



Country Card – 2022

China





HI Team and intervention areas

HI China program has 13 staff members.

China





General data of the country

a. General Data

| Country ¹ | China | Neighboring country (Vietnam) | France |
|--|---------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| Population | 1.402.360.000 | 98.168.929 | 67.499.343 |
| IHDI | 0.639 | 0.588 | 0.90 |
| Maternal mortality | 27 | 42 | 4 |
| Gender Development Index | 0.957 | 0.997 | 0.987 |
| Population under HCR mandate | 304.221 | 35.475 | 580.898 |
| INFORM index | 4.1 | 3.7 | 2.3 |
| Fragile State Index | 66.9 | 60.9 | 30.9 |
| GINI Index | 38.2 | 35.7 | 32.4 |
| Population covered by at least one social protection benefit (%) | 70.8 | 38.8 | 100 |

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 | 01/08/2008 |

¹ https://hinside.hi.org/intranet/jcms/pl1_2540344/fr/2020-update-country-indicators-2ndary-data/-/donnees-secondaires-mises-a-jour



d. Geopolitical analysis

1. Political elements

China, officially the People's Republic of China (PRC), is the world's most populous country, with a population of around 1.4 billion in 2021. Covering approximately 9.6 million square kilometres, it is the world's third largest country by area. The state exercises jurisdiction over 22 provinces, five autonomous regions, four direct-controlled municipalities (Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, and Chongqing), and the special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macau.

China is a one-party socialist republic, governed under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). The current General Secretary of the CCP and President of China, Xi Jinping, took office on 15 November 2012 and was re-elected on 25 October 2017. The electoral system is pyramidal. Local People's Congresses are directly elected, and higher levels of People's Congresses up to the National People's Congress (NPC) are indirectly elected by the People's Congress of the level immediately below. The political system is decentralized, and provincial and sub-provincial leaders have a significant amount of autonomy. While the CCP holds the vast majority of representative seats at all levels of the government, eight additional political parties have representatives in the NPC and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

The stability of China's political system has allowed for rapid economic growth, especially following economic reforms in the early 1980s. China currently has the second largest economy in the world. One of the main political trend is the growing influence of China abroad. China's One Belt, One Road Policy, a revival of the historical Silk Roads, aims to expand the countries influence throughout Southeast Asia, Central Asia, the Middle East, and Africa.

2. Environment

China's rapid industrialization and economic growth over the past 40 years has had significant environmental impacts in the country and region. Popular criticism of the escalating environmental problems have led to the definition of ambitious long-term commitments to environmental protection, including a commitment for carbon neutrality by the year 2060. While China's commitment to environmental protection at the national level represents a positive new direction, implementation of reforms and enforcement of new regulations face significant challenges due to China's highly decentralized political system. At sub-national levels throughout much of the country, poverty reduction and economic development objectives remain a higher priority.

3. Rights and laws

China has signed or ratified numerous international treaties and conventions aiming to protect social, political, and economic rights. The Law of the People's Republic of China on the



Protection of Disabled Persons was first adopted in 1990. Following ratification of the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities in 2008, China amended its national disability law to bring it more in line with the general principles of the CRPD.

Summary of HI presence in the country

Handicap International has been working in China for 20 years. Starting with emergency projects following natural disasters in Guangxi, Inner Mongolia and Heilongjiang provinces, HI officially registered in China in the November of 2017, with the China Disable Persons Federation being its Professional Supervisory Unit (PSU). In China, HI's objective is to work alongside government and civil society partners to provide direct support to the most vulnerable groups in the poorest rural areas of the country, and lobby government and civil society for more effective policies in those areas. Our projects aim to develop more inclusive development policies where the rights of persons with disabilities to equal participation in society are respected. Whereas in the past, projects in the field of physical rehabilitation have been developed, it is not the case anymore, as needs, capacity as well as donors trends have changed. Today, the programme supports access to education and employment, and social integration alongside support to Disabled Persons' Organizations and UNCRPD advocacy are currently on going.



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 funding project |
|---|--|---|---|---------------------------------|---|--|
| <p>Poverty Alleviation and Social Inclusion (PASI) for persons with disabilities in Shaanxi Province Project</p> <p>Livelihoods</p> | <p>Personalized social support; vocational education; access to finances;</p> | <p>2000 people with disabilities and their families</p> | <p>Luonang County Disabled People’s Federation</p> <p>Lueyang County Disabled People’s Federation</p> | <p>Sha’anxi Province, China</p> | <p>01.07/19 – 31.12.22</p> | <p>Kadoorie Charitable Foundation</p> <p>French Embassy</p> <p>US Embassy</p> <p>ILO</p> |
| <p>Promoting Inclusion by strengthening CSO contribution to CRPD and SDG implementation and monitoring in China</p> <p>Services linked to justice, citizenship, and political participation</p> | <p>Civil society strengthening; Access to small grants for civil society; advocacy</p> | <p>90 staff of targeted civil society organizations</p> | <p>Inclusion China</p> <p>Beijing Peer Social Work Development Center</p> | <p>National</p> | <p>01.11.19 / 31.10.22</p> | <p>European Union</p> <p>Misereor</p> |



| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|
| <p>Promoting Inclusive Work Environments and Rights Project</p> <p>Livelihoods</p> | <p>Civil society strengthening; Employer consultation; advocacy</p> | <p>20 staff of targeted civil society; 100 staff of targeted employers</p> | <p>Beijing Peer Social Work Development Center</p> | <p>Beijing, Anhui, Hunan, Shaanxi, Liaoning</p> | <p>01 July 2020 – 30 June 2023</p> | <p>US-DRL</p> |
| <p>Promoting the dignity and fundamental freedoms of people with mental health disabilities project</p> <p>Prevention and health</p> | <p>MHPSS training for civil society staff; Access to small grants for civil society; advocacy</p> | <p>30 staff of targeted civil society organizations; 30 peer support group leaders</p> | <p>2 sub-national civil society organizations</p> | <p>Hunan and Chongqing</p> | <p>01 November 2020 – 31 October 2023</p> | <p>Bread for the World French Embassy New Zealand Embassy</p> |



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