

D&CP – BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
American Positions	1,231	1,229	1,215	(14)
Funds	333,515	305,315	310,047	4,732

Program Description

In 2011, a profound and dramatic wave of change swept across the Near East, as people courageously stood up to their governments to express their legitimate aspirations for greater political participation and economic opportunity. The regional uprisings that started with the revolution in Tunisia forced governments to face widespread popular calls for accountability, openness, and change. Tunisia and Egypt began transitions to democracy that shattered longstanding myths about governments and power in the Near East. When Libya's government threatened its people, the international community responded with coordinated action to protect civilians and avert a humanitarian catastrophe. The Arab Spring has fundamentally transformed the political landscape of the Near East.

While core U.S. interests in the region remain intact, the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA) has re-conceptualized its strategic approach to realize U.S. interests in recognition of the region's new realities. As President Obama stated in his May address to the international community, "It will be the policy of the United States to promote reform across the region, and to support transitions to democracy." The President further designated reform as "a top priority that must be translated into concrete actions." In FY 2013, NEA will take those concrete actions the President described to capitalize on the opportunities provided by the region's multiple democratic transitions and to work with new partners to build a more stable, peaceful, democratic, and prosperous Middle East and North Africa. In doing so, NEA will work closely with the Department's other regional and functional bureaus, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), colleagues in other civilian agencies and the Department of Defense to meet the emergent needs of the region. During the crises the Bureau has faced in 2011 and 2012, NEA has counted on the close relationship with interagency colleagues to address the significant challenges that have faced the Middle East and North Africa. That partnership and a closely coordinated approach to implementation will be essential as NEA moves forward in support of a momentous governance shift in the region that will reverberate for years to come.

Expand Democratic and Political Reforms and Strengthen Civil Society

In fiscal year 2013, NEA's top priority will be to promote continued political reforms across the region and strengthen civil society actors as a means toward realizing the aspirations of the people. NEA will continue to support the democratic transitions underway and encourage all governments in the region to embrace political reform. Securing a successful transition to pluralistic democracy in both Tunisia and Egypt is critical to advancing reform in the rest of the region. The President highlighted Tunisia in his May 2011 address as a powerful symbol and the vanguard for the region, and NEA must ensure that the transition is a smooth and successful one. Egypt remains the strategic anchor of the Arab world, and its stability and well-being are important for the region as a whole, as well as for the advancement of U.S. national security objectives. In addition, NEA is deeply engaged with international partners in promoting the development of a democratic transition in Libya. The transition in Libya to a post-Qadhafi government will be well underway by FY 2013 and deserving of continued U.S. support. It is vital to retain the flexibility in resources that will allow the U.S. to support the emergence of a more democratic

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government in Libya and broad-based economic growth. The continued period of transition will bring many challenges and new opportunities, and building good partnerships with new governments and newly empowered citizens will require sustained engagement.

Bolstering reforms and strengthening civil society will serve as the bedrocks for a region-wide strategy to advance U.S. interests. Political reform has become a necessary means to achieve the regional stability the U.S. seeks. Stable governments require a legitimate political process that can empower leaders to address the long-term structural problems facing the region, including the youth bulge, lack of economic opportunities due to stagnant economies, unresolved conflicts, and a critical lack of water and food security. Legitimate governments able to provide political and economic opportunity provide the best bulwarks against terrorism and extremism. In ushering in a new era of openness and political expression, citizens no longer face the false choice between extremist opposition groups or authoritarian pro-regime parties. An open political process allows for a greater variety of opposition groups and keeps those groups invested in politics, rather than pushing them underground. Establishing societies based firmly on the rule of law and countering corruption will be essential to restoring confidence of the local populations in their governments and in attracting increased foreign direct investment. Continued regional progress toward political openness weakens Iran's influence in the region, another important strategic goal of the U.S. government. Each of these goals is best realized through more open and legitimate political participation and regional economic integration.

Full coordination of public and private diplomacy with NEA programming is necessary to realize this goal. Governments must allow civil society organizations to operate without fear of interference or retribution if these groups are to become truly effective. A strong civil society can produce a partner with which a government can engage to advance the cause of reform. Progress on key components of reform, including rule of law, the development of political parties and institutions, more professional military and security services, and the creation of an open and free media requires both governments and civil society organizations to respect and encourage each other's efforts toward the same goal.

In this respect, NEA will encourage all governments to renounce violent responses to peaceful protests and to continue to pursue meaningful reforms that open political participation to all members of society, including women, youth, and minority groups. NEA will work with host governments to raise their awareness of human trafficking and to assist them in their implementation of anti-trafficking prevention, prosecution, and protection measures. NEA will continue to respect the fact that each country faces a unique set of circumstances that cannot be addressed by a one-size-fits-all policy. NEA will support and strengthen civil society, engaging with all groups and organizations that renounce violence and seek to constructively participate in the development of a thriving, active, and effective civil society.

In meeting the call for new partnerships across a broad range of civil society during this transition, the Bureau is actively pursuing progress through diplomacy, development, capacity building, and public outreach. The Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI), USAID, and public diplomacy programming are essential elements in efforts to create vibrant partnerships between Americans and the citizens of the Middle East and North Africa. The Bureau has a unique capacity in MEPI's work to build more pluralistic, more participatory, and more prosperous societies throughout the region.

Advance Middle East Peace

As President Obama said in his May 2011 address, the pursuit of a lasting Middle East peace remains a "cornerstone of our approach to the region." NEA remains committed to realizing a comprehensive peace in the Middle East that includes a secure Israel side-by-side with a viable Palestinian state. The U.S. commitment to the security of Israel is unwavering. The best way to guarantee that security is through a comprehensive peace among all parties that settles all claims. The U.S. continues to support a future Palestinian state that is democratic, capable of providing law and order, economically prosperous, a

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responsible neighbor to Israel, and a source of stability and moderation in the region. An effective Palestinian Authority (PA) government that remains committed to the Office of the Quartet Representative's foundational principles for peace, including the recognition of Israel, renunciation of violence, and respect of previous agreements is a vital component of any peace agreement. NEA will continue active diplomatic pursuit of Middle East peace, encouraging the parties to resume negotiations. NEA will continue U.S. support of programs that promote cooperation between Israelis and Palestinians and between Israel and its neighbors.

Counter Threats and Advance Civilian Security

NEA's third priority is to counter threats to the United States and advance civilian security. NEA will advance this priority through strong commitment to U.S. allies, a robust counterterrorism posture, and ensuring the adherence to international norms and agreements.

The U.S. commitment to the security, stability, and prosperity of regional allies remains strong. Consistent with the Bureau's top priority, NEA will remind allies that effective and credible reform is one path toward a more stable and secure region, and the U.S. will support them as they make this transition. NEA will support regional security and counter threats to regional security by continuing close cooperation with allies on military and security matters. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs support this goal with a view toward instilling professionalism within the military ranks, as well as interoperability between U.S. forces and its allies. More professional militaries are less likely to block necessary political reform efforts. NEA will also support the stability and prosperity of allies by encouraging regional economic reform, integration, and growth beyond the hydrocarbon sector. Advancing entrepreneurship, the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, and the participation of women in the economy can help address the long-term structural problems of unemployment and lack of economic opportunity that contribute to regional insecurity.

Terrorism remains a threat to U.S. interests and civilians across the region. NEA will continue robust counterterrorism efforts, partnering with allies to counter threats posed by terrorist groups operating in the region. Bringing political stability to Yemen is critical in the fight against Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP). The Trans-Sahara Counter Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) remains an effective, regional approach to counter Al Qaeda in the Maghreb (AQIM). Assistance to the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) provides the opportunity to strengthen a key Lebanese institution against Hezbollah. Most importantly, support for legitimate governments is the best counterterrorism program across the region. The peaceful transitions in Tunisia and Egypt fundamentally undermine the extremist message that violence is the only path for political change. Providing an opportunity for an alternative, non-violent path to participate in a political transition de-legitimizes extremist groups and reduces their appeal.

NEA also promotes adherence to international norms and agreements, which underpins regional security and protects civilians. Respect for universal human rights enhances the prospects for political reform, and any meaningful political reform must recognize and respect these universal values. In the context of movement toward a stable and comprehensive regional peace, NEA 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.

Manage the Iraq Transition

The wave of change in the region makes it even more crucial that NEA continue to build a strategic partnership with Iraq. Iraq is already building the kind of democracy that people across the region are demanding. Challenges remain, however, and the U.S. must remain focused on the goal of a stable, sovereign, self-reliant Iraq.

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With the transition from military to civilian lead in Iraq completed in mid-FY 2012, FY 2013 will be the first full fiscal year of a civilian-led mission in Iraq. The State Department will be fully responsible for multiple critical support functions once performed by the U.S. military, including security, transportation, and life support. These functions are essential to support the diplomatic profile necessary to make this mission a success by continuing to strengthen democratic institutions in Iraq and encourage its reintegration into the international community.

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

Hold Iran Accountable to International Standards

Iran's illegal nuclear program and disruptive activities throughout the region work counter to U.S. interests. NEA will continue to pursue a diplomatic solution to Iran's nuclear ambitions, encouraging Iran's compliance with all United Nations Security Council resolutions and its international obligations. NEA will maintain pressure through sanctions to encourage Iran to return to the negotiating table. NEA will work with allies in the region to maintain security in the face of threats from Iran. In doing so, NEA will continue to advocate for upholding the human rights of Iranian citizens. The Administration has made it clear that the U.S. Government will strongly support rights that are universal to all human beings, including the right to speak freely, the right to assemble without fear, and the right to the equal administration of justice. The U.S. condemns the Iranian government's continued brutal repression of opposition voices through the use of unwarranted arrests, prolonged detentions, and violence against its citizens. NEA further remains concerned about the Iranian government's curtailment of press freedoms and restrictions imposed on citizen access to information.

The Bureau will continue to engage with Iranians and monitor the political, economic, and human rights conditions within Iran. The Iran Regional Presence Office in Dubai and the team of Iran-watchers at other posts both provide an invaluable tool to generate valuable information about trends within Iran and train a cadre of diplomats in Iranian issues.

Advance U.S. Interests and Universal Values through Public Diplomacy

Image is important, the message is important, and NEA needs an effective public diplomacy platform to ensure the U.S.'s message successfully reaches the widest possible audience. Effective public diplomacy will continue to be an inherent and crucial part of NEA efforts to support the gains made during the Arab Spring. Robust public diplomacy outreach and program funding will highlight U.S. solidarity with the peoples of the Middle East and North Africa as they move toward a society with greater freedoms. It will also showcase U.S. respect for regional culture, faith, and traditions through cultural, education and information programs with those elements of society whose positive exchange experience can impact wider segments of society. U.S. messages will seek to correct the widespread misperception that the West, and especially the United States, 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. Direct exposure of targeted regional audiences to American society through educational exchanges and cultural programs lays the long-term foundation for effective dialogue on U.S. policies. NEA will also work with domestic civil society groups that have regional links in order to increase understanding and solicit ideas to help inform policies.

Enhance Infrastructure to Effectively Support Robust Engagement

Support for democratic and economic reform across the Middle East is now a central imperative for the United States that will shape work for years to come. NEA must build an infrastructure to match changed policy needs and operating environment. Events in the region over the course of 2011 highlight the need for a well-resourced and flexible platform. In 2011, NEA authorized four ordered departures over the course of the Arab Spring, highlighting the challenging environment in which NEA diplomats work. NEA needs an up-to-date, secure infrastructure with which to conduct diplomacy. As a top priority,

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NEA’s FY 2013 budget request will provide competitive compensation packages to retain and recruit a highly skilled local workforce critical to accomplishing Bureau goals. The Bureau will work closely with Department offices and mission leadership to aggressively advance projects that ensure secure and safe facilities for U.S. personnel. NEA will also continue initiatives to right-size, streamline, and standardize operations at its overseas missions.

Performance

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 1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world							
Active Performance Indicator		Number of NEA countries with FIU's that meet the standards of the Egmont Group.					
Prior Year Results and Ratings				FY 2011		Planned Targets	
FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	Target	Result and Rating	FY 2012	FY 2013
7 [Baseline]	7 ▼ Below Target	8 ▼ Below Target	8 ▼ Below Target	13	9 ▼ Below Target	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		Membership in the Egmont Group with the establishment of a FIU decreases terrorist organizations' ability to access unregulated or poorly monitored cash flows that support operations against the citizens and interests of the U.S. 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. The figure used for the indicator is gathered from the Egmont Group's online membership list (http://www.egmontgroup.org/about/list-of-members).					
Data Source and Quality		The annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, Volume 2: Money Laundering and Financial Crimes. FY 2011 result is preliminary through June 2011. Complete FY 2011 result data are expected in late 2011. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.					

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Yemen presents particular challenges to countering extremism. The 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.

Strategic Goal 1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world				
Active Performance 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.			
PRIOR YEAR RATINGS TREND				
FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
N/A	N/A	New Indicator, No Rating	◀▶ On Target	▼ Below Target
TARGETS AND RESULTS				
FY 2013 Target	Yemeni security forces will conduct 30 operations that result in the disruption of terrorist attacks, or the capture or killing of Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) suspects, pirates, or other violent extremists. Of those 30, at least two are conducted without international assistance. Percentage of respondents reporting that the government is responding to their needs increases by 5 percent from FY 2012 in targeted communities.			
FY 2012 Target	Yemeni security forces will conduct 30 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 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 2011 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: Below Target</p> <p>While Yemeni security forces conducted significant operations to disrupt terrorist attacks – surpassing the numerical target for FY 2011 – they also took three months to relieve a stranded brigade in Zinjibar that was besieged by AQAP and affiliated fighters, and are still battling the same extremists in daily skirmishes in Abyan governorate, southern Yemen. As a result of AQAP retaining control of parts of Zinjibar and continuing to fight to seize additional territory, the Republic of Yemen Government (ROYG) security forces have had to expand their focus from targeted anti-terrorist operations to also include ongoing military engagements against extremist fighters.</p>			
Impact	There have been significant gains in Yemeni counterterrorism cooperation in FY 2011, which have resulted in concrete examples of successful retardation of AQAP's operational capabilities. ROYG security forces have also continued operations to disrupt terrorist attacks, and capture and kill members of AQAP. However, these successes have been somewhat offset by AQAP's success in capturing and holding territory in Abyan.			
Steps to Improve	Much of the expansion of AQAP in FY 2011 can be attributed to the immediate effects of the widespread political instability in Yemen and its secondary impact on the coherence of the Yemeni security forces. Overall, the ROYG can be considered to have lost control of greater total territory than they have reclaimed in Yemen in the past fiscal year.			

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FY 2010 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: On Target</p> <p>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 FY 2010 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.</p>
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	On a daily basis the U.S. Embassy in Yemen and NEA monitors events in Yemen and consults with other Department and U.S. officials on U.S. policy.
Data Source and Quality	Reporting from the Embassy in Yemen. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

The Office of the Special Envoy for Middle East Peace and the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs will work to help facilitate through negotiations 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.

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Strategic Goal 1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world							
Active Performance Indicator		Increased ability to maintain law and order in the West Bank and Gaza, as measured by the World Bank Governance Indicator score					
Prior Year Results and Ratings				FY 2011		Planned Targets	
FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	Target	Result and Rating	FY 2012	FY 2013
25.2	22 [Baseline]	44.8 ▲ Above Target	49.3 ▲ Above Target	35	Available late CY 2012. Data Not Yet Available, No Rating	50	55
Impact		The U.S. has fostered greater rule of law in the West Bank through diplomatic engagement and development activities.					
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. In FY 2008, the West Bank and Gaza ranked in the 22nd percentile overall. The FY 2009 target was to achieve a ranking of 25th percentile, and a ranking of 44.8 substantially exceeded the target. As a result, FY 2012 and FY 2013 targets were revised to continue this trend.					
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. These methods have been thoroughly researched and professionally analyzed.					

Justification of Request

The FY 2013 request of \$310.047 million for NEA maintains current services, including a reduction of \$819,000 in efficiency savings, and is \$4.732 million above the FY 2012 Estimate level. The request also includes a technical adjustment of -\$6.505 million for the transfer of funding for consular positions to fee funding.

Operational Adjustment: \$1,114,000

The request includes \$1.114 million to support ongoing overseas operations to sustain diplomatic and management platforms.

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Resource Summary

	Positions					Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American				Pos	Bureau	American	Funds
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas	FSN	Total	Managed	Salaries	Total
FY 2011 Actual	155	112	964	441	1,672	171,820	161,695	333,515
FY 2012 Estimate	155	111	963	441	1,670	144,779	160,536	305,315
FY 2013 Built-in Changes								
Administrative Savings	0	0	0	0	0	(819)	0	(819)
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	82	949	1,031
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	244	0	244
Facility Operating Cost	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	500
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	2,371	0	2,371
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	2,371	0	2,371
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	1,725	0	1,725
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	6,474	949	7,423
FY 2013 Current Services	155	111	963	441	1,670	151,253	161,485	312,738
FY 2013 Program Changes								
D&CP Consular Activity Shift to Fee Revenue	0	0	(14)	0	(14)	(3,256)	(1,797)	(5,053)
D&CP Consular Activity Shift to Fee Revenue - ICASS	0	0	0	0	0	(1,452)	0	(1,452)
Operational Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	3,569	(2,455)	1,114
PD Strategic Realignment	0	0	0	0	0	2,700	0	2,700
Total Program Changes	0	0	(14)	0	(14)	1,561	(4,252)	(2,691)
FY 2013 Request	155	111	949	441	1,656	152,814	157,233	310,047

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Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	89	89	75	(14)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	478	478	478	0
Domestic Administrative Support	26	26	26	0
Information Resource Management	134	134	134	0
Multilateral Diplomacy	132	132	132	0
Overseas Program Support	199	199	199	0
Policy Formulation	50	50	50	0
Public Diplomacy	123	121	121	0
Total	1,231	1,229	1,215	(14)

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	22,624	20,748	15,425	(5,323)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	124,703	113,279	117,615	4,336
Diplomatic Security	25,191	23,100	23,165	65
Domestic Administrative Support	6,373	5,866	5,876	10
Information Resource Management	32,572	30,004	30,047	43
Multilateral Diplomacy	29,182	27,152	27,107	(45)
Overseas Program Support	36,579	33,458	35,279	1,821
Policy Formulation	11,053	10,284	10,267	(17)
Public Diplomacy	45,238	41,424	45,266	3,842
Total	333,515	305,315	310,047	4,732

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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 Consular Relations	59	16	33	108	5,495	9,930	15,425
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	86	392	96	574	59,095	58,520	117,615
Diplomatic Security	0	0	37	37	10,422	12,743	23,165
Domestic Administrative Support	26	0	7	33	2,529	3,347	5,876
Information Resource Management	7	127	33	167	12,798	17,249	30,047
Multilateral Diplomacy	0	132	0	132	10,116	16,991	27,107
Overseas Program Support	37	162	63	262	17,258	18,021	35,279
Policy Formulation	35	15	0	50	3,831	6,436	10,267
Public Diplomacy	16	105	172	293	31,270	13,996	45,266
Total	266	949	441	1,656	152,814	157,233	310,047

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Arabian Peninsula	7	7	7	0
Office of Egypt and Levant Affairs	14	14	14	0
Office of Executive Director	90	90	90	0
Office of Iranian Affairs	11	11	11	0
Office of Iraq Affairs	(12)	(12)	(12)	0
Office of Israel and Palestinian Affairs	17	17	17	0
Office of Maghreb Affairs	17	17	17	0
Office of Partnership Initiative	33	33	33	0
Office of Press and Public Diplomacy	23	23	23	0
Office of Public Diplomacy	17	16	16	0
Office of Regional Affairs	19	19	19	0
Office of the Assistant Secretary	31	31	31	0
Total	267	266	266	0

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Funds by Domestic Organization Unit

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Arabian Peninsula	3,000	2,688	2,716	28
Office of Egypt and Levant Affairs	2,800	2,673	2,648	(25)
Office of Executive Director	9,305	8,924	8,827	(97)
Office of Iranian Affairs	3,175	2,931	2,932	1
Office of Iraq Affairs	4,373	4,361	4,264	(97)
Office of Israel and Palestinian Affairs	2,701	2,562	2,543	(19)
Office of Maghreb Affairs	2,843	2,704	2,682	(22)
Office of Partnership Initiative	4,892	4,742	4,675	(67)
Office of Press and Public Diplomacy	3,533	3,408	3,365	(43)
Office of Public Diplomacy	5,618	5,144	5,621	477
Office of Regional Affairs	2,692	2,579	2,552	(27)
Office of the Assistant Secretary	4,378	4,219	4,167	(52)
Total	49,310	46,935	46,992	57

Staff by Post

(positions)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA)	FY 2011 Actual			FY 2012 Estimate			FY 2013 Request			Increase/ Decrease		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Algeria, Algiers	23	10	33	23	10	33	22	10	32	(1)	0	(1)
Bahrain, Manama	23	16	39	23	16	39	22	16	38	(1)	0	(1)
Egypt, Cairo	75	76	151	74	76	150	73	76	149	(1)	0	(1)
Iraq, Baghdad	288	0	288	288	0	288	288	0	288	0	0	0
Israel, Jerusalem	41	20	61	41	20	61	40	20	60	(1)	0	(1)
Israel, Tel Aviv	63	74	137	63	74	137	62	74	136	(1)	0	(1)
Jordan, Amman	56	33	89	56	33	89	55	33	88	(1)	0	(1)
Kuwait, Kuwait	35	16	51	35	16	51	33	16	49	(2)	0	(2)
Lebanon, Beirut	31	21	52	31	21	52	30	21	51	(1)	0	(1)
Libya, Tripoli	20	0	20	20	0	20	20	0	20	0	0	0
Morocco, Rabat	44	33	77	44	33	77	43	33	76	(1)	0	(1)
Oman, Muscat	25	10	35	25	10	35	25	10	35	0	0	0
Qatar, Doha	24	7	31	24	7	31	24	7	31	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia, Riyadh	69	42	111	69	42	111	68	42	110	(1)	0	(1)
Syria, Damascus	30	26	56	30	26	56	30	26	56	0	0	0

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Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA)	FY 2011			FY 2012			FY 2013			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Estimate			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Tunisia, Tunis	33	26	59	33	26	59	32	26	58	(1)	0	(1)
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi	55	20	75	55	20	75	53	20	73	(2)	0	(2)
Yemen, Sanaa	29	11	40	29	11	40	29	11	40	0	0	0
Total	964	441	1,405	963	441	1,404	949	441	1,390	(14)	0	(14)

Funds by Post

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Algeria, Algiers	9,675	8,672	8,798	126
Bahrain, Manama	10,954	9,754	9,936	182
Egypt, Cairo	30,175	27,223	27,836	613
Iraq, Baghdad	15,206	15,206	15,206	0
Israel, Jerusalem	17,489	15,720	16,088	368
Israel, Tel Aviv	26,361	23,697	24,314	617
Jordan, Amman	20,157	18,370	18,683	313
Kuwait, Kuwait	12,759	11,683	11,754	71
Lebanon, Beirut	10,127	9,378	9,487	109
Libya, Tripoli	11,475	10,096	10,345	249
Morocco, Rabat	15,644	14,364	14,683	319
Oman, Muscat	8,884	8,127	8,299	172
Qatar, Doha	8,209	7,475	7,651	176
Saudi Arabia, Riyadh	26,874	24,268	24,629	361
Syria, Damascus	12,835	11,511	11,792	281
Tunisia, Tunis	12,703	11,433	11,646	213
United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi	23,314	20,896	21,277	381
Yemen, Sanaa	11,364	10,507	10,631	124
Total	284,205	258,380	263,055	4,675

D&CP – BUREAU OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	176,587	168,372	169,695	1,323
1200 Personnel Benefits	47,776	45,198	46,337	1,139
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	389	344	382	38
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	10,222	8,647	8,707	60
2200 Transportation of Things	2,708	2,310	2,468	158
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	12,030	10,164	11,416	1,252
2400 Printing & Reproduction	440	372	372	0
2500 Other Services	55,117	46,092	46,366	274
2600 Supplies and Materials	6,824	5,811	6,011	200
3100 Personal Property	19,058	15,928	16,009	81
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	2,285	2,005	2,202	197
4200 Insurance Claims & Indemnities	79	72	82	10
Total	333,515	305,315	310,047	4,732