

“(1) to increase the percentage of water and sanitation assistance targeted toward countries designated as high priority countries under section 6(f) of this Act;

“(2) to ensure that water and sanitation assistance reflect an appropriate balance of grants, loans, contracts, investment insurance, loan guarantees, and other assistance to further ensure affordability and equity in the provision of access to safe water and sanitation for the very poor;

“(3) to ensure that the targeting of water and sanitation assistance reflect an appropriate balance between urban, periurban, and rural areas to meet the purposes of assistance described in section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 [this section], as added by section 5(a) of this Act;

“(4) to ensure that forms of water and sanitation assistance provided reflect the level of existing resources and markets for investment in water and sanitation within recipient countries;

“(5) to ensure that water and sanitation assistance, to the extent possible, supports the poverty reduction strategies of recipient countries and, when appropriate, encourages the inclusion of water and sanitation within such poverty reduction strategies;

“(6) to promote country and local ownership of safe water and sanitation programs, to the extent appropriate;

“(7) to promote community-based approaches in the provision of affordable and equitable access to safe water and sanitation, including the involvement of civil society;

“(8) to mobilize and leverage the financial and technical capacity of businesses, governments, non-governmental organizations, and civil society in the form of public-private alliances;

“(9) to encourage reforms and increase the capacity of foreign governments to formulate and implement policies that expand access to safe water and sanitation in an affordable, equitable, and sustainable manner, including integrated strategic planning; and

“(10) to protect the supply and availability of safe water through sound environmental management, including preventing the destruction and degradation of ecosystems and watersheds.

“SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

“It is the sense of Congress that—

“(1) in order to make the most effective use of amounts of Official Development Assistance for water and sanitation and avoid waste and duplication, the United States should seek to establish innovative international coordination mechanisms based on best practices in other development sectors; and

“(2) the United States should greatly increase the amount of Official Development Assistance made available to carry out section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 [this section], as added by section 5(a) of this Act.

“SEC. 5. ASSISTANCE TO PROVIDE SAFE WATER AND SANITATION.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—[Enacted this section.]

“(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—[Amended section 1704 of Title 7, Agriculture.]

“[SEC. 6. Repealed. Pub. L. 113–289, §6(c), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3290.]

“SEC. 7. MONITORING REQUIREMENT.

“The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall monitor the implementation of assistance under section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 [this section], as added by section 5(a) of this Act, to ensure that the assistance is reaching its intended targets and meeting the intended purposes of assistance.

“SEC. 8. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL CAPACITY.

“It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of State should expand current programs and develop new

programs, as necessary, to train local water and sanitation managers and other officials of countries that receive assistance under section 135 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 [this section], as added by section 5(a) of this Act.

“SEC. 9. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING ADDITIONAL WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAMS.

“It is the sense of the Congress that—

“(1) the United States should further support, as appropriate, water and sanitation activities of United Nations agencies, such as the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); and

“(2) the Secretary of the Treasury should instruct each United States Executive Director at the multilateral development banks (within the meaning of section 1701(c) of the International Financial Institutions Act [22 U.S.C. 262r(c)]) to encourage the inclusion of water and sanitation programs as a critical element of their development assistance.

“SEC. 10. 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 [now Committee on Foreign Affairs] 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.

“SEC. 11. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2006 and each subsequent fiscal year such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

“(b) OTHER AMOUNTS.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in subsection (a) shall be in addition to the amounts otherwise available to carry out this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

“(c) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under subsection (a) are authorized to remain available until expended.”

**§ 2152i. Small Grants Program**

**(a) In general**

A Small Grants Program (SGP) shall be established within the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to provide small grants, cooperative agreements, and other assistance mechanisms and agreements of not more than \$2,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of chapters 1 and 10 of part I [22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq., 2293 et seq.] and chapter 4 of part II [22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.] of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided*, That the SGP established pursuant to this section shall replace the function served previously by the Development Grants Program established under section 674 of division J, of Public Law 110–161, which is hereby abolished.

**(b) Eligibility**

Awards from the SGP shall only be made to eligible entities as described in the joint explana-

tory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

**(c) Proposals**

Awards made pursuant to the authority of this section shall be provided through—

- (1) unsolicited applications received and evaluated pursuant to USAID policy regarding such proposals;
- (2) an open and competitive process; or
- (3) as otherwise allowable under Federal Acquisition Regulations and USAID procurement policies.

**(d) Funding**

(1) Of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 [22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq., 2346 et seq.], not less than \$45,000,000 shall be made available for the SGP within USAID's Local Sustainability Office of the Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and Environment to carry out this subsection.

(2) Other than to meet the requirements of this section, funds made available to carry out this section may not be allocated in the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 [22 U.S.C. 2413(a)] to meet any other specifically designated funding levels contained in this Act: *Provided*, That such funds may be attributed to any such specifically designated funding level after the award of funds under this section, if applicable.

(3) Funds made available under this section shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2019.

**(e) Management**

(1) Not later than 120 days after December 16, 2014, the USAID Administrator shall issue guidance to implement this section: *Provided*, That such guidance shall include the requirements contained in the joint explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(2) Upon selection of a mission pursuant to the procedures required by paragraph (1), such selected mission may be allocated the full estimated cost of the multi-year program: *Provided*, That such allocations shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(3) In addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, up to 20 percent of the funds made available to carry out this section may be used by USAID for administrative expenses, and other necessary support associated with managing and strengthening relationships with entities under the SGP.

**(f) Report**

Not later than 120 days after December 16, 2014, and after consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, the Administrator shall submit a report to such committees describing the guidance to implement the SGP.

(Pub. L. 113–235, div. J, title VII, § 7080, Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2682; Pub. L. 114–113, div. K, title VII, § 7034(q)(3), Dec. 18, 2015, 129 Stat. 2768.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, referred to in subsecs. (a) and (d)(1), is Pub. L. 87–195, Sept. 4, 1961, 75

Stat. 424. Chapters 1 and 10 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Act are classified generally to parts I (§ 2151 et seq.) and X (§ 2293 et seq.) of subchapter I and part IV (§ 2346 et seq.) of subchapter II, respectively, of chapter 32 of this title. For provisions deeming references to part I of subchapter I to include a reference to section 2293 of this title, see section 2293(d)(1) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2151 of this title and Tables.

Section 674 of division J, of Public Law 110–161, referred to in subsec. (a), is not classified to the Code.

Section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act), referred to in subsecs. (b) and (e)(1), is section 4 of Pub. L. 113–235, Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2132, which is not classified to the Code.

This Act, referred to in subsec. (d)(1), (2), is div. J of Pub. L. 113–235, Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2573, known as the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015. For complete classification of div. J to the Code, see Tables.

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015, and also as part of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, and not as part of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which comprises this chapter.

AMENDMENTS

2015—Subsecs. (b), (c). Pub. L. 114–113, § 7034(q)(3)(A), substituted “Awards” for “Grants”.

Subsec. (c)(3). Pub. L. 114–113, § 7034(q)(3)(B)–(D), added par. (3).

Subsec. (e)(3). Pub. L. 114–113, § 7034(q)(3)(E), substituted “20” for “12” and “administrative expenses, and other necessary support associated with managing and strengthening” for “administrative and oversight expenses associated with managing”.

RENAMING OF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM AS LOCAL WORKS

Pub. L. 115–141, div. K, title VII, § 7034(p)(1), Mar. 23, 2018, 132 Stat. 897, provided that: “The ‘Small Grants Program’ established pursuant to section 7080 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015 (division J of Public Law 113–235) [22 U.S.C. 2152i] shall hereafter be referred to as ‘Local Works’.”

DEFINITION OF “ELIGIBLE ENTITIES”

Pub. L. 116–94, div. G, title VII, § 7034(p)(2), Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 2875, provided that: “For the purposes of section 7080 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015 (division J of Public Law 113–235) [22 U.S.C. 2152i], ‘eligible entities’ shall be defined as small local, international, and United States-based nongovernmental organizations, educational institutions, and other small entities that have received less than a total of \$5,000,000 from USAID [United States Agency for International Development] over the previous 5 fiscal years: *Provided*, That departments or centers of such educational institutions may be considered individually in determining such eligibility.”

Similar provisions were contained in the following prior appropriations acts:

Pub. L. 116–6, div. F, title VII, § 7034(q)(2), Feb. 15, 2019, 133 Stat. 329.

Pub. L. 115–141, div. K, title VII, § 7034(p)(3), Mar. 23, 2018, 132 Stat. 898.

Pub. L. 115–31, div. J, title VII, § 7034(p)(2), May 5, 2017, 131 Stat. 653.

Pub. L. 114–113, div. K, title VII, § 7034(q)(4), Dec. 18, 2015, 129 Stat. 2768.

DEFINITION OF “USAID”

Pub. L. 116–94, div. G, title VII, § 7034(r)(5), Dec. 20, 2019, 133 Stat. 2876, provided that: “In this Act [div. G

of Pub. L. 116-94, 133 Stat. 2816, see Tables for classification], the term ‘USAID’ means the United States Agency for International Development.’’

Similar provisions were contained in the following prior appropriations acts:

Pub. L. 116-6, div. F, title VII, § 7034(r)(5), Feb. 15, 2019, 133 Stat. 330.

Pub. L. 115-141, div. K, title VII, § 7034(r)(5), Mar. 23, 2018, 132 Stat. 898.

Pub. L. 115-31, div. J, title VII, § 7034(r)(5), May 5, 2017, 131 Stat. 654.

DEFINITION OF ‘‘APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES’’

Pub. L. 113-235, div. J, title VII, § 7034(t)(1), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2627, provided that: ‘‘Unless otherwise defined in this Act [div. J of Pub. L. 113-235, 128 Stat. 2573, see Tables for classification], for purposes of this Act the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ shall mean the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.’’

**§ 2152j. Statement of policy**

It shall be the policy of the United States to promote the meaningful participation of women in all aspects of overseas conflict prevention, management, and resolution, and post-conflict relief and recovery efforts, reinforced through diplomatic efforts and programs that—

- (1) integrate the perspectives and interests of affected women into conflict-prevention activities and strategies;
- (2) encourage partner governments to adopt plans to improve the meaningful participation of women in peace and security processes and decision-making institutions;
- (3) promote the physical safety, economic security, and dignity of women and girls;
- (4) support the equal access of women to aid distribution mechanisms and services;
- (5) collect and analyze gender data for the purpose of developing and enhancing early warning systems of conflict and violence;
- (6) adjust policies and programs to improve outcomes in gender equality and the empowerment of women; and
- (7) monitor, analyze, and evaluate the efforts related to each strategy submitted under section 2152j-1 of this title and the impact of such efforts.

(Pub. L. 115-68, § 4, Oct. 6, 2017, 131 Stat. 1203.)

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017, and not as part of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which comprises this chapter.

**§ 2152j-1. United States strategy to promote the participation of women in conflict prevention and peace building**

**(a) Requirement**

Not later than one year after October 6, 2017, and again four years thereafter, the President, in consultation with the heads of the relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make publicly available a single government-wide strategy, to be known as the Women, Peace, and Security Strategy, that provides a detailed description of how the United States in-

tends to fulfill the policy objectives in section 2152j of this title. The strategy shall—

(1) support and be aligned with plans developed by other countries to improve the meaningful participation of women in peace and security processes, conflict prevention, peace building, transitional processes, and decision-making institutions; and

(2) include specific and measurable goals, benchmarks, performance metrics, timetables, and monitoring and evaluation plans to ensure the accountability and effectiveness of all policies and initiatives carried out under the strategy.

**(b) Specific plans for departments and agencies**

Each strategy under subsection (a) shall include a specific implementation plan from each of the relevant Federal departments and agencies that describes—

(1) the anticipated contributions of the department or agency, including technical, financial, and in-kind contributions, to implement the strategy; and

(2) the efforts of the department or agency to ensure that the policies and initiatives carried out pursuant to the strategy are designed to achieve maximum impact and long-term sustainability.

**(c) Coordination**

The President should promote the meaningful participation of women in conflict prevention, in coordination and consultation with international partners, including, as appropriate, multilateral organizations, stakeholders, and other relevant international organizations, particularly in situations in which the direct engagement of the United States Government is not appropriate or advisable.

**(d) Sense of Congress**

It is the sense of Congress that the President, in implementing each strategy submitted under subsection (a), should—

(1) provide technical assistance, training, and logistical support to female negotiators, mediators, peace builders, and stakeholders;

(2) address security-related barriers to the meaningful participation of women;

(3) encourage increased participation of women in existing programs funded by the United States Government that provide training to foreign nationals regarding law enforcement, the rule of law, or professional military education;

(4) support appropriate local organizations, especially women’s peace building organizations;

(5) support the training, education, and mobilization of men and boys as partners in support of the meaningful participation of women;

(6) encourage the development of transitional justice and accountability mechanisms that are inclusive of the experiences and perspectives of women and girls;

(7) expand and apply gender analysis, as appropriate, to improve program design and targeting; and

(8) conduct assessments that include the perspectives of women regarding new initiatives