IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

WATERSHED PROJECT SIDDIPET

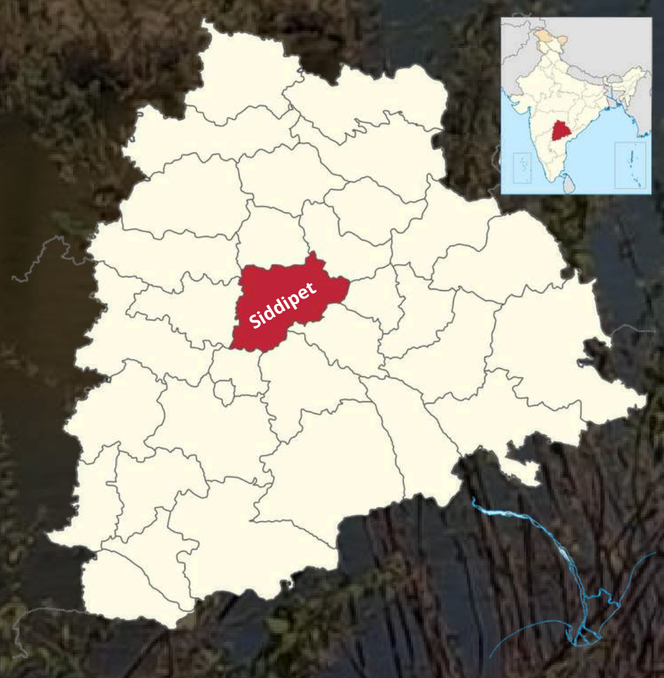
Water Scarcity & Livelihood Challenges

The watershed project was implemented in response to significant **water scarcity** and **agricultural challenges** in the region. With an average annual rainfall of 700–900 mm, primarily received during the southwest monsoon, erratic rainfall patterns and high summer temperatures exacerbated water shortages.[1] Soil erosion, groundwater depletion, and deteriorating water quality posed additional threats to agricultural productivity as well as the community well-being.[2]

A alarming 84% of farmers reported **declining groundwater** levels, over 60% struggled with **soil erosion**, and all farmers observed a decline in soil quality. Also, more than 64% experienced **crop failure**, and a significant 58% suffered from **fodder shortages**. Additionally, **lack of livelihood** options and **low wage** contributed to **migration**. These pressing concerns highlighted the need for a comprehensive watershed intervention.

About the Project

GCPL in partnership with NABARD, funded the watershed project to address **water scarcity, improve soil health**, and ensure **long-term water resource conservation**. The interventions have positively impact the local communities by **improving water availability** for irrigation & drinking, **boosting agricultural productivity**, and **increasing income** levels. Besides, they contribute to **reducing soil erosion**, **enhancing water retention** capacity, and **increasing green cover** for environmental benefits such as **carbon sequestration** in alignment with **SDGs**.



District Siddipet

Block Jagdevpur

Sites **Gollapally-Munigadapa-I**
Gollapally-Munigadapa-II
Mandhapur & Kondapur

Key highlights of the interventions

50,784
small structures created under area treatment

144
structures created under drainage line treatment

171
ponds created on individual & community lands

78
training sessions for capacity building of farmers

126
units established for improved practices

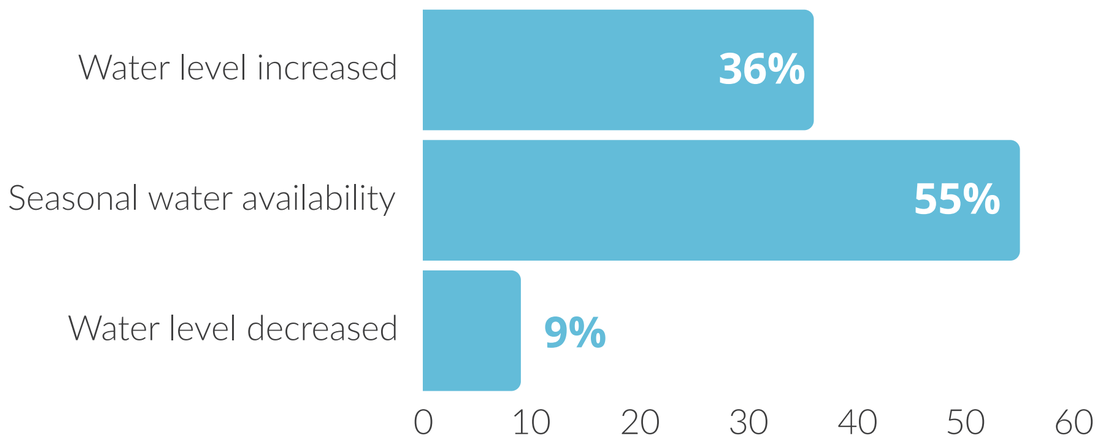
Sources:
1: https://siddipetmunicipality.telangana.gov.in/ 2: Dynamic groundwater resources of Telangana state (GWRA, 2022)

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT



More than 0.16 million cubic meters of water is conserved annually through the construction of water conservation structures built by soil excavation.

75% of respondents rely on borewells as their primary source of water for both household and agricultural purposes.



55% of water sources provide seasonal availability, with many of them successfully revived after previously being defunct.

25% of the respondents started practicing agroforestry since the beginning of the project

3 KM of avenue plantation on both sides of road along with block plantations to enhance green cover

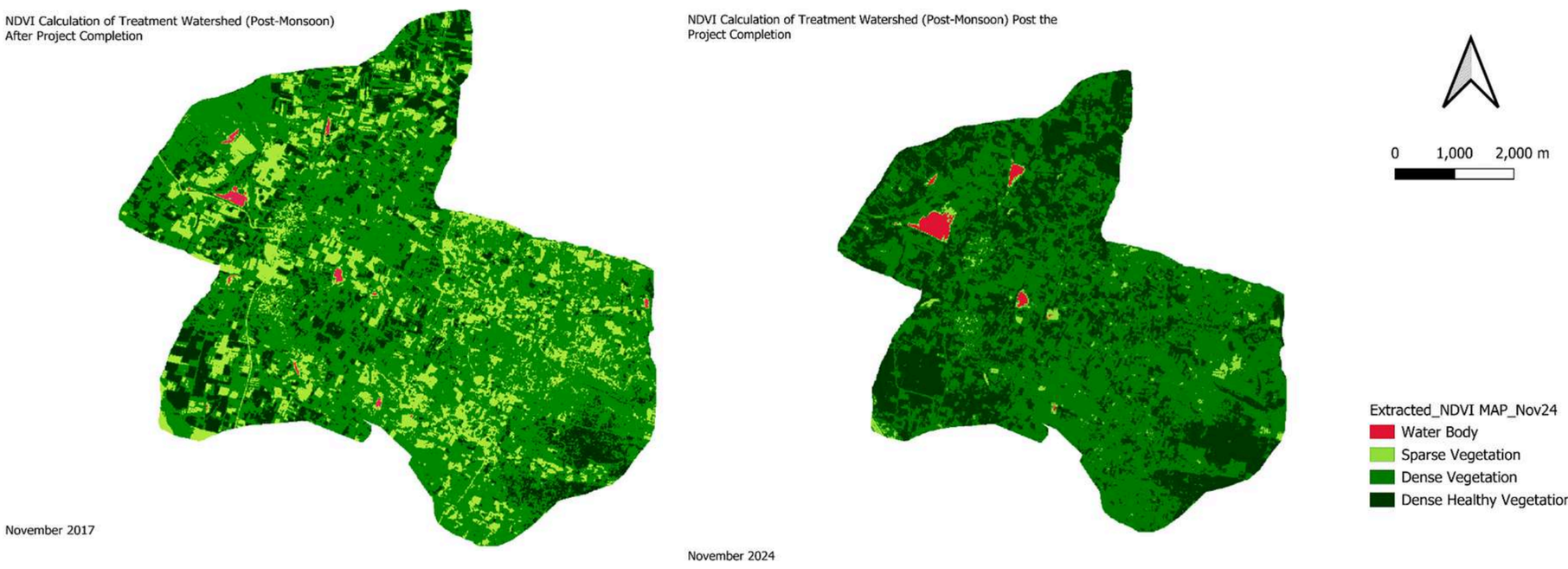
50% of the respondents reported a reduction in soil erosion due to project interventions





4 months is now the duration of soil moisture retention after the monsoon, compared to the earlier period of just 1-2 months.

The creation of water conservation structures have benefited in multiple ways. For example, farm bunds have helped in **reducing soil erosion**, **improving soil moisture** retention, and **enhancing land productivity**. Similarly, farm ponds have provided a reliable **source of water** for irrigation, particularly during critical dry spells, ensuring **crop survival** and **better yields**. These measures have significantly reduced dependency on rain and electricity.

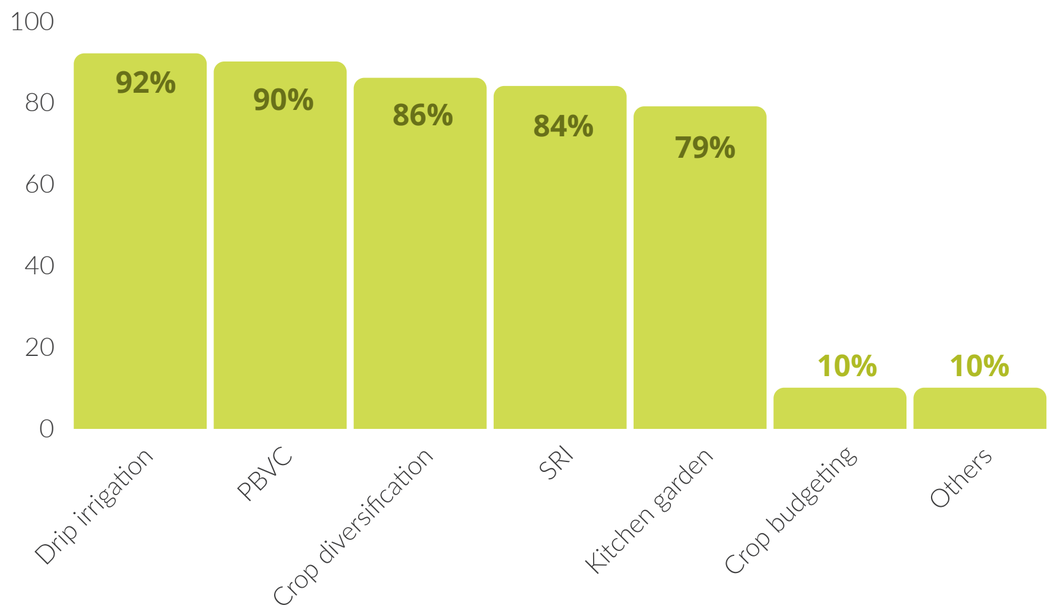


NDVI maps from November 2017 and November 2024 reveals a significant widening of waterbodies, drop in sparse vegetation, and a substantial increase in dense vegetation

AGRICULTURAL IMPACT

More than 33% of the respondents in the treatment group have received at least one of the multiple trainings to support agriculture

73% of respondents received other trainings delivered under the project to support livelihood





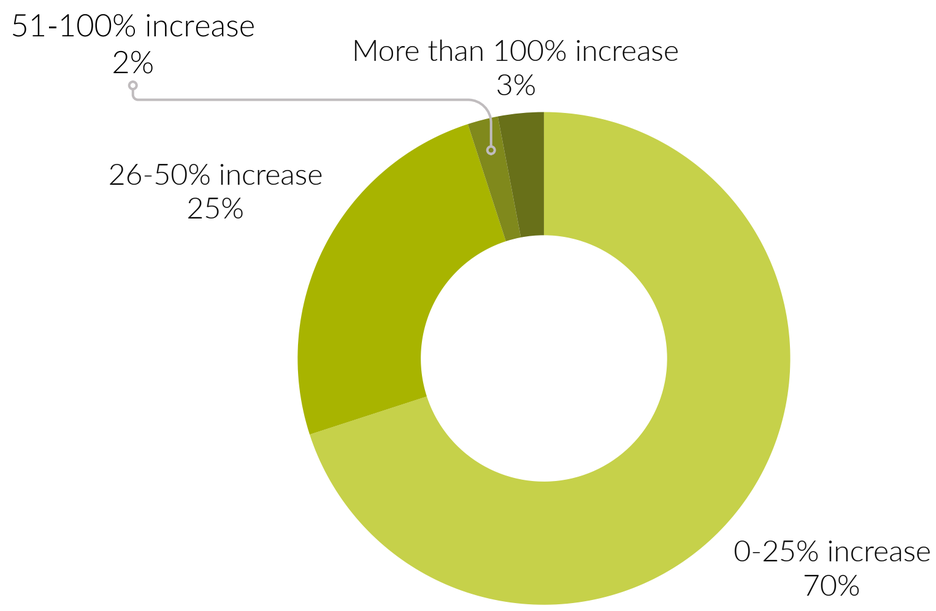
26% of the respondents started practicing agroforestry in the treatment group

59% of the farmers practicing agroforestry reported increase in income

13% more farmers in the control group compared to the treatment group reported incidents of *crop failure*

19% of respondents started or expanded animal husbandry for income generation

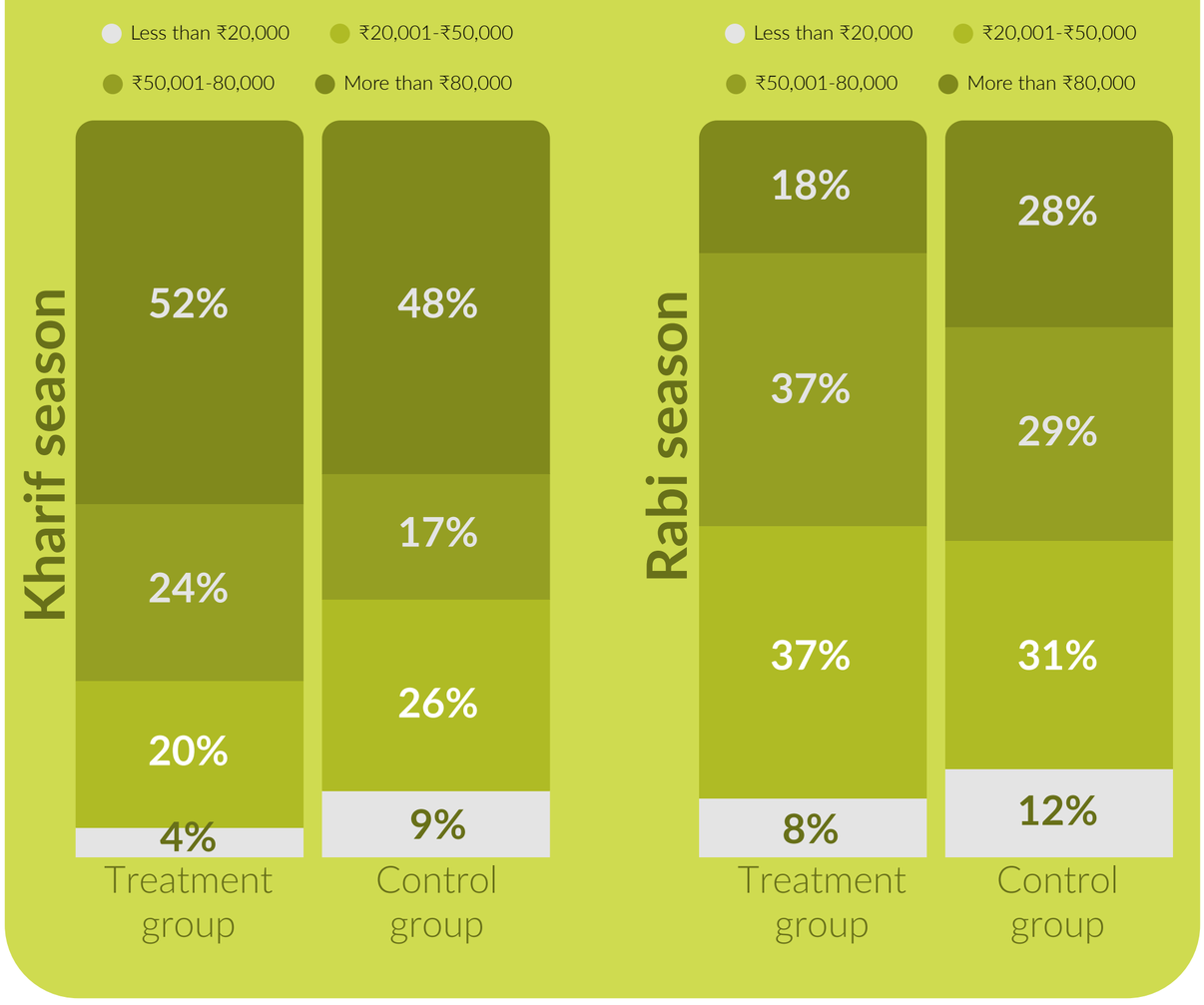
84% of livestock rearing households claimed increase in their household income since project's inception



Increased income *through sustainable agriculture practices for* **89%**

76% of farmers in the treatment group earn over ₹50,000, compared to 65% in the control group

12% of farmers in the control group earn less than ₹20,000, compared to only 8% in the treatment group

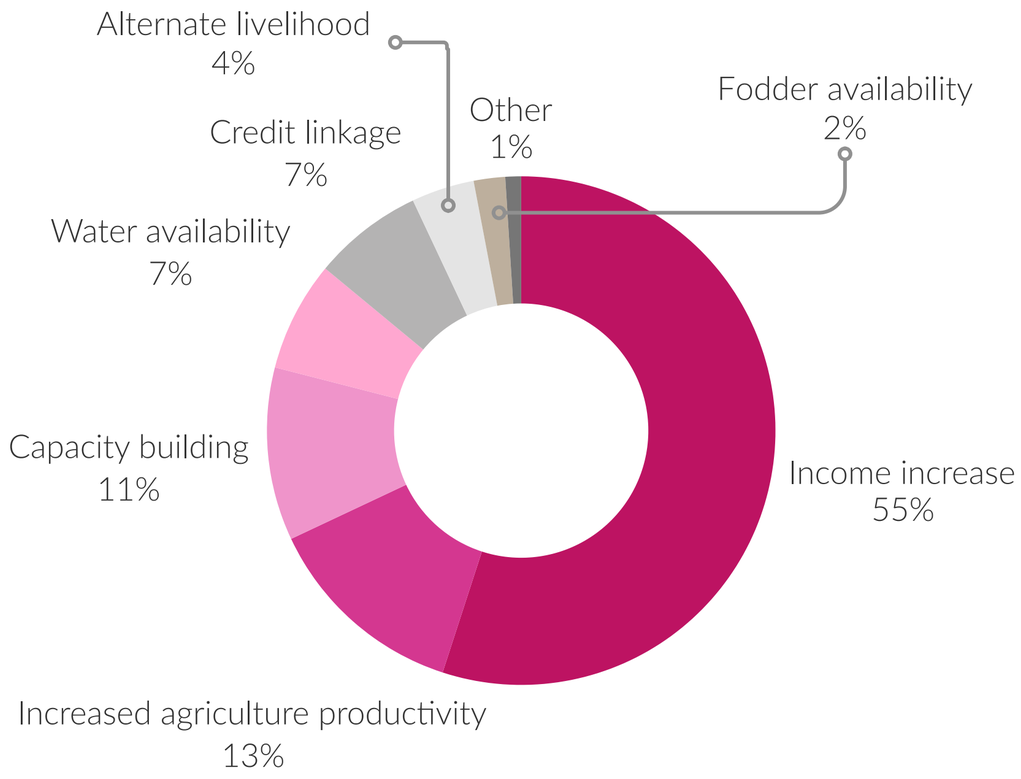


ECONOMIC IMPACT



The project has enhanced the household income, agricultural productivity, capacity building, improved water security, and diversified livelihoods.

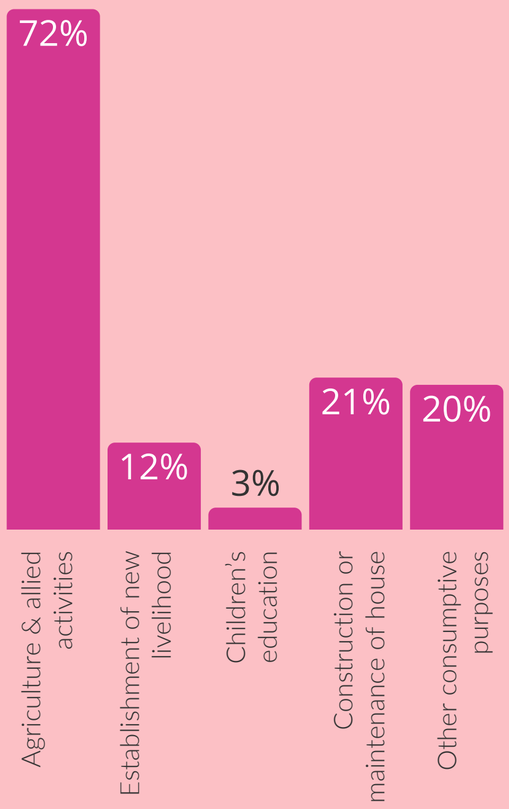
Major benefits project provided as per the respondents in through various interventions.



52% of the respondents had taken loan from the revolving fund provided under watershed

62% of the loans taken have been invested either in *new income generation* or *expansion of existing livelihood*

75% growth in the revolving fund was achieved through active loan disbursement

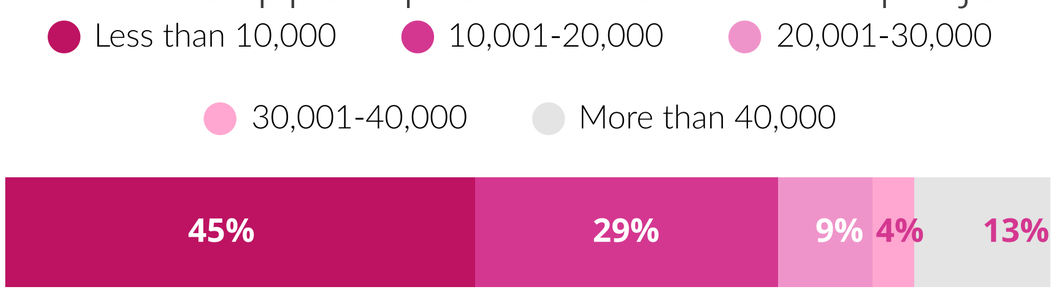


72% of the respondents have increased their income through *new sources*

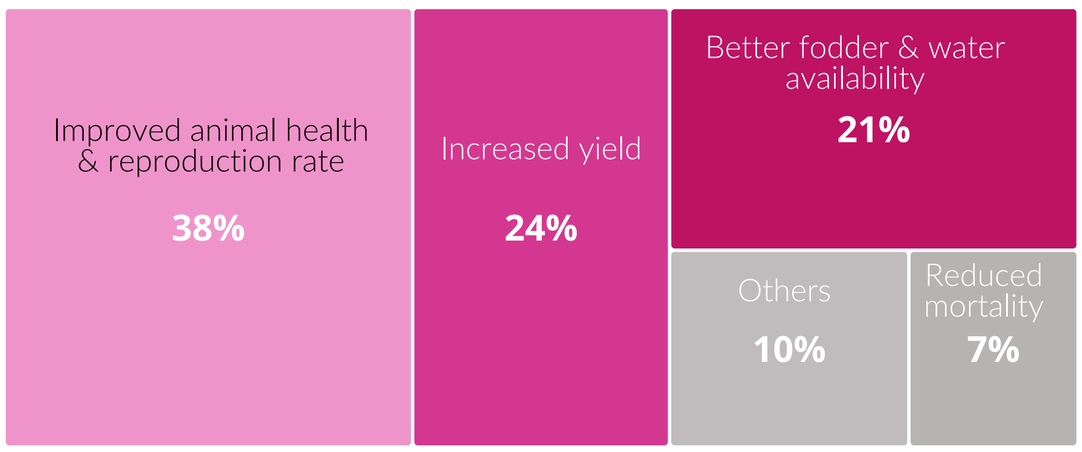
20% of the respondents have enhanced income through efficiency improvement

26% of households reported more than ₹20,000 increase in their annual income through the project

Increase in annual household income as a result of support provided under the project:



90% of respondents reported increased income from animal husbandry interventions provided under the project



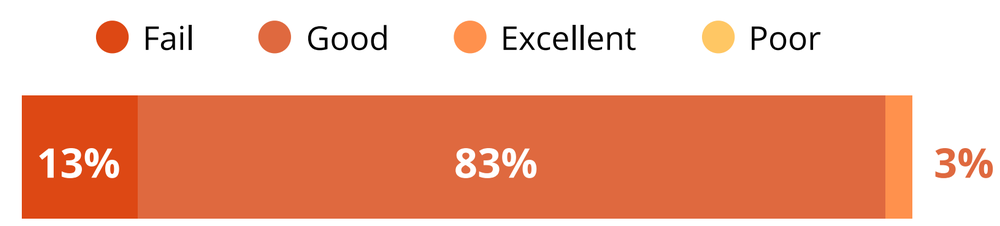


SOCIAL IMPACT

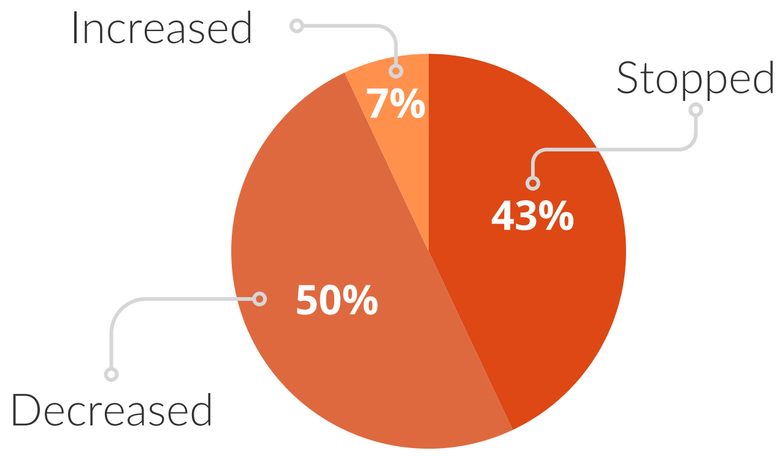
The watershed project has transformed into a living classroom, inspiring academic institutions and communities alike through its innovative & community-driven approach, and integration of traditional knowledge with modern techniques for sustainable development.

3 watershed committees were established in the three watershed sites

72% of the respondents have received the training for their skill development



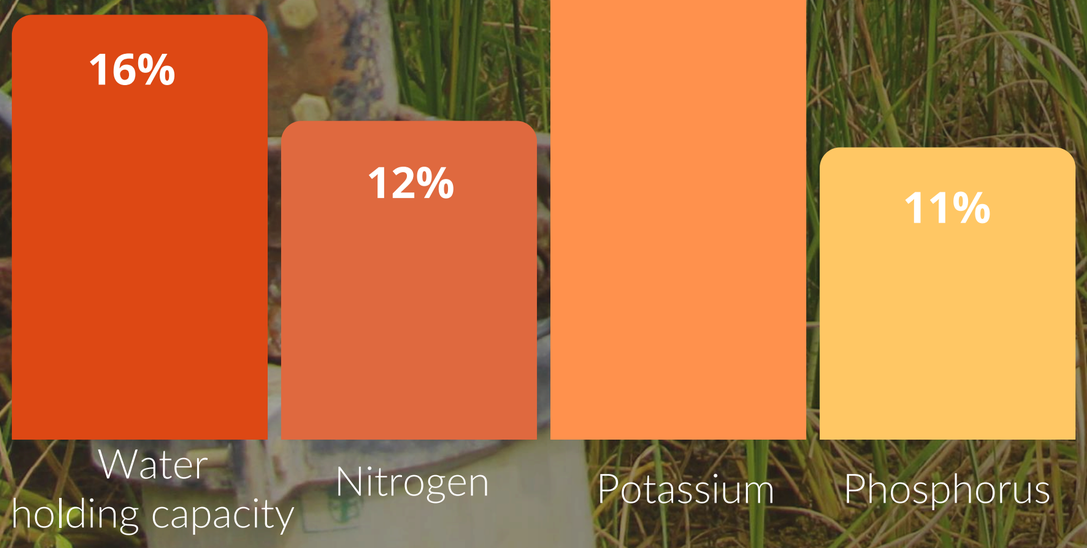
93% of beneficiaries reported that migration has either stopped or decreased



HEALTH IMPACT

"Availability of nutrition have increased through enhanced vegetable consumption"

Improvement in **soil quality** parameters



"Waterborne diseases have decreased since the project's inception"

Improvement in **water quality** parameters

Chloride	↓ 24%
Magnesium	↓ 23%
Non-Carbonated hardness	↓ 21%
Sodium	↓ 14%
Potassium	↓ 12%
Silica	↓ 8%



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Godrej One, 4th floor, Pirojshanagar
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Mumbai - 400079

care@godrejcp.com

1800-266-0007

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