2.5 billion in 2011. We expect those amounts would increase with inflation in subsequent years. On that basis, CBO estimates that meeting those targets would cost about \$8 billion over the 2011–2015 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts.

*Overseas Personnel*

Section 7 would require the Administrator of USAID to designate staff at the USAID mission in each high-priority country to coordinate in-country implementation of USAID's water-sector assistance programs. Most USAID missions in high-priority countries do not have any Foreign Service officers working on such activities full-time, although those missions do employ staff that work on them part-time as part of a broader portfolio. Based on information from USAID, CBO estimates that the agency would have to hire the equivalent of about 25 full-time employees to locally manage the expanded water-sector programs in high-priority countries at an annual cost per person of about \$300,000. On that basis, and adjusting for expected inflation, CBO estimates that implementing section 7 would cost \$38 million over the 2011-2015 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts.

*Washington, D.C., Personnel*

Section 5 would require the Secretary of State and the Administrator of USAID to designate staff in Washington, D.C., to coordinate global water policy and to develop and oversee water strategies for each high-priority country. The Department of State and USAID currently have a total of four Civil Service employees or Foreign Service officers working on water-sector activities full-time, although those agencies do employ other staff and contractors that work on such activities. Based on information from the two agencies, we estimate that the Department of State and USAID would have to hire the equivalent of 15 full-time employees to centrally manage the expanded water-sector programs at an annual cost per person of over \$100,000. On that basis, and adjusting for expected inflation, CBO estimates that implementing section 5 would cost \$9 million over the 2011-2015 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts.

**Pay-As-You-Go Considerations**

None.

**Intergovernmental And Private-Sector Impact**

S. 624 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

**Estimate Prepared By**

*Federal Costs:* John Chin

*Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments* Burke Doherty

*Impact on the Private Sector* Marin Randall

**Estimate Approved By**

Theresa Gullo, *Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis*

## V. EVALUATION OF REGULATORY IMPACT

Pursuant to Rule XXVI, paragraph 11(b) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the committee has determined that there is no regulatory impact as a result of this legislation.

## VI. CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with Rule XXVI, paragraph 12 of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman).

**Foreign Assistance Act of 1961**

\* \* \* \* \*

## TITLE 22—FOREIGN RELATIONS AND INTERCOURSE

## CHAPTER 32.—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

## Subchapter I—International Development

## PART I.—DECLARATION OF POLICY; DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZATIONS

\* \* \* \* \*

**SEC. 135. ASSISTANCE TO PROVIDE SAFE WATER AND SANITATION**

## (a) PURPOSES.—

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED.—Assistance provided under subsection (b) shall, to the maximum extent practicable, be used to—

- (1) expand affordable and equitable access to safe water and sanitation for underserved populations;
- (2) support the design, construction, maintenance, upkeep, repair, and operation of water delivery and sanitation systems;
- (3) improve the safety and reliability of water supplies, including environmental management; and



(4) improve the capacity of recipient governments and local communities, including capacity-building programs for improved water resource management.

(5) *foster global cooperation on research and technology development, including regional partnerships among water experts to address safe drinking water, sanitation, water resource management, and other water-related issues;*

(6) *establish regional and cross-border cooperative activities between scientists and specialists that work to share technologies and best practices, mitigate shared water challenges, foster international cooperation, and defuse cross-border tensions;*

(7) *provide grants through the United States Agency for International Development to foster the development, dissemination, and increased and consistent use of low cost and sustainable technologies, such as household water treatment, hand washing stations, and latrines, for providing safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene that are suitable for use in high priority countries, particularly in places with limited resources and infrastructure;*

(8) *in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and other agencies, as appropriate, conduct formative and operational research and monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of programs that provide safe drinking water and sanitation; and*

(9) *integrate efforts to promote safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene with existing foreign assistance programs, as appropriate, including activities focused on food security, HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, maternal and child health, food security, and nutritional support.*

(d) LOCAL CURRENCY.—The President may use payments made in local currencies under an agreement made under title I of the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to provide assistance under this section.

(e) SENIOR ADVISOR FOR WATER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—*To carry out the purposes of subsection (a), the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall designate a senior advisor to coordinate and conduct the activities described in this section and the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121). The advisor shall report directly to the Administrator and be known as the “Senior Advisor for Water”.*

(2) DUTIES.—*The Advisor shall—*

(A) *implement this section and the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–121);*

(B) *develop and oversee implementation in high priority countries of country-specific water strategies and expertise, in coordination with appropriate United States Agency for International Development Mission Directors, to enable the goal of providing 100,000,000 additional people with sustainable access to safe water and sanitation through direct funding, development activities, and partnerships within 6 years of the date of the enactment of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2009; and*

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

(i) is consistent with sound water resource management principles; and

(ii) utilizes such approaches as direct service provision, capacity building, institutional strengthening, regulatory reform, and partnership collaboration; and

(D) integrate water strategies with country-specific or regional food security strategies.

(3) CAPACITY.—The Advisor shall be designated appropriate staff and may utilize interagency details or partnerships with universities, civil society, and the private sector, as needed, to strengthen implementation capacity.

(f) SPECIAL COORDINATOR FOR INTERNATIONAL WATER.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—To increase the capacity of the Department of State to address international issues regarding safe water, sanitation, integrated river basin management, and other international water programs, the Secretary of State shall establish a Special Coordinator for International Water (referred to in this subsection as the “Special Coordinator”), who shall report to the Under Secretary for Democracy and Global Affairs.

(2) DUTIES.—The Special Coordinator shall—

(A) oversee and coordinate the diplomatic policy of the United States Government with respect to global freshwater issues, including interagency coordination related to—

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

(ii) integrated river basin and watershed management;

(iii) global food security;

(iv) transboundary conflict;

(v) agricultural and urban productivity of water resources;

(vi) disaster recovery, response, and rebuilding,

(vii) pollution mitigation; and

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

(B) ensure that international freshwater issues are represented—

(i) within the United States Government; and

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

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

**Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005**

\* \* \* \* \*

**SEC. 6. SAFE WATER AND SANITATION STRATEGY.**

(a) STRATEGY.—The President, acting through the Secretary of State, shall develop a strategy to further the United States foreign

assistance objective to provide affordable and equitable access to safe water and sanitation in developing countries, as described in section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by section 5(a) of this Act.

(b) CONSULTATION.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall be developed in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the heads of other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, international organizations, international financial institutions, recipient governments, United States and international nongovernmental organizations, indigenous civil society, and other appropriate entities. *The Coordinator shall take actions to ensure that the safe water and sanitation strategy is integrated into any review or development of a Federal strategy for global development, global health, or global food security that sets forth or establishes the United States mission for global development, guidelines for assistance programs, and how development policy will be coordinated with policies governing trade, immigration, and other relevant international issues.*

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of State, acting through the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall implement the strategy required by subsection (a). The strategy may also be implemented in part by other Federal departments and agencies, as appropriate. *In developing the program activities needed to implement the strategy, the Secretary shall consider the results of the assessment described in subsection (e)(9).*

(d) CONSISTENT WITH SAFE WATER AND SANITATION POLICY.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall be consistent with the policy stated in section 3 of this Act.

(e) CONTENT.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall include—

(1) an assessment of the activities that have been carried out, or that are planned to be carried out, by all appropriate Federal departments and agencies to improve affordable and equitable access to safe water and sanitation in all countries that receive assistance from the United States;

(2) specific and measurable goals, benchmarks, and timetables to achieve the objective described in subsection (a);

(3) an assessment of the level of funding and other assistance for United States water and sanitation programs needed each year to achieve the goals, benchmarks, and timetables described in paragraph (2);

(4) methods to coordinate and integrate United States water and sanitation assistance programs with other United States development assistance programs to achieve the objective described in subsection (a);

(5) methods to better coordinate United States water and sanitation assistance programs with programs of other donor countries and entities to achieve the objective described in subsection (a); **[and]**

(6) an assessment of the commitment of governments of countries that receive assistance under section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by section 5(a) of this Act, to policies or policy reforms that support affordable and equitable access by the people of such countries to safe water and sanitation**[.]**;

(7) an assessment of all United States Government foreign assistance allocated to the drinking water and sanitation sector during the 3 previous fiscal years, across all United States Government agencies and programs, including an assessment of the extent to which the United States Government's efforts are reaching and supporting the goal of enabling first-time access to safe water and sanitation on a sustainable basis for 100,000,000 people in high priority countries;

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

(9) an assessment of best practices for mobilizing and leveraging the financial and technical capacity of business, governments, nongovernmental organizations, and civil society in forming public-private partnerships that measurably increase access to safe, affordable, drinking water and sanitation.

\* \* \* \* \*

**SEC. 9. WATER AND SANITATION INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY-BUILDING PROGRAM.**

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (referred to in this section as the “Secretary” and the “Administrator”, respectively), in consultation with host country institutions, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Department of Agriculture, and other agencies, as appropriate, shall establish, in coordination with mission directors in high priority countries, a program to build the capacity of host country institutions and officials responsible for water and sanitation in countries that receive assistance under section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including training at appropriate levels, to—

(A) provide affordable, equitable, and sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation;

(B) educate the populations of such countries about the dangers of unsafe drinking water and lack of proper sanitation; and

(C) encourage behavior change to reduce individuals' risk of disease from unsafe drinking water and lack of proper sanitation and hygiene.

(2) **EXPANSION.**—The Secretary and the Administrator may establish the program described in this section in additional countries if the receipt of such capacity building would be beneficial for promoting access to safe drinking water and sanitation, with due consideration given to good governance. I22 (3)

**CAPACITY.**—The Secretary and the Administrator—

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

(B) may utilize, as needed, interagency details or partnerships with universities, civil society, and the private sector to strengthen implementation capacity.

(b) *DESIGNATION.*—The United States Agency for International Development Mission Director for each country receiving a “high priority” designation under section 6(f) and for each region containing a country receiving such designation shall report annually to Congress on the status of—

- (1) *designating safe drinking water and sanitation as a strategic objective;*
- (2) *integrating the water strategy into a food security strategy;*
- (3) *assigning an employee of the United States Agency for International Development as in country water and sanitation manager to coordinate the in-country implementation of this Act and section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2152h) with host country officials at various levels of government responsible for water and sanitation, the Department of State, and other relevant United States Government agencies; and*
- (4) *coordinating with the Development Credit Authority and the Global Development Alliance to further the purposes of this Act.*

**[SEC. 9.] SEC. 10. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING ADDITIONAL WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAMS.**

\* \* \* \* \*

**[SEC. 10.] SEC. 11. REPORT REGARDING WATER FOR PEACE AND SECURITY.**

(a) *SENSE OF CONGRESS.*—It is the sense of Congress that United States programs to support and encourage efforts around the world to develop river basin, aquifer, and other watershed-wide mechanisms for governance and cooperation are critical components of long-term United States national security and should be expanded.

(b) *REPORT.*—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on efforts that the United States is making to support and promote programs that develop river basin, aquifer, and other watershed-wide mechanisms for governance and cooperation. *The report submitted under this subsection shall include an assessment of current and likely future political tensions over water sources and multidisciplinary assessment of the expected impacts of global climate change on water supplies and agricultural productivity in 10, 25, and 50 years.*

\* \* \* \* \*

**[SEC. 11.] SEC. 12. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

\* \* \* \* \*