

D&CP – BUREAU OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
American Positions	914	832	832
Funds	822,957	177,098	206,333

*SCA D&CP includes funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) in FY 2010 and excludes funding for OCO in FY 2011 and FY 2012, which is shown in a separate OCO table.

Program Description

Home to over two billion people and over one-fourth of the world's population, South and Central Asia is a region of great promise and opportunity, as well as the most serious threat to U.S. national security. While the U.S. aims to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al-Qaida and eliminate its safe havens in Pakistan and Afghanistan, the U.S. also seeks to buttress the welfare of the region through a comprehensive strategy that addresses the root causes of violent extremism and instability. A strong, secure partnership with a rising India will anchor the spread of prosperity and stability, as the U.S. works with Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Nepal to put political strife and poverty in the past. New comprehensive dialogues with each of the Central Asian republics will complement their critical role in supporting the Afghanistan operations and also enhance the bilateral relationship, while creating trade routes and linkages that will help integrate the region.

Success in the region depends on the ability to bolster the civilian institutions that can prevent extremism and conflict. The U.S. will focus programs on the nearly 50 percent of the population under age 26. The U.S. will bolster the democratic institutions throughout the region, particularly in those nascent or reborn democracies, such as Maldives and Kyrgyzstan, where new governments could contribute to U.S. objectives. Easier access to better quality education, from kindergarten to graduate school, will give the large population of school-age youth the vocation and analytical tools to participate as full members of society. More economic opportunities and intra-regional trade will help alleviate poverty, build markets, and combat extremism. Focused campaigns against HIV/AIDS, polio, and tuberculosis will raise health standards. A focus on empowering women, through activities such as entrepreneurship conferences, literacy classes, and maternal health programs, will help them strengthen their families and communities.

The South and Central Asia (SCA) Bureau's FY 2012 foreign assistance and operational resource request reflects the U.S. commitments to stabilize Afghanistan and Pakistan, establish a lasting partnership with India, position ourselves as a positive force in Central Asia, and fortify democratic institutions throughout the region.

Deepen the Strategic Partnership with India

The friendship between the U.S. and India, a defining partnership for the 21st century, has climbed on an upward trajectory for more than a decade in both countries. While India emerges as a regional powerhouse, the U.S. will encourage India's growing role as a global partner, particularly in climate change, food security and nonproliferation. The U.S. plans to buttress the Indian government's initiative to counter external threats, provide more economic opportunities, better health care, and more accessible education. The U.S. will build military-to-military ties with more exercises and significant defense sales, and increase two-way trade and investment opportunities, broader people-to-people exchanges, and closer collaboration on clean energy and climate change. In short, the breadth and depth of the India partnership requires additional resources for FY 2012 above the FY 2010 level.

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Promote Security and Stability in South and Central Asia

Promoting region-wide stability supports U.S. efforts in Afghanistan and Pakistan, as these efforts are facilitating transit of U.S. troops and supplies, eliminating unstable pockets where terrorists can take refuge, and ensuring that the fight remains focused on al-Qaida and the Taliban. With regard to facilitating transit of U.S. troops and supplies, a crucial component of achieving stability in Afghanistan is regional support for the Northern Distribution Network, which supplies a growing percentage of provisions for the military effort in Afghanistan. Bilateral relationships with the Central Asian countries are usually far from the headlines, but challenges in this region are critical on a number of levels. The nations of Central Asia provide important supply routes, and in Kyrgyzstan, an installation to facilitate troop transport and support refueling missions for coalition forces in Afghanistan. Cultivating broad and long-lasting bilateral relationships with these countries is the only way to gain their long-term support for U.S. efforts in Afghanistan. With regard to eliminating unstable pockets in the region where terrorists can take refuge, the Department's FY 2012 regional security assistance request will address cross-border challenges in the areas of counter-terrorism and law enforcement.

Stability in South Asia will bolster U.S. efforts in Pakistan and Afghanistan as well. The U.S. must do all it can to prevent another Mumbai-scale attack, so that Pakistan can focus on the more critical threat from extremists on its western border. While India and Pakistan will determine the pace and scope of their bilateral dialogue, U.S. actions with regard to in both countries and the region will create the conditions to facilitate a better relationship between the two rivals. U.S. law enforcement, border security, and information-sharing activities in Bangladesh, Nepal, Maldives, and Sri Lanka will also prevent terrorist groups from finding havens from which to launch operations.

Strengthen Peace and Prosperity in States Emerging from Conflict

South and Central Asia features several countries experiencing critical political transitions, which together have the potential to transform the landscape and advance U.S. interests. In Nepal and Sri Lanka, the U.S. will work to support peace processes in post-conflict scenarios. In both countries, a successful reconciliation and healing process will help ensure an end to terrorism and open the way for a future of prosperity, opportunity and hope for populations that have known violence and uncertainty for decades. Foreign assistance programs in both countries seek to support transition to sustainable peace, stability, and prosperity by increasing economic opportunity, supporting rule of law, encouraging resettlement and integration, and facilitating movement towards democracy. The April 2010 revolution in Kyrgyzstan created a window of opportunity to help establish a functioning democracy in Central Asia. The Kyrgyz government's current fragility calls for a long term U.S. commitment to the people of Kyrgyzstan as they endeavor to invigorate democracy for their society. Continued assistance to Kyrgyzstan will help bolster the economic opportunities and build the institutions that enhance democratic transitions.

Increase Public Support for U.S. Policy Objectives

Public diplomacy activities will have two goals: (1) inspire those in the region to become catalysts for positive change and (2) instill the concept of the United States that represents economic and educational opportunity, societal progress and long-term, democratic stability. The U.S. will expand strategic communications efforts in Pakistan and Afghanistan to counter extremism and empower moderate voices throughout the region. More prevalent local language programming will connect Tamil, Bengali, Russian, Urdu and other language speakers, aiding the achievement of Department objectives. Building on the 2010 Entrepreneurship Summit, the U.S. will expand entrepreneurial outreach to the region through a regional entrepreneurial prize and the Secretary's Global Entrepreneurship Program, which will help identify, mentor, and provide networking opportunities to local entrepreneurs in Muslim communities and beyond. While the U.S. will continue to expand U.S. investment in new exchange participants, SCA and the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs will focus much more on

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cultivation of the more than 30,000 alumni of U.S. exchange programs across the SCA region through an enhanced alumni network, sponsored alumni activities, and competitive alumni grants programs that will serve as seed money for valuable civilian projects. In practical terms, these activities will build long-term relationships with populations invested in a strong relationship with the U.S.

Advance and Institutionalize Democratic Reform at the Regional and Local Levels

South and Central Asian security requires effective democratic governance that fosters political, economic and social stability over the long term. Region-wide, democratic reform programs help build government capacity to operate in a more accountable and transparent manner and to better deliver basic services. The U.S. is working to strengthen rule of law, increase respect for human rights, support independent media, create civil societies that advocate effectively for citizens' rights and participation, promote fair and open political processes, and empower women as agents of change.

As part of U.S. efforts to fight corruption and empower women, the U.S. will concentrate on countering trafficking in persons, which blights all countries in the region. Combating this scourge is a Department priority. Joint efforts of U.S. embassies, consulates, and the Office to Combat Trafficking in Persons have helped combat sex trafficking and increased awareness of labor trafficking. The U.S. will continue to engage regional host governments to highlight the risks of trafficking, encourage law enforcement efforts to punish and deter traffickers, and address the underlying social and economic issues that allow trafficking to flourish.

Promote Economic Opportunity and Integration

Economic links can increase regional stability, which in turn creates an environment for prosperity to grow. However, South and Central Asia is currently one of the least economically integrated regions in the world. The U.S. will continue to promote and assist intra-regional trade, transportation, infrastructure development, and energy links—all of which can provide new jobs, spur economic growth, and enhance the quality of life in the region. The Department will continue to work with other bilateral donors and multilateral organizations to develop complementary programs in trade facilitation and shared infrastructure and to address the underlying issues of trans-boundary natural resource management and entrepreneurship, workforce and business development, which are required to build a strong base for regional economic cooperation. The President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative and the Global Climate Change Initiative are major components of U.S. economic growth programs.

The U.S. will also develop public-private partnerships to extend the reach of assistance programs, enhance sustainability, and create the opportunity to highlight publicly the complementary role that the private sector plays in the economic growth sector. Programs will concentrate on empowering women, which is the key to lifting the income and well-being of families.

Improve Quality and Access to Education

South and Central Asia is a region of young people, with half the populations of most countries under the age of 26. Increasing the quality of, and access to, basic education is among the strongest policy tools. In addition to basic education, the U.S. will focus on professional development and English language training to create a more skilled workforce. More accessible and relevant vocational programs will provide employment skills for out of school youth. Finally, using regional assistance funds, the Department will promote innovative public private partnerships that expand access to a quality education in the region. The U.S. aims to harness the potential of technology to improve teaching and learning, by, for example, developing mobile education applications for cell phones. Other public-private partnerships will support cutting edge strategies to fill a key gap by scaling up the development and distribution of children's books through promoting digital, multi-platform publishing.

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Build Institutional Capacity to Deliver Health Services and Control Infectious Diseases

The HIV/AIDS pandemic has created a health crisis throughout the region, especially in India. Drug-resistant tuberculosis and polio have stubbornly persisted despite eradication efforts. Access to essential health services, especially for women and children, continues to be limited, especially in resource-poor areas. In line with the President's Global Health Initiative (GHI), SCA will implement assistance programs that help to ensure that the governments of South and Central Asia are equipped to respond to health challenges in keeping with international best practices on prevention, detection, treatment, care, and support. Nepal and Bangladesh were named among the first eight GHI plus countries. As such they will receive additional financial resources to accelerate implementation of the GHI. GHI Plus countries will provide opportunities for the U.S. to learn how to build upon and strengthen existing country-owned delivery platforms, as well as how to use various programmatic inputs to deliver results in collaboration with our partners.

Build an Efficient and Effective Support Platform Overseas and Domestically

With the resources provided in FY 2010, the South and Central Asia Bureau significantly increased its capacity, to include adding 443 new positions in Afghanistan and another 56 positions supporting counterterrorism efforts throughout the region, expanding partnership initiatives with India, promoting rule of law and human rights goals in Central Asia, increasing public diplomacy outreach, and enhancing management platforms to support interagency programmatic growth.

For FY 2012, the Department will continue to direct resources towards Missions in Afghanistan and Pakistan to ensure those Missions have appropriate staffing, equipment, and secure facilities to meet U.S. goals. The FY 2012 request will target opportunities to increase economic engagement and extend public diplomacy efforts, and ensure Mission support platforms are appropriately staffed for planned interagency growth. The U.S. will continue to offer competitive compensation packages for locally engaged staff, in order to recruit and retain a highly qualified workforce overseas. 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.

Focus on Women's Empowerment in the Political, Economic and Social Spheres

Gender inequality is of particular concern in the South and Central Asia region. The U.S. will continue to seek opportunities to empower women in every goal and leverage their potential to elevate whole populations. U.S. assistance-for microfinance, entrepreneurship, practical job skills training and national and regional business and trade associations will prioritize women. Increasing access to quality education for women and girls is a cornerstone of gender efforts. Girls are often unable to attend school due to families' economic needs and cultural norms. U.S. programs promote higher literacy rates for girls, increased access to books, and school attendance by involving parents and communities. In addition to local governance and democracy programs that feature women's participation, U.S. missions will continue to collaborate closely with the Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor Bureau and civil society manage assistance programs that promote increased female participation in elections and to prepare women to be viable candidates and skilled politicians. As the U.S. implements GHI in SCA countries, the U.S. will improve the health of women, newborns, and children through programs that address infectious disease, nutrition, maternal and child health, and safe water.

Global Engagement Based on Mutual Respect

In his "New Beginning" speech in Cairo on June 4, 2009, President Obama affirmed the U.S. commitment to broader engagement with Muslim communities through innovative public private partnerships, job creation and workforce development programs, educational opportunities, science and

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technology, empowering women, and civil society and community development. Diplomatic and bilateral development efforts in SCA countries, most of which feature a Muslim majority, directly support this commitment.

The Department will continue to expand educational partnerships and exchanges that focus on moderate Muslims. A public diplomacy grant to the International Center for Religion and Diplomacy will develop pilot Madrassa Teacher Training Institutes in Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and Kazakhstan. SCA recently implemented an assistance project designed by regional scholars and activists, including both men and women, on the rights of women under Islam. FY 2012 assistance programs will sustain support for Islamic scholars from Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Bangladesh to prepare a curriculum for community leaders and clerics on human and women’s rights and the compatibility of these universal principals with Islamic teachings and principles. The Department anticipates expanding engagement in the areas of entrepreneurship, job skills, education innovation, women’s empowerment, and Public Diplomacy in FY 2012 to help realize the President’s vision.

Justification of Request

The Department’s FY 2012 request of \$206.333 million for SCA includes a reduction of \$3.046 million in efficiency savings in administrative costs, the restoration of \$29.125 million in consular operations funding, and the reallocation of \$846.946 million in funding for Afghanistan and Pakistan to Overseas Contingency Operations. The request is \$616.624 million below the FY 2010 Actual level, which included all funding for Afghanistan and Pakistan. The FY 2012 request retains \$51.5 million for the enduring costs of the Afghanistan (\$31.9 million) and Pakistan (\$19.6 million) missions.

Resource Summary

	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)			
	American			FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	CS	FS Dom	Overseas					
FY 2010 Actual	172	49	693	573	1,487	707,267	115,690	822,957
FY 2011 CR	172	49	611	573	1,405	72,446	104,652	177,098
FY 2012 Built-in Changes								
Domestic Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	271	0	271
Efficiency Savings	0	0	0	0	0	(3,046)	0	(3,046)
Overseas Price Inflation	0	0	0	0	0	1,003	0	1,003
Restoration of Consular Operations	0	0	0	0	0	15,844	13,281	29,125
Total Built-in Changes	0	0	0	0	0	14,072	13,281	27,353
FY 2012 Current Services	172	49	611	573	1,405	86,518	117,933	204,451
FY 2012 Program Changes								
PD Outreach	0	0	0	0	0	1,882	0	1,882
Total Program Changes	0	0	0	0	0	1,882	0	1,882
FY 2012 Request	172	49	611	573	1,405	88,400	117,933	206,333

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Staff by Program Activity (positions)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Conduct of Consular Relations	35	35	35
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	559	477	477
Diplomatic Security	25	25	25
Domestic Administrative Support	53	53	53
Information Resource Management	21	21	21
Overseas Program Support	50	50	50
Policy Formulation	60	60	60
Public Diplomacy	111	111	111
Total	914	832	832

Funds by Program Activity (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Conduct of Consular Relations	10,373	13,829	23,550
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	687,513	85,080	92,792
Diplomatic Security	7,245	4,112	5,315
Domestic Administrative Support	11,516	7,513	9,437
Information Resource Management	9,717	4,593	6,194
Overseas Program Support	23,845	11,155	15,083
Policy Formulation	13,041	8,505	10,680
Public Diplomacy	59,707	42,311	43,282
Total	822,957	177,098	206,333

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	15	20	29	64	10,909	12,641	23,550
Conduct of Diplomatic Relations	97	380	198	675	29,934	62,858	92,792

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Department Of State	Positions				Funds (\$ in thousands)		
	American		FSN	Pos Total	Bureau Managed	American Salaries	Funds Total
	Domestic	Overseas					
Diplomatic Security	0	25	19	44	2,000	3,315	5,315
Domestic Administrative Support	53	0	0	53	2,409	7,028	9,437
Information Resource Management	2	19	54	75	3,409	2,785	6,194
Overseas Program Support	0	50	136	186	8,453	6,630	15,083
Policy Formulation	40	20	0	60	2,726	7,954	10,680
Public Diplomacy	14	97	137	248	28,560	14,722	43,282
Total	221	611	573	1,405	88,400	117,933	206,333

Staff by Domestic Organization Unit (positions)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Office of Central Asian Affairs	10	10	10
Office of Executive Director	45	45	45
Office of India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives Is., Bhutan, & Bangladesh Affairs	25	25	20
Office of Pakistan & Afghanistan Affairs	64	64	64
Office of Public Diplomacy	33	33	33
Office of Regional Affairs	29	29	29
Office of the Assistant Secretary	15	15	15
Total	221	221	216

Funds by Domestic Organization Unit (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Office of Central Asian Affairs	5,579	5,844	6,281
Office of Executive Director	4,133	200	7,905
Office of India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives Is., Bhutan, & Bangladesh Affairs	4,635	3,017	5,800
Office of Pakistan & Afghanistan Affairs	27,655	6,409	7,430
Office of Public Diplomacy	6,614	5,022	5,481
Office of Regional Affairs	4,686	3,069	3,281
Office of the Assistant Secretary	5,021	2,963	4,563
Total	58,323	26,524	40,741

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Staff by Post (positions)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2010			FY 2011			FY 2012		
	Actual			CR			Request		
	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total	Amer	FSN	Total
Afghanistan Interagency Operation Group	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Afghanistan, Kabul	181	22	203	177	22	199	177	22	199
Bangladesh, Dhaka	32	33	65	32	33	65	32	33	65
India, Chennai (CG)	17	41	58	17	41	58	17	41	58
India, Hyderabad	10	0	10	10	0	10	10	0	10
India, Kolkata (CG)	11	32	43	11	32	43	11	32	43
India, Mumbai (CG)	21	53	74	21	53	74	21	53	74
India, New Delhi	84	182	266	84	182	266	84	182	266
Kazakhstan, Almaty	8	6	14	8	6	14	8	6	14
Kazakhstan, Astana	29	5	34	29	5	34	29	5	34
Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek	24	8	32	24	8	32	24	8	32
Nepal, Kathmandu	27	24	51	27	24	51	27	24	51
Pakistan, Islamabad	118	124	242	40	124	164	40	124	164
Pakistan, Karachi (CG)	17	0	17	17	0	17	17	0	17
Pakistan, Lahore (CG)	13	0	13	13	0	13	13	0	13
Pakistan, Peshawar (CN)	9	0	9	9	0	9	9	0	9
Sri Lanka, Colombo	27	25	52	27	25	52	27	25	52
Tajikistan, Dushanbe	20	5	25	20	5	25	20	5	25
Turkmenistan, Ashgabat	20	4	24	20	4	24	20	4	24
Uzbekistan, Tashkent	25	9	34	25	9	34	25	9	34
Total	693	573	1,266	611	573	1,184	616	573	1,189

Funds by Post (\$ in thousands)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
Afghanistan, Kabul	573,384	29,753	30,487
Bangladesh, Dhaka	8,802	8,308	9,446
India, Chennai (CG)	7,477	9,471	10,516
India, Hyderabad	2,305	6,192	6,351
India, Kolkata (CG)	3,452	4,902	5,422

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Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
India, Mumbai (CG)	6,780	7,561	8,187
India, New Delhi	27,510	21,801	24,454
Kazakhstan, Almaty	2,163	2,706	2,758
Kazakhstan, Astana	6,792	2,936	5,204
Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek	3,991	3,600	3,681
Nepal, Kathmandu	9,246	9,333	12,080
Pakistan, Islamabad	85,160	22,722	19,127
Pakistan, Karachi (CG)	1,589	603	1,809
Pakistan, Lahore (CG)	1,333	347	2,071
Pakistan, Peshawar (CN)	1,227	227	1,605
Sri Lanka, Colombo	7,069	5,775	6,360
Tajikistan, Dushanbe	4,649	4,286	4,463
Turkmenistan, Ashgabat	4,341	3,856	4,428
Uzbekistan, Tashkent	7,364	6,195	7,143
Total	764,634	150,574	165,592

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 CR	FY 2012 Request
1100 Personnel Compensation	326,647	89,349	107,527
1200 Personnel Benefits	79,457	36,112	42,756
1300 Benefits Former Personnel	3	0	0
2100 Travel & Trans of Persons	76,502	3,804	4,384
2200 Transportation of Things	3,747	1,608	1,870
2300 Rents, Comm & Utilities	10,296	5,382	6,470
2400 Printing & Reproduction	1,184	596	411
2500 Other Services	232,583	6,763	10,999
2600 Supplies and Materials	24,262	10,016	11,932
3100 Personal Property	33,290	5,911	6,558
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	34,986	17,557	13,426
Total	822,957	177,098	206,333