

D&CP – BUREAU OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Positions	1,045	1,093	1,248	155
Funds	538,491	606,116	954,308	348,192

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

** Positions and Funds shown above include totals for Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Program Description

In no region of the world are the stakes higher for U.S. national security than in South and Central Asia. The countries of South and Central Asia face difficult challenges that require a long term U.S. commitment of leadership and resources: terrorism, the narcotics trade, weapons of mass destruction, weak governance, poverty, pandemics, illiteracy, corruption and natural disasters. Yet, as home to over two billion people and over one fourth of the world's population, most of them youth and children, South and Central Asia also is a region of great promise and opportunity.

Expanding the U.S. Strategic Partnership with India

The Department is implementing an expanded strategic partnership with India. While India has proven an emerging world leader, and remains a potential economic engine for the region, her lasting economic and political stability will require completing reforms and increasing broad-based economic opportunity for people.

Building on a firm foundation of shared values and common interests, from promoting democracy to countering terrorism, the U.S. is working to increase cooperation in the bilateral, regional, and global spheres. U.S. assistance programs in trade, health, agriculture, education, science and technology, and infrastructure will promote India's economic development in ways that extend opportunities to the 700 million people who live on less than \$2 per day. Through focused dialogues and diplomatic coordination, the U.S. will also deepen cooperation on regional and global issues such as non-proliferation, combating terrorism, addressing climate change, and getting the global economy back on track.

Increasing U.S. Engagement with Central Asia

Bilateral relationships with the countries of Central Asia are usually far from the headlines, but challenges posed by this region are critical on a number of levels. The nations of Central Asia provide important supply routes, and in the case of the Kyrgyz Republic an installation, to support coalition forces in Afghanistan. Maintaining access has been difficult and requires deft diplomacy. However, cultivating broad and long-lasting relationships with these countries is the only way to ensure understanding and long-term support for U.S. efforts in Afghanistan. Strong relationships with Central Asia will also help to lay a foundation for building new democratic traditions, open the region to international commerce, instill respect for universal human rights, and establish sustainable solutions to natural resource challenges. The U.S. is pivotal to bolstering food security in Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic in order to safeguard the security of the broader region. The U.S. must also work with Central Asia's hydrocarbon-producing nations to ensure multiple export routes that will not only increase profitability and sovereign interdependence, but also improve worldwide energy security.

Increasing U.S. engagement with the often authoritarian governments in Central Asia does not mean abandoning core values. In all interactions with the region, the U.S. will seek opportunities to

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constructively promote democratic institutions and respect for human rights, and the U.S. will take every opportunity to remind U.S. partners in the region of the sincere belief that democracy is the true path to lasting stability and prosperity. The U.S. will also work with governments in the region to improve their handling of religious freedom issues, and to establish more responsive governance in order to provide the world with examples of how tolerant Muslim democracies can counter extremism.

Developing Lasting Partnerships through Public Diplomacy

Public support for and understanding of U.S. policies and democratic institutions are fundamental to the success of U.S. foreign policy objectives in South and Central Asia. The U.S. is working to build public support by expanding public diplomacy programs, outreach efforts, and media activities that will strengthen relationships between the U.S. government and local populations. SCA will use creative means to explain and advocate on behalf of mutually beneficial U.S. foreign policy goals – and work to enhance the image of the United States as a friend to the region. SCA will support inter-regional cooperation through people-to-people programs that emphasize the importance of efforts in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Afghanistan and Pakistan

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

Performance

The indicator below expresses performance relative to the trans-regional nature of the leading law enforcement challenges in the region – counterterrorism, counternarcotics, weapons proliferation – and the goal of enhanced coordination among law enforcement personnel and cross-border cooperation to stem the flow of drugs and weapons and promote regional stability and the rule of law.

STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY			
Strategic Priority	Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform		
Bureau Goal	Promoting Regional Security and Stability in South and Central Asia		
Indicator	NEW INDICATOR: Regional cooperation in law enforcement between South and Central Asia increases, particularly in cases involving illicit cross-border transit of goods, drugs, criminals, terrorists and weapons of mass destruction.		
RATINGS TREND			
FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
New Indicator, No Rating	New Indicator, No Rating	◀▶ On Target	◀▶ On Target
TARGETS AND RESULTS			
FY 2011 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Establishment of more single customs and border checkpoint facilities at smaller checkpoints along Tajik – Afghan border to improve traffic flow and coordination.</i> • <i>Harmonized customs regulations and best practices inspection methods facilitate increased trade volumes across South and Central Asia borders. Measure against 2010 standards.</i> • <i>Establishment of an integrated response network for detection and interdiction of smuggled nuclear material.</i> • <i>CARICC serves as basis for joint exercises in smuggling patterns including participation from European Drug Enforcement Agencies.</i> • <i>Drug Enforcement Agency positions expand operations in the region.</i> • <i>- International Law Enforcement Academy training provided to all countries coordination strategies for disrupting terrorist and narcotics trafficking communications.</i> 		

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FY 2010 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Establishment of single customs and border checkpoint facilities at smaller checkpoints along Tajik – Afghan border to improve traffic flow and coordination.</i> • <i>Harmonized customs regulations and best practices inspection methods facilitate increased trade volumes across South and Central Asia borders. Measure against 2009 standards.</i> • <i>Establishment of an integrated response network for detection and interdiction of smuggled nuclear material.</i> • <i>CARICC serves as basis for joint exercises in smuggling patterns including participation from European Drug Enforcement Agencies.</i> • <i>Drug Enforcement Agency positions expand operations in the region.</i> • <i>International Law Enforcement Academy training provided to all countries coordination strategies for disrupting terrorist and narcotics trafficking communications.</i>
FY 2009 Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Improved effectiveness of customs border checkpoints between Afghanistan and its neighbors with a reduction in illegal crossings and an increase in narcotics interdiction measured against 2008 standards.</i> • <i>Harmonized customs regulations and best practices for inspection methods are adopted implemented throughout the South and Central Asia region.</i> • <i>Enforceable export control laws are implemented by 75% of the SCA region designed around a uniform standard, such as IAEA model laws.</i> • <i>CARICC serves as basis for joint exercises among SCA member countries in smuggling patterns.</i> • <i>Department of Homeland Security attaché positions established at 50% of embassies in the region.</i> • <i>Drug Enforcement Agency positions successfully established in the region.</i> • <i>International Law Enforcement Academy training provided to all countries' traffic police.</i>
FY 2009 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: On Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The CARICC (Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Center) is fully operational and regional officers assigned to the center are exchanging relevant law enforcement information.</i> • <i>In May 2009, Sri Lanka co-hosted with the UN a regional export control seminar attended by all South Asian nations that produced national action plans to improve export controls and enhance targeting and enforcement practices by customs and border officials.</i> • <i>Countries continue to participate actively in International Law Enforcement Training Academy seminars sponsored by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) -- including a number of joint training exercises among Central Asian participants.</i> • <i>SCA is continuing to work to expand Drug Enforcement Agency presence overseas, particularly in South Asia.</i>
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Efforts have resulted in greater cooperation between police and civilian government officials particularly in newer democratic countries in South Asia.</i> • <i>INL training programs held in coordination with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) have strengthened its capacity to serve as a unifying regional entity.</i>
FY 2008 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: On Target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>World Customs Organization developed and deployed, in concert with the Department of Homeland Security, a series of online, interactive training modules on trade facilitation best practices and integrity awareness training.</i> • <i>Agreement establishing the Central Asian Regional Information Coordination Center entered into force and opened with initial staffing from SCA countries Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan.</i> • <i>WMD cooperative training and outreach efforts on detection and interdiction are active throughout Central Asia, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.</i> • <i>Tajikistan has placed Drug Liaison Officers in Afghanistan; a variety of joint drug interdiction training exercises involving Central Asian countries, Afghanistan, and Russia were conducted under the auspices of the NATO-Russia Council.</i>

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FY 2007 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: New Indicator, No Rating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ILEA hosted students from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.</i> • <i>80% Anti-Terrorism Assistance target met. Training conducted in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. Continuing training for Afghan Presidential Protective Service, Pakistan's Federal Investigative Agency.</i> • <i>Central Asia Regional Information Coordination Center completed in Kazakhstan.</i> • <i>Expanded U.S. WMD detection and interdiction training to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.</i> • <i>Completed World Customs Organization Assessments for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Bhutan.</i> • <i>Successful Regional Cooperation Exercise in Kazakhstan. Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan participated with Afghanistan as observer.</i>
FY 2006 Rating and Result	<p>Rating: New Indicator, No Rating N/A</p>
VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Methodology	Field reporting is routinely analyzed to determine the results and effectiveness of law enforcement assistance. In addition, program assistance evaluations are conducted annually by USG technical experts. These evaluations are supplemented by non-governmental organizations contracted by the Department to conduct targeted assessments in certain key countries.
Data Source and Quality	Field reporting; program assistance evaluations conducted by USG personnel and non-governmental organizations contracted to the Department to conduct assessments. The Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations.

Justification of Request

Current Services

The Department's FY 2011 request of \$954,308,000 (including Afghanistan and Pakistan) for the Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs includes increases to maintain current services and support several key initiatives. An increase of \$22,584,000 for statutory pay raises for a base American staffing level of 520, domestic and overseas inflation, Locally Engaged Staff wage and step increases, and increased operating costs for new facilities maintains the FY 2010 level of activity. The FY 2011 budget request for appropriated funds will be further leveraged through increased availability of consular fee revenues to offset the Bureau's existing support costs for consular functions.

Afghanistan and Pakistan: \$323,995,000 including 130 Positions

The Department is requesting \$268,528,000 and 97 overseas and 9 domestic positions for Afghanistan over a base of \$485,595,000 and 764 positions and \$55,737,000 and 12 overseas and 12 domestic positions for Pakistan over a base of \$45,837,000 and 58 positions. Justifications for these program change requests are discussed in a separate chapter.

Overseas – American New Hires: \$6,358,000 including 23 Positions

The request includes \$6,358,000 for an increase of 17 new American overseas and 6 domestic positions, over a base of 344 overseas positions and \$117,304,000 and 107 domestic positions and \$17,334,000. This request does not include new positions for Afghanistan or Pakistan. Of the 17 overseas positions, 3 are ICASS positions in Turkmenistan, Sri Lanka, and India. The balance are Program and Public Diplomacy positions, including a Principal Officer for Almaty due to the change in status from Embassy Branch Office to Consulate, a Political Officer in Turkmenistan to handle increased reporting load as the country emerges from political isolation, and a Cultural Affairs Officer in Sri Lanka to conduct outreach to the Tamil and Muslim communities and Sinhalese youth.

Public Diplomacy: Overseas - American New Hires: \$670,000 including 2 Positions

The request includes \$670,000 for an increase of 2 new overseas positions over a base of 63 and \$21,483,000 to support expanded outreach programs.

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Resource Summary

	Positions			Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
FY 2009 Actual	97	375	573	1,045	478,705	59,786	538,491
FY 2010 Estimate	113	407	573	1,093	530,742	75,374	606,116
FY 2011 Built-in Changes							
Annualization of FY 2010 COLA	0	0	0	0	476	197	673
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	872	0	872
FY 2011 American COLA	0	0	0	0	665	790	1,455
Locally Engaged Staff Step Increases	0	0	0	0	4,946	0	4,946
Locally Engaged Staff Wage Increases	0	0	0	0	4,837	0	4,837
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	4,116	0	4,116
Afghan Staff Support Inflation	0	0	0	0	5,685	0	5,685
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	21,597	987	22,584
FY 2011 Current Services	113	407	573	1,093	552,339	76,361	628,700
FY 2011 Program Changes							
Afghanistan: Increased Diplomatic Presence	9	97	0	106	245,207	17,636	262,843
Pakistan: Increased Diplomatic Presence/Outreach	12	12	0	24	40,015	4,272	44,287
Pakistan: Strategic Communications	0	0	0	0	11,450	0	11,450
Overseas American New Hires	0	17	0	17	4,070	1,472	5,542
Domestic - American New Hires	6	0	0	6	66	750	816
Public Diplomacy - American New Hires	0	2	0	2	500	170	670
Total Program Changes	27	128	0	155	301,308	24,300	325,608
FY 2011 Request	140	535	573	1,248	853,647	100,661	954,308

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Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	294	58	0	(58)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	281	335	388	53
Diplomatic Security	56	81	81	0
Domestic Administrative Support	5	15	15	0
Information Resource Management	99	122	122	0
Overseas Program Support	234	193	332	139
Policy Formulation	76	41	60	19
Public Diplomacy	0	248	250	2
Total	1,045	1,093	1,248	155

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Conduct of Consular Relations	6,701	25,418	0	(25,418)
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	344,982	133,738	394,864	261,126
Diplomatic Security	9,908	33,832	36,308	2,476
Domestic Administrative Support	1,395	4,492	2,008	(2,484)
Information Resource Management	15,777	62,891	19,173	(43,718)
Overseas Program Support	63,936	238,820	414,395	175,575
Policy Formulation	18,030	55,845	24,216	(31,629)
Public Diplomacy	77,762	51,080	63,344	12,264
Total	538,491	606,116	954,308	348,192

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Program Activities

Department Of State	Positions			Pos Total	Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN		Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	75	242	71	388	353,498	41,366	394,864
Business Services	2	18	10	30	10,009	2,636	12,645
Country Coordination	40	16	0	56	9,975	6,620	16,595
Economic/Trade Affairs	2	30	21	53	18,700	4,497	23,197
Environmental, Scientific and Technological Affairs	1	25	6	32	5,983	1,974	7,957
International Security Affairs	22	77	0	99	145,031	13,099	158,130
Mission Direction	0	0	0	0	39,673	0	39,673
Political Affairs	8	76	34	118	34,680	12,540	47,220
Diplomatic Security	0	57	24	81	28,280	8,028	36,308
Overseas Protection of Life	0	57	24	81	28,280	8,028	36,308
Domestic Administrative Support	15	0	0	15	708	1,300	2,008
Domestic Administrative Management	15	0	0	15	708	1,300	2,008
Information Resource Management	4	44	74	122	11,963	7,210	19,173
Corporate Information Systems and Services	2	21	74	97	9,248	3,395	12,643
Infrastructure Systems	2	23	0	25	2,715	3,815	6,530
Overseas Program Support	0	127	205	332	396,413	17,982	414,395
International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)	0	74	125	199	37,440	10,858	48,298
Mission Direction	0	0	0	0	293,870	0	293,870
Overseas General Services	0	53	80	133	65,103	7,124	72,227
Policy Formulation	40	0	20	60	8,431	15,785	24,216
Bureau Direction	16	0	0	16	2,570	5,912	8,482
Mission Direction	24	0	20	44	5,861	9,873	15,734
Public Diplomacy	6	65	179	250	54,354	8,990	63,344
Public Diplomacy - Program Costs	6	65	179	250	54,354	8,990	63,344
Total	140	535	573	1,248	853,647	100,661	954,308

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Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Central Asian Affairs	14	10	10	0
Office of Executive Director	0	0	20	20
Office of India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives Is., Bhutan, & Bangladesh Affairs	9	9	12	3
Office of Pakistan & Afghanistan Affairs	54	43	48	5
Office of Public Diplomacy	15	15	21	6
Office of Regional Affairs	10	10	18	8
Office of the Assistant Secretary	12	11	11	0
Total	114	98	140	42

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Central Asian Affairs	3,326	4,078	4,241	163
Office of Executive Director	0	1,387	2,122	735
Office of India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives Is., Bhutan, & Bangladesh Affairs	2,362	2,648	3,230	582
Office of Pakistan & Afghanistan Affairs	5,212	10,665	11,461	796
Office of Public Diplomacy	5,194	3,910	6,913	3,003
Office of Regional Affairs	2,467	2,687	3,647	960
Office of the Assistant Secretary	2,623	2,771	3,255	484
Total	21,184	28,146	34,869	6,723

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Staff by Post (positions)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA)	FY 2009			FY 2010			FY 2011			Increase/ Increase		
	Actual			Enacted			Request					
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Afghanistan, Kabul	87	22	109	105	22	99	203	22	196	97	0	97
Bangladesh, Dhaka	20	33	53	22	33	55	24	33	57	2	0	2
India, Chennai (CG)	11	41	52	12	41	53	12	41	53	0	0	0
India, Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	7	0	7
India, Kolkata (CG)	5	32	37	6	32	38	7	32	39	1	0	1
India, Mumbai (CG)	13	53	66	14	53	67	15	53	68	1	0	1
India, New Delhi	66	182	248	70	182	252	72	182	254	2	0	2
Kazakhstan, Almaty	10	6	16	12	6	18	12	6	18	0	0	0
Kazakhstan, Astana	7	5	12	8	5	13	10	5	15	2	0	2
Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek	11	8	19	12	8	20	12	8	20	0	0	0
Nepal, Kathmandu	17	24	41	18	24	42	18	24	42	0	0	0
Pakistan, Islamabad	31	84	115	36	84	148	48	84	160	12	0	12
Pakistan, Karachi (CG)	10	17	27	11	17	28	11	17	28	0	0	0
Pakistan, Lahore (CG)	1	18	19	5	18	23	5	18	23	0	0	0
Pakistan, Peshawar (CN)	5	5	10	6	5	11	6	5	11	0	0	0
Sri Lanka, Colombo	19	25	44	20	25	45	20	25	45	0	0	0
Tajikistan, Dushanbe	12	5	17	14	5	19	15	5	20	1	0	1
Turkmenistan, Ashgabat	13	4	17	15	4	19	17	4	21	2	0	2
Uzbekistan, Tashkent	20	9	29	21	9	30	22	9	31	1	0	1
Total	358	573	931	407	573	980	535	573	1,108	128	0	128

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Funds by Post (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Afghanistan, Kabul	367,586	485,595	754,123	268,528
Bangladesh, Dhaka	7,183	4,100	5,194	1,094
India, Chennai (CG)	5,885	3,542	4,246	704
India, Hyderabad	0	1,818	2,451	633
India, Kolkata (CG)	3,816	1,874	2,240	366
India, Mumbai (CG)	7,153	3,354	4,572	1,218
India, New Delhi	22,499	12,495	16,063	3,568
Kazakhstan, Almaty	2,231	1,280	2,627	1,347
Kazakhstan, Astana	2,948	1,641	3,461	1,820
Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek	3,231	1,840	2,283	443
Nepal, Kathmandu	11,746	4,475	5,597	1,122
Pakistan, Islamabad	54,999	32,380	85,432	53,052
Pakistan, Karachi (CG)	6,405	8,459	10,037	1,578
Pakistan, Lahore (CG)	2,040	2,884	3,008	124
Pakistan, Peshawar (CN)	1,701	2,114	3,097	983
Sri Lanka, Colombo	5,733	3,226	4,733	1,507
Tajikistan, Dushanbe	3,253	1,852	2,449	597
Turkmenistan, Ashgabat	3,440	1,939	3,205	1,266
Uzbekistan, Tashkent	5,458	3,102	4,621	1,519
Total	517,307	577,970	919,439	341,469

Funds by Object Class (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
1100 Personnel Compensation	193,371	244,041	314,814	70,773
1200 Personnel Benefits	134,537	159,234	116,931	(42,303)
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	3	3	0	(3)
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	11,179	12,763	46,849	34,086
2200 Transportation of Things	1,634	6,890	24,563	17,673
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	3,135	12,672	87,038	74,366
2400 Printing & Reproduction	803	2,164	1,030	(1,134)
2500 Other Services	136,689	101,953	107,271	5,318
2600 Supplies and Materials	2,880	8,776	134,891	126,115
3100 Personal Property	29,739	20,366	76,544	56,178
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	24,521	37,254	44,377	7,123
Total	538,491	606,116	954,308	348,192