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	19/08/2025
Title of the project activity	Rainwater Harvesting Bundled Ponds in Gonda District, Uttar Pradesh.
Project reference no.	UWR ID: **528**
Name of Entity requesting verification service	District Ganga Committee for District Gonda & Yojan Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
Contact details of the representative of the Entity, requesting verification service	Mr. Agnishekhar Shukla - District Ganga Committee & 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 Rou Standard used)	UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard

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 Ponds in Gonda district, Uttar Pradesh." ☒ The Project Owner has correctly described the Project Activity in PCNMR V.2 dated 14/08/2025 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 generates **1,458,110 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: 528 dated 19/08/2025
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 Ponds in Gonda district, Uttar Pradesh.”

The Project Verification Report for the Rainwater Harvesting Bundled Ponds in Gonda District, Uttar Pradesh, confirms the successful implementation and impact of the project under the Mission Amrit Sarovar initiative. The project, administered by Innovators Infratech LLP, focuses on restoring 149 ponds to enhance rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge, and water security for local communities. The verification ensures that the project adheres to the Universal Water Registry Rainwater Offset Unit Standard (UWR RoU Standard), with a total of **1,458,110 Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs)** generated over the crediting period **2014-2024**. The project supports agricultural resilience, providing a consistent water source for irrigation while contributing to economic development by creating employment opportunities through excavation and maintenance activities. Additionally, it aligns with multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including No Poverty, Clean Water & Sanitation, Climate Action, and Life on Land, fostering long-term environmental and socio-economic benefits. The report further verifies compliance with legal, regulatory, and ecological standards, ensuring that the rejuvenated ponds contribute to flood mitigation, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable rural development. The findings highlight opportunities for scaling, including advanced irrigation integration and replication in similar regions, reinforcing the project's positive environmental and economic impact on Gonda District.

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 Ponds in Gonda district, Uttar Pradesh, (UWR ID – 528) for the period **2014-2024 (11 Years)** amounts to **1,458,110 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, record of land rights, work orders 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: 28/05/2025		
Sr. No.	**Activity performed Off-Site**	**Date**
1.	Interview conducted over Video call / Telephonic discussions.	28/05/2025
2.	Supporting documents provided before, during, and after the verification.	30/04/2025 till 18/08/2025

C.3. Interviews

Sr. No.	Interview			Date	Subject
	Name	Designation	Affiliation		
1	Yash Tilak Awasthi	Authorised Proponent	Innovators Infratech LLP	28/05/2025	Ponds layout, specifications & Govt. records.
2	Agnishekar Shukla	Authorised Proponent	District Ganga Committee for Gonda District	28/05/2025	Compliance and Specifications
3	Vedant Raval	Aggregator	Yojan Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	28/05/2025	Site layout & Govt. records.
4	Maheshkumar Shani	Gram Panchayat Adhikari	Panchayat	28/05/2025	Site layout
5	Jaikumar Yadav	Gram Vikas Adhikari	Panchayat	28/05/2025	Site layout
6	Shyamji Pandey	Gram Panchayat Adhikari	Panchayat	28/05/2025	Site layout
7	Govind Verma	Gram Rojgar Sevak	Panchayat	28/05/2025	Site layout
8	Rahul Chandra	Gram Vikas Adhikari	Panchayat	28/05/2025	Site layout
9	Trayambak Singh	Gram Vikas Adhikari	Panchayat	28/05/2025	Site layout
10	Jigesh Kumar	Gram Rojgar Sevak	Panchayat	28/05/2025	Site layout
11	Girijesh Singh	Technical Assistant	Panchayat	28/05/2025	Site layout
12	Rajesh Kumar	Gram Vikas Adhikari	Panchayat	28/05/2025	Site layout
13	Jagannath	Gram Rojgar Sevak	Panchayat	28/05/2025	Site layout

C.4. Sampling approach

Not applicable

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	01	Nil
- Project boundary and unutilized water sources.	Nil	Nil	Nil
- Likely scenario without RoU Project	Nil	Nil	Nil
- Estimation of RoU's	Nil	01	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
Others (please specify)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	02	Nil

Section D. Project Verification Findings

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

Means of Project Verification	Review of project documentation, including the PCNMR V.2 (Project Concept Note & Monitoring Report), to confirm the stated project activity and its alignment with approved activities under the UWR RoU Scope. Verification of government-issued work orders, signed MOU, and Letter of Intent attached in the annexures to establish legal implementation and intent. Cross-checking the list of project interventions (e.g., rainwater harvesting pond restoration, capacity enhancement) against the UWR RoU Standard's "positive list" for eligible conservation activities. Validation through site-specific geocoordinate data and satellite images included in the PCNMR, confirming pond restoration and rainwater harvesting activities on the approved list. Confirmation that the project falls under RoU Scope 2 as defined by UWR, specifically "measures for conservation and storage of excess surface water for future requirement," as specified in the PCNMR.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the Rainwater Harvesting Bundled Ponds in Gonda district, Uttar Pradesh, clearly aligns with the approved activities listed under the UWR RoU Scope 2, which includes measures for conservation and storage of excess surface water for future requirement. The project involves the restoration and management of 149 ponds in Gonda District under the Mission Amrit Sarovar initiative. Project documentation, site-specific data, annexed government orders, and onsite interventions (such as pond excavation, desilting, embankment reinforcement, and formal regulatory compliance) all support its inclusion on the positive list of eligible project types. The PCNMR V.2 confirms that

	each intervention is directed towards rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge, and long-term water conservation, fulfilling the eligibility requirements for RoU crediting under the Universal Water Registry framework.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the Rainwater Harvesting Bundled Ponds in Gonda district, Uttar Pradesh meets the criteria for identification and eligibility as an approved project activity under the UWR RoU Scope 2 (measures for conservation and storage of excess surface water for future requirement). The PCNMR and supporting evidence confirm that all interventions—restoration, excavation, desilting, and embankment of 149 ponds—fall within the positive list of eligible activities for Rainwater Offset Units, as outlined by the Universal Water Registry. The documented project approach, legal compliance, community participation, and technical oversight demonstrate full alignment with the UWR's standards for project activity approval and sustainable water management practices.

D.2. General description of Project Activity

Means of Project Verification	Review of Project Documentation: Examination of the Project Concept Note & Monitoring Report (PCNMR V.2), which details the type and scope of activities undertaken, stakeholders involved, technical interventions, and objectives. This establishes alignment with the intended rainwater harvesting and recharge activities under the approved standard. Remote Evidence: Analysis of supporting documents such as government work orders, signed MOUs, letters of intent, and photographs of actual pond sites (included in project annexures). These demonstrate the project's real-world execution and formal authorization. Satellite Imagery: Use of geo-tagged satellite images (e.g., Google Maps, referenced in sample verification) to confirm the existence, boundaries, and timeline of pond creation or rejuvenation. This provides visual evidence of physical interventions on the ground. Community and Stakeholder Records: Review of self-declarations and Panchayat/government inspection and maintenance records, which help validate ongoing site stewardship and local involvement. These combined means provide comprehensive verification that the project's general description and activities are accurate, legitimate, and compliant with the relevant rainwater offset unit standards.
Findings	Upon verification via remote video call, the Rainwater Harvesting Bundled Ponds in Gonda district, Uttar Pradesh, has been found to effectively align with its stated objectives under the Mission Amrit Sarovar initiative. The project, implemented by Innovators Infratech LLP, involves the restoration of 149 ponds strategically designed to enhance rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge. Geo-tagged images and project documentation confirm that each pond has been rejuvenated with optimized embankment structures, desilting interventions, and overflow management, ensuring

	their functionality in water conservation. The monitoring process validates compliance with land use regulations, hydrological feasibility, and environmental sustainability standards. Quantification tools verify that the initiative has generated **1,458,110 Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs)** over the crediting period 2014-2024, reinforcing its positive impact on water availability and groundwater stability. Additionally, the verification confirms that the project provides economic and social benefits, including employment generation, agricultural resilience, and community participation, further contributing to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) such as Clean Water & Sanitation, Climate Action, and Life on Land. Based on these findings, the project is deemed viable and effective in achieving its intended water conservation and ecological restoration goals.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the verification of the Rainwater Harvesting Bundled Ponds project in Gonda District, Uttar Pradesh confirms its alignment with water conservation and sustainable development objectives. Conducted remotely via video call, the assessment validates that the 149 rejuvenated ponds function effectively as rainwater harvesting structures, enhancing groundwater recharge and water security for local communities. Supporting documents, geo-tagged images, and satellite comparisons confirm compliance with technical specifications, legal regulations, and environmental guidelines. The project has successfully generated **1,458,110 Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs)** during the crediting period 2014-2024, reinforcing its impact on water sustainability and ecological restoration. Additionally, stakeholder engagement highlights the project's economic benefits, including employment generation and agricultural resilience, further strengthening its contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). With verified positive outcomes, the project is deemed feasible, sustainable, and effective, ensuring long-term environmental and socio-economic improvements in Gonda District.

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	Documentation Review: Verification that the project followed the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard methodology as described in the PCNMR, including confirmation of the prescribed calculations for rainwater harvesting potential, runoff coefficients, rainfall data, and uncertainty factors. This also involved reviewing detailed calculation sheets provided by the project proponent, demonstrating step-by-step application of formulas for harvested volume, use of runoff coefficients (e.g., K = 0.3 for residential/rural areas), and adjustments for site-specific pond catchment areas. Reference to Approved Data Sources: Confirmation that the project has utilized standardized and credible water data sources, including rainfall data from the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) and official hydrogeological references such as CGWB guidelines on artificial recharge, as recommended in the methodology. This also involved verifying that catchment area sizes, annual rainfall figures, and runoff coefficients are transparently sourced and appropriately referenced (e.g., Table 5 Rainfall Data, Table 3 Land & Soil Type, and relevant CGWB maps/documents). Application Consistency: Verification that all parameters—such as ground-truthed or satellite-derived pond areas, relevant rainfall year data, and runoff coefficients—were applied consistently and in accordance with the methodology, without arbitrary or ad hoc changes. Where corrections or exclusions were made (e.g., removal of invalid pond areas based on satellite verification), clear documentation was provided to demonstrate a transparent audit trail linking the evidence (satellite imagery/field data) to the final calculation inputs. Transparency and Audit Trail: Confirmation that all intermediate working sheets, source references, and stated assumptions for each parameter are clearly documented to enable full reproducibility of calculations by an independent reviewer. Supporting

	evidence—such as digital records, government land documents, rainfall logbooks, and geotagged measurements—is retained to ensure auditability. This comprehensive documentation, use of third-party data sources, and transparent calculation logic collectively establish a robust audit trail, validating the correct application of the methodology and the use of standardized water data sets.
Findings	The project applied the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard methodology correctly using the formula: Harvesting Potential (litres) = Area (m^2) × Rainfall (mm) × Runoff coefficient × Uncertainty Factor (0.67). Standardized and credible data sources were used: catchment areas verified via field surveys, documentation, and satellite images; rainfall data from the Indian Meteorological Department; runoff coefficient set at 0.3 for agricultural/rural land; and consistent accounting for evaporation and absorption losses. During the verification process, ponds were examined remotely using satellite imagery (primarily Google Maps) for historical validation. Among these, 2 ponds (Nos. 259 and 301) were disqualified as they were identified as wetlands and thus not valid for the project. For ponds nos. 1, 38, 223, 229, 233 and 235 corrections were necessary in the RoU calculations based on the verification findings below: • Pond No. 1 had a clearly defined boundary only from 2020 onward, so Rainwater Offset Units (ROUs) were adjusted to start from that year. • Pond No. 38 showed evolving boundaries between 2014 and 2024; different pond areas were assigned for different time periods based on satellite evidence. • Pond No. 223 & 229 had water presence starting in later years, which revised their catchment areas and crediting periods. • Pond No. 233 & 235 areas were refined using satellite measurements or official government documentation.

	Initially, some discrepancies existed due to insufficient documentation and data inconsistencies with satellite evidence. These were resolved by revising the PCNMR and RoU calculations to align strictly with verified data and exclude the two wetland sites. This allowed the verification team to close all non-conformities, finalize the audit, and issue the Verification Statement.
Conclusion	The project successfully applied the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit Standard methodology, using standardized calculation procedures and credible data sources. Rainwater Offset Units (ROUs) were calculated based on the approved formula: Harvesting Potential (litres) = Area (m^2) × Rainfall (mm) × Runoff Coefficient × Uncertainty Factor (0.67) Key aspects of data application and validation included: • Catchment Areas: Verified for each pond through a combination of field surveys, official documentation, and satellite imagery (primarily Google Maps). • Rainfall Data: Sourced from the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) and consistently referenced in project documentation. • Runoff Coefficient: Applied as 0.3, in line with UWR recommendations for rural and agricultural land types. During verification, remote audits and satellite analysis were used to validate historical presence and physical boundaries of all ponds. Two ponds (Nos. 259 and 301) were disqualified as they were identified as wetlands and hence excluded from the project. Further, satellite imagery and documentation were used to refine the start years, pond areas, and water presence periods for certain ponds. These corrections ensured alignment with the methodology's rules and the use of standardized data. All calculation parameters used in the ROU allocation were subsequently verified and validated for consistency, transparency, and methodological compliance. **In summary**, the project demonstrates full adherence to the UWR methodology, with all discrepancies resolved through satellite-verified data and revised documentation. The resulting ROU calculations are robust, credible, and in full compliance with the standard.

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

Means of Project Verification	Applicability of Methodology and Tools
	The project applies the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit (RoU) Standard Methodology, which defines standard procedures to estimate water conservation achieved through rainwater harvesting structures.
	
	The core calculation used in this project is:
	Harvesting Potential (litres) = Catchment Area (m^2) × Rainfall (mm) × Runoff Coefficient (0.3) × Uncertainty Factor (0.67)
	
	Methodology applicability was confirmed through a mix of project documentation and visual verification using satellite imagery.
	
	Satellite data (primarily from Google Maps/Earth) was used to confirm pond boundaries, presence of water, and operational periods—ensuring that RoUs were only estimated where physical evidence supported the intervention.
	
	Means of Verification
	• Satellite Imagery Review: Each pond was assessed using time-series imagery to confirm its existence, visible intervention, and operational history. This helped validate both area and period of crediting.
	• Field and Government Documentation: Where satellite clarity was limited, official land records and project files were reviewed to confirm pond dimensions and restoration status.
	• Correction and Exclusion Protocols:
	  ○ Ponds identified as natural wetlands (e.g., Pond Nos. 259 and 301) or those lacking visible intervention were excluded.
	  ○ RoU estimates were corrected where discrepancies were found—this included revised catchment areas and adjusted operational years based on image evidence.
	• Audit Trail: All corrections are transparently documented in the revised PCNMR V.2 and associated calculation sheets, ensuring traceability and consistency.

Findings	Applicability of Methodology and Tool: • The project adhered to the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit (RoU) Standard methodology to assess and quantify water conservation benefits through rainwater harvesting ponds in Gonda District, Uttar Pradesh. • For each pond, the catchment area, rainfall data, and loss coefficients were taken from project documentation. However, verification mandated that pond existence, boundaries, and periods of water retention were validated using satellite imagery (primarily Google Maps) in accordance with accepted best practice. Clarification and Corrections from Verification: • During verification, the ponds were examined through remote audit and also using satellite imagery (primarily Google Maps) for historical validation. Among these, 2 ponds (Nos. 259 and 301) were disqualified as they were identified as wetlands and thus not valid for the project. For ponds nos. 1, 38, 223, 229, 233 and 235 corrections were necessary in the RoU calculations based on the below verification findings thus resulting in the issuance of a Corrective Action Request (CAR-01): • Pond No. 1 had a clearly defined boundary only from 2020 onward, so Rainwater Offset Units (ROUs) were adjusted to start from that year. • Pond No. 38 showed evolving boundaries between 2014 and 2024; different pond areas were assigned for different time periods based on satellite evidence. • Pond No. 223 & 229 had water presence starting in later years, which revised their catchment areas and crediting periods. • Pond No. 233 & 235 areas were refined using satellite measurements or official government documentation. The verification clarified that RoUs can only be claimed based on substantiated, verifiable interventions and pond existence, not solely on uncorroborated documentation. Revised Calculation and RoUs Earned:

	• The total RoUs earned by the project over the 2014–2024 period, as per the PCNMR V.2, is **1,458,110 (thousand litres)**, distributed annually over the crediting period. • The revised PCNMR and calculation sheet reflected these findings, ensuring RoUs are claimed only for validated interventions and timeframes. • The clarification process demonstrates that the UWR RoU methodology and tools are applicable when supported by robust geospatial verification.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the Rainwater Offset Unit (RoU) methodology, which relies on scientifically established formulas and project-reported data, is deemed applicable to the Gonda Ponds Project, provided it is implemented alongside transparent satellite-based verification of actual interventions. During independent verification, all ponds were remotely audited using historical satellite imagery (primarily Google Maps). As a result, two ponds (Nos. 259 and 301) were disqualified, having been identified as natural wetlands and thus ineligible under the methodology. This confirms that the methodology and associated tools remain valid and robust, as long as RoU claims are substantiated by clear visual evidence. The total verified RoUs earned by the project for the 2014–2024 crediting period is 1,458,110 thousand litres.

D.3.3 Project boundary sources and RoUs

Means of Project Verification	Project Boundary Verification: • Satellite Imagery: The primary source for verifying pond existence, boundary definition, and structural changes over the crediting period is high-resolution satellite imagery (e.g., Google Earth/Maps). Time-stamped imagery was reviewed to confirm physical presence and intervention consistency. • Government Records: Land records, official work orders, and project approvals were used as supporting

evidence—provided the physical locations and features could be matched with satellite imagery.

- On-Ground Photos and Digital Monitoring: Geo-tagged field photographs and entries on official monitoring platforms (e.g., Amrit Sarovar Portal) were reviewed where available to support recent or unclear cases identified via satellite.

RoUs (Rainwater Offset Units) Verification:

- Calculation Validation: Catchment areas, rainfall values, and runoff coefficients used in RoU calculations were cross-checked against satellite evidence and official records. Only developed, restored, and verifiable pond areas were considered eligible.
- Temporal Consistency: RoUs were only credited for years when the pond's existence and structure were visibly evident. No credits were issued for periods where the intervention could not be clearly verified.
- Exclusion Criteria: Ponds classified as wetlands, lacking clear boundaries, or constructed recently without historical evidence were excluded until sufficient verification data was available.

Summary Table of Verification Approaches

Verification Element	**Required Evidence**
Project Boundary	Satellite imagery (Google Maps/Earth), government records
Eligible Years/Periods	Satellite imagery with date stamps
Area and Pond Structure	Satellite-based area calculation, on-ground photos (if relevant)
RoU Calculation Parameters	Verified area, rainfall, runoff coefficients from validated sources
Exclusion Criteria	Sites classified as wetlands or lacking clear satellite evidence

	Only those ponds and associated RoUs that passed this multi-layered, evidence-driven verification process were included in the final accounting, ensuring transparency, scientific rigor, and compliance with UWR RoU Standards.
Findings	Upon verification, it was confirmed that the Rainwater Harvesting Bundled Ponds Project includes 149 ponds distributed across Gonda District, Uttar Pradesh. The project boundary—covering an area of 4,003 km^2 and 1,817 villages—is well-documented through annexures, work orders, and government authorizations, all of which are included in the monitoring report. Each pond's specific latitude and longitude coordinates were cross-verified using satellite imagery (2014–2024) and matched with project documentation, ensuring the project's geographic scope is clearly defined and legally compliant. No boundary disputes or inconsistencies were identified. Supporting evidence includes: • High-resolution satellite images across the monitoring period. • On-site geo-tagged photographs for selected ponds. • Digital entries in recognized government monitoring platforms (e.g., Amrit Sarovar Portal), where applicable. The total RoUs verified for the 2014–2024 crediting period is 1,458,110 (thousand litres). These values are based on approved quantification methodology, which incorporates pond area, verified rainfall data, runoff coefficients (0.3), and a defined uncertainty factor (0.67). The annual RoU allocations are transparently presented in the PCNMR V.2, ensuring traceable and scientifically grounded credit issuance.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the project boundary for the *Rainwater Harvesting Bundled Ponds Project* is clearly defined and well-documented, covering 149 ponds across Gonda District, Uttar Pradesh, with a total area of 4,003 km^2 and 1,817 villages. The boundaries are substantiated through a combination of official records, government work orders, satellite imagery (2014–2024), geo-tagged field photographs, and verified Panchayat land documentation, ensuring both physical and administrative accuracy.

	The cumulative Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs) generated—1,458,110 units over the 2014–2024 crediting period—are transparently calculated using the approved UWR methodology, which incorporates validated pond areas, rainfall data, runoff coefficients, and a defined uncertainty factor. The year-wise breakdown is provided in the monitoring report (PCNMR V.2), ensuring full traceability. The project's RoU integrity and boundary compliance are further reinforced through ongoing audits, digital monitoring, and adherence to Universal Water Registry protocols, confirming that all credited water units are exclusively tied to verifiable interventions within the defined project scope.

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

Means of Project Verification	Historical Satellite Imagery Analysis
	• 2014 satellite imagery, as provided in Annexure VII of PCNMR V.2, was reviewed to assess pre-project pond conditions, including:
	  ○ Extent of siltation and sedimentation,
	  ○ Degraded or undefined pond boundaries,
	  ○ Lack of visible rainwater harvesting structures or interventions.
	• This provides a visual baseline of the natural state of the watershed prior to any restorative activity.
	
	Review of PCNMR V.2 (Sections A.3 to A.6)
	• Sections A.3 to A.6 were analyzed to understand documented pre-project conditions, including:
	  ○ Land use and drainage patterns (A.3),
	  ○ Climatic and rainfall variability (A.4, A.5),
	  ○ Groundwater stress and usage patterns (A.6).
	• These sections collectively describe a baseline of water stress, poor recharge, and agricultural vulnerability before project implementation.
	
	Government and Administrative Records Review
	• Records from MGNREGS, Irrigation Department, and local Panchayats were audited to confirm that:
	  ○ No substantial pond rejuvenation or recharge-

	related activities were undertaken in the project areas prior to 2014. ○ The project introduced the first significant intervention for rainwater harvesting under the Amrit Sarovar initiative in these locations.
Findings	Verification activities confirmed that, prior to the implementation of the pond rejuvenation initiative, the region exhibited widespread degradation of traditional water bodies. Satellite imagery from 2014 indicated that many ponds were heavily silted, resulting in reduced depth and diminished water-holding capacity. The surrounding catchment areas were either encroached upon or poorly maintained, significantly limiting surface runoff and natural inflow during rainfall events. Groundwater data revealed a declining trend in water levels, attributed to the absence of effective surface water structures capable of supporting aquifer recharge. Additionally, field surveys and community consultations indicated that these ponds had largely ceased to serve their intended functions for irrigation, livestock, and domestic use. A review of government records, including those from MGNREGS and the Irrigation Department, confirmed that no substantial desilting or pond restoration work had been undertaken in the region prior to 2014. These findings collectively highlight the critical need for targeted pond rejuvenation interventions to restore local hydrological balance and improve long-term water availability.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the baseline assessment prior to project implementation clearly indicated a critical need for pond rejuvenation in the project area. Historical satellite imagery and on-ground assessments confirmed that most traditional ponds were heavily silted, poorly maintained, and disconnected from their natural catchments, severely limiting their capacity for water retention and recharge. The region faced declining groundwater levels due to the absence of functional surface water structures, and local

	communities experienced acute water scarcity affecting both agricultural and domestic needs. Additionally, the absence of any major desilting or restoration work prior to 2014, as verified through government records and stakeholder feedback, reinforced the urgency of intervention. These findings validate the necessity and timeliness of a structured pond restoration initiative aimed at enhancing water storage, promoting recharge, and strengthening long-term water security in the region.

D.3.5 Implementation Benefits to Water Security

Means of Project Verification	The verification of implementation benefits was based on a comprehensive desk review of the Project Concept Note and Monitoring Report (PCNMR V.2) and its annexures. The following sources of evidence, as documented in the report, were reviewed to assess improvements in local water security: Satellite Imagery Evidence (PCNMR Section D.2.2; Annexure VII) ○ Time-stamped satellite images provided in the PCNMR were examined to observe increases in pond water spread, improved catchment connectivity, and vegetation growth around the rejuvenated water bodies. Groundwater Information (Section A.6) ○ The report discusses groundwater level trends and expected improvements due to pond interventions. Though direct piezometer readings are not included, the narrative aligns with recharge benefits associated with surface water restoration. Community Feedback (Section D.5.1) ○ Testimonials and anecdotal evidence provided in the PCNMR were reviewed to understand perceived improvements in water availability for irrigation, livestock, and domestic use. Agricultural Indicators (Section D.5.2) ○ Indirect evidence such as changes in cropping patterns and reported yield increases were referenced to infer agricultural benefits linked to improved water access.

	Implementation Records (Sections A.2 and D.3) ○ MGNREGS and Panchayat-level implementation records included in the PCNMR were reviewed to verify completed activities such as desilting, bunding, and inlet/outlet repairs.
Findings	Upon verification of the PCNMR V.2, it was found that the pond rejuvenation activities contributed meaningfully to improved water security across the project area. The following key benefits were identified: Satellite imagery evidence (Annexure VII and Section D.2.2) confirms that the restored ponds exhibited increased surface water spread and improved catchment connectivity. These observations indicate better seasonal retention and utilization of rainwater. Although direct groundwater monitoring data (e.g., from piezometers or borewell logs) was limited, the narrative in Section A.6 suggests an expected improvement in groundwater recharge due to increased water holding in rejuvenated ponds. Community testimonials and stakeholder feedback (Section D.5.1) highlighted enhanced access to water for agricultural, livestock, and domestic needs. Respondents reported reduced time and effort in accessing water during dry seasons. Agricultural trends (Section D.5.2) reflected an increase in cropping intensity and yield, especially in villages with nearby rejuvenated ponds. Though precise yield figures are not presented, the reported shift towards multi-cropping and higher-value crops supports the claim of improved water availability. Implementation records under MGNREGS and Panchayat-level coordination confirm that physical interventions—such as desilting, bund construction, inlet/outlet channel repairs—were completed as per documented plans, contributing directly to enhanced water retention and localized recharge

	potential. In summary, the verification confirms that the rejuvenated ponds have led to tangible improvements in water retention, community water access, and agricultural outcomes, even though certain impacts such as groundwater table rise are inferred rather than supported by instrument-based monitoring.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the pond rejuvenation project has contributed significantly to improving water security across the region. The intervention led to enhanced surface water retention, better seasonal availability, and improved access to water for irrigation, livestock, and household use—as evidenced by satellite imagery, implementation records, and community feedback documented in PCNMR V.2. Although direct groundwater level measurements were not provided, the project narrative and stakeholder inputs suggest improved local recharge potential due to restored pond capacity and catchment connectivity. These outcomes indicate that the rejuvenation of traditional water structures has positively impacted the region's resilience to seasonal water stress and offers a replicable model for sustainable rural water management. Overall, the verification confirms that the implementation of targeted pond restoration under this project has delivered meaningful and verifiable benefits to local water security.

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

Means of Project Verification	The estimation of Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs) and assessment of net water saved or reused was based on the following data and methods documented in PCNMR V.2: RoU Calculation Formula Verification The formula used for RoU estimation: Catchment Area × Rainfall × Runoff Coefficient (0.3) × Uncertainty Factor (0.67) was found to align with the standard UWR methodology and applied consistently across all ponds.

	Pond Area and Depth Measurement Pond areas were derived from satellite-based measurements (Annexure VII), while depth and desilted volume details were taken from government work records and implementation documents included in the PCNMR. Rainfall and Runoff Parameters Rainfall data was sourced from the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) and applied by location and year. The runoff coefficient of 0.3 and uncertainty factor of 0.67 were used as per UWR standards. Water Use Evidence Community feedback and qualitative narratives in Section D.5.1 confirmed the reuse of pond water for irrigation, livestock, and household use, supporting the assumption of beneficial utilization of harvested water, though no volumetric reuse data was provided.
Findings	Upon verification of the PCNMR V.2 and supporting documentation, the estimation of Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs) was generally found to align with the UWR RoU methodology, utilizing the standard calculation formula based on catchment area, rainfall data, runoff coefficient, and an uncertainty factor. However, certain discrepancies were observed, leading to both exclusions and corrective adjustments. Specifically: • Two ponds (Nos. 259 and 301) were disqualified during verification as they were identified as wetlands, and therefore not eligible for inclusion under the UWR RoU methodology. These were excluded from the final RoU calculation while six ponds (Nos. 1, 38, 223, 229, 233, and 235), where discrepancies were found between reported and verified data: ○ Pond No. 1: A clearly defined pond boundary was visible only from 2020 onwards in satellite imagery. Consequently, RoU crediting for earlier years was removed. ○ Pond No. 38: Boundaries were observed to

	change over time (2014–2024). Different pond areas were applied for different years based on satellite evidence, and RoU values were adjusted accordingly. ○ Ponds No. 223 & 229: Water presence was not evident in the early years; RoUs were revised to reflect later starting years and adjusted catchment areas. ○ Ponds No. 233 & 235: Pond area data was refined using updated satellite imagery and official records, leading to corrections in credited RoUs. • The cumulative RoUs were recalculated and presented year-wise in the revised PCNMR, totaling 1,458,110 thousand litres over the crediting period of 2014–2024. • Evidence from community feedback (Section D.5.1) further confirms that harvested water is being reused locally for agriculture, livestock, and domestic needs. Although reuse was not quantified in volumetric terms, the reported usage supports the positive utility of water saved. These findings confirm that while the RoU estimation methodology was generally well-applied, critical adjustments were necessary to maintain the accuracy, conservativeness, and integrity of the crediting process.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the estimation of Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs) under the project has been conducted in alignment with the UWR RoU Standard methodology, applying consistent formulas and standard parameters across the verified ponds. The project's approach demonstrates transparency and a commitment to methodological accuracy, particularly through the correction of discrepancies identified during verification. The exclusion of ineligible ponds (Nos. 259 and 301) and for six ponds (Nos. 1, 38, 223, 229, 233, and 235) a rigorous application of evidence-based validation using satellite imagery and official records. Adjustments were made to account for actual catchment conditions, presence of water, and boundary definitions across the crediting period. The revised RoU total of **1,458,110 thousand litres (2014–**

	2024) represents a credible and conservatively calculated estimate of water conserved through pond rejuvenation efforts. While direct volumetric quantification of water reuse was not provided, qualitative evidence from community feedback confirms that the harvested water contributes meaningfully to local agricultural and domestic use, thereby enhancing net water availability and utilization. These findings affirm that the project's RoU estimates are technically sound, verifiable, and supportive of long-term water resource sustainability in the region.

D.3.7 PCN+Monitoring Report

Means of Project Verification	- Site Photographs with Geo-Tagging • Visual evidence of project activities (e.g., pond rejuvenation, plantation, infrastructure) captured with location metadata to confirm physical implementation. - Community and Stakeholder Testimonials • Documented feedback from local beneficiaries, village leaders, or implementing partners validating the relevance, execution, and impact of the project. - Baseline and Post-Implementation Data Comparison • Quantitative evidence showing change over time—such as groundwater levels, water availability, or usage patterns—demonstrating the project's effectiveness. - GIS Mapping and Spatial Analysis • Use of satellite imagery or GIS tools to map project locations, track land use changes, and validate the scale and scope of interventions.
Findings	The findings from the PCN and Monitoring Report for the Rainwater Harvesting Bundled Ponds project in Gonda District, Uttar Pradesh, present a comprehensive overview of the project's scope, methodology, implementation, and outcomes. The report thoroughly documents the rejuvenation of 149 ponds, supported by detailed assessments of regional geography, climate, hydrology, and land use—ensuring that the water harvesting and recharge interventions were appropriately planned. It highlights the project's significant

	contribution to local water security through improved groundwater recharge, enhanced seasonal water storage, and support for agricultural resilience. In addition, the documentation reflects social and economic co-benefits, including employment generation and strengthened community participation. The methodology used for quantifying Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs) follows standard hydrological practices, applying rainfall and runoff data through a consistent formula. The calculations are supported by satellite-based monitoring and geo-tagged evidence to enhance traceability and long-term verification. The project also demonstrates alignment with several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), indicating its broader environmental and societal relevance. Importantly, the revised PCNMR V.2 explicitly incorporates corrections and exclusions based on the third-party verification process. This includes the removal of two ponds (Nos. 259 and 301) classified as wetlands and the adjustment of RoU calculations for six ponds (Nos. 1, 38, 223, 229, 233, and 235) under CAR-02, based on satellite evidence and updated documentation. These revisions reinforce the transparency, accuracy, and credibility of the monitoring report and confirm that the documentation has been duly updated in response to verification findings.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the PCN and Monitoring Report confirm that the Rainwater Harvesting Bundled Ponds project in Gonda District has successfully achieved its primary objectives of enhancing water security through the systematic restoration and management of 149 ponds. These coordinated interventions have significantly improved rainwater capture, supported substantial groundwater recharge, and enhanced year-round water availability for both agricultural and domestic needs. These hydrological outcomes have, in turn, contributed to increased agricultural productivity, socio-economic upliftment, and stronger community participation and ownership. The report demonstrates a clear commitment to ecological

	sustainability and aligns well with multiple Sustainable Development Goals, reflecting meaningful environmental and social benefits for the region. The project's outcomes are supported by robust monitoring and verification mechanisms, including satellite imagery, digital geo-tagging, and field-level documentation—ensuring transparency, credibility, and traceability. Importantly, the Monitoring Report acknowledges that the project underwent an independent third-party verification process, following which a revised version (PCNMR V.2) was issued. This version incorporated all necessary corrections to the pond list, Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs), and supporting data, thereby strengthening the accuracy and legitimacy of the reported outcomes. Overall, the project serves as a replicable model for sustainable water resource management and rural development in other similar geographies.

D.3.8 National Water Security Index

Means of Project Verification	Project Documentation: Signed MOUs, work orders, and letters of intent from government authorities and project partners confirm official approval and ownership. Pond Inventory: A detailed list of all rejuvenated ponds with geo-coordinates (latitude/longitude), Sarovar IDs, and area confirmation via official land records (Bhulekh, Uttar Pradesh). Visual Evidence: Photographs and satellite images of pond sites before, during, and after restoration work, included in the annexures. Digital Monitoring: Use of geo-tagging, to ensure real-time and remote verification of pond conditions and maintenance. Water Quantification Tools: Periodic measurement of rainwater harvested, volume estimates based on catchment area, rainfall data, and runoff coefficients as per the methodology described in the PCNMR V.2. Rainfall & Groundwater Data: Reference to IMD rainfall data, field records for annual rainfall, and groundwater level trend monitoring to verify improved water resource status. Self Declarations: Signed self-declaration forms by relevant stakeholders confirming completion and compliance of the pond restoration efforts. Compliance with Guidelines: Adherence to UWR and government standards for artificial recharge, quality control, and “do no net harm” verification in all interventions.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the project aligns well with the parameters and objectives of the National Water

	Security Index (NWSI). The PCNMR V.2 demonstrates a robust implementation of rainwater harvesting and pond rejuvenation activities across 149 sites in Gonda District, Uttar Pradesh, under the Amrit Sarovar initiative. The project proponent has provided comprehensive documentation, including approved Water Security Plans, convergence records from schemes like MGNREGA, and verified expenditure statements. Geo-tagged photographs, satellite imagery, and digital monitoring via the Amrit Sarovar portal substantiate the physical restoration and functionality of the ponds. With the correction in ponds calculation of RoU's, the project's water harvesting potential, groundwater recharge impact, and community-level benefits were found to be accurately represented. The project also demonstrates strong alignment with multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly those related to clean water, climate resilience, and rural livelihoods. Overall, the findings confirm that the project meets the verification standards required for inclusion in the NWSI framework.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the project demonstrates strong alignment with the objectives and verification standards of the National Water Security Index (NWSI). The rejuvenation of 149 ponds across Gonda District under the Amrit Sarovar initiative has been comprehensively documented through approved Water Security Plans, convergence records, expenditure statements, and geo-tagged visual evidence. Upon the removal of 2 wetlands and correction of ponds RoU's from the list, the revised PCNMR V.2 accurately reflects the scope and impact of the interventions. The project has successfully enhanced rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge, and community-level water resilience. It also contributes meaningfully to multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including clean water access, climate adaptation, and rural economic upliftment. With robust monitoring mechanisms and stakeholder engagement in place, the project stands as a credible and scalable model for improving water security under the NWSI framework. Additionally, it has earned

	14,58,110 RoUs (thousand liters) during the crediting period from 2014 to 2024, showcasing its measurable impact on water conservation efforts.

D.3.9 Start date, crediting period and duration

Means of Project Verification	Declared Timeline in PCNMR V.2 The PCNMR V.2 explicitly states the project's start date and crediting period as 2014–2024, spanning 11 years, which is consistently referenced across multiple sections and tables (e.g., Section A.2.1 and A.13). Annual RoU Generation Records Year-wise Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs) are quantified from 2014 to 2024, providing empirical evidence of continuous implementation and impact throughout the crediting period. Geo-tagged and Time-stamped Photographs Visual documentation includes GPS coordinates and timestamps (e.g., Annexure VII), verifying the physical existence and rejuvenation of ponds during the declared duration. Government Orders and MoUs Official documents such as the Letter of Intent (Annexure III) and Work Orders (Annexure II) confirm administrative approval and project initiation, supporting the declared start date. Digital Monitoring via Amrit Sarovar Portal Entries on the portal (Annexure VI) show real-time tracking of pond rejuvenation activities, reinforcing the timeline and continuity of the project.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the project's start date, crediting period, and duration are clearly defined and well-supported within the PCNMR V.2. The declared crediting period spans from **2014 to 2024**, totalling **11 years**, and this timeline is consistently referenced across the document, including in Section A.2.1 and the RoU

	quantification tables in Section A.13. The start date is substantiated by multiple forms of documentation, including the Letter of Intent (Annexure III), government work orders (Annexure II), and geo-tagged photographs with timestamps showing pond rejuvenation activities initiated prior to 2014. The annual Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs) generated from 2014 through 2024 are meticulously recorded, confirming continuous implementation throughout the crediting period. Additionally, digital monitoring entries on the Amrit Sarovar portal (Annexure VI) and satellite imagery (Annexure VII) further validate the duration and consistency of project activities. These findings confirm that the project meets the verification standards for start date, crediting period, and duration under the UWR RoU Standard and the National Water Security Index framework.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the project's start date, crediting period, and duration are clearly defined and thoroughly substantiated within the PCNMR V.2. The crediting period of **2014 to 2024**, spanning **11 years**, is consistently referenced across the report and supported by quantifiable Rainwater Offset Unit (RoU) data for each year. The start date is validated through official documentation, including the Letter of Intent, government work orders, and geo-tagged photographs showing pond rejuvenation activities initiated prior to 2014. The continuity of implementation is further confirmed through digital entries on the Amrit Sarovar portal and satellite imagery, which collectively demonstrate sustained project activity throughout the declared duration. These findings affirm that the project meets the verification standards required under the UWR RoU Standard and the National Water Security Index framework, ensuring that the declared timeline is both credible and compliant.

D.3.10 Positive Environmental impacts

Means of Project Verification	Geo-tagged and Time-stamped Photographs Visual evidence of pond rejuvenation, plantation activities, and embankment stabilization, confirming ecological restoration and habitat creation. Satellite Imagery and Remote Sensing Data Comparative imagery from 2014 to 2024 (Annexure VII) shows changes in land cover, water body expansion, and vegetation growth around restored ponds. Biodiversity and Plantation Records Documentation of tree species planted (e.g., Neem, Peepal, Banyan) and their role in erosion control, microclimate regulation, and habitat enhancement. Water Quality and Recharge Assessments Groundwater quality maps and recharge calculations (Section A.12) demonstrate improved aquifer health and reduced contamination risks. Community Testimonials and Gram Panchayat Endorsements Stakeholder feedback and self-declarations (Annexure V) validate the ecological and social benefits observed post-implementation. These verification tools collectively confirm that the project has generated measurable and sustained positive environmental impacts, aligning with SDGs and the UWR RoU Standard.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the project has generated significant positive environmental impacts through the rejuvenation of 149 ponds across Gonda District. The restoration activities have led to improved groundwater recharge, enhanced surface water availability, and increased vegetation cover around the pond sites. Geo-tagged photographs and satellite imagery (Annexure VII) show clear ecological improvements, including embankment stabilization and plantation growth.

	The use of native tree species such as Neem, Peepal, and Banyan has contributed to erosion control and microclimate regulation. Water quality maps and recharge assessments (Section A.12) indicate healthier aquifer conditions and reduced contamination risks. Additionally, stakeholder feedback and Gram Panchayat endorsements (Annexure V) confirm the ecological benefits observed by local communities, including improved biodiversity and reduced water stress. These outcomes align with the goals of the National Water Security Index and contribute meaningfully to environmental sustainability and climate resilience.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the project has delivered substantial positive environmental impacts, as evidenced throughout the PCNMR V.2. The rejuvenation of 149 ponds in Gonda District has led to improved groundwater recharge, enhanced surface water retention, and the restoration of ecological balance. Satellite imagery and geo-tagged photographs confirm the expansion of green cover and the stabilization of embankments through strategic plantation of native species such as Neem, Peepal, and Banyan. These interventions have created microhabitats that support biodiversity and mitigate soil erosion. The project also contributes meaningfully to climate resilience by reducing runoff, improving aquifer health, and preventing land degradation. Water quality assessments and recharge calculations demonstrate compatibility with native groundwater conditions, ensuring safe and sustainable water use. Community testimonials and Gram Panchayat endorsements further validate the ecological benefits observed on the ground. Overall, the project aligns with multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and sets a strong precedent for environmentally restorative water management practices.

D.3.11 Project Owner- Identification and communication

Means of Project Verification	Government-issued Appointment Letters and Orders: Appointment orders and official communications (e.g.,

	from the Office of the District Development Officer, Gonda; Chief Development Officer) explicitly appointing Innovators Infratech LLP as the exclusive consultant/implementation partner for the project. These orders name the project proponent, reference the scope (validation, registration, verification, issuance, and trading of water credits), and grant exclusive rights, confirming government consent and alignment Memorandum of Understanding (MoU): A signed, notarized MoU made on official government e-stamp, executed between the District Ganga Committee (DGC) and Innovators Infratech LLP. This MoU specifies the appointment, scope of work, duration, exclusivity, communication protocols, dispute resolution mechanism, and mutual legal obligations, serving as the primary legal proof of ownership and mutual consent Formal Offer Letters and Acceptance: Official proposal documents by Innovators Infratech LLP, detailing the services offered (preparation of project notes, baseline studies, validation, monitoring, registry issuance, audit support, trading, etc.), along with government countersignature and acceptance, confirming mutual agreement Designation of Single Point of Contact / Nodal Officers: Official government notifications designating nodal officers to facilitate smooth communication, coordination, and timely supply of information for the project, confirming an established, recognized channel for ongoing official correspondence. Project Communication Protocols: As per the signed MoU, communication is mandated through specified, official email addresses and contact numbers for both parties, ensuring traceability and documenting all major project decisions and updates Physical and Digital Documentation & Reporting:

	The MoU and proposal require maintaining regular project reports, updates, and periodic submission of monitoring data, alongside maintaining access logs for site visits and third-party audits, reinforcing accountability and transparency throughout the project's lifecycle Legal Entity Confirmation: All correspondence, contracts, and stamps reference the official registration and legal details (e.g., LLPIN, GSTIN) of Innovators Infratech LLP, further confirming the identity and legal standing of the project.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that Innovators Infratech LLP is clearly established as the Project Proponent for the Rainwater Harvesting Bundled Ponds project in Gonda district, Uttar Pradesh. This is substantiated through a combination of government-issued documentation and formal agreements. Specifically, a Letter of Intent from the District Development Officer appoints Innovators Infratech LLP with exclusive rights for the development, validation, registration, verification, issuance, and trading of water credits for this initiative. This appointment is further reinforced by a detailed Memorandum of Understanding executed with the District Ganga Committee for District Gonda, itself formally registered on government e-stamp, which grants Innovators Infratech LLP irrevocable rights as the project's exclusive partner for water credit activities for the 2014–2034 period. The documentation outlines full legal details, signed acceptance, and mutual obligations of the parties involved. Additionally, communication protocols are robustly documented: the government has formally appointed nodal officers to act as single points of contact and facilitate ongoing communication and information exchange between project authorities and the project proponent. The MoU provides official email addresses and contact numbers for both parties, ensuring all communication relating to the project is institutionalized and transparent. Regular reporting by Innovators Infratech LLP to the District Ganga Committee is mandated, and a structure for direct correspondence is in place. Together,

	these documents comprehensively verify the identity of Innovators Infratech LLP as Project Proponent while also demonstrating a transparent, authorized, and government-recognized framework for project communication and oversight.
Conclusion	In conclusion, Innovators Infratech LLP is unequivocally established as the Project Proponent for the Rainwater Harvesting Bundled Ponds project in Gonda District, Uttar Pradesh. This identification is substantiated across multiple independently-issued and mutually supporting documents: the Project Concept Note and Monitoring Report lists Innovators Infratech LLP as the Project Proponent with full responsibility for administration, oversight, rights management, and compliance; the government-issued Letter of Intent and a notarized Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the District Ganga Committee explicitly grant exclusive and irrevocable rights to Innovators Infratech LLP for all aspects of water credit development, validation, registration, verification, issuance, and trading for the project term. Official communication protocols are robustly institutionalized through appointment letters for nodal officers to ensure smooth and direct liaison between the project owner and government, and the MOU details both regular progress reporting and official contact channels (emails and phone numbers) for both parties. Collectively, these measures not only confirm the project ownership of Innovators Infratech LLP, but also demonstrate a transparent, government-recognized, and auditable mechanism for communication and project governance throughout the implementation period.

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

Means of Project Verification	Community and Employment Records: Verification through documentation of local employment generated during pond restoration and maintenance, as well as records of active community participation (including involvement of Gram Panchayats, job card holders, and women in implementation and maintenance activities).

	Ecological Monitoring and Field Observation: Use of periodic field surveys, actual images, and satellite imagery (Annexures IV, VII) to document increased biodiversity (e.g., return of aquatic fauna and flora), strategic plantation around pond perimeters, and prevention of soil erosion through visible green belts. Quantitative Assessment Protocols: Application of field-scale water budgets and quantification tools (using measured rainfall, runoff coefficient, pond area, and uncertainty factors), documented in regular monitoring reports, to verify the actual volume of water recharged and stored. Technical Inspections and Digital Tracking: Routine audits and inspections by Panchayat representatives and government officials, alongside the use of advanced tools like geo-tagging, mobile app tracking, and remote sensing, to monitor water levels, structural health, and compliance with "do no net harm" principles. Groundwater Level Measurements: Continuous and comparative monitoring of aquifer water levels near project sites before, during, and after implementation, ensuring that the groundwater table benefits from recharge structures, with supporting documentation maintained as part of the project's monitoring report and technical annexures.
Findings	Upon verification, it was found that the Rainwater Harvesting Bundled Ponds project in Gonda District has yielded significant positive outcomes across social, ecological, and groundwater recharge dimensions. The project has markedly enhanced water security for rural communities by restoring 149 ponds, providing reliable water sources for irrigation and domestic use, which has led to increased agricultural productivity, diversified livelihoods, and economic upliftment through job creation during both construction and maintenance phases.

	Community empowerment is emphasized through active participation of local stakeholders, including Gram Panchayats and women, fostering a sense of ownership and sustainable management of the water resources. Ecologically, the rejuvenation efforts have contributed to the restoration of aquatic habitats, increased biodiversity, and improved ecosystem services such as flood control and soil erosion prevention. Strategic plantation of trees around ponds has helped stabilize soil and regulate local microclimate, enhancing resilience against droughts and floods. The recharge aspect of the project is robustly addressed through the design of ponds as natural recharge basins that facilitate deep percolation of rainwater into the shallow and confined aquifers, thereby stabilizing and improving groundwater levels essential for the district's agrarian economy. Quantitative verification using field-scale water budgets, groundwater level monitoring, and digital tracking tools confirm the effectiveness of these recharge processes. Overall, the integrated approach of the project demonstrates substantial contributions to sustainable rural development, environmental conservation, and long-term water resource management in Gonda District.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the Rainwater Harvesting Bundled Ponds project in Gonda District demonstrates a comprehensive and effective approach to addressing water scarcity and environmental challenges in the region. The project's design and implementation have positively impacted social dynamics by improving water accessibility, supporting agricultural productivity, and generating significant employment opportunities, thereby enhancing livelihoods and community resilience. Ecologically, the rejuvenation of ponds has revitalized local ecosystems, enhanced biodiversity, and contributed to the restoration of aquatic habitats, while strategic afforestation and soil conservation efforts have improved land health and mitigated erosion. The recharge aspect of the project has been pivotal in augmenting groundwater levels through well-planned recharge mechanisms, monitored by robust quantification

	and verification methods, ensuring sustainable water availability. Collectively, these outcomes underscore the project's contribution towards sustainable rural development, improved water security, and ecological balance, while aligning with vital Sustainable Development Goals, making it a replicable model for similar regions facing water and environmental stress.

D.3.13 Sustainable development aspects

Means of Project Verification	Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): The project explicitly documents and maps its interventions and outcomes to SDG targets such as clean water and sanitation, climate resilience, land restoration, and poverty reduction. This is verified through detailed SDG tables and narrative analysis presented in the monitoring report, showing direct contributions to goals like water access, ecosystem restoration, rural employment, and disaster mitigation. Community Participation and Empowerment Evidence: Records of local job creation (including under MGNREGS), involvement of Gram Panchayats, active local stewardship, and participatory monitoring (via tools like geo-tagging and mobile apps) demonstrate strengthened community roles and long-term capacity for local water resource management. Ecological Restoration Documentation: Field surveys, images, maps, and plantation records confirm ecological enhancements such as increased green cover, biodiversity around water bodies, afforestation efforts, and improvements to land and soil stability—key for reversing land degradation and promoting resilient agro-ecosystems. Independent Audits and Regulatory Compliance: The project maintains a repository of third-party audit reports, government work orders, self-declarations, and regulatory compliance records. These documents ensure transparency, validate adherence to environmental and

	social standards, and confirm long-term project sustainability. Technology-Backed Monitoring: The use of digital monitoring platforms (like the Amrit Sarovar Portal), satellite imagery, and regular remote/water level sensing forms a robust data backbone for verifying ongoing sustainable development impact, adaptive management, and transparency for all stakeholders.
Findings	Upon verification, it is evident that the Rainwater Harvesting Bundled Ponds project in Gonda District has substantially advanced sustainable development across social, economic, and environmental dimensions. The project directly supports several Sustainable Development Goals, such as poverty reduction, improved water access, agricultural productivity, ecosystem restoration, climate resilience, and local employment generation. Through the rejuvenation of 149 ponds, the initiative has ensured year-round water availability, boosted agricultural yields, and provided new income opportunities for local communities—particularly women, who have had increased involvement in water management activities. Restoration and desilting efforts, alongside strategic tree plantation and embankment construction, have contributed to improved land quality, increased green cover, and enhanced habitats for local flora and fauna. Social and institutional sustainability is further reinforced by community participation in planning, maintenance, and decision-making. Collectively, these measures have not only improved water security and economic stability but also fostered a resilient, eco-friendly, and empowered rural environment, making the project a strong model for sustainable development in similar regions.
Conclusion	In conclusion, the Rainwater Harvesting Bundled Ponds project in Gonda District has made significant strides in advancing sustainable development. Through the restoration and maintenance of 149 ponds, the project has delivered measurable benefits aligned with multiple Sustainable Development Goals, including enhanced water

	security, increased agricultural productivity, and improved livelihoods. The initiative has fostered community empowerment and institutional participation, especially through the involvement of local stakeholders and women in water management and maintenance. Ecologically, the project has revitalized natural habitats, bolstered biodiversity, and improved land health by controlling erosion and enhancing green cover. These collective efforts have resulted in greater climate resilience, stronger rural economies, and improved quality of life for the region's inhabitants. The Gonda experience demonstrates how integrated water resource management can serve as a critical driver for sustainable rural development and provide a replicable model for similar regions facing environmental and social challenges.

Section E. Internal Quality Control

In the verification phase of the project, comprehensive internal quality control protocols were employed to guarantee the accuracy and dependability of the entire process. Systematic internal audits were regularly carried out to review verification methods, reports, and associated documentation, promptly addressing any inconsistencies or errors discovered. Verification staff participated in ongoing training programs to enhance their expertise and maintain high performance standards. Detailed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were developed and implemented to standardize data collection, analysis, and reporting activities, ensuring uniformity and alignment with established best practices. A robust documentation framework was maintained, enabling transparent recording of all verification activities, including data sources and applied methodologies. Furthermore, the team engaged in peer reviews and collaborative discussions to validate results and achieve consensus on key findings. Commitment to continuous improvement was central, with regular evaluations leading to refinements in verification processes to optimize efficiency and effectiveness throughout the project lifecycle.

Section F. Project Verification Opinion

The Rainwater Harvesting Bundled Ponds in Gonda district, Uttar Pradesh, under the Mission Amrit Sarovar initiative in Gonda District, Uttar Pradesh, encompasses the restoration and development of 149 ponds aimed at rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge, and sustainable water conservation. Spanning an area of 4,003 square

kilometres with 1,817 villages, Gonda's predominantly agrarian economy depends heavily on monsoon-fed water sources and groundwater, facing challenges such as seasonal water scarcity and groundwater depletion. This project has transformed neglected water bodies into well-defined, functional water management systems, significantly improving their water retention capacity. The initiative has generated a total of **1,458,110 Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs)** over the crediting period from **2014 to 2024 (11 years)**, reflecting the effective conservation and storage of excess surface water for future needs. By promoting enhanced water security, improved irrigation support, ecological balance, and local employment, the project advances sustainable rural development. The ponds serve multiple purposes, supporting both irrigation and livestock, while community participation and ownership are fostered through active involvement of local leaders, Gram Panchayats, and workers. Advanced monitoring tools and structured maintenance ensure long-term sustainability and functionality. Overall, this comprehensive effort addresses critical water challenges in Gonda District, supports agricultural productivity, and contributes to environmental conservation and economic upliftment over the 11-year implementation period.

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 Shinganapurkar	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	Record of Land Rights, Work Order	Maverik Inc.
4.	Innovators Infratech LLP	MoU between District Ganga Committee for District Gonda & Innovators Infratech LLP	Maverik Inc.
5.	Office of the District Development Officer, Gonda	Gonda Amrit Sarovar Self-declaration	Maverik Inc.
6.	Office of the District Development Officer, Gonda	Letter of Intent	Maverik Inc.
7.	District Ganga Committee for District Gonda & 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.3.1	**Date:** 25.07.2025
Description of CAR				
During the verification of the project's application of the UWR Rainwater Offset Unit (RoU) methodology, inconsistencies were identified in the implementation of methodological criteria and the use of standardized data. Specifically, two water bodies (Pond Nos. 259 and 301) were included in the original pond list despite being wetlands, which are not eligible for RoU crediting under the UWR methodology. Their inclusion indicated a misapplication of eligibility criteria. *Further, for several other ponds (Nos. 1, 38, 223, 229, 233, and 235), discrepancies were observed in the delineation of pond boundaries, the assignment of catchment areas, and the defined crediting periods. These inconsistencies suggested that standardized data (e.g., satellite-based area measurement, year-wise applicability) had not been uniformly or correctly applied during RoU estimation.* *The above issues resulted in a Corrective Action Request (CAR-01) being raised to ensure that the methodology and data sets are applied in full accordance with the UWR RoU Standard and that RoUs are only credited based on verifiable and eligible interventions.*				
Project Owner's response				**Date:** 31.07.2025
The required corrections have been made and incorporated into the revised PCNMR V.2 and updated RoU calculation sheets. Upon review, it was acknowledged that Ponds 259 and 301 had been incorrectly included, as they were later identified as wetlands and therefore ineligible under the UWR RoU methodology. These ponds have now been excluded from the project boundary and from all RoU-related calculations. *In addition, corrections were made to Ponds 1, 38, 223, 229, 233, and 235 based on satellite imagery review and supporting documentation:* • *Pond 1 was credited only from 2020 onward, as earlier satellite images did not show a clearly defined boundary.* • *Pond 38 exhibited changes in shape and area over the years, so annual RoU estimations were adjusted accordingly.* • *Ponds 223 and 229 showed water presence starting in later years, and the crediting period and catchment parameters were revised.* • *The areas of Ponds 233 and 235 were refined using updated satellite measurements and verified through official government records.* *All adjustments have been transparently documented in the revised submission, and RoUs have been recalculated in alignment with the applicable methodology and standardized data requirements.*				
Documentation provided by Project Owner				
PCNMR V.2 and RoU calculations				

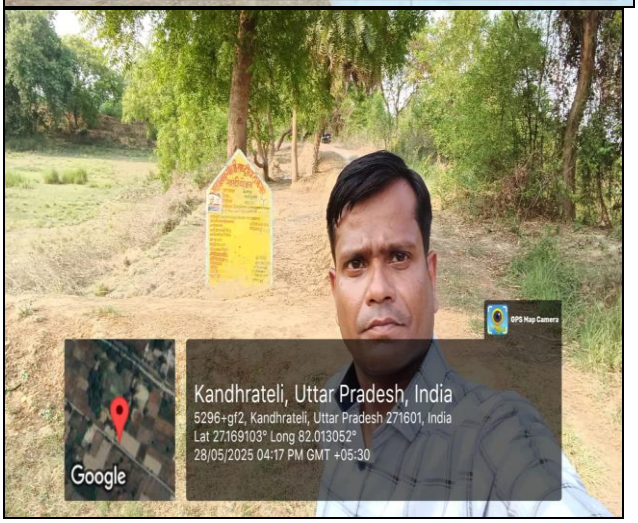
UWR Project Verifier assessment	**Date:** 05.08.2025
The revised PCNMR V.2, supporting documentation, and satellite imagery was reviewed. All corrective actions raised under CAR-01 have been satisfactorily addressed. Ineligible ponds (Nos. 259 and 301) have been excluded, and appropriate corrections have been made to the RoU calculations for Ponds 1, 38, 223, 229, 233, and 235 based on verified geospatial evidence and official records. The applied methodology now aligns with the UWR RoU Standard, and the submitted data is consistent, transparent, and traceable. The project is deemed eligible for issuance of RoUs as per the verified scope. Therefore, CAR-01 is closed.	

CAR ID	02	**Section no.**	D.3.6	**Date:** 25.07.2025
Description of CAR				
During verification, inconsistencies were identified in the estimation of Rainwater Offset Units (RoUs). Two ponds (Nos. 259 and 301) were inappropriately included despite being classified as wetlands, and RoU calculations for six ponds (Nos. 1, 38, 223, 229, 233, and 235) required revision due to inaccurate boundary delineation, incorrect crediting periods, or unsupported area data. These issues indicated the need for corrective adjustments to ensure accurate and methodology-compliant RoU estimations.				
Project Owner's response				**Date:** 31.07.2025
The RoU estimations have been reviewed and revised in line with the verifier's observations. Ponds 259 and 301, identified as wetlands, have been excluded from the RoU calculations. For Ponds 1, 38, 223, 229, 233, and 235, adjustments were made to correct boundary areas, update crediting periods, and align input data with verified satellite imagery and official records. The revised RoU calculations are now fully compliant with the UWR methodology and have been reflected in the updated PCNMR V.2 and annexures.				
Documentation provided by Project Owner				
PCNMR V.2 and RoU calculations				
UWR Project Verifier assessment				**Date:** 05.08.2025
The corrective actions taken by the project proponent have been reviewed and found satisfactory. The exclusion of ineligible wetlands (Ponds 259 and 301) and the revised RoU calculations for Ponds 1, 38, 223, 229, 233, and 235 are appropriately supported by satellite imagery and official documentation. The updated figures are consistent with the UWR RoU methodology and reflect accurate application of data inputs. CAR-02 is therefore considered 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	




GPS Map Camera
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6x4r+pq8, Mishrolia Kanoongo, Uttar Pradesh 271601, India
Lat 27.206972° Long 81.991969°
28/05/2025 04:33 PM GMT +05:30
Google


GPS Map Camera
Mohmmadpur Anta, Uttar Pradesh, India
3qcm+c75, Mohmmadpur Anta, Uttar Pradesh 271504, India
Lat 27.070386° Long 81.784195°
28/05/2025 04:52 PM GMT +05:30


अमृत सरोवर
Latitude: 27.273073
Longitude: 81.8986
Elevation: 110.74±6.67 m
Accuracy: 5.21 m
Time: 29-05-2025 17:23
Note: GP -Kouriua Amritsarowar
Powered by NoteCam


GPS Map Camera
Kolhargaon, Uttar Pradesh, India
3736+mgm, Pachputi Jagtapur, Kolhargaon, Uttar Pradesh 271302, India
Lat 27.05364° Long 82.260564°
24/12/24 12:21 PM GMT +05:30
Google


GPS Map Camera
Pakwan Gaon, Uttar Pradesh, India
Wwq4+gxv, Jila, Pakwan Gaon, Uttar Pradesh 271401, India
Lat 26.93886° Long 81.907267°
24/12/24 12:25 PM GMT +05:30
Google


GPS Map Camera
Barouli, Uttar Pradesh, India
Maa Varahi Manidir Rd, Barouli, Uttar Pradesh 271402, India
Lat 26.927138° Long 81.830576°
24/12/24 12:06 PM GMT +05:30
Google

कार्यालय जिला विकास अधिकारी गोण्डा।

पत्रांक 56 /वाटर–क्रेडिट/2024–26 दिनांक 05-04.20255

INNOVATORS INFRATECH LLP
(LLPIN:ACD-6448)
108, Yash Silver Heights, Badshahnagar,
Mahanagar, Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh-226006

GONDA AMRIT SAROVAR SELF-DECLARATION

Subject: Amrit Sarovar data for water credit project

I hereby declare that the information stated below is true and valid to the best of my knowledge.

Gonda Amrit Sarovar

Pond No	Sarovar ID	Latitude	Longitude	Area (m^2)	Capacity (m^3)	Depth (m)	Commissioning Date	Inspection of work completion
1	120882	27.112575	82.4474	9000	2775	2.80	Pre 2014	15/07/2023
2	106955	27.09202	82.5345	6500	5752	0.93	Pre 2014	08/07/2024
4	54559	27.12903	82.4820	7500	8000	1.08	Pre 2014	28/06/2024
8	107011	27.09658	82.4912	4100	10000	2.44	Pre 2014	04/07/2024
9	54470	27.07178	82.4364	6000	10000	2.38	20/06/2022	22/06/2024
11	54568	27.07268	82.4778	11000	11000	1.10	Pre 2014	05/07/2024
12	54518	27.06391	82.4640	5000	12000	2.67	05/06/2022	06/06/2024
13	54986	27.06473	82.5393	18500	80000	18.60	Pre 2014	09/06/2024
22	34947	26.9311	81.9043	4500	6021	1.50	01/09/2022	10/09/2022
25	34943	26.9084	81.9396	700	6250	1.54	10/08/2022	13/08/2022
26	117807	26.9003	81.8639	10700	6254	1.19	Pre 2014	13/07/2024
29	121066	26.9272	81.8288	15000	6524	1.24	Pre 2014	24/08/2022
31	34939	26.9098	81.8566	4046	7000	1.73	Pre 2014	04/08/2022
33	46218	26.9791	81.9109	5024	7542	1.50	Pre 2014	23/09/2022
34	34946	26.8979	81.8929	20000	9050	1.72	20/05/2022	30/05/2022
35	58974	26.93742	82.4672	3700	3000	0.81	Pre 2014	19/06/2024
38	44016	27.00718	82.3461	8250	6672	1.55	Pre 2014	14/08/2023
39	132654	26.97796	82.4636	2500	7150	2.86	Pre 2014	25/05/2024
43	44278	26.96247	82.3673	6500	9179	1.41	Pre 2014	29/08/2024
45	59293	26.98164	82.3502	11000	10000	2.44	14/06/2018	23/01/2024
46	116669	26.9602	82.4033	4100	10000	2.44	Pre 2014	18/01/2024
53	59108	26.99212	82.4295	4700	10000	2.13	Pre 2014	19/03/2024
56	67343	26.98178	82.3612	12200	12000	0.92	01/05/2022	10/07/2024
59	53657	27.03462	81.6654	2000	3000	0.74	Pre 2014	14/09/2022
60	53625	27.01062	81.6778	2000	3000	1.50	30/08/2022	15/07/2024
61	53645	27.08269	81.6531	4200	4300	0.89	01/06/2020	05/09/2022
62	53642	27.100444	81.7069	10000	4500	0.14	Pre 2014	17/07/2023
66	53634	27.038695	81.6334	4300	8000	1.00	01/01/2016	04/07/2023
67	23920	27.1092	81.5967	3400	10000	2.47	01/01/2023	27/06/2023
68	23922	27.11153	81.6115	4000	10000	2.47	Pre 2014	18/09/2022
69	23924	27.12229	81.6448	2000	10000	2.47	Pre 2014	12/07/2024
71	23926	27.07952	81.5869	1600	10000	2.47	01/01/2023	08/07/2022
72	45215	27.08926	81.7213	4600	10000	2.47	Pre 2014	19/08/2022
73	23928	27.08904	81.7303	1300	10000	7.69	Pre 2014	22/09/2022
74	23916	27.01347	81.6911	4451	10000	2.25	Pre 2014	13/08/2022
76	54091	27.141228	81.7378	4046	4000	0.99	Pre 2014	15/05/2023
78	53097	27.124388	81.7393	3000	4500	1.03	01/01/2023	14/06/2023
79	53077	27.126929	81.7399	2500	5000	1.12	Pre 2014	15/08/2022
80	53257	27.11116	81.8308	5700	5000	1.12	Pre 2014	20/07/2022
83	118010	27.199902	81.7196	2500	8000	1.80	Pre 2014	28/03/2023
85	26475	27.105	81.7851	3300	10000	2.47	Pre 2014	07/01/2023
86	26476	27.15323	81.8345	3000	10000	2.47	01/05/2023	11/05/2023
87	26477	27.191392	81.6651	3000	10000	3.33	Pre 2014	03/07/2022
88	26478	27.189538	81.7304	4700	10000	2.38	01/01/2023	29/04/2023
92	54738	27.31478	81.9876	3600	5600	1.56	Pre 2014	25/05/2023
93	105408	27.36236	82.0834	3025	6050	2.00	Pre 2014	19/08/2022
96	114549	27.23401	82.0078	4500	8092	1.80	Pre 2014	29/06/2023
97	34933	27.26585	82.0792	5300	8333	1.57	Pre 2014	17/07/2023
99	34925	27.24304	82.0368	4000	8935	2.75	Pre 2014	12/07/2023
102	54449	27.29534	82.0758	5800	11200	1.93	Pre 2014	12/07/2023
103	118234	27.28339	82.1475	4500	11200	2.49	Pre 2014	28/03/2024
104	53909	27.24937	82.0747	10000	11340	1.08	Pre 2014	02/08/2023
105	34924	27.29319	82.1239	9470	12500	1.09	Pre 2014	30/07/2022
106	34928	27.34505	82.1292	6000	12600	2.52	Pre 2014	13/07/2022
107	54665	27.33161	82.0456	8020	15500	2.01	14/06/2022	15/09/2022
108	34929	27.22553	82.0459	5250	15750	3.00	Pre 2014	08/06/2023
111	106161	27.3115	82.0095	6500	23500	3.62	Pre 2014	25/01/2024
112	44403	27.35409	82.0665	13104	25000	1.91	Pre 2014	21/10/2023
115	23892	27.05992	82.0127	10000	10000	1.00	Pre 2014	27/06/2022
121	54051	27.05366	82.0763	2600	10000	3.85	Pre 2014	13/05/2023
124	22296	27.08988	82.0491	6500	10000	1.00	01/05/2018	20/08/2022
125	53996	27.13741	82.0688	4000	11000	2.75	01/06/2022	29/06/2024
126	24798	27.11193	81.8617	4400	11000	1.09	Pre 2014	01/08/2022
128	23890	27.071003	82.0790	3880	11500	1.15	Pre 2014	25/07/2022
130	23882	27.09711	82.0633	7000	12000	1.19	Pre 2014	07/07/2022
132	54990	27.190447	81.8242	7500	8000	1.98	Pre 2014	01/09/2022
133	56789	27.24004	81.8470	4046	10000	2.47	Pre 2014	17/08/2022
138	118378	27.26604	81.8308	10500	10000	1.79	Pre 2014	31/08/2022
141	56854	27.23423	81.8836	4046	10200	2.52	Pre 2014	03/09/2022
142	109749	27.24794	81.8205	3400	10237	3.01	Pre 2014	14/08/2022
143	57085	27.25821	81.8662	4000	10400	2.60	Pre 2014	21/07/2022
145	114948	27.24954	81.8386	4000	11475	2.87	Pre 2014	10/03/2023
146	55585	27.20453	81.8168	7284	11520	1.58	Pre 2014	05/07/2023
148	57377	27.23325	81.6734	7700	12000	1.56	Pre 2014	06/09/2022
151	109112	27.26728	81.8496	8000	13612	3.36	Pre 2014	02/05/2023
153	121268	27.31436	81.7369	17000	21600	0.22	Pre 2014	05/07/2024
154	55718	27.17067	81.7777	19700	36750	2.67	Pre 2014	14/07/2023
156	54560	27.04857	82.2563	3000	10000	3.33	Pre 2014	08/09/2022
158	42597	27.016943	82.2814	5000	3094	0.75	16/10/2016	02/11/2022
164	54520	27.06083	82.1944	67000	6300	1.49	Pre 2014	30/10/2023
167	44017	27.077455	82.1449	2600	7500	1.00	01/01/2016	26/06/2023
169	53422	27.01956	82.3398	3600	10000	2.78	Pre 2014	14/10/2022
171	53266	27.12365	82.2359	4200	10500	2.50	Pre 2014	17/03/2024
172	54078	27.07683	82.1598	4500	10500	2.50	Pre 2014	04/09/2022
175	44092	27.04094	82.1922	6000	15000	2.50	Pre 2014	13/08/2023
180	54640	27.071425	82.2135	8100	18500	2.28	Pre 2014	29/12/2023
181	42033	27.0535	82.2607	11000	20000	1.82	Pre 2014	06/05/2023
183	54604	27.13676	82.2380	6800	27200	4.00	Pre 2014	11/08/2022
184	54106	27.1117	82.2387	9710	34200	3.00	Pre 2014	09/03/2024
187	102223	27.2207	82.1191	3500	6000	1.71	Pre 2014	28/06/2023
190	43699	26.884907	82.1343	2426	3640	1.50	Pre 2014	02/05/2023
192	26482	26.88675	82.2045	2516	3774	1.50	Pre 2014	24/07/2022
193	43789	26.99205	82.2375	2546	3820	1.50	Pre 2014	16/05/2023
194	26489	26.99119	82.2259	3008	4512	1.50	Pre 2014	24/09/2022
195	52211	26.88232	82.1212	4800	4875	1.50	Pre 2014	14/10/2022
200	55721	26.93959	82.1945	4200	5775	1.38	Pre 2014	24/05/2023
201	121068	26.90355	82.2252	2000	6500	1.50	Pre 2014	10/09/2022
203	26485	26.84604	82.1993	5800	6825	1.18	Pre 2014	20/05/2023
204	52479	27.00146	82.2252	4500	6936	1.54	Pre 2014	07/07/2023
206	26479	27.00299	82.2368	7600	7314	1.50	01/06/2022	24/08/2022
207	61397	26.856244	82.1927	11000	8050	0.73	Pre 2014	17/06/2024
210	52763	26.86102	82.2202	12000	10000	0.83	01/06/2023	19/08/2023
211	72541	26.84279	82.2083	6667	10000	1.50	Pre 2014	06/06/2023
216	61446	26.84501	82.2251	16000	10000	0.63	Pre 2014	27/06/2023
220	54113	27.1962	82.0012	4402	3910	0.89	01/05/2024	22/03/2024
221	104055	27.156304	82.0296	7500	4180	0.56	Pre 2014	08/05/2023
222	43023	27.22899	81.9953	7200	4307	0.60	Pre 2014	16/08/2023
223	132029	27.16963	82.0130	7200	4530	0.63	Pre 2014	08/09/2023
224	111976	27.241035	81.9913	2200	4790	1.50	Pre 2014	30/05/2023
227	43136	27.2515	81.9868	4206	6532	1.55	Pre 2014	02/09/2022
229	132046	27.198273	82.0286	4129	7402	1.79	Pre 2014	05/07/2023
231	43440	27.163477	82.0603	4105	10480	2.55	Pre 2014	12/09/2022
233	43208	27.207	81.9920	8130	12490	1.54	Pre 2014	27/06/2024
234	43346	27.185328	82.0326	3500	13480	3.85	01/06/2022	18/07/2022
235	43278	27.2027	82.0165	17000	18402	1.53	01/06/2019	03/09/2022
241	55389	27.00076	81.7487	3869	7208	1.86	Pre 2014	15/06/2024
244	53346	26.96556	81.7694	3600	7920	2.20	01/01/2021	07/06/2023
245	110015	27.09088	81.7574	4002	8002	2.00	01/06/2023	14/06/2023
246	53395	27.08479	81.7520	3200	8008	2.50	Pre 2014	10/07/2023
249	102214	27.03457	81.8145	4500	9000	2.00	Pre 2014	25/04/2023
250	55379	27.04717	81.8582	3500	9600	2.74	Pre 2014	15/06/2023
251	41496	26.96827	81.7949	3825	10000	2.17	01/01/2023	05/05/2023
252	44510	27.0239	81.8531	5250	10500	2.00	Pre 2014	24/07/2022
254	41386	27.07101	81.7839	5100	12750	2.50	Pre 2014	20/08/2022
255	44029	27.06788	81.8166	7000	14000	2.00	Pre 2014	22/09/2022
256	131382	26.96198	81.8406	3900	14250	3.65	01/01/2023	19/08/2023
257	66962	27.39339	82.0981	2750	3500	1.27	Pre 2014	20/09/2022
258	66579	27.34505	82.0042	2025	4500	1.73	Pre 2014	24/07/2022
259	104930	27.27264	81.8986	107730	48000	0.01	Pre 2014	04/072024
261	54371	27.32251	81.9754	3944	5200	1.32	Pre 2014	31/05/2023
265	136963	27.38256	81.9502	3000	7800	2.60	Pre 2014	13/07/2024
266	54476	27.38069	81.9576	4200	7800	1.86	Pre 2014	01/09/2022
267	68614	27.41192	81.9595	4550	8500	1.87	Pre 2014	10/05/2023
268	54913	27.31424	81.8759	4300	8700	2.02	Pre 2014	13/07/2024
270	137468	27.34114	82.0464	2500	9600	3.84	Pre 2014	10/07/2024
271	55625	27.34786	82.0229	5000	9800	1.96	Pre 2014	30/05/2024
272	54429	27.38063	81.9727	4900	10500	2.14	Pre 2014	04/07/2024
273	68569	27.28788	81.9529	4000	10500	1.75	Pre 2014	24/09/2022
275	53661	26.845937	81.9370	4100	4000	0.98	Pre 2014	13/07/2024
277	46364	26.91733	82.0175	4050	4000	0.93	Pre 2014	18/08/2022
280	53660	26.87014	82.0390	2000	4000	0.89	Pre 2014	03/09/2022
282	53501	26.87197	81.9889	4200	4895	1.17	Pre 2014	06/08/2022
283	53663	26.913664	82.0326	1000	5000	1.22	Pre 2014	20/08/2022
284	53666	26.99528	82.0213	6300	5000	1.22	01/01/2016	19/04/2024
288	105612	26.99614	82.0673	1800	5500	1.25	01/01/2017	06/09/2022
290	132742	26.86092	81.9641	4400	5700	1.30	Pre 2014	21/07/2023
294	53498	26.8681	81.9510	3100	6000	1.43	01/01/2022	18/08/2022
300	105571	26.985127	82.0531	4200	6500	1.55	Pre 2014	05/08/2022
301	53673	26.866283	81.9873	4200	7000	1.67	Pre 2014	21/09/2022
305	53490	26.935436	81.9526	4500	9000	2.00	Pre 2014	17/07/2024
308	23908	26.977792	82.1390	4650	10000	1.79	Pre 2014	18/06/2023

जिला विकास अधिकारी,
गोण्डा।

पत्रांक 56 /वाटर–क्रेडिट/2025–26 दिनांक उक्त।

प्रतिलिपि:–निम्नांकित को सूचनार्थ एवं अवलोकनार्थ कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित ।

1– जिलाधिकारी महोदया, गोण्डा।
2– मुख्य विकास अधिकारी महोदया, गोण्डा।

जिला विकास अधिकारी,
गोण्डा।