D&CP – BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Resource Summary
($ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
American Positions	1,439	1,439	1,439
Funds	322,885	331,698	356,964

Program Description

The U.S. has a long-standing relationship with the nations of the Near East. Since its founding in 1909, the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA) has played a leading role in advancing U.S. interests in the region. In 2009, the President renewed this relationship with his landmark Cairo speech, where he called for a new beginning between the U.S. and Muslim communities worldwide, including the people and states of the Middle East and North Africa. Over the course a century, NEA has worked tirelessly to build relationships based on mutual interests and mutual respect. NEA fully expects to continue these efforts moving into FY 2012.

During FY 2012, NEA will remain at the forefront of interagency efforts to address the pressing security and political issues the U.S. faces in the region. The U.S. is engaged with partners to establish the conditions that support the realization of peace in the Middle East, the Bureau's top priority. NEA will play a prominent role over the coming years in building Iraqi institutions and civil society organizations that can achieve the goal of a democratic Iraq that is sovereign, stable, and self-reliant. In meeting these challenges, the Bureau will remain focused on contributing to the security of partners in the region, while at the same time countering extremist elements that threaten U.S. strategic interests. Concurrently, NEA is working closely with regional and international partners to challenge Iran's nuclear weapons ambitions and to counter malign Iranian influence, both of which threaten the security of the entire region. The U.S. is also intimately involved in shepherding the transition in Iraq from military to civilian management.

In meeting the President's call for new partnerships in the areas of business, economics, science and technology, education, health and job growth, the Department is actively pursuing progress through diplomacy, development, capacity building, and public outreach. The Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) and public diplomacy programming are essential elements in efforts to create vibrant partnerships between America and the citizens of the Middle East and North Africa. Adherence to international agreements and norms is critical to overall efforts, and the Department will continue its campaign of promoting standards in the fields of human rights and nuclear safeguards. The U.S. will continue to advance democratic change and support local reformers while facing widespread anti-Americanism in most of the region. To counter anti-American viewpoints, the U.S. will aggressively step up public outreach initiatives in key areas of engagement, including science and technology, business outreach, and language and youth programming, among others.

In reaching these goals, the NEA will work closely with the Special Envoys and Advisors assigned by the President and Secretary to address specific issues. The U.S. is also committed to working hand-in-hand with the Department's other regional and functional bureaus, USAID, colleagues in other civilian agencies and the Department of Defense to meet the pressing objectives of the region. The civilian-military partnership in Iraq has been particularly successful, and the U.S. is working closely with the broad interagency to identify and address key flashpoints, such as Yemen. Furthermore, the U.S. will

work with governments in the region, with private sector business leaders, and with international organizations to promote stability and prosperity throughout the region.

Middle East Peace

Achieving Middle East peace is NEA's top priority; a comprehensive peace is in the strategic interest of the U.S. In coordination with Special Envoy for Middle East Peace, George Mitchell, NEA will remain actively engaged in working with Israeli and Palestinian partners to advance a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as one component of a comprehensive regional peace. Key to this effort will be U.S. support for a Palestinian Authority government that remains committed to the Quartet's foundational principles for peace, including the recognition of Israel, renunciation of violence, and respect of previous agreements. To serve as an effective partner in peace efforts, the U.S. continues to support a future Palestinian state that is 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, and diplomatic engagement and bilateral assistance will ensure that security by reassuring the Israeli public that the U.S. envisions a future that includes two viable democratic states, Israel and Palestine, living side-by-side in peace. To foster regional support for peace efforts, the Department will remain engaged with Arab allies to build upon the constructive elements of the Arab Peace Initiative and will seek to advance all peace tracks between Israel and its neighbors. Time is of the essence in achieving this goal; the longer that the Palestinian issue remains unsolved, the more that moderate Arab leaders will feel vulnerable to charges from rejectionists that having good relations with the U.S. and supporting peaceful strategies toward Israel are both strategies that have failed to deliver.

Iran

The Department has sought to limit Iran's nuclear ambitions to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. From the outset, the U.S. has pursued a policy of principled engagement with Iran to reach this objective through dialogue with the Iranian government based on mutual respect. The U.S. has worked closely with its allies and the international community, including the International Atomic Energy Agency, to create opportunities for Iran to build confidence within the international community in its nuclear intentions. 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.

Nevertheless, Iran's leadership continues to pursue what many suspect to be its nuclear weapons program. In spite of increased pressure from the U.S. and the broader global community, Iran flaunts its international obligations. Compounding U.S. concerns is Iran's tacit support of well-known terrorist organizations, including Hezbollah and Hamas. The U.S. is equally alarmed about Iran's disregard for the human rights of its citizens. The U.S. has made it clear that the U.S. will strongly support rights that are universal to all people, including the right to speak freely, to assemble without fear, and the right to the equal administration of justice. The U.S. condemns the Iranian government's brutal repression of opposition voices through the use of unwarranted arrests, prolonged detentions, and violence against its citizens. The U.S. further remains concerned about the Iranian government's curtailment of press freedoms and restrictions imposed on citizen access to information.

The U.S. will continue to emphasize the goal of building Iran's civil society. The opposition in Iran remains resilient in the wake of the Iranian government's crackdown, and the Department will continue to speak out on behalf of those who stand up for their rights. The U.S. will continue to nourish outlets that enable the free flow of communication– on the Internet, in journalism, and in the arts. Iran foreign assistance programs administered by NEA will support the U.S.'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.

Regional Security

Throughout the region, the U.S. seeks to strengthen the security of allies and combat extremism while promoting inclusive politics and tolerance. In FY 2012 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 improve governments' abilities to combat extremist groups and to defend against external threats. The U.S. will continue to lead multilateral efforts to discourage Iran's development of a nuclear weapons capability. The U.S. will use its influence with Arab governments to advance stability in areas outside the NEA region, particularly in South Asia and East Africa. U.S. success in pursuit of objectives within the Near East depends heavily on coordination with governments outside the region: the P5+1 (the other permanent members of the Security Council plus Germany), the Quartet, the European Union, and Japan. This includes European and Japanese support for democratic reform within the region.

In North Africa, the U.S. is working toward a stable, secure, and unified Maghreb by promoting good governance, active civil society and economic growth, and enhancing counterterrorism partnerships. The U.S. will continue to normalize and expand the relationship with Libya across all areas. The U.S. will work with partners in the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership to strengthen their capacity to combat the conditions that produce radicalization and that encourage the activities of terrorist groups. 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. U.S. efforts in Yemen follow a two-pronged approach, combining assistance in the fields of peace, security, and counterterrorism with development assistance and support for political reform and reconciliation. Through the Friends of Yemen process, the U.S. works with international partners to coordinate aid to Yemen and enhance its effectiveness. The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries share the U.S. vision of a stable, peaceful, and prosperous Middle East. The 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 Progress

The U.S. supports goals of political freedom, citizen engagement, and broad-based prosperity in the Near East by advocating for democracy and human rights and providing targeted programs to back up U.S. diplomacy. The Department pays particular attention to indigenous advocates of reform who are working to defend human rights, strengthen civil society, broaden political and economic participation, and open doors to women and youth. The Department relies on MEPI, which is fully integrated into U.S. policy-making processes, to develop and implement programming that realizes these core objectives and supports the work of other missions. This foreign assistance programming includes support for free and fair electoral processes, social and business entrepreneurship, civic engagement, technical assistance for legal reform and MEPI's unique local grants program.

Consistent with American values and interests, as expressed in U.S. National Security Strategy, 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 and minorities. Political, social, and economic progress must be led by the peoples of the

region, and these efforts merit strong U.S support through diplomacy and programming. The U.S. will continue to support courageous defenders of human rights, civil society, and democracy. U.S. educational reform efforts concentrate on increasing civic responsibility and tolerance and reaching out to vulnerable groups, especially women and youth. The U.S. will focus its programmatic efforts by MEPI and will work multilaterally, including through the G-8's Broader Middle East and North Africa Initiative.

In the Near East, trade and investment act as crucial motors for economic development and reform, 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 to strengthen property rights, increase investment flows, spread knowledge, open economies, and allocate resources more efficiently; progress in these areas can also enhance political stability. The U.S., 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. The U.S. also supports World Trade Organization accession for Algeria, Iraq, Lebanon, and Yemen. Increased trade will expand markets for U.S. exporters of goods and services and help the U.S. meet its goal to double U.S. exports by 2015 under the President's National Export Initiative. As Middle Eastern countries experience the material benefits of open markets, the U.S. hopes the reform process will become self-sustaining, setting these countries on the path to sustained growth and prosperity.

Promotion of Human Rights
In collaboration with other bureaus in the Department, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations, NEA 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 that ensure foreign assistance programs involving foreign security forces are respectful of fundamental human rights standards. 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 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.

The U.S. will fight trafficking in persons and protect vulnerable populations forced into trafficking schemes. Amendments included in the most recent reauthorization of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) provide that any country that has been ranked Tier 2 Watch List for two consecutive years (beginning with the 2009 report) will thereafter be automatically downgraded to Tier 3, unless it receives an upgrade based on the minimum standards outlined in the TVPA, or the President waives application of this provision based on national interests. NEA has seven such country rankings, including Algeria, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Qatar, Tunisia, and Yemen. Iran, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia are already ranked at Tier 3. Governments of countries on Tier 3 may be subject to certain sanctions, including withholding of non-humanitarian, non-trade-related foreign assistance. The U.S. will work with host governments throughout the reporting cycle to raise awareness of human trafficking and to assist them in the implementation of anti-trafficking prevention, prosecution, and protection measures.

Public Outreach
Effective Public Diplomacy (PD) 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. Robust PD 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 U.S. partners, and reform in the Arab world. U.S. messages will seek to correct the widespread misperception that the West, and especially the U.S., 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, as is work with domestic civil society groups that have regional links in order to increase understanding and solicit ideas to help inform U.S. policies.

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

Performance

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. The exercise program in the Near East Asia (NEA) region remains very robust. Three Unified Combatant Commands (COCOMs), including the U.S. Central Command, African Command, and European Command, executed 46 bilateral and 15 multilateral exercises across the NEA region in FY 2010. NEA posts, Offices of Security Cooperation, and Defense Attaché Offices actively promoted and in many cases facilitated execution of these exercises. Of the 18 countries covered by NEA, the bureau supports and promotes active military-to-military engagement and security cooperation programs with 16 countries.

STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY						
Strategic Priority	Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform					
Indicator	Estimated number of bilateral and multilateral joint military exercises in the Near East region.					
FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2010 Result	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
N/A New Indicator, No Rating	85 [Baseline]	77 ◁▷ Improved But Not Met	113 ▲ Above Target	85-87	85-87	85-87
Reason for Exceeding Target	Targeted level of performance was an estimate. No changes are being made to the program.					
Impact	Increased participation in FY 2010 (113 engagements) over FY2009 (77 engagements) was primarily due to the substantial increase in both the number of multilateral events, as well as the number of participants in the multilateral exercises, in FY 2010 versus 2009Rating and results not available to determine impact.					
Methodology	NEA informally coordinated with relevant exercise points of contact for U.S. Central Command, U.S. Africa Command, and U.S. Special Operations Command. The Department 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.					
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.					

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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					
Indicator	Increased ability to maintain law and order in the West Bank and Gaza, as measured by the World Bank Governance Indicator					
FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2010 Result	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
25.2 New Indicator, No Rating	22 [Baseline] New Indicator, No Rating	44.8 Data Not Yet Available, No Rating	Data available in late 2011 Data Not Yet Available, No Rating	30	35	50
Impact	U.S. diplomacy and assistance in fostering greater rule of law in the West Bank has contributed to this marked improvement. Rating and results 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.					

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.

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STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY						
Strategic Priority	Counterterrorism					
Indicator	Number of total NEA countries with FIU's that meet the standards of the Egmont Group.					
FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2010 Result	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
7 [Baseline] New Indicator, No Rating	7 ▼ Below Target	8 ▼ Below Target	8 ▼ Below Target	12	13	13
Steps to Improve	Missions will meet with host government officials to stress the importance of developing FIUs that meet the standards of the Egmont Group.					
Impact	The unregulated or poorly monitored flow of funds to terrorist organizations permits those organizations to continue to mount operations against the U.S. Government and partner governments throughout the world.					
Methodology	The annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report 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 are expected in late 2010. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.					

The American and Iraqi people share a common goal of an Iraq that is sovereign, stable and self-reliant. For this to occur, governance at all levels in Iraq must be politically stable, demonstrably effective, and accountable to its people. The U.S. is engaged in promoting peaceful elections and transitions of power, and the resolution of territorial issues through the process of negotiations. Training efforts foster improved responsiveness and transparency in the actions of local authorities, and the strengthening of the judiciary within the country. These are all necessary, but not sufficient, requirements for a successful transition to Iraqi self-rule.

STRATEGIC GOAL: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY						
Strategic Priority	Good Governance					
Indicator	Stable, Effective, and Accountable Governance in Iraq as measured by World Bank Governance Indicators of: Political Stability; Government Effectiveness; Rule of Law, and; Control of Corruption, respectively (scale range from approximately -2.5 to +2.5).					
FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2010 Result	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
-2.81; -1.67; -2.04; -1.45 New Indicator, No Rating	-2.69; -1.41; -1.87; -1.48 New Indicator, No Rating	-2.33; -1.26; -1.83; -1.38 New Indicator, No Rating	Data available in late 2011 Data Not Yet Available, No Rating	-2.49; -1.01; -1.67; -1.46	-2.39; -0.86; -1.57; -1.41	-2.30; -0.83; -1.50; -1.38
Impact	FY 2010 result and rating not yet available to determine impact. U.S. assistance in these areas has resulted in marked improvement along all of these indicators.					

Methodology	Extensive information on the methodology of the World Bank Governance Indicators may be found on their web site (http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_chart.asp).
Data Source and Quality	The World Bank compiles and publishes annual indicators in its World Bank Governance Indicators. Each indicator is based on multiple sources and surveys, which are weighted on accuracy and level of completeness. The indicators are based on calendar year, and published in September of the following year. The World Bank provides detailed backgrounds notes online describing the data collection and statistical analysis methods. These methods have been thoroughly researched and professionally analyzed.

The sustainable return and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons is an indication that Iraq is becoming increasingly secure and stable. As these Iraqis reintegrate into society, they also contribute to economic growth and development. Many displaced Iraqis cite security conditions as a key factor in their decision to return to their original communities. Data suggests that returnees have felt much safer in their locations of return in 2009 and 2010 than in previous years and will thus likely stay and reintegrate. Successful returns may encourage other displaced Iraqis to return as well, though a variety of security, political, economic and social factors impact overall returnee rates.

STRATEGIC GOAL: PROVIDING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE						
Strategic Priority	Protection, Assistance, and Solutions					
Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Percentage of internally displaced persons and refugee returnees surveyed who responded that they feel safe in their location of return					
FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2010 Result	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
9.1 percent New Indicator, No Rating	65.2 percent New Indicator, No Rating	80.9 percent New Indicator, No Rating	80.4 percent [Baseline] New Indicator, No Rating	[Baseline Year]	82 percent	84 percent
Impact	Positive perceptions of safety among returnees likely contribute to sustained return and reintegration and may spur additional returns.					
Methodology	International Organization on Migration (IOM) conducts in-depth needs assessment interviews with returnees in cooperation with the Ministry of Displacement and Migration and local authorities. Since 2007, IOM has included a question on perceived safety in its interviews and reports.					
Data Source and Quality	Surveys conducted by the IOM and the Government of Iraq. Data reporting has recently been clarified. Prior and current year results have been verified and validated.					

Yemen presents particular challenges to countering extremism. U.S. Government is working to maintain stability, increase the government's capacity to combat violent extremist organizations, and prevent the establishment of safe havens for terrorists. The Department does so through diplomatic, law enforcement and intelligence cooperation.

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STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY			
Strategic Priority	Counterterrorism		
Indicator	NEW APP INDICATOR: Degree of stability in Yemen as measured by the Yemeni Government's capacity to combat extremist organizations and prevent the establishment of safe-havens for terrorists in Yemen, and increase public confidence in government services.		
RATINGS TREND			
FY 2007	**FY 2008**	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	◁▷ Improved But Not Met
TARGETS AND RESULTS			
FY 2012 Target	Yemeni security forces will conduct 30 operations that result in the disruption of terrorist attacks, or the capture or killing of al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) suspects, pirates, or other violent extremists Percentage of respondents reporting that the government is responding to their needs increases by 10 percent from FY 2011 in targeted communities.		
FY 2011 Target	Yemeni security forces will conduct 20 operations that result in the disruption of terrorist attacks, or the capture or killing of AQAP suspects, pirates, or other violent extremists Percentage of respondents reporting that the government is responding to their needs increases by 5 percent from FY 2010 in targeted communities.		
FY 2010 Target	Yemeni security forces will conduct operations that resulted in the disruption of terrorist attacks, or the capture or killing of AQAP suspects, pirates, or other violent extremists In the baseline year, USAID establishes its monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in communities targeted by the Responsive Government Project and the Community Livelihoods Project.		
FY 2010 Rating and Result	**Rating: Improved But Not Met** Yemeni security forces conducted four operations that resulted in the disruption of terrorist attacks, or the capture or killing of AQAP suspects, pirates, or other violent extremists. -USAID worked during the second half of FY10 to establish the performance monitoring plan (PMP) and M&E mechanisms for implementers and the USAID Mission. The PMP was submitted to Washington in October 2010, which effectively defined and launched USAID/Yemen's M&E efforts for at least the next three years.		
Impact	The ROYG has demonstrated marked improvement in CT operations and cooperation with the USG in the last year. However, the capacity of ROYG counterterrorism and security forces remains limited, which affects operations and stability in many regions of the country Rating and results not available to determine impact.		
FY 2009 Rating and Result	**Rating: New Indicator, No Rating**		
FY 2008 Rating and Result	**Rating: New Indicator, No Rating**		
FY 2007 Rating and Result	**Rating: New Indicator, No Rating**		
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION			
Methodology	On a daily basis the U.S. Embassy in Yemen and the Bureau for Near Eastern Affairs monitors events in Yemen and consults with other Department and USG officials on U.S. policy.		
Data Source and Quality	Reporting from the Embassy in Yemen. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.		

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Justification of Request

The Department's FY 2012 request of $356.964 million for NEA maintains current services and includes a reduction of $3.5 million in efficiency savings. The request also includes an increase of $26.3 million to restore funding for consular operations. The request is $34.079 million above the FY 2010 Actual level.

New Consulate Compound (NCC) – Dubai: $500,000
The NEA request includes $500,000 for the annualization of the costs related to increased ICASS staffing, utilities and maintenance costs for the NCC in Dubai opening in late FY 2011.

Resource Summary

		Positions				Funds ($ in thousands)		
		American			**Pos**	**Bureau**	**American**	**Funds**
	CS	**FS Dom**	**Overseas**	**FSN**	**Total**	**Managed**	**Salaries**	**Total**
FY 2010 Actual	404	108	927	441	1,880	145,922	176,963	322,885
FY 2011 CR	404	108	927	441	1,880	153,913	177,785	331,698
FY 2012 Built-in Changes								
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	129	0	129
Efficiency Savings	0	0	0	0	0	(3,500)	0	(3,500)
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	1,836	0	1,836
Restoration of Consular Operations	0	0	0	0	0	14,338	11,963	26,301
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	12,803	11,963	24,766
FY 2012 Current Services	404	108	927	441	1,880	166,716	189,748	356,464
FY 2012 Program Changes								
NCC Costs: Dubai	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	500
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	500
FY 2012 Request	404	108	927	441	1,880	167,216	189,748	356,964

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Staff by Program Activity
(positions)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Conduct of Consular Relations	89	89	89
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	647	647	647
Diplomatic Security	99	99	99
Domestic Administrative Support	26	26	26
Information Resource Management	134	134	134
Multilateral Diplomacy	132	132	132
Overseas Program Support	140	140	140
Policy Formulation	50	50	50
Public Diplomacy	122	122	122
Total	1,439	1,439	1,439

Funds by Program Activity
($ in thousands)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Conduct of Consular Relations	20,042	20,711	22,556
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	134,868	139,015	151,199
Diplomatic Security	22,315	23,062	25,116
Domestic Administrative Support	5,656	5,839	6,355
Information Resource Management	28,919	29,845	32,479
Multilateral Diplomacy	26,042	26,789	29,109
Overseas Program Support	32,360	33,471	36,466
Policy Formulation	9,865	10,148	11,025
Public Diplomacy	42,818	42,818	42,659
Total	322,885	331,698	356,964

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Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Pos	Funds ($ in thousands)		
	American				Bureau	American	Funds
	Domestic	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
Conduct of Consular Relations	59	30	33	122	10,829	11,727	22,556
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	332	315	96	743	65,950	85,249	151,199
Diplomatic Security	0	99	37	136	12,072	13,044	25,116
Domestic Administrative Support	26	0	7	33	2,929	3,426	6,355
Information Resource Management	7	127	33	167	14,823	17,656	32,479
Multilateral Diplomacy	0	132	0	132	11,717	17,392	29,109
Overseas Program Support	37	103	63	203	18,019	18,447	36,466
Policy Formulation	35	15	0	50	4,437	6,588	11,025
Public Diplomacy	16	106	172	294	26,440	16,219	42,659
Total	512	927	441	1,880	167,216	189,748	356,964

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit
(positions)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Office of Arabian Peninsula	5	7	7
Office of Egypt and Levant Affairs	8	14	14
Office of Executive Director	67	87	87
Office of Iranian Affairs	7	11	11
Office of Iraq Affairs	309	237	237
Office of Israel and Palestinian Affairs	13	17	17
Office of Maghreb Affairs	13	17	17
Office of Partnership Initiative	21	33	33
Office of Press and Public Diplomacy	15	23	23
Office of Public Diplomacy	29	16	16
Office of Regional Affairs	15	19	19
Office of the Assistant Secretary	23	31	31
Total	**525**	**512**	**512**

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Funds by Domestic Organization Unit
($ in thousands)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Office of Arabian Peninsula	**809**	**1,107**	**2,989**
Office of Egypt and Levant Affairs	1,706	2,427	2,795
Office of Executive Director	5,119	10,829	9,291
Office of Iranian Affairs	809	1,673	3,166
Office of Iraq Affairs	195	3,891	4,373
Office of Israel and Palestinian Affairs	1,818	2,214	2,696
Office of Maghreb Affairs	1,930	2,376	2,838
Office of Partnership Initiative	2,039	4,405	4,887
Office of Press and Public Diplomacy	1,706	3,124	3,528
Office of Public Diplomacy	4,718	5,226	5,206
Office of Regional Affairs	1,453	2,206	2,688
Office of the Assistant Secretary	2,127	3,890	4,372
Total	**24,429**	**43,368**	**48,829**

Staff by Post
(positions)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Algeria, Algiers	22	10	32	23	10	33	23	10	33
Bahrain, Manama	22	16	38	23	16	39	23	16	39
Egypt, Cairo	72	76	148	75	76	151	75	76	151
Iraq, Baghdad	251	0	251	251	0	251	251	0	251
Israel, Jerusalem	42	20	62	41	20	61	41	20	61
Israel, Tel Aviv	63	74	137	63	74	137	63	74	137
Jordan, Amman	55	33	88	56	33	89	56	33	89
Kuwait, Kuwait	34	16	50	35	16	51	35	16	51
Lebanon, Beirut	30	21	51	31	21	52	31	21	52
Libya, Tripoli	20	0	20	20	0	20	20	0	20
Morocco, Rabat	42	33	75	44	33	77	44	33	77
Oman, Muscat	24	10	34	25	10	35	25	10	35
Qatar, Doha	22	7	29	24	7	31	24	7	31
Saudi Arabia, Riyadh	70	42	112	69	42	111	69	42	111

D&CP – BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 CR			FY 2012 Request		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Syria, Damascus	30	26	56	30	26	56	30	26	56
Tunisia, Tunis	31	26	57	33	26	59	33	26	59
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi	55	20	75	55	20	75	55	20	75
Yemen, Sanaa	29	11	40	29	11	40	29	11	40
Total	**914**	**441**	**1,355**	**927**	**441**	**1,368**	**927**	**441**	**1,368**

Funds by Post
($ in thousands)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Algeria, Algiers	**11,661**	**12,255**	**13,051**
Bahrain, Manama	13,717	14,592	15,169
Egypt, Cairo	32,976	35,508	36,452
Iraq, Baghdad	435	0	0
Israel, Jerusalem	23,198	16,062	16,715
Israel, Tel Aviv	34,239	23,073	23,737
Jordan, Amman	18,055	18,888	21,238
Kuwait, Kuwait	12,601	13,109	13,909
Lebanon, Beirut	10,083	10,089	10,874
Libya, Tripoli	17,022	17,572	18,266
Morocco, Rabat	15,619	15,512	16,411
Oman, Muscat	8,986	9,627	10,184
Qatar, Doha	9,451	9,704	10,092
Saudi Arabia, Riyadh	26,542	27,673	30,364
Syria, Damascus	15,613	16,047	17,075
Tunisia, Tunis	14,567	14,516	15,641
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi	24,263	23,840	27,727
Yemen, Sanaa	9,428	10,263	11,230
Total	**298,456**	**288,330**	**308,135**

D&CP – BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Funds by Object Class
($ in thousands)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1100 Personnel Compensation	169,138	178,342	197,286
1200 Personnel Benefits	49,156	50,209	53,133
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	284	344	355
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	10,607	9,913	9,901
2200 Transportation of Things	2,506	2,600	2,596
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	8,172	10,746	11,669
2400 Printing & Reproduction	300	294	427
2500 Other Services	56,033	54,125	54,131
2600 Supplies and Materials	5,794	6,088	6,556
3100 Personal Property	13,417	16,939	18,729
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	7,418	2,030	2,112
4200 INS Claims & Indemnities	60	68	69
Total	**322,885**	**331,698**	**356,964**