

Global Humanitarian Assistance

India: Country briefing

January 2012



Global Humanitarian
Assistance

A DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE 

Contents

Overview.....	3
Indicators.....	4
Poverty levels.....	5
India as a recipient.....	8
Equity of resources.....	12
India as a donor.....	13
Other/private flows.....	14
The big picture.....	15
Further reading.....	16
Annex 1.....	17
Annex 2.....	21

Overview

In 2010 India's gross national income (GNI) reached US\$1.6 trillion, ranking it the ninth largest economy in the world. By 2020 India is expected to be the third largest.

Despite this rapid growth India has very high levels of poverty, with over 40% of the population of 1.2 billion living on less than US\$.125 a day ([World Bank](#)). Levels of poverty are particularly noticeable at sub-national levels. For example, the state of Bihar was ranked lower than Angola in terms of its multidimensional poverty index (see indicators section of this report) and a recent survey by [Hungama](#) found that more than four in every ten children in India were malnourished, levels which are twice as high as those in sub-Saharan Africa ([Guardian](#)).

India continues to be a significant aid recipient, receiving US\$2.5 billion from donors reporting to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in 2009, ranking it the eighth largest recipient.

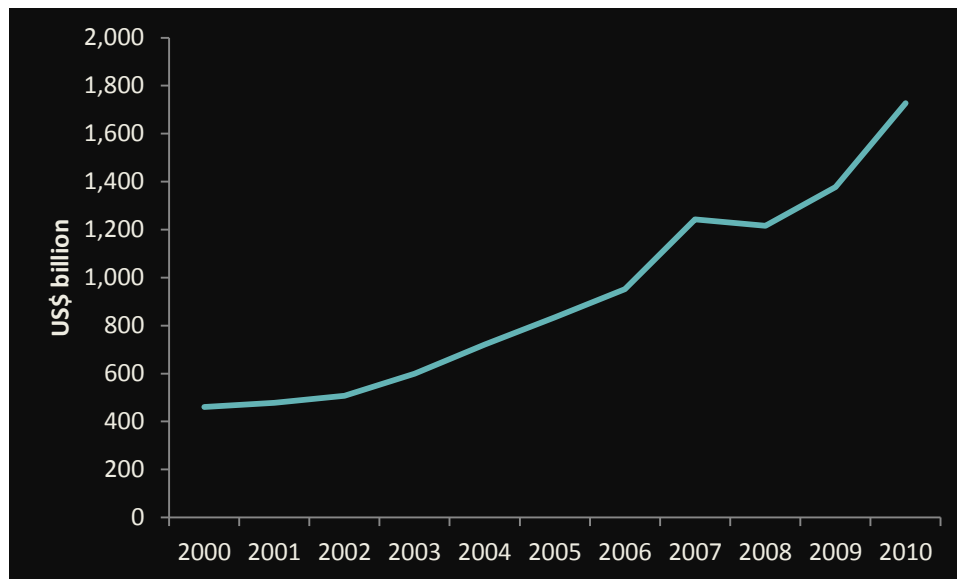
Recently, a number of OECD DAC donors have planned to reduce or cut aid to some BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China) countries. In 2011 the [UK bilateral aid review](#) outlined that it would end bilateral aid programmes in 16 countries by 2016 and it is possible that India may be one of those. The EU has also announced in its [Multiannual Financial Framework 2014–2020](#) that it will end bilateral aid to 17 upper middle-income countries, as well as two large low-income countries whose gross domestic product (GDP) is larger than 1% of global GDP (India and Indonesia).

The UK's Department for International Development (DFID) outlines its core priorities and funding in its [operational plan for India, 2011-2015](#) – committing £280 million annually until 2015. DFID's programme will target three of India's poorest states (Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa). It will invest in women and girls in terms of education, provide access to finance and health and develop pro-poor private investment initiatives.

This briefing paper analyses India as an aid donor and an aid recipient. It also looks at other financial flows such as government revenues, foreign direct investment and remittances (both inward and outward) as well as poverty indicators such as multidimensional poverty at the Indian sub-national level.

Indicators

Figure 1: India's gross domestic product (GDP), 2000-2010



Source: World Bank, World Indicators

India's gross domestic product more than quadrupled from US\$460 billion in 2000 to US\$1.7 trillion in 2010, ranking it the ninth largest economy in the world, higher than Canada.

Figure 2: Top 15 largest general government revenues (including grants), 2010

Governments	US\$ billion
United States	4,494.7
Japan	1,671.3
Germany	1,435.8
France	1,269.7
China	1,197.2
Italy	946.1
United Kingdom	823.7
Brazil	784.2
Canada	603.4
Russia	517.5
Spain	503.6
Australia	398.8
Netherlands	350.3
India	287.5
Turkey	240.3

Source: Development Initiatives based on IMF, World Economic Outlook data (updated September 2011)

India's government revenues (including grants) reached just below US\$290 billion in 2010, nearly three and a half times the amount in 2000, which was US\$79.1 billion. India's government revenues in 2010 ranked the country 14th, higher than many western (though smaller) countries, such as Norway.

Poverty levels

Figure 1: Poverty indicators

India indicators	Year	Rank/value
GNI per capita (2008 US\$PPP)	2010	US\$3550, 111/165 (rank)
Life expectancy at birth (years)	2010	64.4 years
Population affected by natural disasters (per million people)	2008	11,841
Population living below \$1.25 PPP per day (%)	2005	41.6%
Prevalence of undernourishment in total population (% of population)	2005-2007	21%
Under-five mortality	2008	69 per 1000 live births
Human Development Index (rank)	2011	134/187
GINI (income inequality) index (%)	2005	36.8%
Vulnerability Index (high/medium/low)	2011-2012	High
Crisis Index (high/medium/low)	2010-2011	High
Multidimensional Poverty Index (rank)	2010	73/103

Sources: Various

Poverty indicators for India show that it ranks low in terms of the Human Development Index (HDI) and Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). For both indices India is ranked down on the previous year, 119 out of 169 for HDI and 31 out of 102 for MPI. Whilst India's GNI was US\$1.6 trillion in 2010, (the ninth largest economy), its GNI per capita was low, US\$3550, ranking it 111 out of 165 countries.

Multidimensional poverty index (MPI): India's sub-national poverty levels¹

Figure 4: Ten lowest scoring Indian states, MPI ranking, 2011

Multidimensional Poverty Index (2011) ²					
MPI indicators					
State	MPI	Proportion of MPI poor	Number of MPI poor (millions)	Share of overall poverty in India	Proportion of MPI poor globally
1 Bihar	0.479	79.3%	72.3	11.8%	4.5%
2 Jharkhand	0.441	74.8%	23.1	3.8%	1.5%
3 Madhya Pradesh	0.374	68.1%	50.1	8.2%	3.1%
4 Uttar Pradesh	0.369	68.1%	126.9	20.7%	8.0%
5 Chhattisgarh	0.367	69.7%	17.9	2.9%	1.1%
6 Orissa	0.339	63.2%	26.5	4.3%	1.7%
7 Rajasthan	0.338	62.8%	42.5	6.9%	2.7%
8 Assam	0.316	60.1%	18.4	3.0%	1.2%
9 Meghalaya	0.307	56.6%	1.7	0.3%	0.1%
10 West Bengal	0.304	57.4%	52.1	8.5%	3.3%
India (country)	0.283	53.70%	612.2	100.0%	38.5%

Sources: Development Initiatives based on multidimensional poverty index (MPI), Oxford Policy & Human Development Initiative (OPHI). See annex 1 for full data.

An analysis of Indian states shows that the highest proportion of MPI poor is in Bihar, 74.8%. Whereas in terms of overall poverty in India and globally, Uttar Pradesh is the poorest state, 20.7% and 8.0% respectively.

¹ An international measure of poverty for 109 developing countries, the MPI complements income-based poverty measures by reflecting the multiple deprivations that people face at the same time. The MPI identifies deprivations across health, education and living standards, and shows the number of people who are multidimensionally poor and the deprivations that they face at the household level. It uses ten indicators across three dimensions.

<http://www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/India.pdf?cda6c1>

² Based on data from 2005 Data Household Survey

Figure 5: Indian states ranked alongside countries for MPI score and numbers of MPI poor people, 2011

Ranking of MPI score (intensity of poverty)		
Ranking	Country	Score
137	Niger	0.642
136	Ethiopia	0.562
135	Mali	0.558
134	Burkina Faso	0.536
133	Burundi	0.530
132	Somalia	0.514
131	Central African Republic	0.512
130	Mozambique	0.512
129	Guinea	0.506
128	Liberia	0.485
127	Bihar	0.479
126	Angola	0.452
125	Jharkhand	0.441
124	Sierra Leone	0.439
123	Rwanda	0.426
122	Benin	0.412
121	Comoros	0.408
120	DR Congo	0.393
119	Senegal	0.384
118	Malawi	0.381

Numbers of MPI poor		
Ranking	Country	Numbers of poor (millions)
137	China	161.7
136	Uttar Pradesh	126.9
135	Bangladesh	83.2
134	Nigeria	81.5
133	Pakistan	81.2
132	Bihar	72.3
131	Ethiopia	65.8
130	West Bengal	52.1
129	Madhya Pradesh	50.1
128	Indonesia	48.4
127	DR Congo	44.5
126	Rajasthan	42.5
125	Maharashtra	40.0
124	Andhra Pradesh	36.2
123	Tanzania	27.6
122	Karnataka	27.2
121	Orissa	26.5
120	Jharkhand	23.1
119	Gujarat	22.8
118	Uganda	21.2

Sources: Development Initiatives based on multidimensional poverty index (MPI), Oxford Policy & Human Development Initiative (OPHI). Note India as a country has been excluded. See annex 2 for full data.

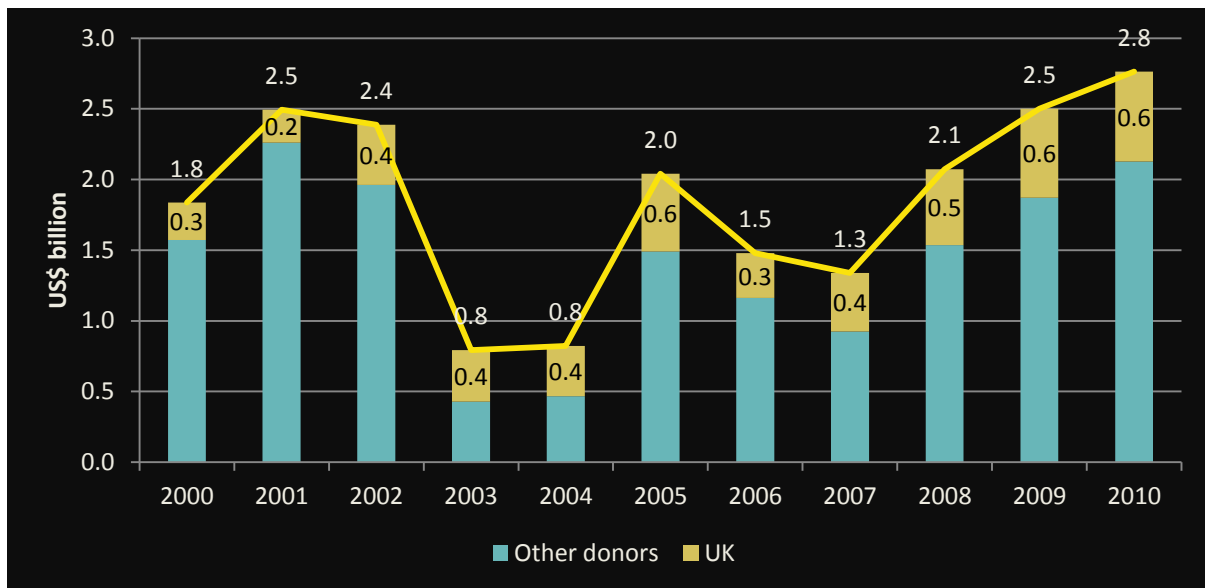
An analysis of poverty at India’s sub-national level shows that some Indian states, when ranked alongside poverty in other countries, are amongst the poorest in the world (see red table). For example, Bihar ranked 127 out of 137 with an MPI of 0.479 and Jharkhand ranked 125. 13 Indian states would be in the top 50 for having the most intense levels of poverty.

For the numbers of people actually deemed to be multidimensionally poor, Indian states stand out remarkably. Indian states would occupy 11 out of the top 20 countries for numbers of MPI poor. Uttar Pradesh alone has 126.9 million poor people, with more poor people in that part of India than either Bangladesh, Nigeria or Pakistan.

All three of DFID’s priority states - Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa – appear in MPI’s 20 lowest ranked countries/states for numbers of poor. Amongst Indian states alone, they are ranked first (Bihar), third (Madhya Pradesh) and sixth (Orissa) for poverty intensity.

India as a recipient

Figure 6: India's official development assistance (ODA), 2000-2010



Source: OECD DAC, constant 2009 prices, excluding debt relief.

Official development assistance (ODA), or aid, to India has been fairly sporadic with dips in contributions in 2003 and 2004, followed by a rise and then another fall in 2006 and 2007. The 2003 and 2004 low levels are probably linked to India's request to limit the number of donors giving aid to just five countries (Japan, the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States and Russia) and the EU. (After this point other bilateral donors could only fund projects in India through multilateral mechanisms.) From the relatively low level of US\$1.3 billion in 2007 aid has increased steadily to a record high of US\$2.8 billion in 2010.

Figure 7: Top three donors of India's official development assistance (ODA), 2000-2010

Top 3 donors	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
1 UK	265.0	232.3	427.5	365.8	356.7	551.5	318.8	416.0	536.7	630.3	636.7	4737.3
UK %	14%	9%	18%	46%	43%	27%	22%	31%	26%	25%	23%	23%
2 Japan	383.2	629.2	613.9	381.1	-90.7	81.5	35.9	123.8	658.6	517.0	939.3	4272.7
Japan %	21%	25%	26%	48%	-11%	4%	2%	9%	32%	21%	34%	21%
3 EU	108.1	152.4	164.0	84.2	172.4	226.2	245.4	93.9	119.2	98.9	98.3	1562.9
EU %	6%	6%	7%	11%	21%	11%	17%	7%	6%	4%	4%	8%

Source: OECD DAC, constant 2009 prices, excluding debt relief, in US\$ million and as a proportion of ODA from all donors

Unsurprisingly the top five government donors' total contributions over the last 11 years have been from UK, Japan, EU, Germany and the United States (US), the five donors with bilateral programmes from 2003.

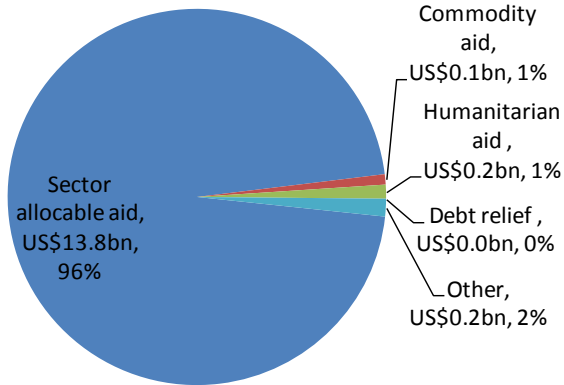
Even before the decision was taken to limit bilateral aid programmes, the UK funded a considerable proportion of aid to India, for example 18% in 2002. This proportion rose to 46% and 43% in 2003 and 2004 respectively before settling at figures between 22% and 31% over the next six years. Over the period 2000 to 2010 the UK has given 23% of all aid.

In 2010 however Japan gave the largest amount of aid to India, US\$939.3 million (more than US\$300 million more than the UK), representing 34% of the total for that year.

Figure 8: Types of aid to India, 2006-2009

All donors

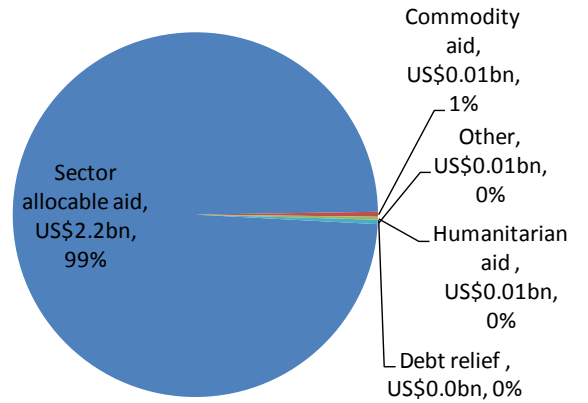
Types of aid



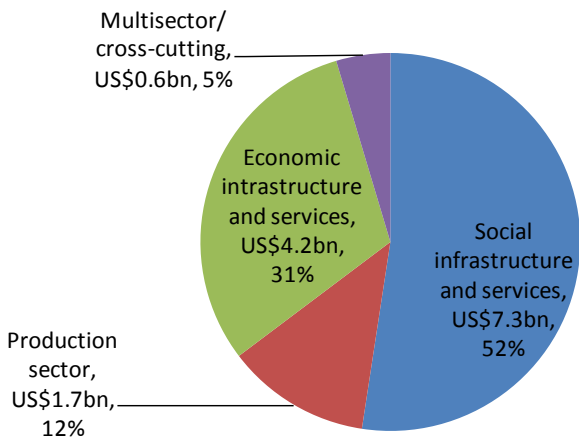
Sector allocable aid

United Kingdom

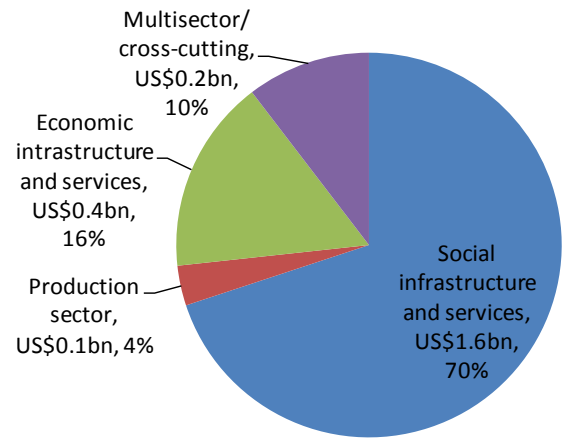
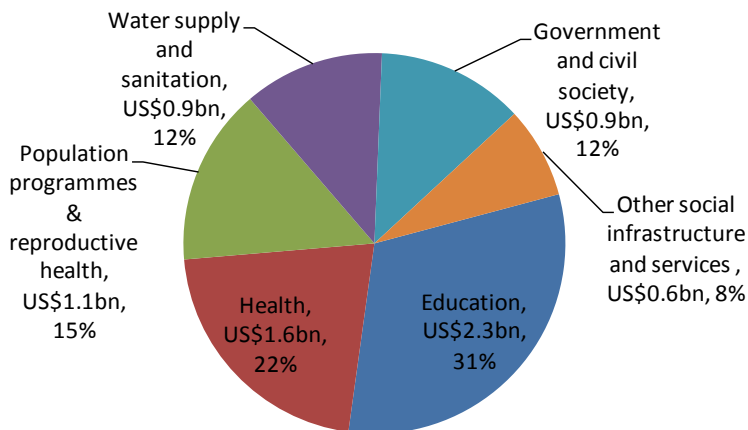
Types of aid



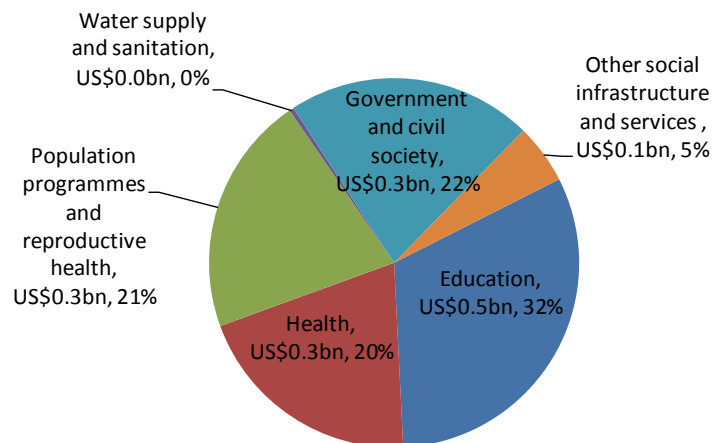
Sector allocable aid



Social infrastructure and services

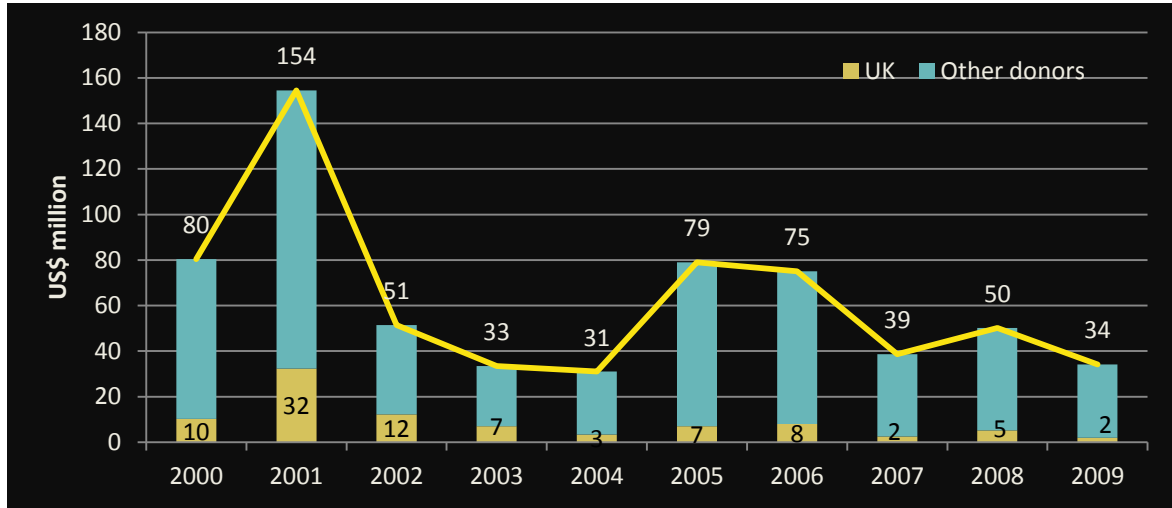


Social infrastructure and services



The majority of aid to India is sector allocable aid of which a large proportion is spent on social infrastructure and services, notably education. This is the same for all donors and the UK, although the UK spends a higher proportion of its aid on social infrastructure and services (70%) compared to all donors (52%) reporting to the OECD DAC.

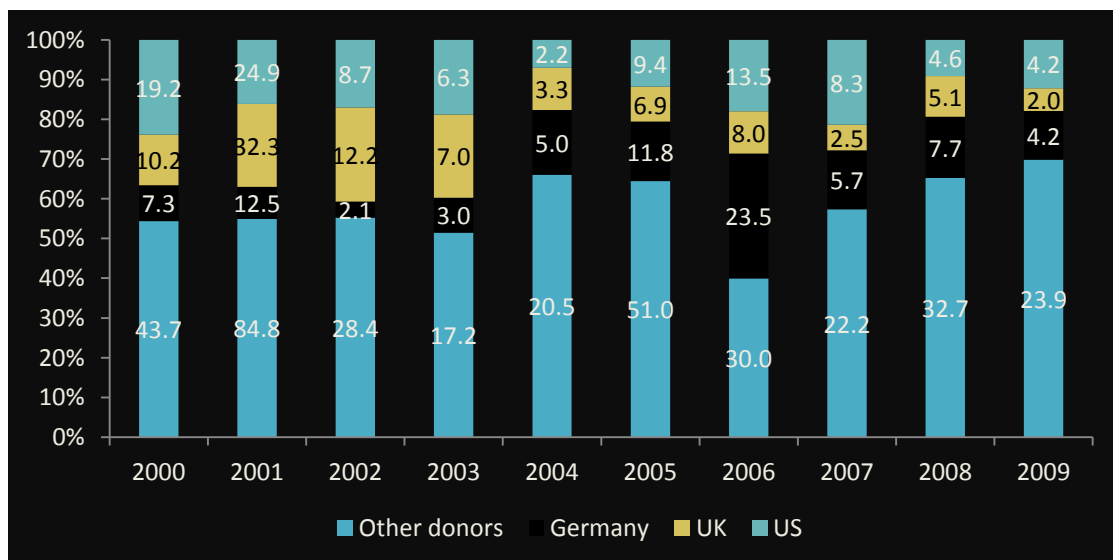
Figure 9: India's total humanitarian aid 2000-2009



Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC data, constant 2009 prices.

Humanitarian aid to India has been fairly low totalling US\$627.9 million between 2000 and 2009. Contributions peaked at US\$154.5 million in 2001 in response to the Gujarat earthquake. 2005 saw the Kashmir earthquake, although there was little international involvement compared to 2001. Humanitarian aid as a proportion of aid averaged at only 4% in the period 2000 to 2009, peaking at 6% in 2001.

Figure 10: India's top three humanitarian aid donors as a proportion of total humanitarian aid, 2000-2009



Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC data, constant 2009 prices, US\$ million

The US has been India's largest humanitarian government donor between 2000 and 2009, providing US\$101.2 million in assistance. The UK has been the second largest, giving US\$89.5 million.

India's own domestic expenditure on crisis response has been much more significant (at least in terms of volume). Between 2005 and 2010, the Indian government spent US\$4.8 billion through its own State Disaster Response Fund (formerly the Calamity Relief Fund) and between 2005 and 2009 it spent US\$1.4 billion through the National Disaster Response Fund (previously the National Calamity Contingency Fund). Though not exactly comparable with humanitarian response from donors, this US\$6.2 billion far outstrips that response in terms of volume.

Equity of resources

Figure 11: ODA (excl. debt relief) per capita, ten lowest and ten highest ranked countries (with population over 1 million), 2009*

Countries	US\$m	Countries	US\$m
Indonesia	4.6	Palestine/OPT	707.1
Philippines	3.4	Georgia	212.7
Argentina	3.2	Afghanistan	209.2
Korea, Dem. Rep.	2.8	Timor-Leste	190.9
Venezuela	2.3	Armenia	171.1
India	2.1	Lebanon	151.9
Brazil	1.7	Namibia	150.2
Mexico	1.7	Botswana	143.3
Iran	1.2	Mongolia	138.2
China	0.9	Nicaragua	134.5

Source: Development Initiatives based on OECD DAC and UNDESA data, current prices. *Thailand and Tanzania present small negative values and have been excluded from this list.

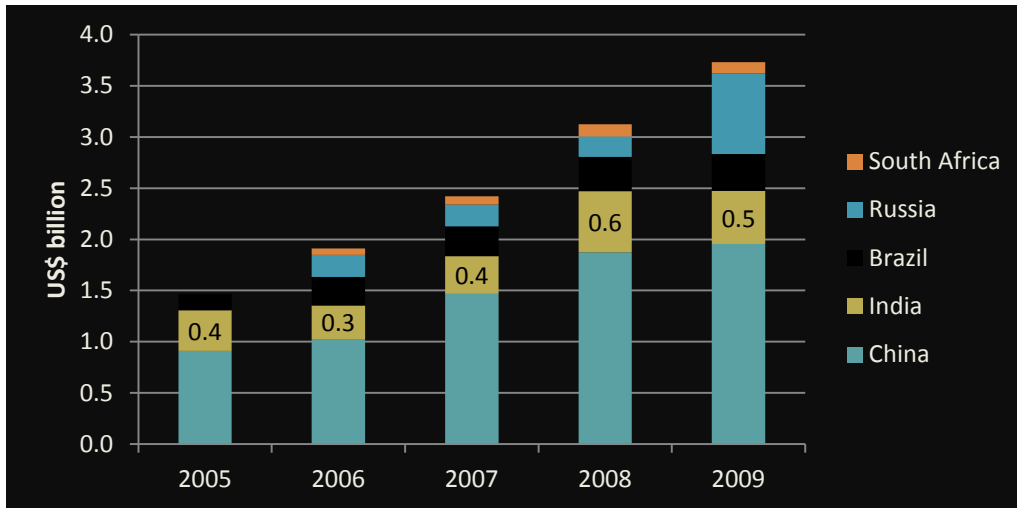
Whilst India was the seventh largest recipient of ODA in 2010 (after Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Pakistan, Tanzania, Vietnam and Haiti), in terms of equity of resources it featured as the fifth lowest for ODA per capita in that year – the equivalent of just US\$2 of aid per person.

The country that received the largest amount of ODA per capita (with more than 1 million inhabitants) was Palestine/OPT, not surprising as it is also the fourth largest recipient of ODA (US\$ 3 billion in 2009).

India as a donor

Foreign assistance

Figure 12: Foreign assistance from BRICS, 2005-2009

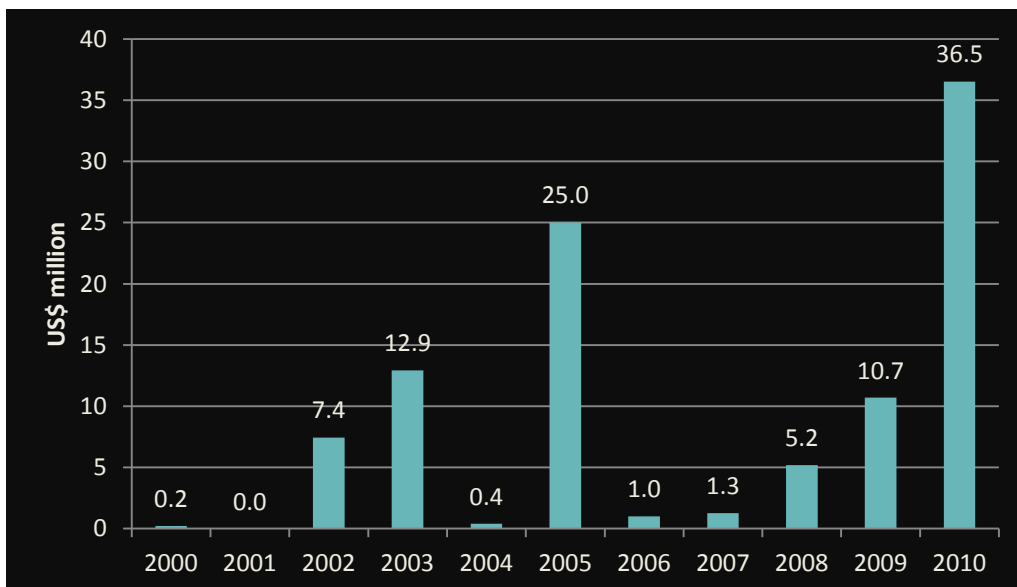


Sources: Development Initiatives based on various secondary sources. Figures for India are taken from the Indian Ministry of Economic Affairs (MEA) annual reports and converted from financial years into calendar years.

Figures for India’s foreign assistance are based on reports from the Ministry of Economic Affairs. On average, contributions between 2005 and 2009 were US\$0.4 million but actual contributions are probably far higher as not all flows, through all ministries, have been captured.

Humanitarian aid

Figure 13: Humanitarian aid from India, 2000-2010



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data

India's humanitarian aid contributions are fairly sporadic, which may be due to the poor reporting. Its largest reported contribution was in 2010 when it gave US\$26.1 million to Pakistan in response to the massive floods, of which US\$20 million went via UN OCHA's emergency response fund (ERF) in Pakistan.

Figure 14: Top recipients of humanitarian aid from India, 2005-2010

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sri Lanka		Sri Lanka	China	Afghanistan	Pakistan
23.0		0.3	5.0	6.4	26.1
Indonesia			Myanmar	Sri Lanka	Haiti
2.0			0.2	2.6	5.0
				Palestine/OPT	Afghanistan
				1.0	3.9
				Tajikistan	Colombia
				0.2	1.0

Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS, US\$ million

India's aid is generally focused on near-neighbours in Asia with single-year contributions to Haiti, Palestine/OPT and Colombia. Sri Lanka appears in the top three recipients in three years (2005, 2007 and 2009).

Other/private flows

Figure 15: Top ten foreign direct investments – inflows and outflows, 2010

Inward	US\$ billion	Outward	US\$ billion
United States	228.2	United States	328.9
China	105.7	Germany	104.9
China, Hong Kong SAR	68.9	France	84.1
Belgium	61.7	China, Hong Kong SAR	76.1
Brazil	48.4	China	68.0
Germany	46.1	Switzerland	58.3
UK	45.9	Japan	56.3
Russia	41.2	Russia	51.7
Singapore	38.6	Canada	38.6
France	33.9	Belgium	37.7
India	24.6	India	14.6

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNCTAD, current prices

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is an important resource for India. In 2010, inward flows reached nearly US\$25 billion, a decrease compared to the previous two years. However data for 2011 shows a recovery from this negative trend. Outward flows on the other hand represent a smaller volume, almost reaching US\$15 billion in 2010.

Figure 16: Top ten recipients of remittances, 2010

Countries	US\$ billion
India	54.0
China	51.3
Mexico	22.0
Philippines	21.4
France	15.6
Germany	11.3
Bangladesh	10.9
Spain	10.5
Belgium	10.2
Nigeria	10.0

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank, current prices

Another important financial source to consider is represented by remittances, where India is the biggest recipient, with US\$ 54 billion in 2010.

The big picture

Economy:

- India's economy has grown threefold since 2000.
- It is now the 9th largest economy in the world and has the 14th largest government revenues.

Poverty:

- If they were separate countries, 11 Indian states would rank in the top 20 for total numbers of poor people.
- There are more poor people in Uttar Pradesh alone than either Bangladesh, Nigeria or Pakistan.

Aid:

- 2010 saw the record highest bilateral aid figure to India, US\$2.8 billion from its five donors.
- Humanitarian aid plays a small part in the aid profile of the country, just 6% of ODA over the period 2000 to 2009. India spends much more on domestic response than it receives from international actors.
- India has the fifth lowest per capita aid amount in the world.

UK Aid to India:

- Each of the UK's three target states features amongst the most severe for poverty and amongst those with the largest numbers of poor people.
- UK aid is a major proportion of India's bilateral aid receipts, 23% over the 11 years 2000 to 2010.

Further reading

Multidimensional poverty index, research brief <http://www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/OPHI-MPI-Brief.pdf>

Multidimensional poverty index, overview <http://www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/OPHI-MPI-Brief-2011.pdf?cda6c1>

Multidimensional poverty index, India country brief <http://www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/India.pdf?cda6c1>

India's growing involvement in humanitarian assistance, GPPi
http://www.gppi.net/approach/research/truly_universal/india_and_humanitarian_assistance/

Guardian, 10 January 2012, 'Over 40% of Indian children are malnourished, report finds'
<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2012/jan/10/child-malnutrition-india-national-shame>

DFID's operational plan India, 2011-2015
<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/op/india-2011.pdf>

Annex 1

Ranking of MPI score - all countries		
Ranking	Country	Score
137	Niger	0.642
136	Ethiopia	0.562
135	Mali	0.558
134	Burkina Faso	0.536
133	Burundi	0.530
132	Somalia	0.514
131	Central African Republic	0.512
130	Mozambique	0.512
129	Guinea	0.506
128	Liberia	0.485
127	Bihar	0.479
126	Angola	0.452
125	Jharkhand	0.441
124	Sierra Leone	0.439
123	Rwanda	0.426
122	Benin	0.412
121	Comoros	0.408
120	DR Congo	0.393
119	Senegal	0.384
118	Malawi	0.381
117	Madhya Pradesh	0.374
116	Uttar Pradesh	0.369
115	Uganda	0.367
114	Tanzania	0.367
113	Chhattisgarh	0.367
112	Timor-Leste	0.360
111	Madagascar	0.357
110	Cote d'Ivoire	0.353
109	Mauritania	0.352
108	Nepal	0.350
107	Chad	0.344
106	Orissa	0.339
105	Rajasthan	0.338
104	Zambia	0.328
103	Gambia	0.324

Numbers of MPI poor - all countries		
Ranking	Country	Numbers of poor (millions)
137	China	161.7
136	Uttar Pradesh	126.9
135	Bangladesh	83.2
134	Nigeria	81.5
133	Pakistan	81.2
132	Bihar	72.3
131	Ethiopia	65.8
130	West Bengal	52.1
129	Madhya Pradesh	50.1
128	Indonesia	48.4
127	DR Congo	44.5
126	Rajasthan	42.5
125	Maharashtra	40.0
124	Andhra Pradesh	36.2
123	Tanzania	27.6
122	Karnataka	27.2
121	Orissa	26.5
120	Jharkhand	23.1
119	Gujarat	22.8
118	Uganda	21.2
117	Tamil Nadu	19.0
116	Kenya	18.9
115	Assam	18.4
114	Mozambique	18.1
113	Nepal	18.0
112	Chhattisgarh	17.9
111	Myanmar	14.3
110	Viet Nam	14.2
109	Madagascar	13.5
108	Niger	12.4
107	Philippines	12.1
106	Burkina Faso	12.1
105	Mali	11.8
104	Yemen	11.2
103	Angola	11.1

102	Assam	0.316
101	Nigeria	0.310
100	Meghalaya	0.307
99	West Bengal	0.304
98	Haiti	0.299
97	Bangladesh	0.292
96	Cameroon	0.287
95	Togo	0.284
94	Yemen	0.283
93	Arunachal Pradesh	0.274
92	Tripura	0.269
91	Lao	0.267
90	Pakistan	0.264
89	Nagaland	0.264
88	Cambodia	0.251
87	Kenya	0.229
86	Andhra Pradesh	0.209
85	Republic of Congo	0.208
84	Karnataka	0.206
83	Gujarat	0.201
82	Jammu and Kashmir	0.194
81	Manipur	0.191
80	Namibia	0.187
79	Haryana	0.186
78	Uttaranchal	0.185
77	Swaziland	0.184
76	Zimbabwe	0.180
75	Maharashtra	0.180
74	Gabon	0.161
73	Honduras	0.159
72	Lesotho	0.156
71	Sao Tome and Principe	0.154
70	Myanmar	0.154
69	Sikkim	0.150
68	Ghana	0.144
67	Djibouti	0.139
66	Tamil Nadu	0.130
65	Vanuatu	0.129
64	Nicaragua	0.128
63	Guatemala	0.127
62	Himachal Pradesh	0.125
61	Bhutan	0.119
60	Punjab	0.112

102	Cote d'Ivoire	11.1
101	Cameroon	9.1
100	Malawi	9.0
99	Haryana	8.7
98	Zambia	7.7
97	Guinea	7.5
96	Rwanda	7.4
95	Senegal	7.3
94	Ghana	7.3
93	Punjab	7.0
92	Cambodia	6.9
91	Somalia	6.9
90	South Africa	6.6
89	Burundi	6.1
88	Chad	5.8
87	Benin	5.7
86	Peru	5.4
85	Haiti	5.3
84	Brazil	5.1
83	Zimbabwe	5.0
82	Egypt	4.7
81	Jammu and Kashmir	4.4
80	Turkey	4.4
79	Sierra Leone	4.3
78	Mexico	4.3
77	Iraq	4.0
76	Kerala	3.7
75	Uttaranchal	3.6
74	Morocco	3.3
73	Central African Republic	3.2
72	Guatemala	3.1
71	Togo	3.0
70	Liberia	2.9
69	Lao	2.8
68	Colombia	2.5
67	Honduras	2.3
66	Tripura	2.1
65	Mauritania	2.0
64	Bolivia	2.0
63	Himachal Pradesh	2.0
62	Russian Federation	1.9
61	Meghalaya	1.7
60	Republic of Congo	1.6

59	Indonesia	0.095
58	Mizoram	0.094
57	Bolivia	0.089
56	Peru	0.086
55	Goa	0.085
54	Viet Nam	0.084
53	Tajikistan	0.068
52	Mongolia	0.065
51	Paraguay	0.064
50	Philippines	0.064
49	Iraq	0.059
48	South Africa	0.057
47	China	0.056
46	Delhi	0.054
45	Guyana	0.053
44	Kerala	0.051
43	Morocco	0.048
42	Suriname	0.039
41	Turkey	0.028
40	Estonia	0.026
39	Belize	0.024
38	Egypt	0.024
37	Colombia	0.022
36	Azerbaijan	0.021
35	Sri Lanka	0.021
34	Syrian Arab Republic	0.021
33	Trinidad and Tobago	0.020
32	Kyrgyzstan	0.019
31	Maldives	0.018
30	Dominican Republic	0.018
29	Croatia	0.016
28	Hungary	0.016
27	Mexico	0.015
26	Argentina	0.011
25	Brazil	0.011
24	Tunisia	0.010
23	Czech Republic	0.010
22	Ecuador	0.009
21	Macedonia	0.008
20	Jordan	0.008
19	Uzbekistan	0.008
18	Ukraine	0.008
17	Moldova	0.007

59	Nicaragua	1.5
58	Delhi	1.5
57	Argentina	1.2
56	Tajikistan	1.1
55	Thailand	1.1
54	Syrian Arab Republic	1.0
53	Sri Lanka	1.0
52	Ukraine	1.0
51	Manipur	1.0
50	Gambia	0.9
49	Nagaland	0.9
48	Namibia	0.9
47	Lesotho	0.8
46	Paraguay	0.8
45	Timor-Leste	0.7
44	Arunachal Pradesh	0.7
43	Uzbekistan	0.6
42	Swaziland	0.5
41	Hungary	0.5
40	Azerbaijan	0.5
39	Dominican Republic	0.4
38	Gabon	0.4
37	Comoros	0.4
36	Mongolia	0.4
35	Czech Republic	0.3
34	Goa	0.3
33	Ecuador	0.3
32	Tunisia	0.3
31	Kyrgyzstan	0.2
30	Djibouti	0.2
29	Sikkim	0.2
28	Mizoram	0.2
27	Bhutan	0.2
26	Croatia	0.2
25	Jordan	0.1
24	Guyana	0.1
23	Estonia	0.1
22	Kazakhstan	0.1
21	Serbia	0.1
20	Trinidad and Tobago	0.1
19	Moldova	0.1
18	Vanuatu	0.1
17	Uruguay	0.1

16	Montenegro	0.006
15	Latvia	0.006
14	Uruguay	0.006
13	Thailand	0.006
12	Albania	0.005
11	Occupied Palestinian Territories	0.005
10	Russian Federation	0.005
9	Armenia	0.004
8	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.003
7	Georgia	0.003
6	Serbia	0.003
5	United Arab Emirates	0.002
4	Kazakhstan	0.002
3	Slovakia	-
2	Slovenia	-
1	Belarus	-

16	Sao Tome and Principe	0.1
15	Occupied Palestinian Territories	0.1
14	Albania	0.0
13	Suriname	0.0
12	Macedonia	0.0
11	Latvia	0.0
10	Georgia	0.0
9	Armenia	0.0
8	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0
7	United Arab Emirates	0.0
6	Maldives	0.0
5	Belize	0.0
4	Montenegro	0.0
3	Slovakia	-
2	Slovenia	-
1	Belarus	-

Source: Development Initiatives based on multidimensional poverty index (MPI), Oxford Policy & Human Development Initiative (OPHI). Note India as a country has been excluded.

Annex 2

		MPI indicators				
	State	MPI	Proportion of MPI poor	Number of MPI poor (millions)	Share of overall poverty in India	Proportion of MPI poor globally
1	Bihar	0.479	79.3%	72.3	11.8%	4.5%
2	Jharkhand	0.441	74.8%	23.1	3.8%	1.5%
3	Madhya Pradesh	0.374	68.1%	50.1	8.2%	3.1%
4	Uttar Pradesh	0.369	68.1%	126.9	20.7%	8.0%
5	Chhattisgarh	0.367	69.7%	17.9	2.9%	1.1%
6	Orissa	0.339	63.2%	26.5	4.3%	1.7%
7	Rajasthan	0.338	62.8%	42.5	6.9%	2.7%
8	Assam	0.316	60.1%	18.4	3.0%	1.2%
9	Meghalaya	0.307	56.6%	1.7	0.3%	0.1%
10	West Bengal	0.304	57.4%	52.1	8.5%	3.3%
11	Arunachal Pradesh	0.274	53.0%	0.7	0.1%	0.0%
12	Tripura	0.269	54.6%	2.1	0.3%	0.1%
13	Nagaland	0.264	51.7%	0.9	0.1%	0.1%
14	Andhra Pradesh	0.209	44.5%	36.2	5.9%	2.3%
15	Karnataka	0.206	43.2%	27.2	4.4%	1.7%
16	Gujarat	0.201	41.0%	22.8	3.7%	1.4%
17	Jammu and Kashmir	0.194	41.0%	4.4	0.7%	0.3%
18	Manipur	0.191	40.8%	1.0	0.2%	0.1%
19	Haryana	0.186	39.3%	8.7	1.4%	0.5%
20	Uttaranchal	0.185	39.5%	3.6	0.6%	0.2%
21	Maharashtra	0.180	37.9%	40.0	6.5%	2.5%
22	Sikkim	0.150	31.8%	0.2	0.0%	0.0%
23	Tamil Nadu	0.130	30.5%	19.0	3.1%	1.2%
24	Himachal Pradesh	0.125	29.9%	2.0	0.3%	0.1%
25	Punjab	0.112	24.6%	7.0	1.1%	0.4%
26	Mizoram	0.094	21.0%	0.2	0.0%	0.0%
27	Goa	0.085	20.0%	0.3	0.0%	0.0%
28	Delhi	0.054	12.4%	1.5	0.2%	0.1%
29	Kerala	0.051	12.7%	3.7	0.6%	0.2%
	India (country)³	0.283	53.70%	612.2	100.0%	38.5%

³ Each of the states has been ranked as if it was a country. For MPI data this would assume 137 countries (109 countries minus India plus 29 states). However, when looking at India as a whole, it is in comparison to 109 countries. For the HDI index this would assume there were 187 countries (169 countries minus India plus 19 states). However, when looking at India as a whole, it is in comparison to 169 countries

Source: Development Initiatives based on multidimensional poverty index (MPI), Oxford Policy & Human Development Initiative (OPHI)



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