

eTwinning 2019

International democracy and human rights organization C.A.R.E (relief agency)

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- **CARE (Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, formerly Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe**



- Formation: 1945
- Founders: Arthur Cuming Ringland, Wallace Campbell, Lincoln Clark
- Type: International Non-profit Organization
- Fields: Humanitarian relief and development support
- Secretary General: Caroline Kende-Robb
- Deputy Secretary General: Lindsay Glassco
- Chair of the Supervisory Board: Madame Louise Fréchette

- CARE is a major international humanitarian agency delivering emergency relief and long-term international development projects. Founded in 1945, CARE is nonsectarian, impartial, and non-governmental. It is one of the largest and oldest humanitarian aid organizations focused on fighting global poverty. In 2016, CARE reported working in 94 countries, supporting 962 poverty-fighting projects and humanitarian aid projects, and reaching over 80 million people and 256 million people indirectly.

- CARE's programmes in the developing world address a broad range of topics including emergency response, food security, water and sanitation, economic development, climate change, agriculture, education, and health.



- CARE also advocates at the local, national, and international levels for policy change and the rights of poor people. Within each of these areas, CARE focuses on empowering and meeting the needs of women and girls and promoting gender equality.



- CARE International is a confederation of fourteen CARE National Members, each of which is registered as an autonomous non-profit non-governmental organization in the country and four affiliate members.

Non-governmental Organizations (NGO's)

- Organization that operates independently from any form of government
- The term originated from the UN
- NGOs are non-profit
- Focus on human rights, environmental, or development work.

1945-1949: Origins and the CARE Package

- CARE, then the Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, was formally founded on November 27, 1945, and was originally intended to be a temporary organization. World War II had ended in August of the same year. After pressure from the public and Congress, President Harry S. Truman agreed to let private organizations provide relief for those starving due to the war.

- CARE was initially a consortium of twenty-two U.S. charities (a mixture of civic, religious, cooperative, farm, and labour organizations) with the purpose of delivering food aid to Europe in the aftermath of World War II. The organization delivered its first food packages in 1946.

- CARE's food aid took the form of CARE Packages, which were at first delivered to specific individuals: the US people paid \$10 to send a CARE Package of food to a loved one in Europe, often a family member. President Truman bought the first CARE package. CARE guaranteed delivery within four months to anyone in Europe, even if they had left their last known address, and returned a signed delivery receipt to the sender. Because European postal services were unreliable at the time these signed receipts were sometimes the first confirmation that the recipient had survived the war.

CARE Package (1948)



1990-present: Recent history

- Along with broader development work CARE's projects in the 1980s and early 1990s focused particularly on agroforestry initiatives such as reforestation and soil conservation in eastern Africa and South America. CARE also responded to a number of major emergencies during this period, notably the 1983–1985 famine in Ethiopia and the 1991–1992 famine in Somalia.

- The 1990s also saw an evolution in CARE's approach to poverty. Originally CARE had viewed poverty primarily as a lack of basic goods and services such as food, clean water, and health care. As CARE's scope expanded both geographically and topically this approach was expanded to include the view that poverty was in many cases caused by social exclusion, marginalization, and discrimination.

- In the early 1990s CARE adopted a household livelihood security framework which included a multidimensional view of poverty as encompassing not only physical resources but also social position and human capacities. As a result of this, by 2000, CARE had adopted a rights-based approach to development.
- One of their buildings was attacked, and people were killed and wounded, during the September 2016 Kabul attacks.