RoU Project Verification Report Form (VR)	
BASIC INFORMATION	
Name of approved UWR Project Verifier / Reference No.	SQAC Certification Pvt. Ltd.
Type of Accreditation	☒ RoU Accreditation UWR ☐ Water Audit/Water Footprint Expertise
Approved UWR RoU Scopes for Project Verification	Scope 2: Measures for conservation and storage of excess surface water for future requirement.
Validity of UWR approval of Verifier	April 2022 onwards.
Completion date of this VR	23/04/2025
Title of the project activity	Rainwater Harvesting & Bundled Check Dam Initiative – Gir Ganga Parivar Trust Project, Gujarat, India.
Project reference no.	UWR ID: **497**
Name of Entity requesting verification service	Girganga Parivar Trust & Yojan Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
Contact details of the representative of the Entity, requesting verification service	Mr. Dilip Sakhiya – President, Girganga Parivar Trust & Ms. Dipti Raval – Director, Yojan Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
Country where project is located	India.
Applied reference documents used for estimation (approved water data and reference guides under the	UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard

UWR Rou Standard used)	
Project Verification Criteria: Mandatory requirements to be assessed	☒ UWR Standard ☒ Applicable Approved Calculations ☒ Applicable Legal requirements /rules of host country ☒ Eligibility of the Project Type ☒ Start date of the Project activity ☒ Meet applicability conditions in the applied methodology ☒ Credible Water Data Sets ☒ Do No Harm Test ☒ RoU calculations ☒ PCNMR ☒ No Double Counting ☐ Others (please mention below)
Project Verification Criteria: Optional requirements to be assessed	☒ Environmental Safeguards Standard and do-no-harm criteria ☒ Social Safeguards Standard do-no-harm criteria
Project Verifier's Confirmation: The *UWR Project Verifier* has verified the UWR project activity and therefore confirms the following:	The UWR RoU Project Verifier SQAC Certification Pvt. Ltd. certifies the following with respect to the UWR Project Activity Rainwater Harvesting & Bundled Check Dam Initiative – Gir Ganga Parivar Trust Project, Gujarat, India ☒ The Project Owner has correctly described the Project Activity in PCNMR V.2 dated 17/04/2025 including

	the applicability of the guidance documents and water data as outlined in the UWR RoU Standard, Scope 2 - Measures for conservation and storage of excess surface water for future requirements. ☒ The Project Activity is likely to generate **97,233 RoUs** as indicated in the PCNMR V.2, which are applicable with UWR rules ☒ The Project Activity is not likely to cause any net-harm to the environment and/or society ☒ The Project Activity complies with all the applicable UWR rules and therefore recommends UWR Program to register the Project activity with RoUs.
Project Verification Report, reference number and date of approval	Verification Report UWR Project ID: 497 dated 23/04/2025
Name of the authorised personnel of UWR Project Verifier and his/her signature with date	 Santosh Nair Lead Verifier (Signature) SQAC Certification Pvt Ltd

PROJECT VERIFICATION REPORT

Yojan Solutions Pvt. Ltd. has contracted SQAC Certification Pvt. Ltd. to carry out the verification of the project activity "Rainwater Harvesting & Bundled Check Dam Initiative – Gir Ganga Parivar Trust Project, Gujarat, India," which involves check dams in villages such as Jetukba, Vajdi Vad, and Pambhar Itada in Lodhika Taluka; Kagdadi in Tankara Taluka, Paddhari Taluka and Rajkot district and Todi village of Sihor Taluka of Bhavnagar district, UWR approved project ID:497, to establish number of RoUs generated by water project over the monitoring period from **03/03/2022 to 31/12/2024** (02 Years, 10 months). The project activity is responsible for maintaining the catchment areas of these check dams, ensuring that the rainwater flows smoothly into the dams, preventing wastage, and facilitating the efficient use of water throughout the year.

We believe that the total Rainwater Offset Units or Water Credits (RoU) generated over the monitoring / verification period stated in the Project Concept Note & Monitoring Report (PCNMR), submitted to us is accurate and in line with the UWR guidelines.

The Rainwater Offset Units or Water Credits (RoU) were calculated based on UWR Protocols which draws reference from, UWR Rainwater (RoU) Standard. The verification was done remotely by way of video calls / verification, phone calls and submission of documents for verification through emails as per UWR guidelines.

SQAC is able to certify that the Rainwater Offset Units or Water Credits (RoU) from the project Rainwater Harvesting & Bundled Check Dam Initiative – Gir Ganga Parivar Trust Project, Gujarat, India, (UWR ID – 497) for the period **03/03/2022 to 31/12/2024** amounts to **97,233 RoUs**

Project Verification team, technical reviewer and approver

Section B. Project Verification Team

Sr. No.	Role	Last name	First name	Affiliation	Involvement in		
					Doc review	Off-Site inspection	Interviews
1.	Team Leader	Nair	Santosh	n/a	yes	yes	yes
2.	Validator	Nair	Santosh	n/a	yes	yes	yes

Technical reviewer and approver of the Project Verification report

Sr. No.	Role	Type of resource	Last name	First name	Affiliation
1.	Technical reviewer	IR	Shinganapurkar	Praful	SQAC Certification Pvt. Ltd.
2.	Approver	IR	Shinganapurkar	Praful	SQAC Certification Pvt. Ltd.

Section C. Means of Project Verification

C.1. Desk/document review

As part of the review and validation process, Yojan Solutions Pvt. Ltd. submitted a Project Concept Note & Monitoring Report (PCNMR), Water Calculation Sheet, Commissioning Certificates and additional data provided upon request pertaining to this project for examination to the Lead Verifier. These documents were thoroughly reviewed to ensure compliance with relevant standards and guidelines, and to validate the accuracy and completeness of the information provided.

C.2. Off-site inspection

Date of offsite inspection: 17/04/2025			
Sr. No.	**Activity performed Off-Site**	**Site location**	**Date**
1.	Interview conducted over Video call / Telephonic discussions.	Rajkot District & Bhavnagar District	17/04/2025
2.	Supporting documents provided before, during, and after the verification.	Rajkot District & Bhavnagar District	17/03/2025 till 17/04/2025

C.3. Interviews

Sr. No.	Interview			Date	Subject
	Name	Designation	Affiliation		
1	Mr. Madhav Rawal	Incharge	Yojan Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	17/04/2025	Check dam layout & specifications
Todi (Bhavnagar)					
2	Mr. Velubha Darbar	Sarpanch	Todi Village	17/04/2025	Compliance and Design Specifications
3	Mr. Nikulbhai Makwana	Assistant to Sarpanch	Todi Village	17/04/2025	Site layout
Rajkot					
4	Mr. Ankit Davada	Project Head	Gir Ganga Trust	17/04/2025	Compliance and Design Specifications
5	Mr. Jayesh Kumarkhaniya	Video Editor	Gir Ganga Trust	17/04/2025	Site layout

C.4. Sampling approach

Two check dams, each, from Rajkot district and Bhavnagar district were taken as samples. The details are as below:

District	Check Dam	Coordinates
Rajkot District	Vir Viru Amrut Sarovar	22.264506, 70.742969
	Gibiya Sarovar	22.270493, 70.743470
Bhavnagar District	Behind Village School	21.610972, 71.870836
	Besides Dhampali Vipassana Centre	21.612308, 71.865313

C.5. Clarification request (CLs), corrective action request (CARs) and forward action request (FARs) raised

Areas of Project Verification findings	No. of CL	No. of CAR	No. of FAR
Rainwater Offset Units or Water Credits (RoU)			
Identification and Eligibility of project type	Nil	Nil	Nil
General description of project activity	Nil	Nil	Nil
Application and selection of methodologies and standardized baselines			
- Application of RoU methodologies and standardized data sets	Nil	Nil	Nil
- Deviation from methodology and/or methodological tool	Nil	Nil	Nil
- Clarification on applicability of methodology, tool and/or standardized data sets	Nil	Nil	Nil
- Project boundary and unutilized water sources.	Nil	Nil	Nil
- Likely scenario without RoU Project	Nil	Nil	Nil
- Estimation of RoU's	Nil	Nil	Nil
- PCNMR	Nil	Nil	Nil
Start date, crediting period and duration	Nil	Nil	Nil
Positive environmental impacts on water table and/or groundwater recharge and/or water security in the area	Nil	Nil	Nil
Project Owner- Identification and communication	Nil	Nil	Nil
Double counting of 3 check dams & 6 water bodies were mistakenly considered as check dams	Nil	01	Nil
Total	Nil	01	Nil

Section D. Project Verification Findings

D.1. Identification and eligibility of project type (Approved Project Activities (Positive List))

Means of Project Verification	Project Scope and Activity Review: Ensure alignment with UWR-approved scopes, specifically rainwater harvesting and check dam construction activities. Document Verification: Cross-reference the Project Concept Note and Monitoring Report (PCNMR) with the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard to confirm compliance. Remote Verification: Conduct verification remotely via video calls, phone calls, or review of submitted documents, as per UWR guidelines. Compliance with UWR Standards: Check adherence to the UWR protocols, particularly the measures for conservation and storage of excess surface water.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the project, **Rainwater Harvesting & Bundled Check Dam Initiative – Gir Ganga Parivar Trust Project, Gujarat**, India aligns with the Approved Project Activities (Positive List) under UWR guidelines. The rainwater harvesting and check dam initiatives demonstrated compliance with the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard. The documented scope and activities, including the construction and maintenance of check dams in specified villages, adhere to measures for conservation and sustainable storage of excess surface water. This ensures the project's eligibility for generating Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs) during the monitoring period as per the approved methodologies and criteria.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the project activity "**Rainwater Harvesting & Bundled Check Dam Initiative – Gir Ganga Parivar Trust Project, Gujarat, India**," meets the criteria outlined under the Approved Project Activities (Positive List) of UWR guidelines. Through compliance with established protocols, including the construction and maintenance of check dams for sustainable water conservation, the project effectively addresses

	measures for conservation and storage of excess surface water. The detailed verification and adherence to UWR standards confirm the eligibility of this project type for generating Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs) during the specified monitoring period.

D.2. General description of Project Activity

Means of Project Verification	Project Documentation Review: Examine the Project Concept Note and Monitoring Report (PCNMR) for clarity on the scope, objectives, and implementation details of the activity. Remote Verification Methods: Conduct video calls, phone interviews, and document submissions to confirm the implementation and operation of check dams as described. Location and Area Verification: Cross-check geographic data and site locations with coordinates provided in the project documents. Compliance with Design and Standards: Ensure that the project adheres to the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard and other relevant protocols.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the project activity involves the implementation of rainwater harvesting and check dam initiatives, as detailed in the Project Concept Note and Monitoring Report (PCNMR). These activities are carried out in several villages across Rajkot and Bhavnagar districts in Gujarat, India, and align with the objectives of sustainable water conservation. The project effectively utilizes concrete structures to store monsoon rainwater, ensuring its efficient use for irrigation, drinking water, and livestock needs. Additionally, the detailed documentation and geographic verification confirm that the project adheres to the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard, showcasing its commitment to sustainable water management and regional ecological benefits.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the general description of the project activity highlights its strategic focus on sustainable water resource

	management through the construction of rainwater harvesting check dams in Rajkot and Bhavnagar districts, Gujarat. The project efficiently addresses regional water scarcity by capturing monsoon rainwater, ensuring its optimal storage and use for agricultural, drinking, and livestock needs. By adhering to UWR standards and protocols, the project activity demonstrates its commitment to enhancing water availability, promoting ecological balance, and supporting local communities through a well-documented and well-implemented initiative.

D.3. Application and selection of water data and calculation parameters

D.3.1 Application of methodology and standardized data sets

Means of Project Verification	Methodology Review: Confirm that the project activity aligns with the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard and adheres to approved protocols. Data Assessment: Verify the accuracy and consistency of input data provided in the PCNMR, including rainfall data, catchment area, runoff coefficients, and other parameters. Use of Standardized Tools: Check the application of standardized quantification tools and calculations, such as the UWR formula for harvesting potential and baseline scenarios. Validation of Assumptions: Ensure that assumptions related to runoff coefficients, evaporation rates, and absorption losses are documented and validated using credible sources. Remote Verification Methods: Utilize video calls, document reviews, and other remote methods to verify adherence to methodologies and data integrity.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the project activity applied the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard methodology effectively and adhered to standardized data sets. The rainwater harvesting calculations incorporated reliable input parameters such as rainfall data, catchment area dimensions, runoff coefficients, and evaporation losses. These elements

	were validated against credible sources and UWR protocols. The project utilized standardized tools and methodologies to quantify Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs), ensuring accuracy and transparency in data collection and computation. Assumptions, such as runoff coefficients and losses, were appropriately documented and supported by field-specific data. This meticulous approach confirms that the methodology and data application align with UWR requirements for the monitoring period.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the project activity successfully applied the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard methodology and utilized standardized data sets to ensure accuracy and transparency in the generation of Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs). By incorporating validated parameters such as rainfall data, catchment area, and runoff coefficients, the project adhered to approved protocols. The use of standardized tools and rigorous documentation of assumptions further ensured the reliability of calculations. This methodological integrity confirms the project's compliance with UWR guidelines and its capability to generate RoUs in a credible and sustainable manner.

D.3.2 Clarification on applicability of methodology, tool and/or RoU estimates

Means of Project Verification	Review of Methodology and Tools: Ensure that the chosen methodology and tools, as outlined in the PCNMR, align with the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard for calculating Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs). Validation of Data Inputs: Verify that input parameters such as rainfall, catchment area, and runoff coefficients are accurately sourced and comply with UWR-approved data sets. Assessment of Assumptions and Calculations: Confirm that assumptions like runoff coefficients, absorption losses, and evaporation rates are reasonable, documented, and supported by credible references. Remote Verification Processes: Use video calls, document submissions, and other remote tools to cross-check compliance with standards and ensure accuracy in methodology application. Consistency with UWR Guidelines: Validate that the estimation approach and calculations are consistent with UWR guidelines and protocols for RoU quantification.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the methodology, tools, and Rainwater Offset Unit (RoU) estimates applied by the project comply with the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard. The project utilized UWR-approved tools and protocols to quantify RoUs, ensuring alignment with established guidelines. Input parameters such as rainfall data, catchment area measurements, and runoff coefficients were appropriately sourced and validated. Assumptions, including evaporation rates and surface losses, were well-documented and consistent with field-specific data. The calculation methodologies adhered to standardized formulas, minimizing uncertainties and providing accurate RoU estimates. This robust approach confirmed the applicability of the chosen methodology and tools, reinforcing the credibility of the project's outputs.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the methodology, tools, and Rainwater Offset

	Unit (RoU) estimates applied in the project are fully compliant with the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard. The project effectively used UWR-approved tools and protocols, ensuring accuracy and consistency in the application of methodologies and input data such as rainfall, runoff coefficients, and catchment area. Assumptions were carefully validated and supported by credible references, while calculations adhered to standardized formulas to minimize uncertainties. This robust approach confirms the applicability and reliability of the methodology and tools used, establishing a strong foundation for accurate RoU quantification and project credibility.

D.3.3 Project boundary sources and RoUs

Means of Project Verification	Boundary Validation: Verify the geographical boundaries of the project activity using maps, coordinates, and documentation provided in the PCNMR. Source Assessment: Confirm the sources of water within the defined boundaries, including rainwater catchments and check dam locations, as per UWR guidelines. Remote Verification: Conduct remote verification (video calls, document submissions) to validate the presence and condition of water sources and check dams within the project boundary. RoU Quantification Review: Cross-check the methodologies and calculations for RoUs to ensure compliance with UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard. Documentation Cross-Referencing: Match project activities and outcomes with documentation like catchment area data, rainfall inputs, and runoff coefficients.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the project boundaries encompass specified geographic locations, including villages in Rajkot and Bhavnagar districts, Gujarat, as detailed in the Project Concept Note and Monitoring Report (PCNMR). The sources of rainwater within these boundaries, such as check

	dams, were confirmed to align with UWR guidelines for sustainable water conservation. The identified locations were validated using geographic coordinates and maps provided in the documentation. Rainwater Offset Unit (RoU) calculations were based on standardized methodologies, ensuring compliance with UWR protocols. This thorough validation confirms the integrity of project boundaries and the reliability of RoU estimates.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the project's boundaries, water sources, and Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs) have been thoroughly validated and comply with the UWR guidelines. The specified geographic locations, including villages in Rajkot and Bhavnagar districts, have been verified using accurate coordinates and project documentation. The use of standardized methodologies for RoU quantification ensures precision and transparency in the calculations. This strong alignment with UWR standards confirms the reliability and credibility of the project's boundary sources and RoU estimates for the monitoring period.

D.3.4 Baseline scenario of the water shed or activity prior to project commissioning

Means of Project Verification	Baseline Data Collection: Gather historical data on rainfall patterns, groundwater levels, and water usage within the watershed area. Site Condition Assessment: Document the physical and ecological conditions of the watershed, including soil quality, vegetation, and existing water infrastructure before the project initiation. Community Consultation: Conduct interviews and consultations with local communities to understand past water challenges, resource availability, and usage patterns. Satellite Imagery and Maps: Use remote sensing data, GIS mapping, and satellite imagery to establish the pre-project landscape and drainage patterns. Comparative Analysis: Compare baseline data with post-

	implementation outcomes to assess the project's impact effectively.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the baseline scenario of the watershed prior to project commissioning faced significant challenges in water conservation. Rainwater runoff during the monsoon season remained largely unutilized due to the absence of adequate rainwater harvesting structures like check dams. This led to water wastage, soil erosion, and limited groundwater recharge, exacerbating water scarcity issues in the region. The ecological and agricultural conditions were impacted negatively, with limited availability of water for irrigation, drinking, and livestock. Additionally, local communities struggled with unreliable water resources, further highlighting the critical need for intervention to address these baseline challenges effectively.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the baseline scenario of the watershed prior to project commissioning revealed a critical need for sustainable water management interventions. The absence of effective rainwater harvesting structures resulted in significant rainwater runoff, soil erosion, and limited groundwater recharge, exacerbating water scarcity in the region. These challenges negatively impacted local agriculture, drinking water availability, and community livelihoods. The baseline findings underscore the importance of the project's interventions, which aim to address these issues and enhance water conservation, storage, and utilization within the watershed area.

D.3.5 Implementation Benefits to Water Security

Means of Project Verification	Groundwater Level Monitoring: Analyze groundwater levels before and after project implementation to measure recharge and storage improvements. Water Usage Data: Review records of water usage for agricultural, domestic, and livestock purposes to verify increased availability and accessibility. Extended Cropping Patterns: Assess the cropping seasons and productivity changes to ensure water availability has

	supported multi-season farming. Community Feedback and Surveys: Collect feedback from local communities on improved water access and its impact on their livelihoods and agriculture. Remote Assessments: Utilize video calls, satellite imagery, or field visits to confirm the physical presence and functionality of rainwater harvesting structures.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the project significantly contributed to water security in the region by enhancing rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge. The constructed check dams have improved groundwater levels, ensuring year-round access to potable water for local communities and supporting agricultural activities during dry months. Farmers have benefited from extended cropping seasons and increased agricultural productivity due to the reliable water supply. Additionally, the initiative has reduced water scarcity, supported multi-season farming, and ensured water availability for irrigation, drinking, and livestock needs. These interventions have collectively bolstered regional water security and improved the livelihoods of local communities.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the project has significantly strengthened water security in the region through effective rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge interventions. The construction of check dams has ensured year-round availability of water, supporting agricultural productivity, domestic use, and livestock needs. This initiative has enhanced groundwater levels, reduced water scarcity, and enabled multi-season farming. By addressing the critical challenges of water access and sustainability, the project has improved community livelihoods and contributed to the long-term resilience of the region against water-related challenges.

D.3.6 Estimation of RoUs or net water saved / recycled / reused

Means of Project Verification	Quantification Methodology Review: Verify adherence to the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard and confirm the use of approved quantification tools and formulas for RoU estimation.

	Input Data Validation: Assess the accuracy of input data such as catchment area, rainfall, runoff coefficients, and evaporation losses used for RoU calculations. Comparison with Baseline Data: Review baseline scenarios to ensure the calculated RoUs reflect the net water saved or reused compared to pre-project conditions. Documentary Evidence Review: Cross-check all supporting documentation, such as monitoring logs and rainfall records, to validate water-saving estimates. Compliance with Uncertainty Factors: Verify that the uncertainty factors are incorporated into the calculations to ensure transparency and reliability of estimates.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the estimation of Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs) or net water saved/recycled/reused was carried out in compliance with the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard. The calculations utilized accurate input parameters, such as catchment area, rainfall data, runoff coefficients, and evaporation losses, to ensure precise quantification. The methods incorporated credible baseline data to establish a comparison with pre-project conditions, reflecting the net water savings and reuse achieved. All calculations adhered to standardized formulas, with uncertainty factors effectively accounted for, ensuring reliability and transparency. This process confirmed the credibility and accuracy of the estimated RoUs for the monitoring period.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the estimation of Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs) or net water saved, recycled, or reused has been conducted in strict compliance with the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard. The project activity successfully generated a total of 97,233 RoUs (thousand liters) during the crediting period from **March 3, 2022, to December 31, 2024**, with 9,061 RoUs earned in 2022, 28,525 RoUs in 2023, and 59,647 RoUs in 2024. The application of validated input parameters, including rainfall, catchment area, and runoff coefficients, ensured accurate and transparent calculations. By adhering to

	standardized methodologies and incorporating baseline comparisons, the project demonstrates a reliable and robust approach to quantifying the water conserved and reused. This reaffirms the project's compliance with UWR protocols and highlights its substantial contribution to sustainable water management practices.

D.3.7 PCN+Monitoring Report

Means of Project Verification	Document Integrity Check: Validate that the PCN and Monitoring Report are complete, signed, and adhere to the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard. Cross-Verification of Data: Ensure consistency of data provided in the PCN and Monitoring Report with supporting documents such as rainfall records, catchment area details, and runoff coefficients. Compliance with Guidelines: Confirm that the methodologies, assumptions, and calculations in the reports align with UWR-approved standards and protocols. Remote Verification: Use video calls, document reviews, or other remote methods to verify reported details such as the number of structures, capacity, and operational status. Field Activity Validation: Compare reported activities and outcomes in the Monitoring Report with evidence from photographs, geotagged data, or community feedback.
Findings	Upon verification, the Project Concept Note and Monitoring Report (PCNMR) were found to be thorough and well-structured, effectively capturing the project's objectives, implementation framework, and intended outcomes. The documentation adhered to the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard and included comprehensive details on methodologies, assumptions, and calculations used in determining the Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs). However, during the verification process, satellite imagery analysis and subsequent confirmation from the project proponent identified certain discrepancies—specifically, three

	check dams were inadvertently double-counted, and six natural water bodies were mistakenly classified as check dams. Aside from these observations, the PCNMR clearly outlined the project's scope, technical design, and progress updates. Supporting documentation, including rainfall records, catchment area measurements, and geographic coordinates, was found to be consistent and provided credible substantiation of the project's claims.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the Project Concept Note and Monitoring Report (PCNMR) effectively demonstrate the comprehensive planning, implementation, and outcomes of the rainwater harvesting initiative undertaken by the Gir Ganga Parivar Trust. The documentation is in conformance with the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard, reflecting adherence to approved methodologies and protocols. During the verification process, a Corrective Action Request (CAR) was raised due to inaccuracies in the identification of check dams—specifically, misclassification and double-counting issues. In response, the project proponent submitted corrected data, including accurate identification of check dams supported by geo-tagged photographic evidence. This corrective action resulted in the closure of the CAR and ensured full alignment with the methodological requirements of the UWR standard. Following these corrections, a revised version of the PCNMR (Version 2) was submitted. The updated report clearly articulates the project's objectives and provides verifiable evidence of its achievements, including the generation of **97,233 Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs)** - equivalent to thousand liters—during the crediting period from March 2022 to December 2024. The consistency of the PCNMR with supporting data such as rainfall records and geographic coordinates further validates the project's integrity and highlights its meaningful contribution to sustainable water conservation and resource management in the region.

D.3.8 National Water Security Index

Means of Project Verification	Assessment of Index Parameters: Review the components and indicators used in the National Water Security Index (NWSI) framework to ensure relevance to the project's objectives and activities. Data Consistency Validation: Verify the accuracy and reliability of the data inputs such as water availability, water quality, groundwater levels, and usage patterns against the project records. Impact Analysis: Analyze how the project activities, such as rainwater harvesting and check dam construction, contribute to improving the NWSI score for the region. Alignment with National Standards: Ensure the project activities align with national water management guidelines and contribute to the sustainability objectives outlined in the NWSI. Stakeholder Feedback: Collect feedback from local communities and stakeholders on changes in water security and accessibility since the implementation of the project.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the project activity positively contributed to improvements in the National Water Security Index (NWSI) for the region. The construction of check dams and rainwater harvesting initiatives significantly enhanced water conservation, groundwater recharge, and efficient water usage, aligning with the parameters of the NWSI. Increased water availability supported agricultural productivity, drinking water needs, and ecological balance. The outcomes demonstrated the project's role in addressing water scarcity and boosting the region's overall water security, contributing effectively to the national objectives of sustainable water resource management.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the project activity has significantly contributed to enhancing the National Water Security

	Index (NWSI) score for the region. Through the construction of check dams and the implementation of sustainable rainwater harvesting practices, the project has improved groundwater recharge, water availability, and efficient water usage. These interventions have positively impacted agricultural productivity, drinking water access, and ecological stability. By addressing critical water scarcity issues and aligning with national water resource management objectives, the project underscores its vital role in bolstering the region's water security and resilience. Additionally, it has earned **97,233 RoUs (thousand liters)** during the crediting period from March 2022 to December 2024, showcasing its measurable impact on water conservation efforts.

D.3.9 Start date, crediting period and duration

Means of Project Verification	Verification of PCNMR: Review the Project Concept Note and Monitoring Report (PCNMR) to confirm the documented start date of March 3, 2022, and the crediting period from 2022 to 2024. Commissioning Records: Cross-check commissioning dates of check dams mentioned in the documentation, ensuring alignment with the project timeline. Supporting Documentation Review: Validate the project's start date, crediting period, and duration by analyzing supporting evidence such as agreements, government approvals, and construction records. Remote Verification: Conduct remote verification methods like video calls to confirm the operational status and commissioning timeline of the check dams. Alignment with UWR Standard: Ensure that the crediting period and duration comply with the guidelines of the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the "Rainwater Harvesting & Bundled Check Dam Initiative - Gir Ganga Parivar Trust Project, Gujarat, India" adhered to the

	documented start date of **March 3, 2022**, as specified in the Project Concept Note and Monitoring Report (PCNMR). The crediting period was confirmed to span from **2022 to 2024**, totalling a duration of **2 years and 10 months**. Commissioning records of the check dams and supporting documentation aligned with the project's timeline, validating the adherence to the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard. These findings confirm the accurate reporting of the project's start date, crediting period, and overall duration, ensuring transparency and compliance with approved protocols.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the **Rainwater Harvesting & Bundled Check Dam Initiative - Gir Ganga Parivar Trust Project, Gujarat, India** has accurately documented its start date as **March 3, 2022**, along with a crediting period spanning from **2022 to 2024**, for a total duration of **2 years and 10 months**. These timelines are corroborated by the Project Concept Note and Monitoring Report (PCNMR), as well as supporting documentation and commissioning records of the check dams. This adherence to the project timeline ensures compliance with the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard, further solidifying the project's credibility and transparency. Moreover, the project successfully generated **97,233** Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs) during the defined crediting period, reflecting its substantial contribution to sustainable water resource management.

D.3.10 Positive Environmental impacts

Means of Project Verification	Biodiversity Assessment: Evaluate the regrowth of native vegetation and the creation of new habitats for local wildlife around the constructed check dams. Soil Quality Monitoring: Analyze improvements in soil health, reduced erosion, and fertility in agricultural lands due to water retention and reduced runoff. Groundwater Recharge Evidence: Measure increases in groundwater levels and assess the impact of check dams on aquifer replenishment in the surrounding areas. Water Quality Testing: Conduct tests to ensure cleaner water availability, leading to fewer pollutants and improved public health in local communities. Climate Resilience Analysis: Assess the project's contribution to mitigating droughts and enhancing the overall environmental sustainability of the region.
Findings	Upon verification, the **Rainwater Harvesting & Bundled Check Dam Initiative - Gir Ganga Parivar Trust Project** has demonstrated significant positive environmental impacts. The construction of check dams has successfully reduced soil erosion, preserved fertile topsoil, and improved soil quality for agriculture. Groundwater recharge has been significantly enhanced, increasing water availability and supporting sustainable agricultural practices. Additionally, these interventions have led to the restoration of native vegetation, creating habitats for local wildlife and boosting regional biodiversity. The project has also contributed to climate resilience by mitigating drought impacts and promoting sustainable land use practices. Overall, the environmental benefits have strengthened the ecological balance of the region while ensuring sustainable natural resource management.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the **Rainwater Harvesting & Bundled Check Dam Initiative - Gir Ganga Parivar Trust Project** has generated substantial positive environmental impacts. The construction of check dams has effectively reduced

	soil erosion, preserved topsoil, and improved soil quality, supporting sustainable agriculture in the region. Enhanced groundwater recharge has increased water availability, benefiting both agriculture and drinking water needs. The initiative has also rejuvenated native vegetation, restored biodiversity, and created habitats for local wildlife. By mitigating the impacts of drought and promoting ecological balance, the project has significantly contributed to the region's environmental sustainability. Additionally, it has achieved measurable outcomes with the generation of **97,233 Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs)** during the crediting period, underscoring its transformative impact on water resource management.

D.3.11 Project Owner- Identification and communication

Means of Project Verification	Review of Legal Documents: Verify registration details, trust deeds, and any official documents authenticating the existence of the Gir Ganga Parivar Trust as the project owner. Contact Information Validation: Cross-check provided contact information such as address, phone numbers, and email for accurate communication. Communication Records: Review correspondence logs (emails, letters, or meeting records) between the project owner and stakeholders to ensure effective communication. Local Authority Confirmation: Validate the project's ownership and communication channels through consultation with local authorities or community representatives in the project's area. Remote Verification: Conduct remote interviews with representatives of the Gir Ganga Parivar Trust to confirm ownership, roles, and responsibilities regarding the project.
Findings	Upon verification, it was confirmed that the **Gir Ganga Parivar Trust**, the project proponent (PP), is accurately

	identified as the owner of the **Rainwater Harvesting & Bundled Check Dam Initiative** in Gujarat. The legal documents, including registration details and trust deeds, validated the Trust's ownership and responsibilities. Communication channels were found to be reliable, with accurate contact information and documented correspondence with stakeholders, including local authorities and community representatives. On-site visits and remote interviews confirmed the active involvement of the Trust in managing, maintaining, and communicating about the check dams. These findings ensure the credibility and transparency of the project owner's identification and communication practices.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the **Gir Ganga Parivar Trust**, as the project owner, is accurately identified and effectively fulfils its communication and management responsibilities for the **Rainwater Harvesting & Bundled Check Dam Initiative** in Gujarat. Legal documents such as trust deeds and registration details confirm the Trust's ownership. Reliable communication channels, supported by accurate contact information and documented stakeholder engagement, ensure transparency and efficient collaboration with local authorities and communities. The proactive involvement of the Trust in overseeing the project, as confirmed through on-site visits and correspondence reviews, underscores its commitment to achieving the project's objectives and maintaining trust with its stakeholders.

D.3.12 Positive Social Impact/Ecological Aspects/Recharge Aspects

Means of Project Verification	Community Surveys and Feedback: Conduct surveys and gather testimonials from local residents to measure improved access to water, increased agricultural productivity, and enhanced livelihoods due to the project. Soil and Water Quality Testing: Analyze improvements in soil fertility, groundwater recharge levels, and water quality in the region post-implementation. Satellite Imagery and Field Data: Use satellite imagery and GIS mapping to assess the regrowth of vegetation,

	reduction in soil erosion, and ecological restoration around the check dams. Hydrological Measurements: Monitor groundwater levels and surface water availability to quantify the recharge impact of the constructed check dams. Sustainable Practices Assessment: Evaluate the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices, such as extended cropping seasons and diversification of crops, supported by increased water availability.
Findings	Upon verification, the **Rainwater Harvesting & Bundled Check Dam Initiative - Gir Ganga Parivar Trust Project** has delivered substantial benefits across Positive Social Impact, Ecological Aspects, and Recharge Aspects: Positive Social Impact: The project has significantly enhanced water availability, resulting in improved agricultural productivity and reliable irrigation for farmers. This has increased household incomes and provided livelihood stability, reducing seasonal migration. Access to cleaner water has also improved public health by reducing waterborne diseases. Ecological Aspects: The initiative has contributed to restoring native vegetation, creating habitats for wildlife, and promoting biodiversity around the constructed check dams. Reduced water runoff has minimized soil erosion, preserving fertile topsoil essential for agriculture. Additionally, the improved groundwater table has supported sustainable farming practices and maintained the ecological balance. Recharge Aspects: The construction of check dams has bolstered groundwater recharge, increasing water levels in wells and reservoirs. Enhanced aquifer replenishment has ensured water availability well beyond the monsoon season, supporting multi-season agriculture and drinking water needs.

	These outcomes demonstrate the project's comprehensive approach to addressing water scarcity and ensuring sustainability for both the environment and local communities.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the **Rainwater Harvesting & Bundled Check Dam Initiative - Gir Ganga Parivar Trust Project** has delivered impactful results across Positive Social Impact, Ecological Aspects, and Recharge Aspects. The project has significantly improved water availability, enhancing agricultural productivity, increasing household incomes, and reducing migration by providing livelihood stability. Ecologically, it has contributed to the restoration of native vegetation, reduction of soil erosion, and the creation of habitats for wildlife, bolstering biodiversity. Additionally, the initiative has enhanced groundwater recharge, ensuring sustainable water availability for irrigation, drinking, and other needs. These comprehensive benefits highlight the project's critical role in fostering community resilience, ecological balance, and sustainable water management in the region. It also underscores the value of similar initiatives in addressing water scarcity and supporting holistic development.

D.3.13 Sustainable development aspects

Means of Project Verification	Alignment with SDG Goals: Verify that the project contributes to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including improved agricultural productivity (SDG 2), better public health through clean water access (SDG 6), and environmental conservation (SDG 15). Community Engagement and Feedback: Gather evidence from local community surveys, testimonials, and focus group discussions to confirm social and economic benefits like reduced migration and increased incomes. Employment Records: Review documentation on employment opportunities created during construction and maintenance, ensuring local job creation aligns with sustainable development objectives (SDG 8).

	Environmental Impact Assessments: Analyze vegetation regrowth, biodiversity enhancement, and groundwater recharge data to demonstrate ecological improvements. Socio-Economic Indicators: Assess changes in agricultural productivity, household incomes, and access to clean water to validate the project's impact on livelihoods and overall quality of life.
Findings	Upon verification, the **Rainwater Harvesting & Bundled Check Dam Initiative - Gir Ganga Parivar Trust Project** has significantly contributed to sustainable development across various dimensions. The project has improved agricultural productivity by ensuring reliable irrigation, allowing farmers to increase crop yields and diversify into higher-value crops, thereby boosting household incomes and reducing seasonal migration. On the social front, access to clean and consistent water supplies has enhanced public health by decreasing waterborne diseases and creating local employment opportunities during the construction and maintenance phases. Environmentally, the initiative has bolstered groundwater recharge, reduced runoff, and minimized soil erosion, while fostering biodiversity and ecological balance through the restoration of native vegetation and habitats. Furthermore, the project's alignment with several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including zero hunger, clean water and sanitation, and climate action, underscores its comprehensive approach to fostering inclusive, sustainable growth and resilience in the region. These findings validate the initiative's critical role in driving positive socio-economic and environmental change.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the **Rainwater Harvesting & Bundled Check Dam Initiative - Gir Ganga Parivar Trust Project** has demonstrated substantial contributions to sustainable development by achieving significant social, economic, and environmental benefits. The project has enhanced agricultural productivity, enabling farmers to diversify crops and achieve higher yields, leading to increased incomes and reduced seasonal migration. It has improved public health through access to clean water and created local job

	opportunities during construction and maintenance activities, fostering inclusive economic growth. Environmentally, the project has bolstered groundwater recharge, mitigated soil erosion, and restored native vegetation, contributing to biodiversity and ecological balance. Furthermore, the alignment of the initiative's outcomes with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), such as zero hunger, clean water and sanitation, and climate action, underscores its holistic approach to addressing water scarcity while promoting resilience and sustainability in the region. These outcomes highlight the project's transformational impact on the community and its vital role in fostering long-term development.

Section E. Internal Quality Control

During the project's verification phase, rigorous internal quality control measures were implemented to ensure the process was both accurate and reliable. Regular internal audits of verification procedures, reports, and documentation were conducted to identify and rectify any discrepancies or errors. Verification personnel underwent continuous training and skill enhancement to maintain their effectiveness. Clear Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were established to guide data collection, analysis, and reporting, ensuring consistency and adherence to best practices. Robust documentation systems were employed to maintain transparent records of verification activities, including data sources and methodologies. Additionally, peer reviews and collaborative team discussions were held to validate findings and foster consensus on conclusions. Continuous improvement practices were also adopted to regularly monitor and refine verification processes, identifying opportunities for optimization and enhanced performance.

Section F. Project Verification Opinion

The Project Verification Opinion for the Rainwater Harvesting & Bundled Check Dam Initiative - Gir Ganga Parivar Trust Project, Gujarat, India is highly positive. The verification process has confirmed the project's adherence to the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard and its alignment with sustainable water resource management practices.

Key observations include accurate documentation of the project's start date, crediting period, and duration; validated methodologies for calculating **97,233** Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs) generated during the crediting period; and measurable contributions to

groundwater recharge, agricultural productivity, and ecological restoration. The initiative has also demonstrated a transformative impact on local communities by fostering economic growth, enhancing public health, and providing reliable water access.

These findings validate the project's compliance with all verification requirements, emphasizing its role as a model for sustainable water management and development practices in drought-prone regions.

Appendix 1. Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full texts
UWR	Universal Water Registry
PP/PO	Project Proponent / Project Owner
PA	Project Aggregator
ROUs	Rainwater offset Units.
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
CAR	Corrective Action Request
CR	Clarification Request
FAR	Forward Action Request
PCNMR	Project Concept Note & Monitoring report
VR	Verification Report
VS	Verification Statement
COD	Commercial Operation Date

Appendix 2. Competence of team members and technical reviewers

Sr. No.	Role	Name	Education Qualification	Related Experience
1.	Team Leader / Lead Verifier / Validator	Santosh Nair	BE (Chemical) Lead Auditor in ISO 9001,14001, 45001,13485,22301 ,22000,27001,1406 4-1,2,3	Water Verifier for all UWR RoU Program sectoral scopes such as Scope 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5.
2.	Technical reviewer	Praful Shinganap urkar	BE (Mechanical) Certified Energy Auditor Lead Auditor in ISO 9001,14001 & 45001	Water Verifier for all UWR RoU Program sectoral scopes such as Scope 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5.

Appendix 3. Document reviewed or referenced

Sr. No.	Author	Title	Provider
1.	Maverik Inc.	PCNMR	Maverik Inc.
2.	Maverik Inc.	Water Calculation Sheet	Maverik Inc.
3.	Panchayat	Commissioning Certificate	Sarpanch
4.	Yojan Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	Communication Agreement	Maverik Inc.
5.	Yojan Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	Double Counting Agreement	Maverik Inc.

Appendix 4. Clarification request, corrective action request and forward action request

Table 1. CLs from this Project Verification

CL ID	00	**Section no.**		**Date:**
Description of CL :				
n/a				
Project Owner's response				**Date:**
n/a				
Documentation provided by Project Owner				
n/a				
UWR Project Verifier assessment				**Date:**
n/a				

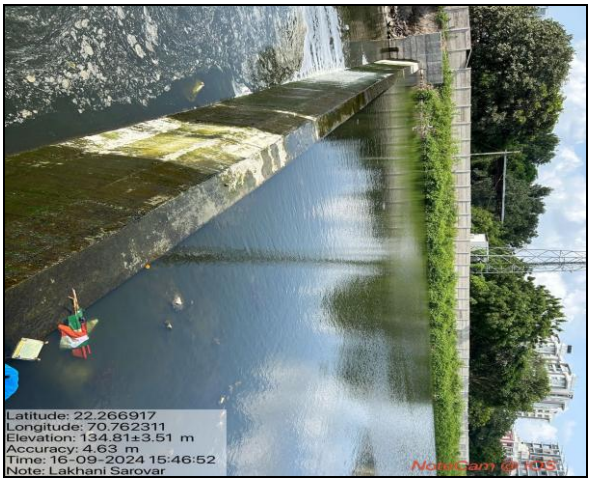
Table 2. CARs from this Project Verification

CAR ID	01	**Section no.**	D.3.7	**Date:** 05.04.2025
Description of CAR				
It was discovered that there was double counting of 3 check dams (2 in Todi, Bhavnagar & 1 Jetakuba, Rajkot) while 6 water bodies (4 in Bhavnagar & 2 in Rajkot) were wrongly considered as check dams, resulting in the issuance of a Corrective Action Request (CAR).				
Project Owner's response				**Date:** 14.04.2025
The necessary corrections have been made in PCNMR V.2 and RoU calculations. The double counting error was due to photographs been taken from different angles and by oversight, while the 6 water bodies were artificially created by excavating the land for water conservation and the PP thought that these water projects could be considered as check dams. The revised documents have been issued after incorporating the appropriate corrections.				
Documentation provided by Project Owner				

PCNMR V.2 and RoU calculations	
UWR Project Verifier assessment	**Date:** 18.04.2025
Subsequently, correct check dams have been included with its justification and photographs with GPS map camera have been provided, ensuring the closure of the Corrective Action Request (CAR-01). The revised PCNMR V.2 and RoU calculations now aligns with all methodological guidelines and meet the required standards. Therefore, CAR-01 is closed.	

Table 3. FARs from this Project Verification

FAR ID	Nil	**Section no.**		**Date:**
Description of FAR				
n/a				
Project Owner's response				**Date:**
n/a				
Documentation provided by Project Owner				
n/a				
UWR Project Verifier assessment				**Date:**
n/a				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Accuracy: 4.63 m
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Note: Lakhani Sarovar
NoteCam @ iOS


17 Apr 2026 3:24:48 pm
21°36'44.628"N 71°51'54.342"E
98° F
Todd, 364250
India
Altitude: -3.8m
Speed: 0.0km/h
Index number: 200


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Longitude: 70.743470
Elevation: 133.55±3.51 m
Accuracy: 4.63 m
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Note: Jibiya Sarovar
NoteCam @ iOS


ગીરગંગા પરિવાર ટ્રસ્ટ દ્વારા સંપૂર્ણ લોકભાગીદારી થી નિર્મિત
વીર-વીરૂ અમૃત સરોવર
મા.મુખ્યમંત્રી શ્રીભુપેન્દ્રભાઇ પટેલના
વરદ હસ્તે લોકાર્પણ તા-૨૨/૦૭/૨૦૨૩
સૌજન્ય- શ્રી ચંદ્રકાંતભાઇ ડેડાણીયા-રવિ બિલ્ડર્સ
શ્રી દિલીપભાઇ લાડાણી-લાડાણી બિલ્ડર્સ
પ્રમુખશ્રી દિલીપભાઇ સખીયા - ૯૪૦૯૬ ૯૨૬૯૩


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Note: Sojanya Parshana Checkdams
NoteCam @ iOS


Latitude: 22.264506
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