

D&CP – BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	1,226	1,249	1,279	30
Funds	228,181	253,270	270,214	16,944

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

Program Description

The Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA) fosters peace, security, and democratic and economic progress throughout the Middle East and North Africa through effective and creative diplomacy, developmental partnerships, and the fight against terrorism and extremism. NEA implements U.S. policy in eighteen countries and the West Bank/Gaza in the face of unparalleled challenges. The outcomes of policy initiatives in the region have a major impact on U.S. national security and U.S. national interests.

The Bureau fulfills its mandate through regional and functional offices that provide policy input and in-depth expertise on the countries in the region. Overseas, NEA posts conduct U.S. foreign policy, provide services to American citizens, and coordinate and manage all U.S. Government (USG) activities in the host country.

Arab – Israeli Peace

A comprehensive Middle East peace is in the strategic interest of the United States. The U.S. will actively advance a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as one component of a comprehensive regional peace. The U.S. will support a Palestinian Authority (PA) government committed to the Quartet's foundational principles for peace (recognition of Israel, renunciation of violence and respect of previous agreements), and which actively participates in the Quartet's efforts and ensures that the future Palestinian state will be democratic, capable of providing law and order, economically prosperous, a responsible neighbor to Israel, and a source of stability and moderation in the region. The U.S. commitment to Israel's security is unshakable. Diplomatic engagement and bilateral assistance will ensure that security. It will strengthen the confidence of the Israeli public in a future that includes two democratic states, Israel and Palestine, living side-by-side in peace. The Bureau will engage with Arab allies to build upon the constructive elements of the Arab Peace Initiative (API), and will seek to advance all peace tracks between Israel and its neighbors. The longer the Palestinian issue remains unsolved, the more moderate Arab leaders will feel vulnerable to charges from rejectionists that having good relations with the United States and supporting peaceful strategies toward Israel have failed to deliver.

Principled Engagement with Iran

Engagement with Iran is a tool, not a goal. The aftermath of elections and the violent suppression of peaceful protests revealed previously hidden splits within the Iranian leadership. It is too early to say whether the government that emerges from this turmoil will be prepared to begin a serious, responsible discussion about a range of issues, including human rights. If the Iranian government responds in a good-faith manner, the U.S. should be prepared for principled, respectful engagement with Iran, consistent with the decisions of the UN Security Council. The goal is to ensure Iran seizes this opportunity to fulfill its very real responsibilities to the international community, and the U.S. will stand together with the international community to ensure that those responsibilities are met. A nuclear-armed Iran would threaten its neighbors, derail efforts for a comprehensive Middle East Peace, and pose a major threat to international security and stability. The U.S. will confront Iran's illicit behavior and malign influence on various fronts – noncompliance with international nuclear

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obligations, state sponsorship of terrorism, destabilizing activities in the Middle East, and an abysmal human rights record. However, as the elections made clear, the U.S. recognizes that the Iranian government's actions do not reflect the legitimate aspirations and interests of its people. In that vein, the goal can also be expressed in positive terms. The U.S. seeks, through broad, principled engagement, to work with partners to make it possible for Iran to return to its rightful place as a responsible actor in the region and in the international community. Iran should play a role in contributing to stability in the region, in particular given shared interests in stability and security in Afghanistan and Iraq. By respecting the rights of its citizens and neighbors, Iran could become a center for education and trade. With its energy resources, Iran should become a center for industry and growth. Iran programs will support the USG's engagement strategy by seeking to support areas of shared interest, while continuing to support accountability, good governance and human rights in Iran. Specifically, these programs will aim to increase access to justice, reduce corruption, increase access to uncensored information, maintain/increase public space for discussion, and improve the capacity of civil society to organize and advocate for issues that are important to Iranians. Programs will continue to expand the types of civil society organizations the U.S. works with, including in the fields of health, science, resource management, and education.

Strengthen the Security of Allies and Combat Extremism while Advancing Moderate Politics and Tolerance throughout the Region.

In 2011 and beyond, the U.S. will continue to support military, law enforcement, and regulatory mechanisms to combat terrorism and terrorism finance in partnership with regional governments. Social, economic, and security cooperation are critical to moderate governments' abilities to combat extremism and terrorism, and to defend against external threats such as those posed by Iran. The U.S. will continue to lead multilateral efforts to prevent Iran from developing a nuclear weapons capability. The U.S. will fully use the influence it has with Arab governments to advance stability in areas outside the NEA region, particularly in South Asia and Africa. Success in pursuit of objectives within the Near East depends heavily on coordination with governments outside the region: the four other permanent members of the Security Council (plus Germany on Iran issues), the Quartet, the European Union, and Japan. This includes European and Japanese support for reform within the region.

In North Africa the U.S. is working toward a stable, secure, and unified Maghreb by promoting good governance and economic growth and enhancing counterterrorism partnerships. The U.S. will continue to normalize and expand the relationship with Libya across all areas and ensure Libya's continued progress to resolve its remaining Weapons of Mass Destruction-related commitments and its partnership in the broader region. In Lebanon, the U.S. will continue to work to strengthen the Lebanese Armed Forces and Internal Security Forces. As legitimate arms of the government, these institutions provide a counterbalance against the influence of Hezbollah.

Despite being one of the world's poorest countries, Yemen is an essential partner in the war on terror. There, the U.S. follows a two-pronged approach, combining assistance in the field of peace and security with development assistance. With the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, the U.S. shares a common vision of a stable, peaceful, and prosperous Middle East. The U.S. partnership with the GCC countries is also of vital importance to U.S. energy security. The U.S. is addressing many issues through regular consultations with the GCC plus Egypt, Jordan, and Iraq, as well as bilaterally through the Gulf Security Dialogue and other engagements.

Promoting Political, Social, and Economic Progress

Increasingly, the people of the Middle East seek freedom and opportunity. The U.S. supports them by advocating positive change and representative government in the region. The bureau gives particular attention to indigenous advocates of positive change who are working to defend human rights, strengthen civil society, broaden political and economic participation, and open doors to women and youth. Because it is fully integrated into policy-making processes, the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) is a vital programmatic tool to pursue these objectives.

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Consistent with America's ideals, NEA has made it a priority to work with other bureaus in the Department of State and USAID to address deficits in political openness, good governance, economic and educational opportunity, human rights, and the status of women. Political, social, and economic progress must be led by those in the region, but these efforts merit strong U.S. support through both diplomacy and resources. The U.S. will continue to support those courageous defenders of human rights, civil society, and democracy.

In the Middle East, trade and investment act as crucial motors for economic development and political and social reform, thus contributing to overall regional stability and enhancing prospects for regional peace. Reform of trade and investment laws and policies can help the countries in the region strengthen property rights, competition, regional integration and the rule of law; increase investment flows; spread knowledge; open societies; and allocate resources more efficiently. Progress in these areas also enhances political stability. The United States Government through bilateral engagement by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and technical assistance provided by MEPI and USAID is helping to strengthen existing Free Trade Agreements with Bahrain, Jordan, Morocco and Oman and is supporting WTO accession for Algeria, Iraq, Lebanon, and Yemen. Increased trade will expand markets for U.S. exporters of goods and services, hastening global and U.S. recovery from economic downturn. As Middle Eastern countries experience the material benefits of open markets, the reform process is likely to become self-sustaining, setting these countries on the path to increased growth and prosperity at their own pace and on their own terms.

Educational reform efforts concentrate on increasing tolerance and reaching out to vulnerable groups, especially women and youth. The Bureau will concentrate its efforts in this regard through the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI), and the G-8's Broader Middle East and North Africa Initiative (BMENA).

Compliance with International Agreements and Norms

In collaboration with other bureaus in the Department, international organizations and non-governmental organizations, the U.S. will work throughout the region to encourage governments to comply with internationally accepted standards of behavior. The U.S. will promote human rights, including worker rights. U.S. Ambassadors regularly raise issues of human rights concern when they meet with host country leaders, as do senior Department officials – starting with the Secretary – when those leaders visit Washington. The U.S. takes seriously the human rights objectives and implementation responsibilities of section 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act and the Leahy Law in order to ensure that foreign assistance programs involving foreign security forces are respectful of fundamental human rights standards. The U.S. will fight trafficking in persons and protect vulnerable populations. In the context of movement toward a stable and comprehensive regional peace, the U.S. remains committed to the goal of a Middle East free of weapons of mass destruction and support universal adherence to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and other international nonproliferation treaties and regimes. The U.S. will encourage respect for intellectual property rights and support free and fair trade and investment regimes.

Improve Public Outreach

Effective public diplomacy will continue to be an inherent and crucial part of U.S. efforts to support regional reform and increased understanding for U.S. policies and intentions in the region. Public Diplomacy outreach will highlight respect for regional culture, faith, and traditions through cultural, education and information programs with those whose positive exchange experience can impact wider segments of society. The U.S. must emphasize its enduring commitment to the region including support for a two state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the security of partners, and reform in the Arab world. U.S. messages will seek to correct the widespread perception that the West, and especially America, is hostile to Arabs, Iranians, or Muslims. U.S. officials speaking directly to regional audiences on Middle East television is a key element of this effort. The U.S. will also work with civil society groups in the U.S. with regional links, in order to increase understanding and solicit ideas to help inform policies.

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Iraq Operations

The request for Iraq Operations is discussed in detail in a separate chapter.

Performance

Yemen is a fragile state, where instability is often fueled by tribal conflicts and aggravated by the inability of local government institutions to provide even basic services. The U.S. is engaged in trying to enhance the security services' ability to protect the Yemeni people, boost the rule of law, bring corruption under control, and improve governance and the delivery of basic services. The objective is to increase stability and prevent Yemen from becoming a failed state and a safe-haven for terrorists.

STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY						
Strategic Priority	Counterterrorism					
Bureau Goal	Fight Against Extremism					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Political Stability, Rule of Law and Control of Corruption in Yemen, as measured by the World Bank Governance Indicators.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	8.2; 18.6; 31.4	5.7; 18.7; 27.1	Data available in FY 2010	3; 18.7; 28	6; 20; 30	10; 20; 32
New Indicator, No Rating			Data Not Yet Available, No Rating			
Impact	Rating and result not available to determine impact.					
Methodology	The World Bank has compiled the results of dozens of separate studies and indices, weighting them by level of accuracy and completeness of the surveys.					
Data Source and Quality	World Bank Governance Indicators (http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_chart.asp). The World Bank has provided detailed background notes online on their data collection and statistical methods. The results have been thoroughly researched and professionally analyzed.					

Joint military exercises help to encourage greater interoperability and preparedness, which adds a vital military component to U.S. efforts to increase cooperation among partners in the region.

STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY						
Strategic Priority	Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform					
Bureau Goal	Contributing to the Security of Allies in the Region					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Estimated number of bilateral and multilateral joint military exercises in the Near East region.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	N/A	85 [Baseline]	Data available in FY 2010	85-87	85-87	87-89
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating		Data Not Yet Available, No Rating			

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Impact	Rating and results not available to determine impact.
Methodology	NEA informally coordinated with relevant exercise points of contact for U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM), U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM), and U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM). NEA will transition to a better and more enduring way to do so via the existing exercise coordination mechanism established between the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of International Security Operations and the Joint Staff, J7.
Data Source and Quality	Action officers at the Combatant Command Joint sections maintain records of joint military exercises undertaken in the region. These are highly reliable, but some numbers had to be estimated due to lack of immediate and timely data.

The Office of the Special Envoy for Middle East Peace and the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs will work to help facilitate the establishment of an independent Palestinian state living side by side with Israel in peace and security. The two-state solution is central to the President's stated goal of comprehensive peace in the Middle East, defined as peace between Israel and the Palestinians, Israel and Syria, Israel and Lebanon, and the normalization of relations between Israel and all its neighbors. In pursuit of this goal, it will be important to have robust institutional development activities to promote government effectiveness and transparency, improve the Palestinian economy, and promote the rule of law, including security sector reforms.

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: Increased ability to maintain law and order in the West Bank and Gaza, as measured by the World Bank Governance Indicator					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
32.9	21.9	22 [Baseline]	Data available in FY 2010	N/A	30	35
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	Data Not Yet Available, No Rating			
Impact	Rating and result not available to determine impact					
Methodology	The World Bank has compiled the results of dozens of separate studies and indices, weighting them by level of accuracy and completeness of the surveys.					
Data Source and Quality	World Bank Governance Indicators (http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_chart.asp). The World Bank has provided detailed background notes online on their data collection and statistical methods.					

Leveraging the power and reach of the media is vital to the success of the Department's public outreach and engagement with citizens across the Middle East region. Targeting foreign audiences helps to ensure that U.S. policy goals and messages are clearly understood and conveyed to the widest possible audience. The Dubai Media Hub has full Arabic language capabilities and is available to respond immediately to critical foreign policy issues.

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STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING						
Strategic Priority	Offer a Positive Vision					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Level of outreach to key Arab media outlets, as measured by the number of interviews given by U.S. officials.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	967 [Baseline]	1079	986	1080	1130	1180
New Indicator, No Rating		◀▶ On Target	▼ Below Target			
Steps to Improve	Having posts fully staffed, with fewer transitions during the course of the year will have a significant effect on meeting targets.					
Impact	The need to deliver the message of the United States is critical in an environment where anti-U.S. media is common. Although it is sometimes a challenge to gauge the specific impact of the interviews given by U.S. officials, the U.S. must take advantage of every opportunity to be heard in the Arab and Muslim world.					
Methodology	NEA's Office of Press and Public Diplomacy records the number of interviews given by U.S. Government officials to key Arab media outlets.					
Data Source and Quality	Middle East Media Unit and the Dubai Media Hub within the Office of Press and Public Diplomacy in the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs. The data accurately reflects the level of media outreach conducted by the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs.					

Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF) legal and regulatory regimes are needed across the region in order to reduce the potential for huge sums of tainted funds to destabilize economies, support illicit activities, and corrupt governments. The State Department works closely with partners in the region to promote the establishment and implementation of AML/CTF regimes and an annual report is issued detailing progress in this area. Membership in the Egmont Group with the establishment of a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) indicates that governments are willing to share information and pass anti-terrorist finance legislation.

STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY						
Strategic Priority	Counterterrorism					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Number of total NEA countries with Financial Intelligence Units that meet the standards of the Egmont Group.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	7 [Baseline]	7	8 (as of June 2009)	11	12	13
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	▼ Below Target	Data Not Yet Available, No Rating			
Impact	Rating not available to determine impact.					

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Methodology	The annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR) is compiled by the State Department based on reporting from Embassies and information from the Egmont Group.
Data Source and Quality	The annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, Volume 2: Money Laundering and Financial Crimes. FY 2009 result is preliminary through June 2009. Complete FY 2009 result data is expected in July 2010. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

Justification of Request

Current Services

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$270,214,000 for the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs includes increases to maintain current services and support several key initiatives. An increase of \$7,870,000 for statutory pay raises, domestic and overseas inflation, and Locally Engaged Staff wage and step increases 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.

American New Hires: \$7,987,000 including 26 Positions

NEA requests \$7,987,000 for an increase of 19 new overseas and 7 domestic American positions, over a base of 526 overseas positions and \$179,366,000 and 202 domestic positions and \$32,724,000. Of the overseas positions 7 are ICASS positions to support the growth in Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Cairo, Algiers, Amman, Dhahran and Jerusalem. The balance are Program and Public Diplomacy positions in support of programs such as the Public Diplomacy Outreach Center in Jerusalem, expanded engagement in Libya, monitoring economic activities in UAE and to cultivate and expand bilateral relationships with Saudi Arabia.

Public Diplomacy – American New Hires: \$1,087,000 including 1 Position

NEA requests \$1,087,000 for 1 new domestic position over a base of 8 and \$1,296,000 to support overseas operations and 3 new overseas positions over a base of 72 and \$24,552,000 to improve and expand public outreach.

Resource Summary

	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total	
	Domestic	Overseas						
FY 2009 Actual	200	585	441	1,226	122,728	105,453	228,181	
FY 2010 Estimate	210	598	441	1,249	145,477	107,793	253,270	
FY 2011 Built-in Changes								
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	160	533	693	
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	185	0	185	
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	641	715	1,356	
Locally Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	1,349	0	1,349	
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	3,572	0	3,572	
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	715	0	715	

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	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas		Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	6,622	1,248	7,870
FY 2011 Current Services	210	598	441	1,249	152,099	109,041	261,140
FY 2011 Program Changes							
Overseas - American New Hires	0	19	0	19	4,881	2,154	7,035
Domestic - American New Hires	7	0	0	7	77	875	952
Public Diplomacy - American New Hires	1	3	0	4	757	330	1,087
Total Program Changes	8	22	0	30	5,715	3,359	9,074
FY 2011 Request	218	620	441	1,279	157,814	112,400	270,214

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	71	71	0	(71)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	324	335	386	51
Diplomatic Security	104	105	105	0
Domestic Administrative Support	34	34	42	8
Information Resource Management	125	127	130	3
Overseas Program Support	136	137	171	34
Policy Formulation	183	155	156	1
Public Diplomacy	249	285	289	4
Total	1,226	1,249	1,279	30

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Funds by Program Activity

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	2,924	3,521	0	(3,521)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	57,427	64,653	66,971	2,318
Diplomatic Security	18,391	20,900	25,561	4,661
Domestic Administrative Support	7,400	8,220	7,512	(708)
Information Resource Management	22,952	25,076	26,938	1,862
Overseas Program Support	60,473	71,031	87,941	16,910
Policy Formulation	30,005	28,942	22,208	(6,734)
Public Diplomacy	28,609	30,927	33,083	2,156
Total	228,181	253,270	270,214	16,944

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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	92	220	52	364	43,594	23,377	66,971
Business Services	3	26	0	29	5,292	2,818	8,110
Country Coordination	58	15	52	125	8,908	8,105	17,013
Economic/Trade Affairs	4	61	0	65	9,771	8,202	17,973
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	2	14	0	16	2,230	1,187	3,417
International Security Affairs	18	26	0	44	5,757	3,065	8,822
Political Affairs	7	78	0	85	11,636	0	11,636
Diplomatic Security	0	68	37	105	15,290	10,271	25,561
Overseas Protection of Life	0	68	37	105	15,290	10,271	25,561
Domestic Administrative Support	35	0	0	35	4,902	2,610	7,512
Domestic Administrative Management	8	0	0	8	1,031	549	1,580
Domestic Financial Services	6	0	0	6	783	417	1,200
Domestic General Services	15	0	0	15	2,305	1,227	3,532
Domestic Personnel Services	6	0	0	6	783	417	1,200
Information Resource Management	8	89	33	130	15,494	11,444	26,938
Corporate Information Systems and Services	8	44	0	52	7,422	7,146	14,568
Infrastructure Systems	0	45	33	78	8,072	4,298	12,370
Overseas Program Support	33	75	147	255	43,542	44,399	87,941
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	0	0	0	0	30,837	37,636	68,473
Overseas Administrative Management	17	17	147	181	3,554	1,892	5,446
Overseas Financial Services	7	11	0	18	1,729	920	2,649
Overseas General Services	2	36	0	38	6,242	3,323	9,565
Overseas Personnel Services	7	11	0	18	1,180	628	1,808
Policy Formulation	41	93	0	134	11,907	10,301	22,208
Bureau Direction	17	14	0	31	3,389	1,805	5,194
Mission Direction	14	61	0	75	6,377	7,356	13,733
Public Affairs	10	18	0	28	2,141	1,140	3,281
Public Diplomacy	9	75	172	256	23,085	9,998	33,083
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	9	75	172	256	23,085	9,998	33,083
Total	218	620	441	1,279	157,814	112,400	270,214

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Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Arabian Peninsula	5	5	5	0
Office of Egypt and Levant Affairs	10	10	12	2
Office of Executive Director	62	65	61	(4)
Office of Iranian Affairs	6	8	9	1
Office of Iraq Affairs	26	27	27	0
Office of Israel and Palestinian Affairs	10	10	10	0
Office of Maghreb Affairs	11	11	11	0
Office of Partnership Initiative	19	20	25	5
Office of Press and Public Diplomacy	13	14	17	3
Office of Public Diplomacy	8	8	9	1
Office of Regional Affairs	10	11	11	0
Office of the Assistant Secretary	20	21	21	0
Total	200	210	218	8

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Arabian Peninsula	1,080	3,390	3,458	68
Office of Egypt and Levant Affairs	1,893	2,059	2,100	41
Office of Executive Director	9,367	8,880	9,068	188
Office of Iranian Affairs	1,578	2,861	2,918	57
Office of Iraq Affairs	3,286	3,796	3,872	76
Office of Israel and Palestinian Affairs	1,934	2,609	2,661	52
Office of Maghreb Affairs	2,318	2,111	2,153	42
Office of Partnership Initiative	3,383	3,815	3,891	76
Office of Press and Public Diplomacy	2,253	2,730	2,785	55
Office of Public Diplomacy	2,238	3,986	4,056	70
Office of Regional Affairs	1,851	2,299	2,345	46
Office of the Assistant Secretary	3,563	3,900	3,978	78
Total	34,744	42,436	43,285	849

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Staff by Post (positions)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA)	FY 2009			FY 2010			FY 2011			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Enacted			Request			Decrease		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Algeria, Algiers	18	10	28	19	10	29	22	10	32	3	0	3
Bahrain, Manama	18	16	34	19	16	35	21	16	37	2	0	2
Egypt, Cairo	57	76	133	60	76	136	64	76	140	4	0	4
Iraq, Baghdad	129	0	129	114	0	114	105	0	105	(9)	0	(9)
Israel, Jerusalem	26	20	46	28	20	48	34	20	54	6	0	6
Israel, Tel Aviv	41	74	115	43	74	117	46	74	120	3	0	3
Jordan, Amman	41	33	74	43	33	76	43	33	76	0	0	0
Kuwait, Kuwait	25	16	41	27	16	43	27	16	43	0	0	0
Lebanon, Beirut	14	21	35	15	21	36	16	21	37	1	0	1
Libya, Tripoli	7	0	7	9	0	9	11	0	11	2	0	2
Morocco, Rabat	25	33	58	26	33	59	27	33	60	1	0	1
Oman, Muscat	13	10	23	14	10	24	15	10	25	1	0	1
Qatar, Doha	14	7	21	15	7	22	18	7	25	3	0	3
Saudi Arabia, Riyadh	56	42	98	59	42	101	61	42	103	2	0	2
Syria, Damascus	21	26	47	22	26	48	20	26	46	(2)	0	(2)
Tunisia, Tunis	25	26	51	26	26	52	26	26	52	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi	36	20	56	39	20	59	45	20	65	6	0	6
Yemen, Sanaa	19	11	30	20	11	31	19	11	30	(1)	0	(1)
Total	585	441	1,026	598	441	1,039	620	441	1,061	22	0	22

D&CP – BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Funds by Post (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Algeria, Algiers	7,578	8,608	9,280	672
Bahrain, Manama	8,482	9,584	10,332	748
Egypt, Cairo	21,567	25,856	28,324	2,468
Israel, Jerusalem	13,239	13,436	14,485	1,049
Israel, Tel Aviv	20,626	22,866	24,471	1,605
Jordan, Amman	13,715	15,616	16,835	1,219
Kuwait, Kuwait	8,885	9,395	10,128	733
Lebanon, Beirut	6,562	6,458	6,962	504
Libya, Tripoli	8,221	8,430	9,088	658
Morocco, Rabat	10,897	11,066	11,930	864
Oman, Muscat	6,062	6,328	6,822	494
Qatar, Doha	6,329	6,350	6,846	496
Saudi Arabia, Riyadh	19,520	22,723	24,045	1,322
Syria, Damascus	9,454	10,180	10,795	615
Tunisia, Tunis	9,885	10,448	11,263	815
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi	15,492	16,418	17,699	1,281
Yemen, Sanaa	6,923	7,072	7,624	552
Total	193,437	210,834	226,929	16,095

D&CP – BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	110,638	114,764	131,746	16,982
1200 Personnel Benefits	33,989	35,681	29,452	(6,229)
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	69	287	313	26
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	8,519	10,967	10,657	(310)
2200 Transportation of Things	1,767	2,581	3,191	610
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	6,074	8,424	10,462	2,038
2400 Printing & Reproduction	302	309	383	74
2500 Other Services	46,069	58,361	54,485	(3,876)
2600 Supplies and Materials	4,744	5,967	5,863	(104)
3100 Personal Property	11,147	13,895	21,730	7,835
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	4,863	1,974	1,872	(102)
4200 INS Claims & Indemnities	0	60	60	0
Total	228,181	253,270	270,214	16,944