

## New Public-Private Alliances Enhance USAID's Programs in Africa

USAID's Global Development Alliance (GDA) business model promotes partnerships with the private sector (i.e. private businesses, non-profit organizations, faith-based organizations and/or government agencies) and combines the unique capabilities of each to solve development problems. Between fiscal years 2002 and 2004, USAID funded 105 alliances in Africa, with over \$315 million in USAID funding leading to over \$1.16 billion in partner resources.

USAID's Africa Bureau initiated four additional public-private alliances in 2005 to support economic growth, improve access to education, increase delivery of services, and develop water resource access, protection, and management tools.

The City Year South Africa National Youth Service Partnership is a leadership development program that focuses on increasing critical support to public schools, in particular the development of mathematics, science, and technology skills among young learners, while simultaneously providing marketable life skills training to the youth workforce. In 2005, City Year South Africa and its partners—African Rainbow Minerals, JP Morgan Chase Foundation, Anglo American Chairman's Fund, Keystone Apparel, Edcon, Standard Bank, Xstrata Coal, Citigroup Foundation, Ernst & Young, Eskom, and City Year, Inc.—will help place approximately 120 youth into full-time service in public schools and community-based organizations.

Thousands of farming families in East Africa rely on cashew crops as a vital source of cash income. The Building a Globally Competitive Cashew Industry Partnership will link cashew producers in Tanzania to processing firms as a way to build sustainable access to markets, employment and production assistance, and to promote the recovery and growth of a competitive cashew industry in

Tanzania. Olam Industries, one of the partners along with TechnoServe, is a leading global supply chain manager of agricultural products and food ingredients including cocoa, coffee, cashew, shea nuts, sesame, rice, and teak wood.

The Community-Watershed and Wastewater Partnerships is designed to provide grants to support community watershed protection and improvement programs in USAID Mission locations where the Coca-Cola system operates and to contribute to improving water and sanitation for the world's poor. The objectives of the program are to increase the level of access to sustainable, safe sources of water; foster improved behaviors in human sanitation and hygiene; protect and conserve local water resources; promote water sustainability and community-based water resources management; and increase investments in basic infrastructure.

The mission of the HERO (Help Educate at-Risk Orphans and Vulnerable Children) Partnership is to improve education for at-risk orphans and vulnerable children and in so doing, expand their opportunities, enabling them to make better life choices and thereby lower rates of HIV/AIDS transmission. To achieve this goal, the alliance with the United Nations Association of the United States will provide grants to local implementing partners in South Africa, Namibia, and Ethiopia that will fund school-based support for at-risk children and the development of under-resourced schools. The United Nations Association of the United States is an independent, nonprofit organization dedicated to enhancing U.S. participation in the United Nations.

Alliances such as these incorporate a breadth of USAID and partner resources to arrive at solutions only available through pooled efforts. Together, the combination of complementary assets

has encouraged innovative approaches, more effective problem solving, and deeper impact.

*For more information, visit [www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/global\\_partnerships/gda](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_partnerships/gda).*

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undertaken to conserve the forests of Central Africa. From 2003 to 2005, USAID committed over \$48 million in CBFP assistance through CARPE. If results are positive, USAID intends to continue to support the CBFP through 2011. The public-private partnerships of CARPE's alliances has leveraged substantial additional funds from other CBFP members as well as from other sources including U.S. computer software suppliers, heavy equipment manufacturers, logging companies, telecommunications companies, and private foundations.

External factors, including the global timber trade and the population dynamics in this region will continue to impact the forests of Central Africa. At the same time, political instability and insecurity provide immediate challenges for both USAID and its implementing partners. In the midst of these complex risks, CARPE's efforts to develop a long-term and management approach to natural resource conservation based on the collaboration of all stakeholders helps to assure that the economic and environmental vitality of the Congo Basin forest is conserved.

*For more information, visit <http://carpe.umd.edu>.*