



Initial Poverty and Social Analysis

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India: Tripura Urban and Tourism Development Project

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Asian Development Bank

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 13 December 2022)

Currency unit	–	Indian Rupee (₹)
₹1.00	=	\$0.01
\$1.00	=	₹82.65

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
GDP	–	gross domestic product
GOT	–	Government of Tripura
MFF	–	multitranchise financing facility
NEEC	–	North East Economic Corridor
NER	–	North East Region
TTDCL	–	Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Limited
TUDA	–	Tripura Urban Planning and Development Authority
UDD	–	Urban Development Department
ULB	–	urban local body

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of India and its agencies ends on 31 March. “FY” before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY2023 ends on 31 March 2023.
- (ii) In this report, “\$” refers to United States dollars.

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INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Country:	India	Project Title:	Tripura Urban and Tourism Development Project
Lending/Financing Modality:	Sector Loan	Department/ Division:	South Asia Department/ Urban Development and Water Division (SAUW)

I. POVERTY IMPACT AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS

A. Links to the National Poverty Reduction Strategy and Country Partnership Strategy

The Government of India's aims to make urban areas more livable, citizen-friendly, sustainable, and resilient, emphasizing support to states on urban sector policies, capacity building, urban planning, implementation and governance, and urban planning support to states as laid down in the country's Union Budget (20220–2023). During the decade 2001–2011, the growth of India's urban population was slightly higher than that of the rural. The National Commission on Population^a in India predicts that by 2036, about 38.6% of Indians (600 million) will live in urban areas. The ongoing national level schemes,^b including Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Smart Cities, Swachh Bharat, and other urban Missions, offer an opportunity to better manage India's urban transition. India's unique pattern of urbanization is not a corollary, but a driving force of this growth story. With 70% of India's built environment for 2030 yet to take shape, its impending urban transformation also represents significant opportunities for domestic and international investments.^c The National Tourism Policy (2002) aims to develop tourism in India in a systematic manner, position it as a major engine of economic growth, and harness its direct and multiplier effects for employment and poverty eradication in an environmentally sustainable manner. The Tripura Urban and Tourism Development Project will support the integration of urban and tourism development of targeted tourism zones and selected urban local bodies in the state which will increase economic competitiveness and growth, thereby contributing to state-wide poverty reduction. The project is consistent with the National Poverty Reduction Strategy, country partnership strategy for India (2018–2022) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB)^d and ADB's Strategy 2030 focusing on making cities more livable (operational priority [OP] 6), tackling climate change (OP3), and accelerating gender equality (OP2).

B. Poverty Targeting

☒ General intervention

The project aims to support urban and tourism development in the state of Tripura. The project aims to improve the municipal infrastructures and competitiveness of existing tourist spots and promote inclusive and sustainable development outcomes.

C. Poverty and Social Analysis

1. Key issues and potential beneficiaries. The state of Tripura has a population of 3.67 million, and is the second most populous state in the North Eastern Region of India. The state's population is diverse. Around one-third (31.8%) of the population belongs to the scheduled tribes.^e As per data published by NITI Aayog, the poverty head count ratio in Tripura as per the multi-dimensional poverty index is 20.30%, in comparison with 27.90% at all-India level. The overall poverty data for the state cloaks the variation in district level human development indices (HDI) among districts in the state and the high levels of malnutrition, particularly among women and children in hilly and remote areas of the state.^f In terms of provision of urban services, average population covered by piped water supply in the 20 urban local bodies (ULBs) is 42%. The quantity of water in the slum areas is in sufficient and far below Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organisation standard. Water supply is intermittent with duration usually ranging average of 4–6 hours. In Tripura, there is no sewerage system in any of the project towns. Most of the houses have adopted onsite disposal by constructing septic tank. Effluent from septic tanks is discharged either into soak pits (very few in number) or surface drains/open fields, or water bodies. Tripura state has also the highest reported foreign tourist arrivals in the North East Region with a share of 41.4%. Nevertheless, Tripura state, with a plethora of tourism potential, is currently considered to be at a nascent stage with a large untapped potential. Inadequate public infrastructure development and poor first/last mile connectivity are the main causes of lesser tourism development, and it reflects on the poor livelihood of the local people of the state, especially the poor and vulnerable groups in the vicinity of tourism destinations. Inadequate public infrastructures are an overarching issue requiring immediate investment to accelerate economic growth and protect environmental and public health. The project will support the development of five integrated Urban–Tourism zones and 12 ULBs. The expected key beneficiaries of the project will be the residents, business owners, visitors and/or tourists, and service operators of the project areas. Opportunities for business and skills development in the project public facilities for tourism are expected to facilitate employment particularly for poor and vulnerable groups.

2. Impact channels and expected systemic changes. The project will lead to a better quality of life for the local people of Tripura state by designing and developing the urban and tourism infrastructure in the state. The project

is expected to bring urban development and economic growth potential through coverage of water supply, fecal sludge and cesspool sanitation, stormwater drainage, urban road (communal lanes and by-lanes) and street lighting, improvement of public infrastructures crucial for tourism, and support to inclusive governance.

2. Focus of (and resources allocated in) the transaction technical assistance or due diligence. During project preparation and due diligence, adequate resources shall be made available for social, poverty, and gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) analysis. The project design team shall explore to include in design, pro-vulnerable features to enable equitable access to improved infrastructure as well as project benefits. A GESI Action Plan (GESI AP) at the project level and site-specific level will be prepared. A consultation and participation plan (CAPP) and a Summary Poverty Reduction and Social Strategy shall also be prepared. Due diligence will be performed and reported in course of the project preparation on social safeguards, poverty and gender related issues as per ADB's policy requirement.

II. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

1. What are the key gender issues in the sector and/or subsector that are likely to be relevant to this project or program?

Key gender indicators and issues in Tripura state are: (i) sex ratio Tripura is 973 females per 1,000 males in urban area and 955 females per 1,000 males in rural area, which is higher than the national urban average sex ratio of 926; (ii) average literacy rate is 93.47% in urban area, where for male it is 95.51%, for female it stands at 88.70%, and the gender gap in literacy stands at 6.81%; and in rural area it is 84.90%, where for male it is 90.07%, for female it stands at 79.49%, and the gender gap in literacy stands at 10.58%; (iii) workforce participation rate of urban females is 32.1% and rural females is 21.1%, which is higher than the national average (17.9%);⁹ (iv) inadequate jobs or opportunities for paid work; and (vii) baseline survey will capture women's travel time savings in addition to drudgery, and women's unpaid care work that could exacerbate because of deficiencies in infrastructure.

2. Does the proposed project or program has the potential to contribute to the promotion of gender equity and/or empowerment of women by providing women's access to and use of opportunities, services, resources, assets, and participation in decision-making ? ☒ Yes ☐ No

The project will provide employment opportunities to local women and men through various opportunities in the tourism sector including the hospitality sector (homestays and community-based tourism entrepreneurship), local markets, crafts material sale, providing soft skills to attract tourists, and in the urban sector, for construction and operation related jobs. The project shall promote equal opportunity for employment of women and equal pay for equal work through suitable contract conditions. The targeted activities will ensure inclusion and participation of women, poor and vulnerable groups in project benefits.

3. Could the proposed project have an adverse impact on women and/or girls or widen gender inequality?

☐ Yes ☒ No

4. Indicate the intended gender mainstreaming category:

☒ EGM (effective gender mainstreaming)

III. PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT

1. Who are the main stakeholders of the project, including beneficiaries and affected people? Explain how they will each participate in the project's design. Key stakeholders include national government, local government officials from project towns, civil society organizations (CSOs), beneficiaries, and affected persons. Stakeholders will be consulted during the due diligence for their inputs into the project design. Stakeholder analysis shall be undertaken, and a CAPP will be prepared. Meetings, workshops, interviews, and other communication means will be the key methods for participation of stakeholders. A communication strategy will be drafted in line with ADB Access to Information Policy 2018 to ensure meaningful participation of key stakeholders. The GESI AP shall ensure participation and inclusion of women, poor and vulnerable groups. Project design shall include suitable mechanisms for effective implementation and monitoring of GESI AP and CAPP.

2. Who are the key, active and relevant CSOs in the project area? There are several active community-based organizations, self-help groups, and youth and women's groups in and around the identified project locations, whose participation in project design and implementation is envisaged for information dissemination, grievance redressal, and community mobilization.

3. Are there issues during project design for which participation of the poor and vulnerable is important?

☒ Yes ☐ No. If yes, what are these issues? Participation of poor and vulnerable groups in project design and planning will be important for the design of meaningful interventions and enhance its sustainability.

4. How will the project ensure the participation of beneficiaries and affected people, particularly the poor and vulnerable and/or CSOs, during project design to address these issues?

The baseline socioeconomic survey shall provide opportunities for the local people and stakeholders to communicate their concerns to the project preparation team. Awareness workshops and public consultations shall be conducted in various phases of the project with focus on engaging poor, women, and other vulnerable groups. Information about the project grievance redressal mechanisms will be communicated to the stakeholder groups. Specific and relevant

CSOs in urban and tourism sectors will be identified during due diligence and will be engaged as appropriate in preparation and implementation of project interventions at community-level.
5. What level of CSO participation is planned during the project design? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information generation and sharing (M) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation (M) <input type="checkbox"/> Collaboration (NA) <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership (NA)
IV. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS
A. Involuntary Resettlement category <input type="checkbox"/> A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI
1. Does the project have the potential to involve involuntary land acquisition resulting in physical and economic displacement? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No The involuntary resettlement impacts, if any, would be addressed through proper design and effective implementation of resettlement plans. Involuntary resettlement safeguards categorization will be further verified during project due diligence.
2. What action plan is required to address involuntary resettlement as part of the PRF or due diligence process? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement plan
B. Indigenous Peoples category <input type="checkbox"/> A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> FI
1. Does the proposed project have the potential to directly or indirectly affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2. Does it affect the territories or natural and cultural resources indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim, as their ancestral domain? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Tripura has a scheduled tribe population of 31.8% consisting of 19 tribal communities. The literacy level of scheduled tribal population (56.5%) is higher than the national and state average. The proposed project is not expected to have any adverse impact on indigenous peoples. Scheduled tribe population is expected to benefit from the project. All scheduled tribes in the project districts can speak Bengali, the mainstream language, and another language of Tripura i.e., Kokborok. Indigenous people's categorization will be further verified during project due diligence.
3. Will the project require broad community support of affected indigenous communities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
4. What action plan is required to address risks to indigenous peoples as part of the PRF or due diligence process? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples Plan or combined Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan
V. OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES AND RISKS
1. What other social issues and risks should be considered in the project design? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Creating decent jobs and employment(M) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adhering to core labor standards (M) <input type="checkbox"/> Labor retrenchment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spread of communicable diseases, including HIV/ AIDS (M) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Affordability (M) <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in vulnerability to natural disasters <input type="checkbox"/> Creating political instability <input type="checkbox"/> Creating internal social conflicts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Others, please specify: COVID-19 (M)
2. How are these additional social issues and risks going to be addressed in the projected sign? The works contracts under the project shall have suitable clauses to ensure adherence to labor rules, avoidance of child labor, and equal pay for equal work and awareness creation for avoidance of communicable diseases including HIV/AIDS, and will specify that the project will follow a policy of zero tolerance for sexual harassment and gender-based violence at the work place. It will also ensure the participation of female workers during project implementation.
VI. PRF OR DUE DILIGENCE RESOURCE REQUIREMENT
1. Do the terms of reference for the PRF (or other due diligence) contain key information needed to be gathered during transaction PRF or due diligence process to better analyze (i) poverty and social impact, (ii) GESI impact, (iii) participation dimensions, (iv) social safeguards, and (v) other social risks. Are the relevant specialists identified? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
2. What resources (e.g., consultants, survey budget, and workshop) are allocated for conducting poverty, social, and/or GESI analysis, and participation plan during the PRF or due diligence? Experts for environment and social safeguards, GESI, tourism-based livelihoods, and skill development, with adequate provisions in their terms of reference to undertake due diligence and reporting will be mobilized. Adequate resources will be provided for poverty, social and GESI analysis, livelihood assessment and strengthening, baseline and resettlement surveys, and consultations.

^a National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, 2019.

^b Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. <https://mohua.gov.in>

^c World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2019. <https://widgets.weforum.org/am2019-media-coverage/index.html>

^d ADB. 2019. [Country Operations Business Plan: India, 2020-2022](https://www.adb.org/publications/country-operations-business-plan-india-2020-2022). Manila.

^e Government of Tripura. Tripura State Portal. 2021. [Demographic Features](https://tripura.gov.in/demographic-features). <https://tripura.gov.in/demographic-features>. Agartala.

^f Government of Tripura, Directorate of Economics, Planning Department. [Economic Review of Tripura 2019 – 2020](https://tripura.gov.in/economic-review). Agartala.

^g Government of Tripura, Directorate of Employment Service and Manpower Planning. [Statistical Tables and Charts](https://employment.tripura.gov.in). <https://employment.tripura.gov.in>. Agartala.

Source: Asian Development Bank.