



The Carter Center was founded by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, in 1982 to wage peace, fight disease, and build hope in communities worldwide. A not-for-profit, nongovernmental organization, the Center has worked in more than 80 countries to resolve conflicts, advance democracy, protect human rights, prevent disease, and improve mental health care.



KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Leading an eradication campaign that has reduced incidence of Guinea worm disease worldwide by 99.9 percent, from an estimated 3.5 million cases in 1986 to just a handful today
- Observing more than 100 elections around the world to help establish and strengthen democracies
- Furthering avenues to peace in Ethiopia, Eritrea, Nepal, Liberia, Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, the Korean Peninsula, Haiti, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Syria, and the Middle East
- Strengthening international standards for human rights and the voices of individuals defending those rights in their communities worldwide
- Pioneering new public health approaches to preventing or controlling devastating neglected diseases in Africa and Latin America, including establishing village-based health interventions in thousands of communities in Africa
- Advancing efforts to improve mental health care and diminish stigma against people with mental illnesses



WAGING PEACE

A pioneer in the field of election observation, the Center monitors elections to help ensure the results reflect the will of voters and works to build global consensus on standards for democratic elections.

The Center's peace-building programs advance access to information, government transparency, and administration of justice as important elements of a strong democracy.

Human rights also are crucial to ensuring people can live in peace and reach their full potential. The Center supports brave human rights defenders and works to advance laws that uphold the dignity of each individual.

Meanwhile, when lives are threatened by conflict and formal diplomacy fails, the Center offers its conflict resolution expertise, which has furthered peace in Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, and Asia.

Top: Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and former First Lady Rosalynn Carter founded The Carter Center in 1982.

Center: The Carter Center is working for better oversight of the lucrative mining industry in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Bottom: In Myanmar, citizens wait to vote in an election observed by The Carter Center.

FIGHTING DISEASE

A leader in the eradication and elimination of diseases, the Center has pioneered new public health approaches to preventing or controlling devastating diseases in Africa and Latin America. These efforts bring better disease surveillance and health care delivery to nations with limited resources, and new public health approaches to treating multiple diseases at once. The Center currently fights six diseases—Guinea worm, river blindness, trachoma, schistosomiasis, lymphatic filariasis, and malaria.

The Carter Center also strives to improve access to mental health care in the United States and abroad and to diminish the stigma that remains against people with mental illnesses.

BUILDING HOPE

Since 1982, The Carter Center has helped people around the world live healthier and more peaceful lives. The goal is always to give people the knowledge and tools they need to improve their own lives and sustain positive change. This progress is enabled by forming partnerships for change among governments, international agencies, nongovernmental organizations, corporations, and most of all, with people at the grass roots.

CURRENT PROGRAMS

PEACE

Democracy
Human Rights
Conflict Resolution
Global Access to Information
Americas
China

HEALTH

Guinea Worm Eradication
River Blindness Elimination
Trachoma Control
Lymphatic Filariasis Elimination
Schistosomiasis Control
Hispaniola Initiative
Mental Health



Top: A woman in South Sudan checks a water filter provided by The Carter Center. The filter prevents Guinea worm disease.



Center: In Ethiopia, schoolchildren learn how trachoma, a bacterial eye disease, is transmitted.



Bottom: On the border between Venezuela and Brazil, a health worker measures a Yanomami child before administering medication to prevent river blindness.

WAGING PEACE.
FIGHTING DISEASE.
BUILDING HOPE.

THE
CARTER CENTER



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