

D&CP – BUREAU OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions - Enduring	837	754	741	(13)
Enduring Funds	736,899	250,635	255,798	5,163
Overseas Contingency Operations Funds	0	923,408	1,332,390	408,982
Total Funds	736,899	1,174,043	1,588,188	414,145

Program Description

Energetic U.S. engagement in South and Central Asia will remain vital to U.S. national security and regional stability in FY 2013 as the Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA) aims to foster an integrated, cooperative region that reinforces peace and prosperity. SCA and the Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan will continue to work closely with Pakistan and Afghanistan to disrupt and dismantle al Qaeda, Lashkar-e-Taiba, and other terrorist groups by bolstering the region's governments, economies, and civil societies. In particular, SCA will intensify engagement with the frontline states of Central Asia, as the U.S. transitions and integrates Afghanistan into the wider region. These efforts are part of the New Silk Road (NSR) that is the regional economic complement to multi-pronged U.S. efforts in Afghanistan. The NSR is a vision of economic, transit, infrastructure, and human links between the countries of South and Central Asia. As the U.S. approaches the transition to Afghan-led security in Afghanistan, the importance of achieving progress on the NSR increases. Such progress will require that SCA develops firm commitments of support from the Afghan government, its South and Central Asian neighboring powers, key international partners, and the private sector.

The NSR will also benefit from partnership with India, which will anchor regional and global efforts to promote peace and prosperity. SCA will work with India to shape an Asian region that promotes democratic governance, economic development and security cooperation, and keeps the Indian Ocean safe for commerce. Bilaterally, the U.S. will work towards an ambitious vision that brings India's powerhouse economy closer to that of the U.S., and draws on the high tech skills and expertise in both dynamic countries. Brought closer together by defense arrangements and joint exercises, the U.S. and India will cooperate to fight piracy, respond to humanitarian disasters, and combat terrorism.

SCA will work to sustain and strengthen the democratic institutions that have thrived in South Asia and Kyrgyzstan as part of a gradual transition towards elected democratic governments in the region. U.S. programs and policy will continue to reinforce the transitions towards peace and economic growth in Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Maldives, strengthening the democratic governments elected in the region since 2008.

In order to fortify efforts to generate region-wide linkages, SCA will seek to enhance cooperation with multilateral partners, regional organizations and country coalitions to address cross-border challenges, from narcotics flows and terrorism threats to trans-boundary water management and disaster preparedness. SCA will pursue food security programs through comprehensive, country-led approaches that build networks between the farms and markets throughout the region. SCA will leverage coordinated donor and country approaches to global climate change, natural resource management and health through select projects and programs. SCA will complement the region's educational systems through innovative pilot programs that will provide adults, university students and school-age children, including girls, with tools to succeed in a competitive global economy.

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SCA will increase local support for these objectives through far-reaching, extensive public diplomacy programs. Because nearly half of the two billion people who reside in the region are below age 26, SCA will concentrate outreach programs on youth and promote positive views of the U.S., with a focus on social media. Complementing integration efforts, SCA will emphasize exchange and visitor programs that bring citizens from throughout the region together in U.S.-sponsored programs.

SCA's Fiscal Year 2013 operational resource request reflects these commitments to stabilize Afghanistan and Pakistan, establish a lasting partnership with India, position the U.S. as a positive force in Central Asia, promote security and stability, and fortify democratic institutions throughout the region. The Bureau's goals that follow encapsulate diplomatic and assistance activities in-country. SCA's goals directly advance the seven strategic State and USAID goals outlined by President Obama and Secretary Clinton in response to key U.S. foreign policy and national security priorities.

Afghanistan and Pakistan: Develop the Capacity to Provide Long-Term Security and Stability

Osama bin Laden's death is an important step towards achieving the goal of defeating al Qaeda, but additional progress is required. U.S. efforts to pursue this goal are focused on three mutually reinforcing surges – military, civilian, and diplomatic. The Department leads the civilian and diplomatic surges. In FY 2013, SCA will sustain its civilian campaign to bolster the governments, economies and civil societies of Afghanistan and Pakistan, and intensify political and diplomatic efforts to facilitate an Afghan-led reconciliation process that will split the Taliban from al Qaeda and bring about a resolution of the conflict in Afghanistan.

SCA believes that all of Afghanistan's neighbors and near-neighbors – India and Pakistan, Iran and Russia, China and the Central Asian states – stand to benefit from a responsible political settlement in Afghanistan, an end to Al Qaeda's safe havens in the border areas and the export of extremism into their countries. The defeat of terrorist groups would reduce the spread of violence and narcotics to their citizens, create new opportunities for commerce and economic development, and promote the free flow of energy and resources throughout the region. But Afghanistan's neighbors and partners also have special responsibilities, including respect for Afghan sovereignty – which means affirming that they will not play out their rivalries within its borders – and cooperation with Kabul to improve regional stability.

As Secretary Clinton noted in February 2011, this process “may not produce peace tomorrow or the next day, but it does offer the best chance. It offers especially the best chance for the people of Afghanistan and Pakistan, who so richly deserve a different future. The U.S. will be there as a partner to help them achieve that, if that is the path they choose.” In short, SCA believes this is the most viable strategy to secure vital U.S. interests; pressure the al Qaeda terrorists; and bring about an end to the conflict.

To achieve these goals, the U.S. must uphold its commitments in the region, and align its assistance resources with the priorities of the Afghan and Pakistani governments. The U.S. must simultaneously help Afghanistan and Pakistan build and sustain capable security forces; support social and economic development in both countries, including along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border; bolster cooperation between the two governments on economic and security issues; and improve economic linkages between Afghanistan and Pakistan and their region.

The Department's request for Afghanistan and Pakistan Overseas Contingency Operations is discussed in detail in a separate chapter.

Strengthen the U.S. Strategic Partnership with India

India's emergence as a 21st century power requires the U.S. to solidify its strategic partnership to coordinate and cooperate on bilateral, regional and global issues and activities. With India's 1.2 billion

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citizens, a booming economy, pluralistic society and stable democratic institutions, SCA must seek to ensure that the India of 2030 works closely with the U.S. to advance increasingly consonant interests and objectives. A close, ambitious partnership will produce strategic and economic benefits for the U.S., India, the region and the world.

India has emerged as a regional and global power. SCA will encourage its assumption of growing responsibilities, particularly in the Indian Ocean and Asia regions, in areas such as counter terrorism and regional security, economic growth and trade, food security, climate change and global health. SCA plans to buttress the Indian government's initiative to counter external and domestic threats through bilateral cooperation and encouragement of regional initiatives, especially between India and Pakistan. SCA will build military-to-military ties with more exercises and significant defense sales in order to align more closely on anti-piracy, disaster response and other initiatives. SCA will increase U.S. exports to India while providing Indian citizens with improved economic opportunities, better health care, more education opportunities, enhanced collaboration on science and technology, and cleaner water. SCA will increase two-way trade and investment opportunities, broader people-to-people exchanges, and closer collaboration on clean energy and climate change. Markets outside of India's largest cities will become an increasingly important target for U.S. trade and investment. The Mission has developed a cohesive U.S. strategy to take the message and interests to the sub-national level where SCA will engage at the state-to-state and city-to-city levels. In short, the breadth and depth of the strategic partnership will continue to grow exponentially. Supporting this growth will require continued expansion of SCA domestic staffing, to include the establishment of a free-standing India office.

Deepen U.S. Relationship with the States of Central Asia

The U.S. has an important interest in promoting a stable, secure, and prosperous Central Asia. Since the break-up of the Soviet Union nearly 20 years ago, the U.S.'s primary policy goal in Central Asia has been to ensure that these newly independent countries remain sovereign and become stable, market-oriented democracies. Today, the U.S. pursues a broad range of policy priorities in Central Asia: encouraging cooperation in stabilizing Afghanistan; facilitating integration and cooperation within the region; promoting democracy and human rights; combating narcotics trafficking; promoting a balanced energy policy and support for nuclear nonproliferation; fostering competitive, integrated market economies; and deepening sub-national engagement. Three of the five Central Asian states share borders with Afghanistan, and the Northern Distribution Network (NDN) through these states is an increasingly important route for transporting supplies to Afghanistan. A stable future for Afghanistan depends on the continued assistance of and growing integration with its Central Asian neighbors.

Improved relations with the countries of Central Asia in areas of mutual interest will also promote progress on democracy and human rights. Since December 2009, SCA has held Annual Bilateral Consultations (ABCs) with each country in order to deepen and regularize U.S. engagement with Central Asia. The ABCs offer a structured dialogue at a senior level covering the full range of bilateral priorities. Through invigorated policy engagement and targeted assistance funding, SCA aims to strengthen ties with these important countries and their people.

Promote Security and Stability, including in States Emerging from Conflict

Region-wide stability supports U.S. efforts in Afghanistan and Pakistan by facilitating transit of supplies for U.S. troops, eliminating unstable pockets where terrorists can take refuge, and ensuring that the fight remains focused on al Qaeda. A crucial component of achieving stability in the region is support for the NDN, which supplies a growing percentage of provisions for the U.S. military effort in Afghanistan. Law enforcement, border security, military professionalization, and information-sharing activities in Bangladesh, Nepal, Maldives, and Sri Lanka will also prevent terrorist groups from finding havens from which to launch operations.

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South and Central Asia feature several countries experiencing critical political transitions, which together have the potential to accelerate South Asia's economic emergence and advance U.S. interests. In Nepal and Sri Lanka, SCA will continue to support peace processes in post-conflict scenarios. In both countries, a successful reconciliation and healing process will help end terrorism and open the way for a future of prosperity, opportunity and hope for populations that have known violence and uncertainty for decades. In Kyrgyzstan, the end of the Bakiyev regime in April 2010 opened new opportunities for engagement and democratic progress. Historic free and fair elections held in October 2010 resulted in a multiparty parliamentary system of government. Helping Kyrgyzstan to consolidate its successful transition to a parliamentary democracy remains a top priority for the U.S.

Increase Public Support for U.S. Policy Objectives in South and Central Asia

Vigorous public diplomacy is an integral part of all of the Bureau's activities, especially in a region with an active media that frequently expresses doubts about U.S. intentions. Public diplomacy underlies policy advocacy, deepens mutual understanding, and counters misinformation spread by anti-American elements, such as the Russian media in Central Asia. SCA will continue to emphasize strategic communications initiatives in Afghanistan and Pakistan to counter violent extremism and will seek to empower moderate voices throughout the region. SCA will expand education partnerships and exchanges with India and other countries, promote democratic governance and values, and strengthen civil society. To increase stability, SCA will facilitate interaction among citizens within the region, including through expanded Track II initiatives as well as regional exchange programs. In Central Asia, SCA will provide objective information through a proposed new media hub about the U.S. to counteract the anti-American bias of Russian media. SCA will sustain positive views of the U.S. through people-to-people diplomacy and cutting edge social media alike, English language teaching, utilization of exchange alumni, and outreach beyond traditional elites to younger and more diverse audiences.

Building Prosperity through Regional Cooperation

Regional economic cooperation is critical to Afghanistan stabilization efforts. With nearly a quarter of the world's population, nearly half of whom are under age 26, and yet only about 2.5 percent of the world's global domestic product (GDP), the SCA region is in dire need of economic opportunity, job creation and growth. Job creation, in particular, is necessary to absorb growing youth populations. Regional cooperation on issues such as trade and investment, private enterprise, women entrepreneurship, education, climate change, energy, water resource management, and disaster risk reduction is needed to address the many social, economic, and environmental roadblocks in Central and South Asia. These issues transcend boundaries. The U.S. must engage multiple countries and encourage cross-border cooperation to support sustainable development and long-term stability. SCA has leveraged public-private partnerships in areas such as women's enterprise, innovative education projects, and water resource management. SCA is fostering Diaspora investment in science and technology innovation and entrepreneurship to meet the challenges of climate change and growing energy demands. SCA seeks to improve the Bureau's ability to work within and alongside regional organizations to tackle water security and reduce the risk from natural disasters such as flooding and earthquakes. SCA's engagement through these activities seeks to provide a sustainable physical environment that supports open and fair markets.

Advance and Institutionalize Sustainable Development and Democratic Governance

Development programs play a vital role in addressing regional challenges and advancing American interests in South and Central Asia. Programs across a multitude of sectors are strategic and mutually reinforcing, whether strengthening fragile democracies, helping impoverished and vulnerable populations emerge from conflict, or working with a strategic partner such as India to identify local solutions and leverage Indian resources to solve global development challenges. In order to further advance and institutionalize the achievements of development programs, the U.S. works closely with host governments to build country ownership so that countries lead their own development trajectory.

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Build an Efficient and Effective Support Platform Overseas and Domestically

Having significantly increased capacity in the South and Central Asia Bureau FY 2009 through FY 2011, including expanded staffing and enhanced platforms, SCA now faces a more restrictive resource environment and must find innovative and cost effective ways to support important efforts throughout the region, including deepening the U.S. relationship with Central Asia, expanding partnership initiatives with India, promoting security and stability, increasing public diplomacy outreach, and improving management platforms to support interagency programmatic growth.

In FY 2013, SCA will continue to direct resources towards Afghanistan and Pakistan to ensure SCA has appropriate staffing, equipment, and secure facilities to meet U.S. goals. In line with budgetary constraints, the FY 2013 personnel request will be targeted for maximum impact in deepening regional engagement, extending public diplomacy efforts, and ensuring Mission support platforms are appropriately staffed for planned interagency growth in FY 2013. SCA will focus on maintaining competitive compensation packages for locally employed staff (LES) in order to recruit and retain a highly qualified workforce overseas. SCA's overseas Missions will strive for the most cost effective and efficient management operations by focusing on customer service, rightsizing, regionalization, and off-shoring initiatives. On facilities, SCA will continue to work closely with the Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations to advance capital construction projects, especially multiple office and housing projects in Pakistan and Afghanistan critical to keeping people safe and accomplishing U.S. missions there.

Justification of Request

The FY 2013 request of \$255.798 million for SCA maintains current services, including a reduction of \$615,000 in efficiency savings, and is \$5.163 million above the FY 2012 Estimate level. The request also includes a technical adjustment of -\$5.328 million for the transfer of funding for consular positions to fee revenue and an adjustment of \$2.3 million to realign public diplomacy (PD) resources. The request also includes funding increases of \$1.635 million for Afghanistan and \$2.54 million for Pakistan.

Operational Adjustment: \$644,000

The Department request includes \$644,000 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	57	56	724	573	1,410	624,707	112,192	736,899
FY 2012 Estimate	58	54	642	573	1,327	150,868	99,767	250,635
FY 2013 Built-in Changes								
Administrative Savings	0	0	0	0	0	(615)	0	(615)
American COLA	0	0	0	0	0	32	589	621
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	117	0	117
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	0	991	0	991
Locally-Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	0	991	0	991
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	1,258	0	1,258
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	2,774	589	3,363
FY 2013 Current Services	58	54	642	573	1,327	153,642	100,356	253,998
FY 2013 Program Changes								
D&CP Consular Activity Shift to Fee Revenue	0	0	(13)	0	(13)	(3,023)	(1,669)	(4,692)
D&CP Consular Activity Shift to Fee Revenue - ICASS	0	0	0	0	0	(636)	0	(636)
Operational Adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	2,924	(2,280)	644
PD Strategic Realignment	0	0	0	0	0	2,300	0	2,300
Pakistan Enduring	0	0	0	0	0	2,976	0	2,976
Afghanistan Enduring	0	0	0	0	0	1,574	0	1,574
Afghanistan PD Enduring	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	61
Pakistan PD Enduring	0	0	0	0	0	(427)	0	(427)
Total Program Changes	0	0	(13)	0	(13)	5,749	(3,949)	1,800
FY 2013 Request	58	54	629	573	1,314	159,391	96,407	255,798

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Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	54	65	52	(13)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	413	286	286	0
Domestic Administrative Support	41	46	46	0
Information Resource Management	39	40	40	0
Overseas Program Support	125	125	125	0
Policy Formulation	52	80	80	0
Public Diplomacy	113	112	112	0
Total	837	754	741	(13)

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	37,204	27,578	22,250	(5,328)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	572,504	132,338	137,711	5,373
Domestic Administrative Support	13,294	11,169	11,063	(106)
Information Resource Management	11,713	8,705	8,671	(34)
Overseas Program Support	31,919	23,578	25,921	2,343
Policy Formulation	15,047	12,641	12,521	(120)
Public Diplomacy	55,218	34,626	37,661	3,035
Total	736,899	250,635	255,798	5,163

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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	25	27	29	81	13,511	8,739	22,250
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	(17)	303	198	484	90,879	46,832	137,711
Diplomatic Security	0	0	19	19	0	0	0
Domestic Administrative Support	46	0	0	46	3,805	7,258	11,063
Information Resource Management	2	38	54	94	5,386	3,285	8,671
Overseas Program Support	0	125	136	261	16,796	9,125	25,921
Policy Formulation	40	40	0	80	4,307	8,214	12,521
Public Diplomacy	16	96	137	249	24,707	12,954	37,661
Total	112	629	573	1,314	159,391	96,407	255,798

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit

(positions)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Central Asian Affairs	3	3	3	0
Office of Executive Director	17	17	17	0
Office of India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives Is., Bhutan, & Bangladesh Affairs	9	9	9	0
Office of Pakistan & Afghanistan Affairs	24	24	24	0
Office of Public Diplomacy	25	24	24	0
Office of Regional Affairs	13	13	13	0
Office of the Assistant Secretary	7	7	7	0
Total	98	97	97	0

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Funds by Domestic Organization Unit

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Central Asian Affairs	7,297	6,856	6,579	(277)
Office of Executive Director	12,038	9,033	8,884	(149)
Office of India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives Is., Bhutan, & Bangladesh Affairs	4,922	4,216	4,085	(131)
Office of Pakistan & Afghanistan Affairs	5,429	5,066	4,864	(202)
Office of Public Diplomacy	7,544	6,204	6,153	(51)
Office of Regional Affairs	4,023	3,660	3,523	(137)
Office of the Assistant Secretary	7,321	5,733	5,610	(123)
Total	48,574	40,768	39,698	(1,070)

Staff by Post

(positions)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA)	FY 2011 Actual			FY 2012 Estimate			FY 2013 Request			Increase/ Decrease		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Afghanistan Interagency Operation Group	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0
Afghanistan, Kabul	111	22	133	62	22	84	62	22	84	0	0	0
Bangladesh, Dhaka	40	33	73	40	33	73	39	33	72	(1)	0	(1)
India, Chennai (CG)	21	41	62	21	41	62	21	41	62	0	0	0
India, Hyderabad	19	0	19	19	0	19	19	0	19	0	0	0
India, Kolkata (CG)	20	32	52	20	32	52	20	32	52	0	0	0
India, Mumbai (CG)	28	53	81	28	53	81	27	53	80	(1)	0	(1)
India, New Delhi	132	182	314	132	182	314	129	182	311	(3)	0	(3)
Kazakhstan, Almaty	26	6	32	26	6	32	25	6	31	(1)	0	(1)
Kazakhstan, Astana	24	5	29	24	5	29	23	5	28	(1)	0	(1)
Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek	27	8	35	27	8	35	26	8	34	(1)	0	(1)
Nepal, Kathmandu	51	24	75	51	24	75	50	24	74	(1)	0	(1)
Pakistan, Islamabad	35	124	159	21	124	145	21	124	145	0	0	0
Pakistan, Karachi (CG)	13	0	13	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0
Pakistan, Lahore (CG)	10	0	10	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0
Pakistan, Peshawar (CN)	6	0	6	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Sri Lanka, Colombo	50	25	75	50	25	75	49	25	74	(1)	0	(1)
Tajikistan, Dushanbe	37	5	42	37	5	42	36	5	41	(1)	0	(1)

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Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA)	FY 2011			FY 2012			FY 2013			Increase/ Decrease		
	Actual			Estimate			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Turkmenistan, Ashgabat	37	4	41	37	4	41	36	4	40	(1)	0	(1)
Uzbekistan, Tashkent	47	9	56	47	9	56	46	9	55	(1)	0	(1)
Total	739	573	1,312	657	573	1,230	644	573	1,217	(13)	0	(13)

Funds by Post

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Afghanistan, Kabul	430,942	31,933	33,960	2,027
Bangladesh, Dhaka	15,191	12,116	12,153	37
India, Chennai (CG)	17,199	13,661	13,588	(73)
India, Hyderabad	9,132	7,925	7,772	(154)
India, Kolkata (CG)	9,003	7,127	7,119	(8)
India, Mumbai (CG)	13,169	10,503	10,535	(31)
India, New Delhi	74,712	52,028	53,161	1,133
Kazakhstan, Almaty	4,609	3,647	3,635	(11)
Kazakhstan, Astana	9,190	7,446	7,603	156
Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek	5,564	4,481	4,567	86
Nepal, Kathmandu	13,697	11,623	11,542	(82)
Pakistan, Islamabad	50,678	13,490	15,224	1,734
Pakistan, Karachi (CG)	572	1,874	2,212	339
Pakistan, Lahore (CG)	258	2,349	2,820	470
Pakistan, Peshawar (CN)	173	1,853	2,222	369
Sri Lanka, Colombo	9,950	8,010	8,053	43
Tajikistan, Dushanbe	6,794	5,505	5,555	50
Turkmenistan, Ashgabat	6,335	5,263	5,331	68
Uzbekistan, Tashkent	11,157	9,030	9,049	19
Total	688,325	209,867	216,100	6,233

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Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	314,616	140,106	141,102	996
1200 Personnel Benefits	89,242	40,423	40,052	(371)
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	30,017	6,110	6,363	253
2200 Transportation of Things	15,674	2,930	3,098	168
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	55,706	10,300	11,210	910
2400 Printing & Reproduction	504	314	365	51
2500 Other Services	73,306	15,657	16,255	598
2600 Supplies and Materials	94,979	18,130	18,964	834
3100 Personal Property	48,783	9,577	10,126	549
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	14,072	7,088	8,263	1,175
Total	736,899	250,635	255,798	5,163