



Country Card

India

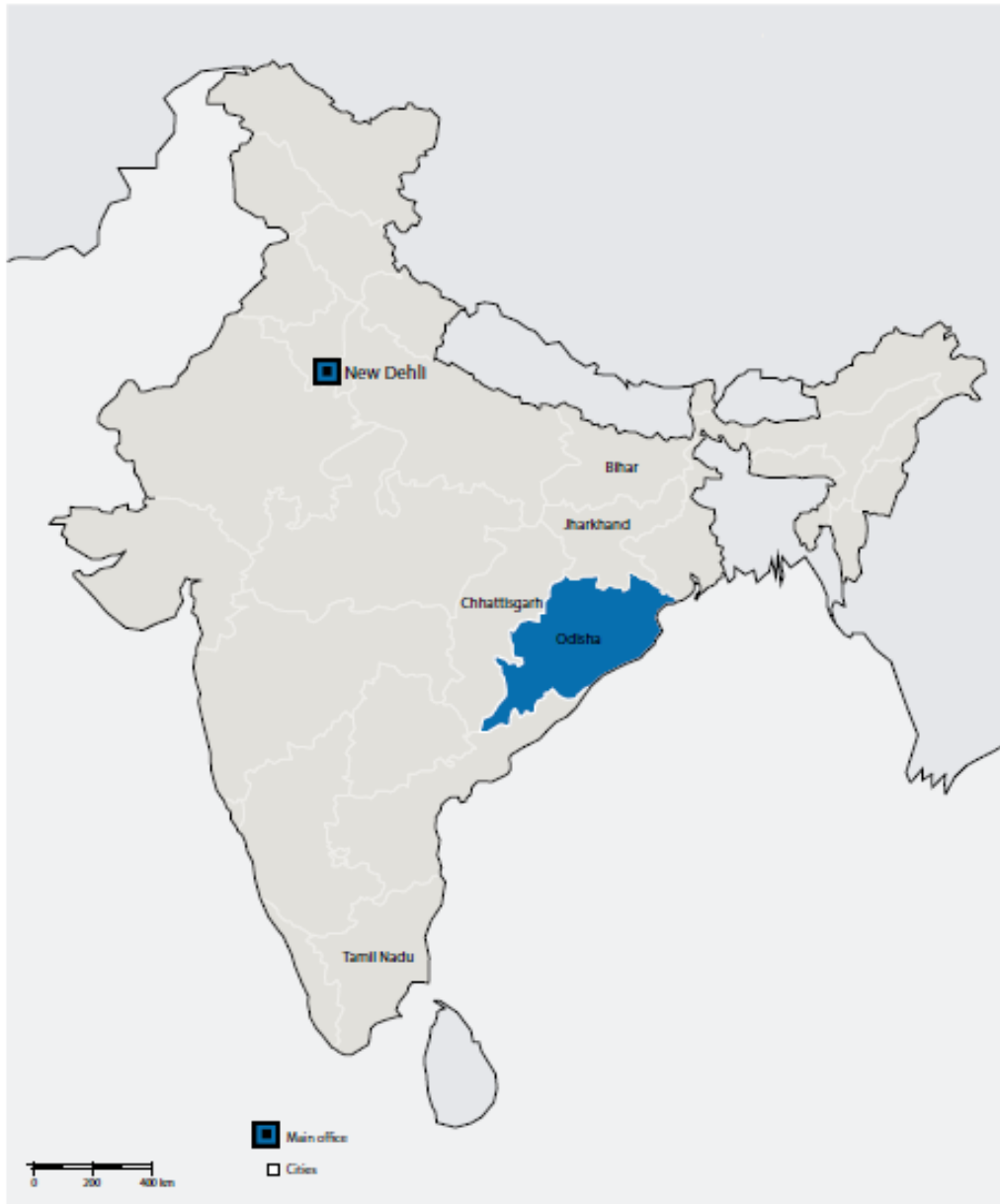




HI Team and intervention areas

HI India, in the South Asia Regional Program, has 12 staff members.

Inde





General data of the country

a) General Data

DATA	India	Bangladesh	France
Population	1.428.627.663	172.954.319	68.170.228
IHDI	0.444	0.47	0.82
Maternal mortality	103	123	8
SIGI Score	43	49.3	10.1
Population under HCR mandate	269.924	984.671	762.378
INFORM index	5.4	5.8	2.9
Fragile State Index	72.3	85.9	28.3
GINI Index	32.8	33.4	31.5
Population covered by at least one social protection benefit (%)	24.4	22.5	100
Net official development assistance received	2.831,2	5.192,8	

b) Humanitarian law instruments ratified by the country

Humanitarian law instruments	Status
Mine Ban Treaty	Not joined
Convention on Cluster Munitions	Not joined
UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Ratified 01/10/2007



c) Geopolitical analysis

India is the seventh largest country in the world, covering an area of 3.3 million sq km. Bordered by oceans on three sides and the Himalayan Mountain range to the north, India is home to the world's second largest population, with 1.3 billion people (2011 census) spread across the peninsular nation from the foothills of the Himalayas to the tropical south. But according to UN projections, based on a variety of factors including census data and birth and death rates, India now has a population of 1.4 billion, surpassing China for the first time. Its population is expected to reach 1.7 billion by 2050. India's population is concentrated along the Ganges River basin, a densely populated strip of fertile land that stretches across the northern Himalayan border. More than half the population is under 30, and less than a quarter is 45 or older. Life expectancy is 71 for men and 73 for women. India has considerable social and cultural diversity. For example, it is home to more than two thousand ethnic groups. This leads to a significant number of sectarian and/or communal problems; riots are common and somewhat unpredictable. Minor incidents are exaggerated by radical sections of the communities who are keen to exploit small and relatively innocuous events.

In May 2019, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi was re-elected for a second five-year term with a broad mandate. His political campaign focused on job creation and infrastructure investment, while tackling corruption and promoting Hindu nationalism. The ruling coalition is expected to remain in power until the end of its term in 2024.

India has territorial disputes with many of its neighbours. In the last 70 years, it has only been able to resolve its border issues with Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. The undermarketed borders with Myanmar, Bhutan and, more recently Bhutan, and more recently with China, Pakistan and Nepal, have often led to tensions.

Relations between India and China have deteriorated in 2021. The two world powers are at loggerheads along their disputed border in the Himalayan region. The two nations are also competing to build infrastructure along the border, also known as the Line of Actual Control. There seems to be no end to border disputes with China and Pakistan, often resulting in major military and diplomatic standoffs.

Despite several rounds of military-level talks, tensions remain. Territorial disputes over the Kashmir region cause tensions between India and Pakistan, and exchanges of fire across the disputed border, known as the Line of Control, are a regular occurrence. Sometimes it escalates to war. With the change of situation in Afghanistan in late 2021, religious tensions and border issues may escalate further soon.

The Indian government says the country's economy remains on track to grow by 7 per cent or more this year. or more this year, more than double global growth forecasts that have been by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, rising energy prices and a slowdown in China. It also continues to face socio-economic challenges. 21.9% of its population lives below the poverty line² and if the country is to be lower-middle income country according to the World Bank, India had the largest



number of poor people in the world in 2012 using a revised methodology for measuring poverty, reflecting its massive population.

As the COVID 19 pandemic and subsequent lockdown wreaked havoc on the economy and livelihoods, an additional 230 million Indians were pushed into poverty over the past year, according to a report by Azim Premji University, the poverty rate rose by 15% in the past year. and the urban poverty rate rose by nearly 20%). The Pew Research Center, using World Bank data, has estimated that the number of poor people in India (with an income of \$2 a day or less in day or less in purchasing power parity) has more than doubled from 60 million to 134 million.

Summary of HI presence in the country

HI has completed three decades of impactful presence in India, successfully implementing over 20 projects across 10 states, along with two regional projects managed through the India SAARC office in Delhi. These projects were funded by various donors, including the EU, ECHO, MOFA-LUX, German Cooperation, DFID, CAW/Unifor, and the Michelin Foundation.

HI launched its first operation in India in 1988, providing technical support to a community-based rehabilitation center in Pondicherry, southern India. Following an emergency response to the Gujarat earthquake in 2001, the organization established a more permanent presence in the country.

HI India programme has been working on the following areas:

Emergency Response and Disaster Preparedness: To ensure that people with disabilities and other vulnerable individuals are systematically considered in disaster response efforts, HI began its work in India within the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) sector in 2001, responding to the Gujarat earthquake. Since then, HI has implemented various response and recovery projects, including the 2004 Tsunami response, flood relief in Bihar, and Cyclone Aila between 2007 and 2009.

HI is a key member of Sphere India and the START Fund, regularly participating in coordination meetings and joint activities. The organization is recognized as an exclusive partner in the disability stream. HI has served as an active knowledge partner, providing pro bono support to various INGOs and UN agencies for the benefit of people with disabilities in the country and the region. Additionally, HI is regarded as a major partner of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), a key unit within the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Social and Economic Inclusion: To promote equal opportunities and participation for people with disabilities, particularly in employment, HI is currently focused on opening up private sector job opportunities for individuals with disabilities, providing technical assistance to MICHELIN. Additionally, HI is supporting the IDEA and SAKSHAM initiatives for a Divyangjan Aspiration Study. This study aims to identify the aspirations of a representative cross-section of persons with disabilities aged 15–40 years regarding their career choices, expected remuneration, and preferred job locations.



Overview on ongoing projects

Sectors of services where HI conducts projects and focus on beneficiaries and operational partnerships

Project title and main sectors of intervention	Main activities	Beneficiaries	Partners	Location	Dates of beginning and end of the project	Donors
Inclusion Collective Inclusive Action by CSOs in the state of Odisha to Raise the Voice of Intersectional Vulnerable Communities	Enhance capacity and engagement of civil society organization representing tribes, youth, women and persons with disabilities to promote gender and disability inclusive governance in Odisha, India through increased knowledge, networking and evidence-based advocacy. There are three main activities: 1. Capacity assessment of 850 CSOs to prepare tailored capacity-building plans. Conduct trainings on designing and implementing inclusive community awareness-raising and lobbying activities at district and state levels, Intersectionality and inclusive local governance and planning, Organisational skills & technical skills to access climate-resilient livelihood and support financial inclusion for 50 representatives from the CSO networks. Sessions on regulations and processes governing entrepreneurs, business plans and proposal development, and financial literacy. Orienting the CSOs on use digital technology to access to existing government schemes and entitlements.	Direct: 845 CSOs and their members, 60 staff of government service provider departments at block, District and State level; 50 higher government officials/ politicians/	-EKTA -Shanta Memorial Rehabilitation Centre (SMRC) - Society for Action in Disability and Health Awareness (SADHANA)	Odisha, India (6 Districts – Koraput, Raygada, Gajapati, Ganjam, Puri and Mayurbhanj)	01-01-2024 to 31-12-2026	EU (DG-INTPA)



	2. Establish Multi-actor partnerships between service providers and CSO networks, Livelihood support and Social Inclusion programs to identify, collect, validate and promote 35 good practices using the making it work methodology. Generate and collect evidence using data, stories and experience sharing among the alliance members considering gender and intersectionality aspect. Document and disseminate existing successful good practices for replication / scale-up or initiatives implemented by CSOs. Promote 10 cross-learning initiatives on inclusive local governance and intersectionality among targeted CSOs. Support CSOs to lead 10 awareness programmes within the community on human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals on the need for and importance of inclusive local governance and planning processes. 3. Set up a multi-stakeholder committee to steer the action advocacy plans. Support the formation of an inclusive state level umbrella CSO network for advocacy to promote inclusive local governance. Conduct a study on policy implementation and gaps. Facilitate planning meetings with 8 CSO network members to develop joint action plans for advocacy using evidence from the studies and the good practice documentation in EO2. Support 8 CSO networks to engage in structured policy dialogues to facilitate better access to rights through 6 Districts and 1 state-level workshop. Conduct 1 state-level consultation with public and private actors to draft policy recommendations and action plans for inclusive sustainable development and local governance. State-level workshop to consolidate policy recommendations on gender, intersectionality and disability-inclusive governance.	ministry representative s. Indirect: 40,000 CSO's family members general population of targeted Districts (approximately 450,000 persons) through awareness raising activities.				
--	--	---	--	--	--	--



Donors

DG-INTPA



European Union

National partners

