

D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	1,279	1,290	1,327	37
Funds	313,640	362,853	389,851	26,998

* The proposal to increase retention of fee revenues will provide additional funds for support of consular functions.

Program Description

The Bureau of African Affairs (AF) is the State Department's second largest regional bureau. It promotes the Administration's foreign policy priorities in 48 countries in sub-Saharan Africa through 43 U.S. embassies and five constituent posts located in Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Juba, and Lagos. AF's FY 2011 budget request addresses key foreign policy initiatives and development challenges across Africa by focusing on the following five overarching policy priorities: 1) strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law; 2) encouraging long-term development and growth, including support for the reduction of hunger and poverty through a comprehensive approach to food security; 3) enhancing access to quality health care and education; 4) assisting in the prevention, mitigation, and resolution of conflicts; and 5) working with Africans to address old and new transnational challenges, including mitigating the impact of climate change and promoting clean and renewable energy, preventing narcotics trafficking, reducing the threat of terrorism, and improving maritime security. In order to achieve these goals, the Africa Bureau will need additional human, physical, and financial resources.

AF works with its African partners to increase democracy, good governance, and respect for the rule of law; promote sustainable economic development; and encourage expanded trade and investment. AF also devotes major efforts to the prevention, mitigation, and resolution of crises and conflicts by promoting peace and security, supporting African conflict mediation, and managing programs to strengthen African capacity to carry out peacekeeping and counterterrorism operations. Countering transnational threats, especially the spread of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, is a priority, as are continued concerns over narcotics, crime, and environmental degradation, all of which undermine stability and hamper prospects for economic growth.

The policy initiatives summarized above advance U.S. interests and recognize freedom, prosperity, and security as benchmarks for success in the U.S./African partnership of the 21st century.

Governing Justly and Democratically

The Department and USAID will continue to work in partnership with African governments and civil society organizations to strengthen their democratic institutions and to protect the democratic gains they have made. To support these efforts, the Bureau will work to combat corruption, abusive government, human rights violations, and encourage the development of independent judiciaries, strong legislative bodies, robust civil societies, and transparent elections. Special emphasis will continue to be placed on strengthening the electoral infrastructure in Africa since elections in many countries have become flash points for conflict.

In the past five years alone, there have been more than 70 elections in Africa. Almost three-quarters of sub-Saharan nations are now classified by Freedom House as "Free" or "Partly Free," up from less than half in 1990. The significant flaws in the Kenyan elections in December 2007 and the civil

D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

protest afterwards, coupled with recent coups in Mauritania and Guinea, underscore the fragility of political governance in the region and the need to remain engaged.

Economic Growth

According to the IMF, sub-Saharan Africa's (SSA's) economic growth in real per capita income was over 3 percent in 2009 – up significantly from negative rates of growth in the 1980s and 1990s. The IMF also notes that growth in SSA in 2010 should be close to 5 percent however after 2010, the Fund expects that growth in SSA will contract significantly by 1.4 percent in 2011, with a slight, but still negative improvement of -0.7 percent in 2012.

Over the next two years, AF will focus on supporting Africa's entrepreneurs to transform the continent's natural endowments into prosperity for its people, and encourage domestic reforms to support small- and medium-sized businesses using development assistance as a catalyst.

One of the Bureau's key foreign policy priorities is to stimulate Africa's economic development and growth with a focus on stimulating private sector development, increasing Africa's trade competitiveness, and increasing integration within Africa itself and in the global economy. With increasingly more reforms of business regulations in Africa occurring annually, researchers report that many countries are getting inspiration from their neighbors about how to reform. Countries in the region are committing to reform agendas that make it easier to do business.

Investing in People

The President's Emergency Plan for HIV/AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) is a robust initiative that is showing impressive results to combat this deadly disease. In 2003, PEPFAR was launched as the largest commitment by any nation to combat a single disease in history. From 2003-2008, the U.S. provided \$18.8 billion in funding for prevention, treatment, and care programs serving millions. The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) committed \$1.2 billion to implement malaria control interventions in 15 focus countries in sub-Saharan Africa with the goal of reducing mortality by 50 percent. Through PMI, the Bureau expanded coverage of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures to the most vulnerable populations – children under 5 years of age and pregnant women. To build on these global health successes, the President in May, 2009, announced the launch of the Global Health Initiative, a 5-year, \$63 billion commitment that will improve health outcomes through focusing on women and girls, increasing impact through strategic integration and coordination, strengthening and leveraging multilateral institutions, encouraging country ownership, building sustainability through health systems strengthening, improving monitoring and evaluation, and promoting research and innovation.

The Africa Bureau's FY 2011 foreign assistance request directly advances key Administration priorities in the areas of health (including HIV/AIDS and malaria), food security, global climate change, democracy and governance, education, and trade. This budget request supports these programs and priorities.

The education of African children is vital to the continent's future. USG support to basic and higher education will continue to be a key factor in educating Africa's youth and providing the skills they need for a healthy and productive life.

Achieving Peace and Security

AF devotes significant resources to efforts to achieve peace and security to help end conflict in Africa and to mitigate other threats to stability. Confronting America's gravest threats of terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction requires strengthening willing partners in Africa, improving chances for democracy, and encouraging stable economies that allow free markets to take root.

D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

The past seven years have seen the end of seven major conflicts: the Second Congo War in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, North-South Sudan, Burundi, and Angola. In northern Uganda, most of the 1.8 million internally displaced persons have returned to their homes owing to enhanced local development and security. Although conflicts are ongoing in Somalia, Darfur and Chad, and the current peace is fragile in several other places, the trend in Africa is toward the resolution of conflict. More importantly, the capacity of African nations to deal with conflicts has improved. African peacekeepers are increasingly active not only in Africa but around the world. Further progress with Africa's Peace and Security Architecture is exemplified by the lead role of the African Union (AU) in helping to resolve and prevent African conflict, especially in Somalia (e.g. AMISOM deployment and political support to the Djibouti process). The U.S. also provides security and development support to assist Africa to definitively resolve conflicts, including through major military and police reform programs in Liberia, Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan and Somalia. Among positive outcomes for U.S. security assistance efforts: the deployment of the AMISOM has ensured the survival of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) against negative extremist forces; standup of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) has supported Liberia's continued migration away from conflict; and reform of Sudan Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA) and South Sudan Police Service (SSPS) has been critical to implementing Comprehensive Peace Agreement and a necessary (though not sufficient) condition for assuring stability in the South.

AF is managing the African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance program (part of the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), which provides peacekeeping training and equipment to 25 African partners. AF is also managing a program that provides equipment and logistics support to 5,300 peacekeepers deployed with AMISOM, and is managing security sector reform initiatives in Liberia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, and (in conjunction with the Office of the Special Envoy for Sudan) Southern Sudan. These programs seek to build professional, effective security forces that respect the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military. Africans are sharing the burden of international peace and security by supplying almost 30 percent of United Nations peacekeeping forces worldwide and all the forces for the 5,350-person AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), with seven countries – Ghana, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Senegal, Benin and South Africa – among the top 20 UN troop contributors.

Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities

AF's management platform supports the personnel resources upon which the Bureau's foreign policy depends. This budget request provides funding to support the efficient operation of new embassy compounds being established in FY 2010 and early FY 2011. AF is eliminating administrative duplication through consolidation of USAID personnel into State's administrative platform, and increasing operational efficiencies through regionalization, process improvement, empowering Foreign Service Nationals, and expanding the use of technology.

The strength of the U.S. Government partnership with Africa is built on people-to-people ties. AF uses strategic and focused public diplomacy activities and initiatives to strengthen bonds between Americans and Africans and demonstrates a link between America's interests and Africa's progress.

Performance

This is a new indicator that uses social, political and economic data, as reflected in the Fund for Peace Failed States Index, to measure government capacity and vulnerability to conflict or collapse. Each country is rated on a scale of 1-10 on twelve indicators (with a score of 10 indicating the highest risk factor) and those scores are totaled. Countries scoring above 90 are rated as 'Critical;' those scoring above 60 are rated as 'In Danger;' those scoring above 30 are rated as 'Borderline;' countries scoring below 30 are rated as 'Stable.' The 'critical' category represents the least stable countries. For 2009, 22 sub-Saharan African countries are rated as 'critical.'

D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY						
Strategic Priority	Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response					
Bureau Goal	Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are Free of Conflict					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Number of countries in sub-Saharan Africa that are rated as ‘critical’ by the Fund for Peace Failed States Index.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
15 countries	18 countries	20 countries [Baseline]	22 countries ▼ Below Target	18 countries	16 countries	14 countries
Steps to Improve	<p>Expand security sector reform programs in states struggling to emerge from conflict.</p> <p>Work to professionalize military and civilian leadership and instill respect for human rights and civilian control of the military.</p> <p>Implement economic assistance strategies designed to reduce the potential for conflict and promote development in fragile states.</p>					
Impact	The Failed States Index is a starting point for a discussion about why states fail and what should be done about them. Many of the countries being rated use the Index for self-assessment to gauge their own stability and performance on objective criteria and seek ways to improve their scores.					
Methodology	The Failed States Index is a collaboration between The Fund for Peace, an independent research organization, and Foreign Policy magazine. Using 12 indicators of state cohesion and performance, compiled through a close examination of more than 30,000 publicly available sources, 177 states were ranked in order from most to least at risk of failure. The 60 most vulnerable states are listed in the rankings.					
Data Source and Quality	Fund for Peace Failed States Index. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.					

This is a new indicator that measures progress towards the adoption of principles of the rule of law in sub-Saharan Africa, taken from the World Bank Institute's Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI). For 2008, the average percentile score for sub-Saharan Africa was 28.3 percent. The average percentile change for this indicator each year for the previous ten years has been 0.0625. Given this historical trend in the coming years gains are expected to be modest, although higher than the average. , We expect gains to be modest, although higher than the average, in the coming years.

D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

STRATEGIC GOAL: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY						
Strategic Priority	Rule of Law and Human Rights					
Bureau Goal	The Rule of Law and Democratic Institutions in Sub-Saharan Africa are Strengthened					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Average percentile score for sub-Saharan Africa on the World Bank Institute's Worldwide Governance Rule of Law Indicator (Scale = 0 to 100 percent)					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
27.7 percent	28.6 percent	28.3 percent [Baseline]	Data available in mid-2010.	[Baseline]	28.9 percent.	29.2 percent.
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating			
Impact	Rating and Results not available to determine Impact.					
Methodology	The 2009 update of the WGI research project covers 212 countries and territories and measures six dimensions of governance, including Rule of Law. The data reflect the views on governance of public sector, private sector and NGO experts, as well as thousands of citizen and firm survey respondents worldwide (taken from 35 data sources provided by 33 different organizations).					
Data Source and Quality	World Bank Institute's Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI). The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.					

Sub-Saharan Africa needs increased private sector investment, both foreign and domestic; to achieve high sustained rates of economic growth to reduce poverty on the continent. The region is largely disconnected from the global marketplace and the benefits that arise from trade. If Africa were to increase its share of world trade by just one percentage point, from its current two percent to three percent, it would generate additional export revenues of \$70 billion annually, which is nearly three times the amount of annual assistance to sub-Saharan Africa from all donors. Increased external and intra-regional trade will have a significant positive impact on regional growth and development, including increased overall prosperity and economic opportunity.

Strategic Goal: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity						
Strategic Priority	Trade and Investment					
Bureau Goal	Africa's Share of Trade in the Global Market Place Increases					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Level of two-way trade between the United States and sub-Saharan Africa, excluding U.S. energy-related imports.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
\$21.7 billion	\$26.5 billion	\$ 33.5 billion	\$24.3 billion	\$37 billion	\$40 billion	\$45 billion
▲ Above Target	▲ Above Target	▲ Above Target	▼ Below Target			

D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Steps to Improve	The global financial crisis and resulting economic slowdown have decreased the volume of trade worldwide. Trade between the United States and sub-Saharan Africa has in turn been affected. The United States, as well as other donors, have taken steps to mitigate partially the effect of the downturn on Africa through additional foreign assistance. In addition, the U.S. government has continued and expanded efforts to promote trade and economic growth, through mechanisms such as the African Growth and Opportunity Act forum. The scope of the crisis, however, means that significant improvement in global trade may not occur until the global economy recovers.
Impact	Reduced international trade will likely slow economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa. The decline in international trade, and economic activity in Africa overall, will present a strong challenge to achieving U.S. goals on the continent. Lower growth will impact virtually all sectors of African economies and threaten to erase some gains in economic growth, living standards, and poverty reduction. These far-reaching effects will be difficult to counteract, but will elevate the importance of U.S. foreign assistance and diplomatic efforts in helping sub-Saharan countries achieve their development goals.
Methodology	Data is culled from information posted to the U.S. International Trade Commission's (USITC) website. Three reports are used: one each for imports and exports, which added together give total trade, and one for energy-related imports, to be subtracted from total trade. U.S. energy-related imports are excluded to provide information about the progress of export diversification.
Data Source and Quality	United States International Trade Commission. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

This is a new indicator that is not included in the FY 2011 Mission Strategic Plan (MSP) for Sudan. It uses social, political, and economic data, as reflected in the Fund for Peace Failed States Index, to measure government capacity and vulnerability to conflict or collapse. Each country is rated on a scale of 1-10 on 12 indicators (with a score of 10 indicating the highest risk factor) and those scores are totaled. Countries scoring above 90 are rated as 'Critical;' those scoring above 60 are rated as 'In Danger;' those scoring above 30 are rated as 'Borderline.' Countries scoring below 30 are rated as 'Stable.' Sudan is currently rated 'critical.' The Index provides a comprehensive picture of the challenges Sudan faces and allows us to track incremental progress in different programming sectors over time.

STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY						
Strategic Priority	Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Numeric assessment of Sudan in Failed States Index created by the Fund for Peace					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	113.7	113.0	112.4	[Baseline year]	112	111.8
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating			
Impact	Key accomplishments include: A Train and Equip effort to assist the African Union Contributing Countries to deploy to Darfur. US Government programs have enabled the peace processes in both Darfur and the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) as well as conflict mitigation activities in other flashpoint areas. The US hosted a high-level Forum for Supporters of the CPA					
Methodology	The Failed States Index uses 12 indicators of state cohesion and performance, compiled through a close examination of more than 30,000 publicly available sources. It ranks 177 states in order from most to least at risk of failure. The index uses social, economic, and political indicators available here: http://www.fundforpeace.org/web/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=99&Itemid=140 .					

D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Data Source and Quality	The Fund for Peace Failed States Index. The Fund for Peace is an independent conflict-focused organization which is respected in the field. The Failed States Index is an independent, comprehensive indicator that assures integrity and validity of the data. The 2009 fifth annual report allows us to look back as well as forward.
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Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$389.8 million for the Bureau of African Affairs includes increases to maintain current services and 37 additional direct hire positions. The budget includes an increase of \$15.3 million for statutory pay raises, domestic and overseas inflation, and locally engaged staff costs and maintains the FY 2010 level of activity. The FY 2011 budget request for appropriated funds will be further leveraged through increased availability of consular fee revenues to offset the Bureau's existing support costs for consular functions. The United States needs a strong overseas diplomatic support platform. More than 30 U.S. Government agencies, including the Department of State, rely on the support platform at the embassies to promote and maintain critical U.S. interests.

American Direct Hire Positions: \$11,656,000 including 37 positions

The Department requests an increase of \$11.6 million and 37 direct hire positions to support U.S. foreign policy priorities and administrative growth occurring throughout Africa, compared to the FY 2010 base of \$362.8 million and 755 direct hire positions. The additional resources will enable AF to maintain effective and efficient operations that better serve American citizens, promote U.S. interests abroad, pursue diplomatic solutions to national security issues, protect America's borders, confront threats to U.S. security, influence foreign opinion through Public Diplomacy, and engage and educate foreign audiences through exchange programs. These positions will manage foreign assistance programs, improve critical medical services to employees and family members, provide adequate staffing based on post size, growth and complexities; provide the administrative platform required to support PEPFAR and other foreign policy programs, counter anti-Americanism, and comply with State inspector general recommendations.

Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas			Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2009 Actual	158	586	535	1,279	198,371	115,269	313,640
FY 2010 Estimate	160	595	535	1,290	243,622	119,231	362,853
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	52	539	591
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	263	0	263
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	208	760	968
Locally Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	1,684	0	1,684
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	8,400	0	8,400
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	1,374	0	1,374
PD Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	2,062	0	2,062
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	14,043	1,299	15,342

D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2011 Current Services	160	595	535	1,290	257,665	120,530	378,195
FY 2011 Program Changes							
Public Diplomacy Positions	1	3	0	4	757	330	1,087
American Direct Hire Positions	0	33	0	33	3,051	7,518	10,569
Total Program Changes	1	36	0	37	3,808	7,848	11,656
FY 2011 Request	161	631	535	1,327	261,473	128,378	389,851

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	8	8	0	(8)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	459	465	506	41
Diplomatic Security	67	67	67	0
Domestic Administrative Support	47	47	47	0
Information Resource Management	133	133	133	0
Policy Formulation	185	187	187	0
Public Diplomacy	380	383	387	4
Total	1,279	1,290	1,327	37

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	100,792	113,299	123,200	9,901
Diplomatic Security	7,093	7,991	8,158	167
Domestic Administrative Support	8,476	9,185	9,371	186
Information Resource Management	32,901	42,189	44,432	2,243
Overseas Program Support	84,712	94,285	103,927	9,642
Policy Formulation	39,018	43,452	44,362	910
Public Diplomacy	40,648	52,452	56,401	3,949
Total	313,640	362,853	389,851	26,998

D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	67	309	130	506	53,532	69,668	123,200
Business Services	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
Country Coordination	0	0	68	68	0	0	0
Economic/Trade Affairs	0	0	22	22	0	0	0
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
International Security Affairs	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Labor Affairs	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Political Affairs	0	0	22	22	0	0	0
Diplomatic Security	0	27	40	67	4,542	3,616	8,158
Investigations and Counterintelligence	0	0	40	40	0	0	0
Domestic Administrative Support	47	0	0	47	3,568	5,803	9,371
Information Resource Management	2	91	40	133	32,160	12,272	44,432
Infrastructure Systems	0	0	40	40	0	0	0
Overseas Program Support	0	0	0	0	103,927	0	103,927
Policy Formulation	29	113	45	187	22,428	21,934	44,362
Mission Direction	0	0	45	45	0	0	0
Public Diplomacy	16	91	280	387	41,316	15,085	56,401
Total	161	631	535	1,327	261,473	128,378	389,851

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for African Affairs	19	19	19	0
Office of Central African Affairs	12	12	12	0
Office of East African Affairs	11	11	11	0
Office of Economic Policy	10	10	10	0
Office of Executive Director	45	45	45	0
Office of Public Diplomacy	15	15	16	1
Office of Regional Affairs	16	17	17	0
Office of Southern African Affairs	13	13	13	0
Office of West African Affairs	13	14	14	0
Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary (DAS)	2	2	2	0
Special Assistant for Press	2	2	2	0
Total	158	160	161	1

D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistant Secretary for African Affairs	3,837	4,060	4,352	292
Office of Central African Affairs	2,378	2,465	2,667	202
Office of East African Affairs	2,147	2,200	2,411	211
Office of Economic Policy	1,968	2,100	2,123	23
Office of Executive Director	17,043	16,805	18,388	1,583
Office of Public Diplomacy	3,279	5,194	6,400	1,206
Office of Regional Affairs	2,481	2,690	3,243	553
Office of Southern African Affairs	2,639	2,760	2,959	199
Office of West African Affairs	2,453	2,760	3,246	486
Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary (DAS)	567	645	767	122
Special Assistant for Press	439	495	504	9
Total	39,231	42,174	47,060	4,886

Staff by Post

(positions)

Bureau of African Affairs (AF)	FY 2009			FY 2010			FY 2011			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Enacted			Request			Decrease		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Africa Regional Services, Paris	2	12	14	3	12	15	3	12	15	0	0	0
Angola, Luanda	16	12	28	16	12	28	17	12	29	1	0	1
Benin, Cotonou	9	9	18	9	9	18	9	9	18	0	0	0
Botswana, Gaborone	12	7	19	13	7	20	14	7	21	1	0	1
Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou	8	10	18	9	10	19	10	10	20	1	0	1
Burundi, Bujumbura	8	5	13	10	5	15	12	5	17	2	0	2
Cameroon, Yaounde	18	18	36	18	18	36	18	18	36	0	0	0
Cape Verde, Praia	4	6	10	3	6	9	4	6	10	1	0	1
Central Afr Rep., Bangui	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	0	0	0
Chad, N'Djamena	9	7	16	11	7	18	13	7	20	2	0	2
Cote d'Ivoire, Abidjan	20	23	43	21	23	44	21	23	44	0	0	0
Dem. Rep of Congo, Kinshasa	21	21	42	21	21	42	22	21	43	1	0	1
Djibouti (Rep. Of), Djibouti	9	5	14	8	5	13	8	5	13	0	0	0
Equatorial Guinea, Malabo	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	0	0	0

D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Bureau of African Affairs (AF)	FY 2009			FY 2010			FY 2011			Increase/Decrease		
	Actual			Enacted			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Eritrea, Asmara	8	7	15	5	7	12	5	7	12	0	0	0
Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	23	16	39	27	16	43	29	16	45	2	0	2
Gabon, Libreville	11	3	14	11	3	14	13	3	16	2	0	2
Gambia, Banjul	4	2	6	4	2	6	4	2	6	0	0	0
Ghana, Accra	17	25	42	17	11	28	17	11	28	0	0	0
Guinea, Conakry	11	12	23	12	12	24	13	12	25	1	0	1
Guinea-Bissau, Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Kenya, Nairobi	33	21	54	34	21	55	42	21	63	8	0	8
Lesotho, Maseru	6	4	10	6	4	10	6	4	10	0	0	0
Liberia, Monrovia	8	11	19	8	11	19	8	11	19	0	0	0
Madagascar, Antananarivo	12	12	24	12	12	24	12	12	24	0	0	0
Malawi, Lilongwe	8	9	17	8	9	17	8	9	17	0	0	0
Mali, Bamako	11	12	23	11	12	23	11	12	23	0	0	0
Mauritania, Nouakchott	8	5	13	9	5	14	9	5	14	0	0	0
Mauritius, Port Louis	5	6	11	5	6	11	5	6	11	0	0	0
Mozambique, Maputo	14	9	23	13	9	22	14	9	23	1	0	1
Namibia, Windhoek	12	13	25	13	13	26	13	13	26	0	0	0
Niger, Niamey	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	0	0	0
Nigeria, Abuja	22	37	59	19	42	61	24	42	66	5	0	5
Nigeria, Lagos	15	4	19	17	13	30	17	13	30	0	0	0
Rep. Of the Congo, Brazzaville	4	2	6	4	2	6	4	2	6	0	0	0
Rwanda, Kigali	11	9	20	10	9	19	10	9	19	0	0	0
Senegal, Dakar	19	17	36	18	17	35	19	17	36	1	0	1
Sierra Leone, Freetown	9	10	19	9	10	19	10	10	20	1	0	1
Somalia, Mogadishu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa, Capetown	6	2	8	8	7	15	8	7	15	0	0	0
South Africa, Durban	3	2	5	4	4	8	4	4	8	0	0	0
South Africa, Johannesburg	6	7	13	7	9	16	7	9	16	0	0	0
South Africa, Pretoria	59	44	103	54	35	89	54	35	89	0	0	0
Sudan, Khartoum	19	8	27	19	8	27	21	8	29	2	0	2
Swaziland, Mbabane	7	5	12	7	5	12	7	5	12	0	0	0
Tanzania, Dar-es-Salaam	15	18	33	15	18	33	16	18	34	1	0	1
Togo, Lome	9	12	21	9	12	21	10	12	22	1	0	1
Uganda, Kampala	11	8	19	13	8	21	14	8	22	1	0	1
Zambia, Lusaka	13	15	28	14	15	29	14	15	29	0	0	0
Zimbabwe, Harare	13	16	29	13	16	29	13	16	29	0	0	0
Total	586	535	1,121	595	535	1,130	631	535	1,166	36	0	36

D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Funds by Post (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Africa Regional Services, Paris	3,301	4,493	4,640	147
Angola, Luanda	6,007	6,851	7,486	635
Benin, Cotonou	4,252	4,926	5,078	152
Botswana, Gaborone	4,470	5,123	5,634	511
Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou	5,211	6,990	7,549	559
Burundi, Bujumbura	3,469	4,042	5,289	1,247
Cameroon, Yaounde	7,810	8,801	8,949	148
Cape Verde, Praia	2,042	2,400	2,704	304
Central Afr Rep., Bangui	1,501	1,830	1,969	139
Chad, N'Djamena	7,400	8,141	9,032	891
Cote d'Ivoire, Abidjan	11,073	12,372	12,496	124
Dem. Rep of Congo, Kinshasa	10,400	11,607	12,049	442
Djibouti (Rep. Of), Djibouti	5,069	6,043	6,230	187
Equatorial Guinea, Malabo	3,552	3,844	4,128	284
Eritrea, Asmara	2,322	2,791	2,959	168
Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	6,775	7,636	8,532	896
Gabon, Libreville	5,873	7,119	7,890	771
Gambia, Banjul	2,405	2,852	3,045	193
Ghana, Accra	6,527	7,591	7,799	208
Guinea, Conakry	5,509	6,106	6,533	427
Guinea-Bissau, Bissau	93	110	241	131
Kenya, Nairobi	7,536	8,871	11,896	3,025
Lesotho, Maseru	2,236	2,467	2,664	197
Liberia, Monrovia	5,788	7,306	7,538	232
Madagascar, Antananarivo	6,018	7,659	7,915	256
Malawi, Lilongwe	4,311	4,949	5,066	117
Mali, Bamako	4,718	5,393	5,515	122
Mauritania, Nouakchott	3,760	4,257	4,373	116
Mauritius, Port Louis	2,775	3,813	3,919	106
Mozambique, Maputo	5,128	5,556	6,070	514
Namibia, Windhoek	2,562	4,922	5,210	288
Niger, Niamey	9,091	10,031	10,293	262
Nigeria, Abuja	13,249	16,909	17,036	127
Nigeria, Lagos	4,808	5,450	6,042	592
Rep. Of the Congo, Brazzaville	3,520	4,800	5,547	747
Rwanda, Kigali	3,984	4,359	4,702	343

D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Senegal, Dakar	8,941	10,131	10,806	675
Sierra Leone, Freetown	3,110	3,632	4,252	620
Somalia, Mogadishu	73	80	96	16
South Africa, Capetown	2,630	2,900	3,106	206
South Africa, Durban	1,783	1,900	2,120	220
South Africa, Johannesburg	4,092	5,200	5,712	512
South Africa, Pretoria	22,839	26,034	26,392	358
Sudan, Khartoum	13,446	14,349	15,284	935
Swaziland, Mbabane	2,842	3,166	3,454	288
Tanzania, Dar-es-Salaam	5,291	5,995	6,693	698
Togo, Lome	5,155	5,885	6,473	588
Uganda, Kampala	5,613	6,414	7,221	807
Zambia, Lusaka	7,053	8,374	8,851	477
Zimbabwe, Harare	6,996	8,209	8,313	104
Total	274,409	320,679	342,791	22,112

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	159,298	175,914	188,833	12,919
1200 Personnel Benefits	63,250	65,033	74,788	9,755
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	887	1,086	1,130	44
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	8,640	10,715	11,577	862
2200 Transportation of Things	7,887	9,575	10,190	615
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	19,213	25,956	26,500	544
2400 Printing & Reproduction	188	248	287	39
2500 Other Services	18,149	22,461	23,200	739
2600 Supplies and Materials	21,106	26,364	27,000	636
3100 Personal Property	9,729	16,820	17,500	680
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	5,216	8,581	8,741	160
4200 INS Claims & Indemnities	77	100	105	5
Total	313,640	362,853	389,851	26,998