



Assessing the role of caritas international and United States agency for international development (USAID) toward mitigating global poverty

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Abstract

The role of International Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations all over the world cannot be under estimated, this is because their role in lives building, hope assurance and reassurance is something to reckon with. This paper, however, was designed to periscope and x-ray the role of some of this humanitarian agency in mitigating poverty and engendering the lives of the most needy and vulnerable one's globally. Though avalanche of agencies is bound in today contemporary world, but the authors of this paper purposively sample out USAID, and a Faith-Based (Caritas International) Organisation for comparative analyses. The paper was divided into four interrelated part starting with the introduction. The second part dealt with historical development of Caritas as well as his effort so far in mitigating global problems. Phase three, was a narration of USAID emergence as well as its effort toward humanitarian assistance, its area of concern was also identified as well as prioritization of the institution by the U.S government, part four of the paper focus on USAID-Caritas struggle for hegemony and the shifting points. The paper strictly relied on used of secondary source for generating material, while method of content analysis was used in analyzing the findings. the paper, haven comparatively dissect the two agency, argued that in spite of the magnitude of the resource based in the bag of USAID, the agency over the years has been declining in its duty and such a setback was seen as a result of state progressive interferences in the agency, lack of project compatibility, fear of intrusion, double standard act of the agency to mention but a few.

Keywords: development, global, international, non-governmental organisation and poverty

1. Introduction

International Governmental Organizations and International Non-Governmental Organizations have a long history of responding to people in need and today are important players in the international community's response to emergencies. However, the role of international non-governmental organizations for some decades has been receiving more recognition day by day. As Smillie and Minear (1999) ^[14] say, "Government officials are now aware that the world's largest INGOS actually provide more aid than do some donor governments" INGOS are active in more countries than many governments organisations, and they carry more credibility with taxpayers than do government aid agencies. Indeed, some individual INGOS have country programmes with larger budgets than the government ministries to which they relate (Smillie and Miner, 1999) ^[14].

According to the Yearbook of International Organizations, there were about 26,000 International NGOs by the year 2000, compared with 6,000 in 1990 and at 2006 it stands at the rate of 37,000 and still growing (McGann and Johnson, 2006). The United States of America alone has about 2 million NGOs, 70% of which are more than 30 years old. India has about 1 million grassroots groups, while more than 100,000 NGOs sprang up in Eastern Europe between 1989 and 1995. As a group, INGO now deliver more aid than the whole United Nations system (Smiley and Larry, 2004). Some observers estimate that the eight largest INGOS by revenue in 2005 (World Vision International, Oxfam

International, Save the Children International, Plan International and Médecins Sans Frontières, CARE International, CARITAS International, and Action Aid International) earned a total of US\$11.7 billion in 2011 (Ferris,. 2007) ^[6]. The flow of money through INGOs for humanitarian assistance has also grown significantly, in 2007, INGOs supplied US\$4.9 billion of the US\$15 billion in humanitarian assistance provided by all aid actors (Ferris, b.2007) ^[6] Total funding channeled through INGOS worldwide is in excess of US\$ 11.7. billion per year. While, for example, the faith-based organization like Caritas International mobilize over US\$ 1 billion per year for relief and development (Ferri, 2007) ^[6]

The growing number of humanitarian organizations or INGO and their incredible variety makes generalizations impossible. Refugee-serving INGOS include small organizations staffed by volunteers and housed in church basements as well as organizations with annual budgets close to US\$ 1 billion per year, about the same as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees(Beckman,2012).Some INGOS, particularly faith-based organizations, have large constituencies numbering in the hundreds of millions. Others are membership organizations whose members contribute funds and volunteer their time. Like many of their secular counterparts, most faith-based organizations are involved in a wide range of activities, including long-term development and advocacy for justice as well as humanitarian assistance. it is important to know that international

governmental organization like United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is exceptional when it comes to resources and ability to control and led the world donor activities, this is because USAID alone appropriated over US\$20 billion (Tarnoff,2015), but yet it has limitation in its service to humanity. This article however, is designed to examines the role of Caritas International, and USAID in their effort toward providing humanitarian aids to the world particularly the needy and most vulnerable ones as well as the bases for shifting space that engulfed the organizations world-wide.

2. Caritas International in Historical Perspectives

Caritas International (Latin: Love Between Nations) formerly Caritas and Caritas Catholica, is an international confederation of Roman Catholic charitable organizations and international groups dedicated to promoting peace, economic justice, and human welfare. In the early 21st century its membership included more than 160 organizations active in more than 200 countries while the Head quarter is located in the Vatican City. Originally the organization was founded in Germany in 1897 by a young Roman Catholic priest, Lorenz Werthmann, to provide social welfare services to the poor and disadvantaged (Ferris,2007) ^[6]. International coordination efforts led in 1924 to the creation of a regular conference of national Roman Catholic social welfare organizations, which was given the name Caritas Catholic in 1928. In 1947 Caritas Catholic became the official relief organization of the Vatican, and in 1954 it was renamed Caritas International to reflect its global mission.

The work of Caritas Internationals is inspired by the principles of Catholic social teaching, which were developed in the 19th century in response to the social and economic changes brought about by the industrial revolution. Its membership includes national charitable organizations that work within the structure of the Roman Catholic Church and international charities and other organizations that have been recognized by the Vatican as dedicated to human advancement and development. Caritas International is headed by a president, who is elected by a general assembly that convenes once every four years in Vatican City. The general assembly also elects a secretary general, a treasurer, and an executive committee. its founding member comes from 13 country of the world, including United States of America, Brazil, Germany, France, Switzerland, Spain, Canada, Denmark, Neitherland, Austria, Portugal, Luxemburg, Belgium (Beckman,2012). Caritas member organizations directly help 24 million people a year, employed more than 500,000 staff and engage 625,000 volunteers. The estimated combined budget of CI member's organizations is US \$5.5 billion per annum (Beckman,2012). Like many of their secular counterparts, Caritas organizations are involved in a wide range of activities, its activities are focused on many areas but not restricted there, area such as: peace and reconciliation, with an emphasis on interreligious understanding; emergencies, including natural and human-made disasters; economic justice; climate change and its impact on the poor; HIV and AIDS; and the rights of women and immigrants (Beckman, 2012), including long-term development and advocacy for justice as well as humanitarian assistance. In other word, the organization is holistic in nature; it is specialized virtually in every humanitarian activities and aid development word wide.

3. Caritas International and Its Development Effort So Far

As early stated, Caritas International is an International Non-Governmental Organization cut across over 200 hundred countries in the world, its main objectives is to provide for the needy, most vulnerable in the society; to eliminate poverty, advocate for equal justices; provide aid developmental programmes; assist and render hands to those most affected in the area of conflict and above all show compassion, love, tenderness to people generally and all these are done in collaboration with its subsidiaries. One of the mile stone or break through experienced by Caritas International was the launch of Caritas Europe. The organization grouped together the operation of some 48 Europeans members in 44 countries. This indelible success permitted Caritas International the privilege and opportunities to rapidly respond efficiently to issues surrounding local and regional populations (Cohen, 2003).

Caritas Europe did not only stay in Europe, but extended a service of reciprocation between and among one another. Another break through was the establishment of Caritas Australia, follow by Caritas America, Caritas Belgium and virtually posited in all Africa states. For instance, Caritas International has what is called Caritas Catholica Flanders, founded in 1932 and its main objective is to provide health services worldwide. Is a Flemish Christian-inspired umbrella organization for cooperation and consultation in healthcare. Under this auspice, Caritas groups 62 general hospitals, 94 mental healthcare institutions, and 326 geriatric care institutions on a population of about 6 million people (Janssens, and Broeckaert, 2005). As William Headley of Catholic Relief Services states:

The principal agents of human development in the world have been or continue to be faith-based organizations. In the US, the Catholic Church is the largest non-public provider of human services to poor families. 30% of all AIDS patients in the world are served through the auspices of the Caritas organizations (Ferris,2005) ^[6].

Caritas international's approach is to support communities rather than individuals. They believed it is far better to help whole communities through partner organizations than to sponsor individuals. A village well, a community school, a trained primary health worker, these can all help to improve life for everyone, rather than just an individual child. Caritas International supports projects that respond to the needs identified by locals, and this is because they believed these people are the prime sources of energy, enthusiasm, ideas and vision for their own communities. Within the span of its creation till date, the lives of people touch and positively impacted in the global community through Caritas International remain unquantifiable, for instance, After the 2009 Samoan tsunami 1,095 people received water, 381 received food, 70 houses were built, 395 students received school uniforms. Here in Africa, the presence of Caritas International (C.I) has been well felt. For instance, in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in Goma Diocese, 6000 women and girls had access to medical care and trauma counseling, and 1000 women and girls received income-generation and skills-building training (Ebrahim, 2003) ^[4].

In Kenya, 399 former street girls were reunited with their families and reintegrated into primary schools, along with 174 of their siblings. Malawi in Muzzy communities, several received seeds, and were trained as part of a long term program to increase production of high-quality crop and livestock for 5,525

households by June 2013. In Mozambique, over 50 new water points provided 2,500 people with safe drinking water; 50 new latrines benefited around 50 orphans and vulnerable children, and their 75 careers. In South Africa, Peace, Diversity and Care Program established communities who have learnt about living harmoniously and with diversity, raising their self-worth and dignity, Church personnel and parish members were trained in basic knowledge of HIV/AIDS, and community members have access to voluntary counseling centers (Ebrahim, 2003) [4].

In Tanzania, In Njombe Diocese, an improved water supply has enabled safe drinking water. Water borne diseases have decreased from 35 to 7 people per month. In Uganda, In Lira, 800 members of 20 farmers groups participated in an agricultural exhibition. They learnt from other farmers, sold, produce and gained technical advice. In Zimbabwe 255 latrines were constructed in all three dioceses, resulting in reduced risk of transmission of diseases, improved dignity and social status, and reduced incidences of diarrheal diseases. In Zambia, 30 traditional birth attendants completed a refresher course and received bicycles, these enable them to make home visits and assist communities with antenatal care (Ebrahim, 2003) [4].

From the angle of Asian city, a lot have been recorded in respect to Caritas humanitarian aid development. For instance, in Cambodia, Livelihood and small infrastructure training was provided to communities in Phnom Penh slums and poor rural areas. Over 700 families are making a transition from dependency to community cooperation. Also, in China, over 1000 families in Yunnan province were provided with initiatives on improved land use and adoption to new technology within an environmentally friendly system. In Indonesia, In Muara Merang, Palembang, the forest management committee has allocated two hectares of forest per household to use for Agro forestry, which is now reaching 67 households (Edward, 2011) [5]. While in Vientiane Province, through livelihood and business training, over 40 women have learnt skills such as bag-making and financial training.

In Philippines, In Camarines Norte, over 1,880 individuals in 27 tribes of Indigenous peoples of that region have been reached with programs to improve their wellbeing. In Vietnam, 480 people were directly trained in livelihood development in the Pac Nam district and Bac Kan Province. Many of these became model farmers for other community members. In India, 1,711 clients in distress received relief from services for suicide prone, suicide-attempted and patients of chronic illnesses. In Bangladesh, In the Safe Motherhood Project, midwives trained through the program conducted at least 5,319 antenatal checks and gave postnatal care to more than 2,333 mothers and infants. Sri Lanka, the rehabilitation program for war victims continued to assist the resettlement of 300,000 displaced civilians through shelter, water and sanitation, livelihood recovery and psychosocial care (Edward and hulm, 1999) [5]. In Myanmar, over three years following Cyclone Nargis in May 2008, more than 250,000 beneficiaries received critical emergency relief. A further 165,000 were supported through economic recovery programs and rehabilitation. In Nepal, 5,187 participants in 19 cooperatives have benefited from a micro enterprise program specifically for the marginalized and discriminated poor in rural Nepal. The table below illustrate diagrammatically on the above theorization

Table 1: Selected Caritas International Recipients Countries

Country Number	Descriptions
DRC 6000	Healthcare
Kenya 550	Schools Facilities
Mozambique 3000	House Construction
South Africa 10000	Poverty programs
Tanzania 10000	Water
Uganda 800	Farming
Zimbabwe 255	Healthcare
Cambodia 700	Infrastructure
China 1000	Land used tech
Indonesia 5000	Farming
Vietnam 500	Livelihood Dev
Philippines 1880	Skill acquisition
India 1,711	Suicide/chronic illness
Bangladesh 5319	Maternal delivery
Srilanka 30000	Rehabilitation progr
Myanmar 415,000	Emergency relief
Nepal 5,187	SMS empowerment

The table below is just an iota of the humanitarian aids received by some country from caritas International, however, the point of clarifications is not about the expenditure but the destinations. Table 2, and Table 4 ahead, indicated that humanitarian aids between USAID and Caritas International is driven by two distinctive interests.

Table 2: Recipient’s Countries (2010 - 2011)

Total expenditure of Selected Area = 2010 2011	10,501,383 10,411,097	
Haiti		628,900
Eritrea		55,377
Indonesia earthquake		606
Samoa tsunami respond		234,603
Myanmar earthquake		606,788
Christchurch earthquake		91,175
Japan earthquake		328,027
Pakistan floods		4,126,549
Sudan crises and preparations		595,835
Other emergency related project		2,771,651

Source: Caritas Annual Report (2010-2011)

4. USAID Brief History and Development Efforts

the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) was established on November 3, 1961, following the enactment of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA, P.L. 87-195) which formally established and authorized the assistance programs that USAID implements (Hamid and Morton, 2011). Since then, USAID has been the leading international humanitarian and development arm of the U.S. government. In FY2015, the agency is responsible for more than \$20 billion in appropriations, representing more than half of all traditional foreign aid appropriations and more than two-thirds of total U.S. humanitarian and development funding in that year (Tarnoff, 2015).

USAID is the workhorse of the U.S. foreign assistance program. The agency has played a role in multiple contexts and forms of assistance over many years so that no short account can fully characterize it. Focusing as much as possible on points likely to

illuminate concerns of Congress, USAID is the largest provider of U.S. development aid. It employs thousands of development professionals with specializations in a wide range of sectors and geographic regions. It is the representative of the U.S. government on development issues throughout the world (Turnoff, 2015). USAID extends help from the American people to achieve results for the poorest and most vulnerable around the world, and such an assistance does not represent a Democratic value or a Republican value, but an American value; as beneficiaries of peace and prosperity.

5. USAID Major Area of Concerns

USAID, being an International Governmental Organization does cut across many angles of human needs. Tarnoff, (2015) has identified the following as the area of concern for USAID.

Works in Multiple Sectors

USAID works on a broad and varied range of humanitarian and development concerns, including microenterprise, health, agriculture, biodiversity, education, democracy and governance, economic infrastructure, energy, financial markets, trade capacity, trafficking in persons, women, disaster relief, and water, activities in these fields are often supported by specific legislative authorities, and many of them are mandated annually by Congress in appropriations funding language.

Works in the Poorest Countries

In order to meet the objectives of mitigating humanitarian disasters and addressing poverty, USAID works with the poorest of the poor countries. In FY2013, the most recent year for which data are available, USAID had programs in 31 of the 34 lowest-income countries, accounting for 44% of total country assistance.

Works in Conflict Countries

USAID is obligated to work in conflict or post-conflict countries, such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Somalia. USAID programs in such locations often focus as much on establishing stability and delivering basic services as on long-term development.

Serves Political/Strategic and U.S. Commercial Purposes

In addition to humanitarian and development objectives, USAID supports the political and strategic foreign policy goals of the State Department by providing assistance to strategically important countries, for example, Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union after the fall of communism and Afghanistan today, USAID assists U.S. commercial interests by furthering the economic growth of developing countries and building these countries' capacity to participate in world trade. In most years, it has been the largest provider of trade capacity building assistance among U.S. aid agencies.

Leads World in Humanitarian Aid

While most refugee-aid is provided by the State Department through contributions to international organizations, USAID is the U.S. government's prime channel for disaster and food assistance and the most visible face of any U.S. humanitarian response.

Works Directly with Civil Society/Private Sector as Well as Governments

In addition to providing funding and technical expertise to governments, USAID directly funds International and local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) as well as other private sector entities, it also participates with U.S. businesses in hundreds of public-private partnerships

Largest and Leading Bilateral Donor

USAID is the world's largest provider of bilateral donor grant assistance. It alone represented about 14% of all Official Development Assistance (ODA) from all international donors in 2013. Historically, USAID led other donors in offering innovative ways to address challenges in the health, agriculture, microcredit, democracy promotion, environment, and private sector development fields.

6. USAID: The Presidential and Congressional Priority

The extent of priority and cognizance attached to USAID is higher than any development agency in U.S, couple with the fact that over 2 million Non-Governmental Organizations exist as indigenous humanitarian aids in US and many of them are over 40 years old, but yet presidential and congressional priorities distinguished USAID from all other (Kelegama and Mel, 2005). For instance, the Reagan Administration's Private Enterprise Initiative sought to shift the balance of USAID activities from a "predominantly public sector, or government-to-government, focus to one that emphasizes market forces and active private indigenous productive sectors. (Gastman, *et al*, 2008) Figures at the time suggested that private sector program funding rose from 4% of key accounts in 1982 (Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund) to as much as 13% in 1988.

The George H. W. Bush Administration's President's Emergency Program for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), supporting efforts to address the global AIDS epidemic, shifted significant funding into an already comparatively robust health sector. In addition to its existing agency-funded programs, USAID implements about three-fifths of the State Department-funded PEPFAR program. As a result, HIV/AIDS funding implemented by USAID leapt from \$407 million in FY2003 to \$3.8 billion in FY2010, representing roughly 17% of USAID's total budget in that year (Turnoff, 2015). Three major Obama Administration aid initiatives on global health, food security, and climate change have shaped USAID's program. In particular, the Food Security Initiative boosted agriculture aid funding. A major component of the USAID program in the 1970s, agriculture aid had dwindled to insignificance by the 1990s. Between 2008 and 2012, funding obligations in the sector doubled. The three Obama initiatives reportedly represented an estimated 75% of Nepal's program funds (Turnoff, 2015).

Another support due come from Congressional Priorities, as each Administration put its stamp on USAID's program, Congress made its own contribution, Congress has continued to periodically authorize sector or regional programs representing a particular interest or concern. Among these are microfinance, water and sanitation, global health, and aid to Africa, eastern Europe, and the former Soviet Union (Vitillo, 2011). Although, in many cases, USAID's role in a sector preceded this interest, congressional support often has helped to solidify funding and shape strategy. A funding mandate or recommendation in

appropriations legislation or committee report language is perhaps the most common expression of congressional program priorities. Over the years, Congress has directed funding levels for a range of sectors, to varying degrees of specificity. In the foreign aid portions of the FY2015 State, Foreign Operations appropriations legislation (P.L. 113-235, Division J), Congress required or suggested (“shall” or “should”) funding levels for health, the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program, cooperative development, democracy promotion, basic and higher education, environmental protection, food security and agricultural development, microenterprise, trafficking in persons, and water and sanitation. These FY2015 recommendations amounted to about \$12.5 billion most of which was expected to be implemented by USAID and, therefore, likely account for more than two-thirds of its program budget for the fiscal year. Perhaps the most important role of Congress in determining the shape of USAID’s programs is congressional control over the total USAID budget.

7. Aid Program Sectors

As often said, USAID conducts programs in nearly every humanitarian and development sector. **Figure 3** below shows the proportion of funding going to USAID-implemented activities in major sectors. As noted earlier, an emphasis on one sector or another may reflect Administration or congressional priorities, current development strategies, or a mix of these and other factors.

Health. Since the early 1990s, health programs have consistently been the largest USAID assistance sector (Vitillo, 2011). Even as total USAID levels rose rapidly in the past 10 years on account of aid efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan, health funding has kept pace as a result of billions of dollars in transfers from the Department of State’s PEPFAR program. In FY2013, USAID obligated about \$5.7 billion for health activities, including water and sanitation. This amount represents more than one-third of total USAID sector spending. In FY2013, about 42% of the agency’s total health budget went to sub-Saharan Africa.

Humanitarian Programs

Historically, USAID’s humanitarian programs, including disaster and food assistance, have varied widely from year to year, in response to the emergence of significant crises such as the Sahelian drought in the 1980s and the 2010 Haiti earthquake (the State Department also administers other humanitarian accounts). Overall, however, support for humanitarian aid has grown over time. In particular, USAID’s International Disaster Assistance account, on a gradual upward trajectory for several decades, has remained high since more than doubling in FY2005 (to \$1.2 billion) in response to the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and Tsunami. In FY2013, humanitarian support delivered by USAID represented 19% of agency sector funding, a proportion likely to increase significantly when the FY2015 Ebola crisis funding is taken into account.

Agriculture

In FY2013, USAID obligated \$1 billion, 6% of sector aid, for agriculture assistance. Agriculture was the largest single sector of USAID assistance until the 1990s, when it was supplanted by the health sector. In the late 1960s, agriculture spending represented

about 24% of the agency’s program, but rose to nearly half by the late 1970s, reflecting the agency’s stress on rural development under the New Directions Strategy (Najama,1999). By FY2002, however, agriculture spending represented less than 3% of total sector aid. Support for agriculture aid has grown substantially in recent years with the Administration’s Global Food Security Initiative. Agriculture programs include training of farmers, researching and introducing new technologies and materials to improve productivity, developing markets, and providing access to credit. The largest recipients were Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Colombia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, Mali, Pakistan, Tanzania, and Uganda, collectively about 54% of total agriculture aid (Najama, 1999).

Democracy and Governance

In FY2013, USAID obligated nearly \$2 billion, about 13% of total sector aid, for programs supporting democracy and governance, including assistance for rule of law, anti-corruption, development of civil society, and the elections process. The largest beneficiaries of this aid were Afghanistan, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Pakistan, and South Sudan, together representing 66% of the total employed in this sector in FY2013 (Najama,1999).

Economic Growth and Private Sector Development

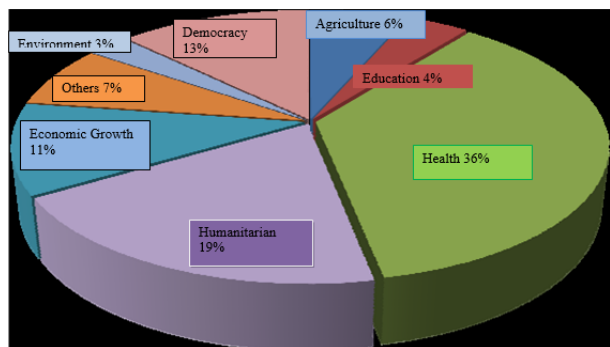
Programs designed to increase economic growth include assisting access to credit for micro and small business, organization of business associations, encouragement of policy reforms to build a favorable business climate, and facilitating development of market chains. For those countries with sufficiently large aid programs, such as Afghanistan and Pakistan, a significant element of USAID’s economic growth strategy is the provision of infrastructure, including such costly items as roads, power plants, and communications. Four countries made up 67% of this sector’s obligated funds in FY2013, Egypt, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and West Bank/Gaza. In FY2013, economic growth programs accounted for about 11% of USAID sector funding. If agriculture assistance, with its similar purpose, is included in this sector, economic growth efforts could also be said to represent roughly 17% of the USAID program.

Education

In FY2013, assistance to education accounted for 4% of USAID’s programs. Reflecting the agency’s main goals of improving reading skills and addressing school access for children in crisis and conflict countries, 83% of total funds went toward basic education in FY2013. Most of the remaining funds went toward post-secondary education in efforts to address workforce development. Five countries; Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Lebanon, Liberia, and Pakistan represented more than a third (36%) of all education obligations in FY2013.

Environment

In FY2013, environment programs represented about 3% of USAID sector assistance. Chief beneficiaries of environment protection programs, making up more than a third of funding in FY2013, were Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Sudan, Ukraine, and Vietnam. Programs included land rights management, protection of biodiversity, climate change mitigation, and efforts to end deforestation, among others.



Source: USAID Overseas Loans and Grants <http://eads.usaid.gov/gbk/and CRS>.

Fig 3: USIAD implemented funding by sector: FY2013

6. Aid Recipients

Although it is common to discuss aid to a specific country, only a small percentage of USAID assistance, 4% in FY2014, actually goes directly to the governments of recipient countries, most USAID funds go through U.S. partner such as universities, NGOs, and contractors, although their efforts may directly assist a government’s Ministry of Education or Health, for example, in providing educational and health programs to their public. U.S. assistance may also by pass government institutions and directly benefit farmers, civil society organizations, and other segments of the population. USAID provides assistance to a range of countries, 125 in FY2013. However, of those, 23 received under \$1 million, mostly small island nations or countries receiving one-time funds for humanitarian purposes. The agency’s chief beneficiaries (listed in Table 4) are mainly countries of special interest for political/strategic reasons, Afghanistan and Pakistan most prominently. Four countries are in the Near East, Syria appearing for the first time on this list in FY2013, although funds allocated for Syria support refugees and displaced people rather than the Syrian government. Nine are sub-Saharan Africa countries of strategic importance and or the subject of substantial HIV/AIDS assistance (Turnoff, 2015).

Table 4: Top Country Recipients of USAID Implemented Funding: Fy3013

Afghanistan	1,644	Nigeria	305
West Bank/Gaza	752	Egypt	295
Jordan	685	Uganda	289
Pakistan	669	South Africa	256
Syria	569	Tanzania	520
Ethiopia	459	Sudan	233
Kenya	414	DRC	229
South Africa	352	Haiti	223

Source: USAID, U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants <https://eads.usaid.gov/gbk/and CRS> calculations

7. USAID and Caritas International: Struggle for Hegemony

There is no doubt that USAID as an international governmental organization is an indefatigable tool to reckon with. Its humanitarian resources as well as its financial capability are more than enough to penetrate any country of the world. For instance, USAID as a donor agency appropriated over US\$20 billion per annum, one times more than what are generated by the entire global international non-governmental organization which is

US\$11.7 billion. In spite of all these, the impacts of international non-governmental organizations are more felt, heard and unarguably touched the lives of people than USAID does. This particular disparity deserves an urgent answer, why the shifting paradigm? From the extensive reviews of related materials, many facts espoused reason for the shifting paradigms which includes the following

8. Diversity of Interest

Though no action without purpose or reason, in other word, interest is fundamental in human pursuance in life. However, the magnitude, and pattern most likely differed. USAID as an IGO seem to be particularistic and specific in nature, driving with an active single country interest while INGO like Caritas Internationalis specifically driven with a global notion of development. For instance, USAID being a presidential tool has always received presidential and Congressional attention and this, has severally influenced and directed the operations of USAID. In spite of huge capital usually appropriated to USAID annually, their goal is most of the time single issues dominated, for example, during U.S president Regan era, 60% of USAID financial support globally goes on private enterprises, while George Bush administration focus on health and president Obama, through the global food security invested more on agriculture.

The congress also rubber stamp USAID aid programme as wish, they have time without number authorize, appropriate, and provide oversight functions for USAID programs and funding. Most of the objectives of USAID are compiled and piled up by the legislative arm of government, an effort to make USAID less of a general-purpose assistance organization and more of a specialized agency (Turnoff, 2015). In a simple term, USAID represent the interest and values of United States of America everywhere in the world. This is why the organization functions is term as linear in nature with a specific target interest. The effect of this body language has been to shape the agency’s programs and operations, to suite US interest anywhere in the world. This is quite different from the angle of non-governmental organizations like Caritas Internationalis (CI) which all effort for reaching out to the needy is embedded within the global interest.

9. Politics of Inclusion

Unlike USAID where aid assistance more often goes through the government to the people or what is called Top-Bottom Approach, Caritas International provide the opposite, they offered usually a politics of inclusion, they provide an alternative development approach to the people, a centered development strategy rather than solution. This is called Bottom-Top Approach, people are not only aware of what the organisations want to do, but actively participated in their action

10. Fear of Intrusion

Many developing countries do not really trust the presence of international governmental organizations for the simple fact that They might be agent of spying for the country they are actually representing. Cases are bound in which donor organizations were later discovered to be agent of spying and this is common with the Internationals Governmental Organizations. This is what some scholars described as double standard act, first acting to

represent the interest of the poor while deeply they are representing something else.

11. More Active in Respond to Human Needs

International non-governmental institutions are characterized with too much of good things, they represent best interest of the private citizens in responding to global inequalities. More actives and besides, more carpet crossing in Africa and third world countries. They act as an intermediate realm situated between state and the household. for instance, during the Haiti earthquake in 2010, the first international nongovernmental organization to respond was Faith-Based organisation, it has already attended to thousands of vulnerable ones before others began to showcase. Same is seen in Rwanda genocide, Faith-Based organization provided shelter, hidden spot for many affected individuals. These plural acts of sincerity, honesty and responsiveness to human needs has paved way for the hegemonic position INGO enjoyed globally.

12. Innovative and Serve as Watchdogs

International Non-Governmental Organizations are very innovative and act as a watch dog or whistle blower if certain anomaly keeps occurring. For instance, Transparency International has time without number implicated the government of the country in which it resides, same goes to Friend of the earth, Green peace to mention but a few. This role of whistle blower has really metamorphosed their hegemony status. They have also on several occasion champion the removed dangerous, illegal imported pesticide in the market, campaign for the introduction of wide consultation into budget planning, these and many more has given them the cogent advantages and superiority over governmental institutions all over the world.

13. Crises of Development Plan

Many governments in developing countries recognize INGOs' need to maintain independence, whereby INGOs increase the range of development actors, services and opportunities for communities. Nevertheless, the particular roles and approaches of IGOs can represent a challenge to some governments. Governments may be concerned that IGOS undertake major development programmes, with significant geographic reach and with major presence, but that these are not coordinated within existing government programmes. In some cases, governments may feel that IGOs' particular approaches undermine their own programmes, or that their approaches are inconsistent with government priorities.

14. Issues of Conditionality

It is a common fact that many international governmental organizations before offering certain assistance do present certain conditions which at the end of the day might be detriment to the receiving countries. Such conditionality which may be in form of austerity measure is prevalent with the International Governmental Organizations. For instance, USAID does issue out loan under its Development Credit Authority (DCA) and before such loan can be granted, the affected countries must have fulfilled certain demands from them. This is not in line with the principle of Caritas Internationals. Though we are not denying the fact that every organization has its peculiar demand before

tendering assistance to the needy but such conditions from INGO are more often tool for guidance and not for dehumanization.

15. Conclusion

Faith-based organizations are unique players in the international humanitarian community in that, they are rooted in their local communities and yet have global reach. Their large constituencies give faith-based organizations the potential to play a powerful role in advocacy and public awareness. With their presence on the ground, in the most remote parts of every country, they are well positioned to take action when emergencies arise. However, the efforts of international governmental organizations still cannot be ignored, but attentions should be drawn to their pitfall and reposition their self in the comity of sincere humanitarian nations. The paper however starts by way of introduction, followed by comparative assessment of the two agencies and finally pinpointed to the possible variables that reconfigured the changing paradigm of the two organizations.

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