

D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
American Positions	1,058	1,058	1,058
Funds	387,694	399,011	426,141

Program Description

The Bureau of African Affairs (AF) 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 2012 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.

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.

Strengthen Democratic Institutions

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, and human rights abuse, as well as improve budget transparency. The Bureau will encourage the development of independent judiciaries, strong legislative bodies, independent media, 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. AF will also place renewed emphasis on partnering with African governments, at all levels, to provide credible service delivery to their populations.

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There are 25 presidential elections scheduled across Africa in the next two years. Well-run elections can strengthen public confidence in democracy and in democratic institutions. Elections that are corrupt, mismanaged and fraudulent have the opposite effect and undermine peoples' faith in democratic values. It is critical for AF to continue its support for promoting credible electoral processes before, during and after elections as part of its long-term commitment to help build democratic capacity in Africa. AF plans to expand its electoral focus beyond national level contests to include provincial and local elections – the credibility of which is often essential to governments' grass-roots legitimacy and stability.

Foster Sustained Economic Growth

Sub-Saharan Africa's (SSA's) economic growth in real per capita income continued to increase from over three percent in 2009 to close to five percent in 2010, according to International Monetary Fund (IMF) data. The IMF also notes that SSA's ability to weather the global financial crisis could enable growth in 2011 to reach as high as 5.5 percent, but with slippage of .07 percent in 2012.

Over the coming year, AF will continue to 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.

Through the Feed the Future (FtF) initiative, many African countries will work to address issues of food security through agriculture, a key area of growth potential. Agricultural-led growth raises the income of the poor, increases the availability of food, and reduces under-nutrition through sustained long-term development progress.

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 increasing more reforms of business regulations in Africa occurring annually, researchers report that many countries are getting inspiration from their neighbors on how to reform. Countries in the region are committing to reform agendas that make it easier to do business.

Invest in People

A healthy population is essential to promote positive change in governance and institutions, and economic systems essential for democratic and economic progress.

The President's Emergency Plan for 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 2003-2010, the U.S. provided \$27.2 billion in foreign assistance funding for prevention, treatment, and care programs serving millions. The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) committed \$1.2 billion in foreign assistance funds to implement malaria control interventions in 15 focus countries in sub-Saharan Africa with the goal of reducing mortality by 50 percent. PMI expanded coverage of highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures to the most vulnerable populations – children under five 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, which is improving 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.

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The Bureau will continue to work with other agencies and partner countries to implement the Global Health Initiative, a comprehensive, whole-of-government approach to global health.

Prevent and Mitigate Conflict

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 state institutions in Africa, supporting democratization, and encouraging stable economies that allow free markets to take root. Through counter-terrorism partnerships in the Sahel and East Africa, AF is working to strengthen regional governments' capacities to address this transnational threat and to combat terrorist groups' ideological propaganda.

The past eight 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. With ongoing conflicts in Somalia and Darfur, and the current peace unsteady in several other places, Africa's fragility bears continued vigilance and diplomatic and programmatic engagement. Of note, the capacity of African nations and regional organizations 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., the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) deployment and political support to the Djibouti process. The United States also provides security and development assistance for African countries to definitively resolve conflicts, including through major military and police reform programs in Liberia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan and Somalia. Among positive outcomes for U.S. security assistance efforts: the deployment of AMISOM has ensured the survival of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) against negative extremist forces; the standup of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) has supported Liberia's continued migration away from conflict; and the reform of the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army (SPLA) and the South Sudan Police Service (SSPS) has been critical to implementing the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and a necessary 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), which provides peacekeeping training and equipment to 25 African partners. AF is also managing a program that provides equipment and logistics support to 8,000 peacekeepers deployed with AMISOM, and is managing security sector reform initiatives in Liberia, the Democratic Republic of 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 8,000-person AU Mission in Somalia, with six countries – Ghana, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Senegal, and South Africa – among the top 20 UN troop contributors. AF is also managing programs supporting Ugandan troops undertaking operations against the Lord's Resistance Army in Central Africa, improving the capabilities of African countries to address the threat posed by violent extremist groups, and assisting with efforts to build more capable African maritime security forces.

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Strengthen 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 early FY 2011 and FY 2012. AF is eliminating administrative duplication through consolidation of USAID personnel into the Department’s administrative platform, and increasing operational efficiencies through regionalization, process improvement, empowering locally employed staff (LES), 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 indicator 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). The average percentile change for this indicator each year for the previous 10 years has been 0.0625. Given this historical trend, in the coming years gains are expected to be modest, although higher than the average.

STRATEGIC GOAL: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY						
Strategic Priority	Rule of Law and Human Rights					
Indicator	Average percentile score for sub-Saharan Africa on the World Bank Institute’s Worldwide Governance Rule of Law Indicator (Scale = 0 to 100).					
FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2010 Result	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
28.6	28.3 [Baseline]	28.6	28.1	28.9	28.4	28.7
New Indicator, No Rating		◀▶ On Target	▼ Below Target			
Steps to Improve	Sub-Saharan Africa continues to face many challenges to the rule of law. The score for sub-Saharan Africa decreased slightly, while the average percentile score for this indicator fell by 0.5 percent over last year, suggesting that other regions of the world saw continued improvement. Strengthening governance, accountability, and the rule of law remain top priorities for the Bureau.					
Impact	The Rule of Law Indicator measures the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, in particular the quality of contract enforcement, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence, all of which are critically important to the strengthening of democratic institutions throughout sub-Saharan Africa.					
Methodology	The 2010 update of the WGI research project covers 213 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.					
Data Source and Quality	World Bank Institute's Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI). The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.					

This indicator 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

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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 below 30 are rated as ‘Stable’; those scoring 30-59.9 are rated ‘Borderline’; those scoring 60-89.9 are rated as ‘In Danger’; and those scoring above 90 are rated as ‘Critical’. The ‘critical’ category represents the least stable countries.

STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY						
Strategic Priority	Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response					
Indicator	Number of countries in sub-Saharan Africa that are rated as "critical" by the Fund for Peace Failed States Index.					
FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2010 Result	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
18 countries	20 countries [Baseline]	22 countries ▼ Below Target	22 countries ▼ Below Target	16 countries	20 countries	19 countries
Steps to Improve	Although progress has been made in recent years in sub-Saharan Africa, many challenges remain for conflict prevention, mitigation, and response efforts. Targets for FY 2011 and FY 2012 were revised downward in light of current realities.					
Impact	The Failed States Index does not provide all the answers, nor does it claim to be able to. It is a starting point, however, 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 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, states are assessed for risk of failure. Countries are listed as "critical" if they receive a total score above 90 on the index.					
Data Source and Quality	Fund for Peace Failed States Index. 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.

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STRATEGIC GOAL: PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY						
Strategic Priority	Trade and Investment					
Indicator	Level of two-way trade between the United States and sub-Saharan Africa, excluding U.S. energy-related imports.					
FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2010 Result	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
\$26.5 billion ▲ Above Target	\$ 33.5 billion ▲ Above Target	\$24.3 billion ▼ Below Target	Data available end CY 2010. Data Not Yet Available, No Rating	\$40 billion	\$35 billion	\$40 billion
Impact	Increased private sector investment, both foreign and domestic, will contribute to the achievement of sustained rates of economic growth needed to reduce poverty in sub-Saharan Africa.					
Methodology	Data is culled from the U.S. International Trade Commission's 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. FY 2011 target was revised due to the global economic slowdown that reduced trade unilaterally.					
Data Source and Quality	United States International Trade Commission. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.					

This indicator 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 90-120 are rated as ‘Critical;’ those scoring 60-89.9 are rated as ‘In Danger;’ those scoring 30-59.9 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					
Indicator	Numeric assessment of Sudan in Failed States Index created by the Fund for Peace					
FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2010 Result	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
113.7 New Indicator, No Rating	113.0 New Indicator, No Rating	112.4 [Baseline]	111.8 ▲ Above Target	112	111.8	111.2
Reason for Exceeding Target	The Fund for Peace Index showed more progress than expected in the areas of “Human Flight” and “Economic Decline,” improving the overall rating for the country.					

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Impact	Sudan is a major focus of U.S. policy in sub-Saharan Africa and has a large regional impact. As a key country, progress in Sudan will advance AF Bureau policy in that country, and also contribute to the Bureau’s regional goals. The Failed States Index provides a general gauge of performance across multiple indicators.
Methodology	The Failed States Index is a collaboration between The Fund for Peace and Foreign Policy magazine. The 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.
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.

Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2012 request of \$426.141 million for AF includes increases to fund inflationary costs, operate New Embassy Compounds (NECs), and expand the U.S. diplomatic platform in critical countries. The request includes an increase of \$2.421 million for overseas price inflation and \$212,000 for domestic inflation to maintain current services. In response to the President's Accountable Government Initiative, this request also includes a decrease of \$5.946 million in efficiency savings from proposed reductions in advisory contracts; travel of people and things; printing; and supplies. The request also includes a technical adjustment of \$23.048 million to restore funding for consular operations.

Southern Sudan Expansion: \$1,795,000

With the expectation that the Southern Sudanese would vote for independence in January 2011, the Department initiated a diplomatic surge in FY 2011 to support: U.S. efforts related to the conduct of the referenda in January 2011; conflict prevention; and early assistance and stabilization of the anticipated independent government of Southern Sudan. Under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, a yes vote on independence would lead Southern Sudan to become a new state six months later. In that case, if the President recognizes the new state, the Department would upgrade the current Consulate General in Juba to an Embassy. The resource requirements for the conversion to an embassy consist of additional locally employed and U.S. direct hire staffing and support for an ambassador, including security and transportation needs. Enhancements to Consulate General Juba’s physical capacity to meet the heightened staffing pattern will also include securing additional residential space, office space, communications capacity, and armored vehicles.

First-Year Operations in Consulate Kano, Nigeria: \$300,000

The Department is assessing the requirements for establishing a new U.S. Consulate in Kano, Nigeria, in FY 2011 that directly supports the Strategic Goals of Governing Justly and Democratically and Promoting International Understanding. Specifically, the Consulate would facilitate public outreach and dialogue with inter-faith communities; engage important northern Nigerian political actors; promote democratization and stability within Nigeria and beyond; support civil society; and improve AF’s engagement on counter-terrorism, particularly by countering Islamic extremism in the region. Kano is the second largest city in Nigeria and serves as the gateway to northern Nigeria and its estimated 70 million Muslims. From Kano, U.S. staff could travel to Sokoto, Katsina and other major northern cities. AF recurring costs would be approximately \$300,000 which will include operating costs, travel, staff training, supplies and equipment.

Expand Diplomatic Outreach in Goma, DRC: \$1,000,000

The top U.S. policy goal in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is peace in the eastern part of the country and strengthened security throughout the country. An expanded diplomatic outreach in Goma

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would help prevent the resurgence of the world's most violent conflict in recent decades by reporting on and influencing political events, as well as monitoring and assisting in managing the enormous number of DRC refugees and Internally Displaced Persons. Both functions directly support AF's strategic goal of achieving Peace and Security in Africa. Expanding outreach in Goma would also support AF's management strategic goals by improving diplomatic effectiveness through better management capabilities. The U.S. has maintained temporary operations in Goma through medium-term temporary duty political and humanitarian visits since October, 2007. There are normally 2-10 U.S. Government employees on short-term TDY in Goma at any given time. Residential space has been leased in order to provide secure lodging for the long-term temporary duty officers and frequent visitors; however, officers lack functional space. Expanded temporary office space would provide safe, secure office and meeting space and provide a more stable and productive administrative platform from which staff may advance U.S. foreign policy goals. Initial start up and first year recurring costs include locally engaged staff salaries; furniture, equipment, and make-ready costs; building operating expenses, grounds care, and maintenance; and, non-recurring make-ready costs.

New Embassy Compounds: \$3,000,000

AF is requesting funding for operations at four NECs scheduled to open in FY 2012. NECs will open in Bujumbura, Djibouti, Libreville and Monrovia. AF requests \$3 million to fund one-time start-up costs (office and warehouse equipment and move related costs) and recurring costs (additional LES positions, service contracts, supplies, fuel, and utility costs) to begin operations. This funding is critical to operate and maintain these technologically complex buildings in difficult operating environments of Africa. Adequate funding will allow the Department to provide the administrative platform for U.S. Government agencies at these posts and fully use and support the significant investment in the construction of these buildings.

American Center in Kano: \$800,000

AF requests \$800,000 to fund a new American Center facility in Kano, Nigeria. The request will fund annual utility costs, security costs, and staff costs, as well as purchase a collection of books in English (such as reference titles, works of fiction, business and government publications), internet access, computers, audio and video products, CDs, CD-ROMS, audio-visual and communications conferencing equipment, other proprietary Public Diplomacy equipment, security equipment, and furniture.

A new Consulate in Kano would establish a positive American presence in this historic, Islamic, heavily-populated city of northern Nigeria that has experienced religious and ethnic violence for several years. A full-fledged American Center (Information Resource Center and cultural/informational programming space with public access) will send the best possible message about the United States and greatly further Mission goals of promoting non-violent conflict resolution, offering a positive vision, and marginalizing extremism.

American Center in Lusaka, Renovation: \$250,000

AF requests \$250,000 to operate a renovated American Center facility to be located in a U.S. Government owned building in Lusaka. The request will fund annual utility costs, security costs, and staff costs, as well as purchase a collection of books in English (such as reference titles, works of fiction, business and government publications), internet access, computers, audio and video products, CDs, CD-ROMS, audio-visual and communications conferencing equipment, other proprietary Public Diplomacy equipment, security equipment, and furniture.

The Public Affairs Section in Lusaka currently operates out of a rental facility with a multitude of problems. The U.S. Mission in Zambia moved into a new chancery building in January 2011, emptying several facilities. Remodeling of these vacated facilities would provide a more secure, better-equipped and more inviting American Center to facilitate engagement with the Zambian public around the

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Mission’s priorities. An American Center will help increase Zambian understanding of and respect for American society, values and policies, nurturing common interests and values.

American Center in Kinshasa, Renovation: \$250,000

AF requests \$250,000 to fund a renovated Congolese-American Language Institute (CALI) that is in need of security enhancements and refurbishment in order to remain open to the public. The request will fund annual utility costs and security costs, as well as purchase a collection of books in English (such as reference titles, works of fiction, business and government publications), internet access, computers, audio and video products, CDs, CD-ROMS, audio-visual equipment, other proprietary Public Diplomacy equipment, security equipment, and furniture.

Since 1962, CALI has been widely regarded as the quality leader in English-language teaching in Kinshasa and is considered the flagship Department of State Direct English Teaching Program in Africa. CALI is an important outreach program that fosters mutual understanding, promotes good will for the United States and provides opportunities for economic advancement for students. A CALI semester averages over 1,100 in-house students and nine off-site classes for local businesses and government agencies, carrying the mission’s strategic messages to a wider public. Fees collected by CALI help finance professional development for secondary school English teachers in content-based English as Second Language (ESL) techniques. This provides opportunities for secondary school teachers to integrate teaching with messages on democracy, good governance and public health reaching thousands of youth.

Resource Summary

	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American				Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN				
FY 2010 Actual	96	84	878	535	1,593	250,568	137,126	387,694
FY 2011 CR	96	84	878	535	1,593	261,062	137,949	399,011
FY 2012 Built-in Changes								
Efficiency Savings	0	0	0	0	0	(5,946)	0	(5,946)
Restoration of Consular Operations	0	0	0	0	0	12,606	10,442	23,048
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	212	0	212
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	2,421	0	2,421
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	9,293	10,442	19,735
FY 2012 Current Services	96	84	878	535	1,593	270,355	148,391	418,746
FY 2012 Program Changes								
Expanded Diplomatic Outreach in Goma, DRC	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
First-Year Operations in Consulate Kano, Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	300
New NECs	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	3,000
New American Center in Kano, Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	800

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	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American			FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas					
American Center in Lusaka, Renovation	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	250
Southern Sudan Expansion (Juba)	0	0	0	0	0	1,795	0	1,795
American Center in Kinshasa, Renovation	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	250
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	7,395	0	7,395
FY 2012 Request	96	84	878	535	1,593	277,750	148,391	426,141

Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Conduct of Consular Relations	20	20	20
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	542	542	542
Diplomatic Security	38	38	38
Domestic Administrative Support	28	28	28
Information Resource Management	132	132	132
Policy Formulation	187	187	187
Public Diplomacy	111	111	111
Total	1,058	1,058	1,058

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Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Conduct of Consular Relations	20,787	21,405	23,048
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	115,667	118,523	127,825
Diplomatic Security	7,299	7,495	8,078
Domestic Administrative Support	10,399	10,649	11,487
Information Resource Management	41,752	43,259	46,488
Overseas Program Support	95,398	100,099	107,138
Policy Formulation	44,137	45,326	48,848
Public Diplomacy	52,255	52,255	53,229
Total	387,694	399,011	426,141

Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
Conduct of Consular Relations	0	20	0	20	12,606	10,442	23,048
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	116	426	130	672	54,855	72,970	127,825
Diplomatic Security	0	38	40	78	3,907	4,171	8,078
Domestic Administrative Support	28	0	0	28	4,768	6,719	11,487
Information Resource Management	1	131	40	172	32,359	14,129	46,488
Overseas Program Support	0	0	0	0	107,138	0	107,138
Policy Formulation	17	170	45	232	23,548	25,300	48,848
Public Diplomacy	18	93	280	391	38,569	14,660	53,229
Total	180	878	535	1,593	277,750	148,391	426,141

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Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assistant Secretary for African Affairs	11	11	11
Office of Central African Affairs	7	7	7
Office of East African Affairs	6	6	6
Office of Economic Policy	6	6	6
Office of Executive Director	27	27	27
Office of Public Diplomacy	31	31	31
Office of Regional Affairs	10	10	10
Office of Southern African Affairs	8	8	8
Office of West African Affairs	8	8	8
Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary (DAS)	1	1	1
Special Assistant for Press	1	1	1
Total	116	116	116

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Assistant Secretary for African Affairs	4,567	4,657	5,056
Office of Central African Affairs	2,848	2,879	3,151
Office of East African Affairs	2,547	2,573	2,818
Office of Economic Policy	2,430	2,455	2,429
Office of Executive Director	18,436	18,963	19,419
Office of Public Diplomacy	3,952	3,510	3,952
Office of Regional Affairs	3,094	3,132	3,159
Office of Southern African Affairs	3,180	3,217	3,519
Office of West African Affairs	3,195	3,228	3,298
Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary (DAS)	722	738	800
Special Assistant for Press	566	692	626
Total	45,537	46,044	48,227

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Staff by Post (positions)

Bureau of African Affairs (AF)	FY 2010			FY 2011			FY 2012		
	Actual			CR			Request		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Africa Regional Services, Paris	2	12	14	2	12	14	2	12	14
Angola, Luanda	25	12	37	25	12	37	25	12	37
Benin, Cotonou	14	9	23	14	9	23	14	9	23
Botswana, Gaborone	21	7	28	21	7	28	21	7	28
Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou	14	10	24	14	10	24	14	10	24
Burundi, Bujumbura	17	5	22	17	5	22	17	5	22
Cameroon, Yaounde	27	18	45	27	18	45	27	18	45
Cape Verde, Praia	7	6	13	7	6	13	7	6	13
Central Afr Rep., Bangui	5	4	9	5	4	9	5	4	9
Chad, N'Djamena	17	7	24	17	7	24	17	7	24
Cote d'Ivoire, Abidjan	30	23	53	30	23	53	30	23	53
Dem. Rep of Congo, Kinshasa	34	21	55	34	21	55	34	21	55
Djibouti (Rep. Of), Djibouti	14	5	19	14	5	19	14	5	19
Equatorial Guinea, Malabo	9	2	11	9	2	11	9	2	11
Eritrea, Asmara	8	7	15	8	7	15	8	7	15
Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	43	16	59	43	16	59	43	16	59
Gabon, Libreville	17	3	20	17	3	20	17	3	20
Gambia, Banjul	8	2	10	8	2	10	8	2	10
Ghana, Accra	24	11	35	24	11	35	24	11	35
Guinea, Conakry	18	12	30	18	12	30	18	12	30
Kenya, Nairobi	52	21	73	52	21	73	52	21	73
Lesotho, Maseru	10	4	14	10	4	14	10	4	14
Liberia, Monrovia	14	11	25	14	11	25	14	11	25
Madagascar, Antananarivo	19	12	31	19	12	31	19	12	31
Malawi, Lilongwe	13	9	22	13	9	22	13	9	22
Mali, Bamako	18	12	30	18	12	30	18	12	30
Mauritania, Nouakchott	15	5	20	15	5	20	15	5	20
Mauritius, Port Louis	8	6	14	8	6	14	8	6	14
Mozambique, Maputo	22	9	31	22	9	31	22	9	31
Namibia, Windhoek	20	13	33	20	13	33	20	13	33
Niger, Niamey	19	11	30	19	11	30	19	11	30
Nigeria, Abuja	29	36	65	29	36	65	29	36	65
Nigeria, Lagos	26	18	44	26	18	44	26	18	44

D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Bureau of African Affairs (AF)	FY 2010			FY 2011			FY 2012		
	Actual			CR			Request		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Rep. Of the Congo, Brazzaville	8	2	10	8	2	10	8	2	10
Rwanda, Kigali	17	9	26	17	9	26	17	9	26
Senegal, Dakar	28	17	45	28	17	45	28	17	45
Sierra Leone, Freetown	17	10	27	17	10	27	17	10	27
South Africa, Capetown	12	7	19	12	7	19	12	7	19
South Africa, Durban	7	4	11	7	4	11	7	4	11
South Africa, Johannesburg	12	9	21	12	9	21	12	9	21
South Africa, Pretoria	82	35	117	82	35	117	82	35	117
Sudan, Khartoum	31	9	40	31	9	40	31	9	40
Swaziland, Mbabane	11	5	16	11	5	16	11	5	16
Tanzania, Dar-es-Salaam	24	18	42	24	18	42	24	18	42
Togo, Lome	15	12	27	15	12	27	15	12	27
Uganda, Kampala	17	8	25	17	8	25	17	8	25
Zambia, Lusaka	21	15	36	21	15	36	21	15	36
Zimbabwe, Harare	21	16	37	21	16	37	21	16	37
Total	942	535	1,477	942	535	1,477	942	535	1,477

D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Funds by Post (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Africa Regional Services, Paris	4,134	4,135	4,207
Angola, Luanda	7,286	7,499	7,975
Benin, Cotonou	5,654	5,829	6,158
Botswana, Gaborone	5,471	5,615	5,994
Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou	8,090	8,359	8,802
Burundi, Bujumbura	4,903	5,055	5,818
Cameroon, Yaounde	8,992	9,265	9,842
Cape Verde, Praia	3,153	3,269	3,425
Central Afr Rep., Bangui	2,651	2,775	2,857
Chad, N'Djamena	8,538	8,846	9,395
Cote d'Ivoire, Abidjan	13,175	13,438	14,400
Dem. Rep of Congo, Kinshasa	12,116	12,457	13,382
Djibouti (Rep. Of), Djibouti	6,403	6,649	7,811
Equatorial Guinea, Malabo	4,119	4,271	4,562
Eritrea, Asmara	2,799	2,869	3,055
Ethiopia, Addis Ababa	7,992	8,181	8,733
Gabon, Libreville	8,228	8,698	9,822
Gambia, Banjul	3,608	3,765	3,930
Ghana, Accra	7,534	7,756	8,214
Guinea, Conakry	6,178	6,397	6,790
Guinea-Bissau, Bissau	114	120	127
Kenya, Nairobi	10,063	10,297	10,849
Lesotho, Maseru	3,019	3,060	3,294
Liberia, Monrovia	7,586	7,898	9,380
Madagascar, Antananarivo	7,623	7,846	8,355
Malawi, Lilongwe	4,964	5,108	5,416
Mali, Bamako	5,649	5,821	6,184
Mauritania, Nouakchott	4,526	4,662	4,973
Mauritius, Port Louis	4,010	4,133	4,395
Mozambique, Maputo	5,842	5,979	6,366
Namibia, Windhoek	5,260	5,385	5,753
Niger, Niamey	10,974	11,371	12,045
Nigeria, Abuja	17,793	18,370	20,186
Nigeria, Lagos	5,810	6,034	6,440
Rep. Of the Congo, Brazzaville	5,335	5,739	5,878

D&CP – BUREAU OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Rwanda, Kigali	4,787	4,906	5,211
Senegal, Dakar	10,476	10,776	11,452
Sierra Leone, Freetown	3,842	3,946	4,223
Somalia, Mogadishu	83	87	92
South Africa, Capetown	3,204	3,287	3,548
South Africa, Durban	2,088	2,146	2,313
South Africa, Johannesburg	5,558	5,767	6,160
South Africa, Pretoria	27,685	28,428	30,055
Sudan, Khartoum	15,293	15,991	16,877
Swaziland, Mbabane	3,365	3,449	3,672
Tanzania, Dar-es-Salaam	5,997	6,164	6,547
Togo, Lome	5,914	6,097	6,484
Uganda, Kampala	6,690	6,900	7,301
Zambia, Lusaka	8,607	8,851	9,411
Zimbabwe, Harare	8,976	9,221	9,755
Total	342,157	352,967	377,914

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of African Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1100 Personnel Compensation	188,962	193,156	212,677
1200 Personnel Benefits	70,378	72,138	72,467
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	1,121	1,169	1,237
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	10,766	11,181	10,764
2200 Transportation of Things	9,804	10,263	8,323
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	26,524	27,774	41,315
2400 Printing & Reproduction	594	599	574
2500 Other Services	23,177	24,238	24,129
2600 Supplies and Materials	27,546	28,714	27,428
3100 Personal Property	19,139	19,901	17,075
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	9,580	9,769	10,036
4200 INS Claims & Indemnities	103	109	116
Total	387,694	399,011	426,141