

Pernod Ricard India

Stewarding Watershed Level Collective Action

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water risks framework

- Physical Risk: Water Quality, Quantity and Pollution
- Regulatory Risk:: Strong Laws enforcement, water related regulation,, pricing
 of water supply and waste discharge, licenses to operate, water rights, quality* standards(Pressure from community)
- **Reputational Risk :** Brand's image at local level, public perceptions of the business
- **Community Conflict Risk**: Water Scarcity & pollution to fuel local conflicts. . Coca cola example

Financial Risk: increased water supply prices, Investment in water technology and water related disclosure requirements on investors,

Shared Water Risks: shared water risk approach would require the business to go beyond addressing and eradicating its own water risk and taking a more comprehensive approach that involves other stakeholders

**CHANGING THE BEHAVIOUR & PERFORMANCE OF BUSINESS IN REGARD TO WATER

THE WATER CHALLENGE

- According to <u>NITI Aayog's Composite Water Management Index</u> <u>2018, 21</u> major cities (Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad and others) are racing to reach **zero groundwater levels by 2024**, affecting access for 100 million people.
- India ranks **120 among 122 countries** on the Water Quality Index released by WaterAid.
- There's a decline of **1cm in Average annual rainfall.**
- Climate change is intensifying the water cycle. This brings more intense rainfall and associated flooding, as well as more intense drought in many regions. (IPCC, 2021)
- India possesses only **4%** of water resources across the world. 70% of India's surface water is contaminated. With a per capita water availability of about 1,100 cubic meters (m3), we are far below the internationally recognized water stress threshold of 1,700 m3
- Every minute a new-born dies from infection caused by lack of clean water and an unclean environment. (WHO, 2015 & UNICEF, 2019/20)
- Since 1970, the population size of freshwater species has declined 84% on average. (WWF Living Planet Report, 2020)
- The cost of inaction on water risks is up to five times the cost of action. (CDP, 2020)
- By 2030, there will be a **40%** gap between water demand and availability. (UN University, 2017)
- 80% of the world's wastewater is returned to the environment untreated. (UNEP, 2016)
- If consumption and production patterns don't change, the UN predicts a 40% global <u>shortfall in water supply</u> by 2030. This opens companies up to a huge set of risks,



THE WATER BALANCE MISSION

as a water positive company, steward watershed level collective action

CEO& MANAGING DIRECTOR PERNOD RICARD INDIA



THE WATER BALANCE MISSION

As A Water Positive Company, steward Watershed level Collective Action

S&R Goals

- 1. MAK-07: Water use
- Define water use 'excellence' targets per activity based on best available technologies20% water use reduction (2030)

2. MAK-08: Water balance in high water risk areas

Replenish 100% of water • consumption from production sites in high-risk watersheds through water initiatives

SENIOR VICE PRESSIDENT INTEGRATED OPERATIONS & S&R PERNOD RICARD INDIA



Water Targets

Year	A 18	A 19	A 20	A 21	A 22	A 23	A 24	B 25	B 26	B 27
Water										
Intensity										
(in										
kl/klaa)	20.95	26.88	32.95	30.91	26.61	20.85	16.93	16.11	15.72	15.99

**19.19 % reduction in Water Intensity till FY 24 vs. FY18.

Year	A 18	A 19	A 20	A 21	A 22	A 23	A 24	B 25	B 26	B 27
Water										
Intensity										
(in										
kl/klaa)	1.30	1.25	1.26	1.40	1.31	1.23	1.30	1.04	1.04	1.04

**19.9% reduction in Water Intensity till FY 24 vs. FY18 for our bottling sites.

**Target : 20 % reduction in Water Intensity for operations by FY30 from baseline of FY18

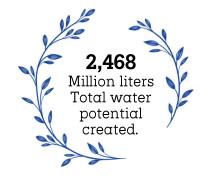
best practices at sites

- Utilization of ringing RO reject water in Cooling Tower
- Utilization of RO reject
- Utilization of recycled water in processes and washrooms
- · Rainwater Utilization
- sensor-based tap installation to reduce wastage of water
- Utilization of DM backwash water
- ac condensate recovery and utilization in mopping
- Flow meter installation at all the inflows and outflows for close monitoring and reduce wastage

The Water positivity Journey

WATER BALANCE 23-24

S.No	Side UID	Unit Name	State			2022 20	Potential Created(Audited 2021-22)	Add. Potential Created(Aud ited-2022-23)	Total Potential Created (Audited)20 22-23	Positivity (2022-23)	Water Withdrawl 2023-24	Add. Potential Created(2023- 24)	Total Potential Created(2023- 24)	Positivit y(2023- 24)
1	101NSB +NSD	Nashik	Maharashtra	EHR	Own	307	798	155	953	3 3.1	281	309	1262	4.5
2		Rocky Derabassi	Punjab	EHR	Own	5	66	33	99		4.8			
3	101SDB	SD Beverages Derabassi	Punjαb		SLU	5	144	0	144	1 5.2	2 7.6	0	144	5.4
4	101RLL	RLL Derabassi	Punjab	EHR	SLU	40	15	0	15	5	37	0	15	
5	101GDL	Distillery)	MP	EHR	SLU	91	51	0	51	0.6				6.6
6	101BSP	Brindavan Spirit Vikarabad		EHR	SLU	18	0	9	ç)	29	0	9	
7	101APM	APMET (Bollaram)	Telangana	EHR	SLU	29	26	43	69	7.2	40	0	69	5.1
8		SVDL, Medak- (Kucharam)	Telangana	EHR	SLU	27	412				35		100	
9		UBPL, Bangalore,			SLU	25	0							
10	101DAU				SLU	32	4	28	32	2 1.C	3.8	0	32	8.4
11	101RSL	RSL Karnal Rana sugar limited		EHR	SLU	21	0	-		0.0				0.8
12			Rajasthan			16	17							
13	101ALD		Rajasthan		Own	15	6	8	14	<mark>1</mark> 0.9	13	25	39	3.0
14	101HGB	Pernod Plant)	HP	EHR	SLU	10	18			1.0				
15			Maharashtra		Own	7	14	0	14	<mark>l</mark> 2.0	8	0	14	1.8
16	101JBPL	Orrisa	Odisha	HR	SLU	14	0	0	C	0.0	4.3	0	0	0.0
17		Kanpur, Aarti Distelaries	Uttar Pradesh	HR	JV	224	0	58	58	³ 0.3	55	59	117	2.1
18	101BVS	BVS, Vijaywada – Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	HR	SLU	2	0		0.05	0.0				0.0
19		Aroma Guwahati		LMR		34	0						Ÿ	
20			West Bengal			45	0	0	(0.0	42	0	0	0.0
21	1010GB	Meghalaya	Meghalaya	LMR	IDU	12	0	-		0.0				
22	101SBB		Jharkhand	LMR	SLU	11	0	0	(0.0	8	0	0	0.0
23	101UBD		Arunachal	LMR	SLU	7	0	0	(0.0		0	0	0.0
24	101SHV	SHAIV	Goα	LMR	SLU	11	0	0	(0.0	5	0	0	0.0
25	101BWL		Chhattisgarh	LMR	SLU	3	0	Ŭ		0.0		0	•	0.0
						1011	1571	375.11	1946.11	1.9	727.8	522	2468.11	3.4



3.4X Water Positive

12/17

EHR, HR, Watershed Positive in Operations

• PRI India is 3.4X water positive within watershed in 2023-24 exit. Except Bangalore, Karnal, Chomu, Jubilee & Vijaywada, we are water positive in all locations

** please note that RLL, SDB and Rocky (Punjab) are all within the same watershed, it is therefore possible to claim that in Derabassi, PRIPL is **5.4 times** water positive. **Similarly, Medchal, APMET and SVDL, Vikarabad are all within same watershed, it is therefore possible to claim that in Hyderabad, PRIPL is **5.1 times** water positive



The Water positivity sourney

Water Potential as per Audit	196 Million Liters Water Potential Created	655 Million Liters Water Potential Created	667 Million Liters Water Potential Created	1,005 Million Liters Water Potential Created	1,812 Million Liters Water Potential Created	1946 Million Liters Water Potential Created	522 Million Liters Water Potential Created	2468 Million Liters Water Potential Created
Water Potential	196 Million Liters Water Potential Created	655 Million Liters Water Potential Created	1,077 Million Liters Water Potential Created	1,487 Million Liters Water Potential Created	2,509 Million Liters Water Potential Created	3,392 Million Liters Water Potential Created	602 Million Liters Water Potential Created	3994 Million Liters Water Potential Created
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Water Structures	24 Water Storage & Recharge Structures	40 Water Storage & Recharge Structures	99 Water Storage & Recharge Structures	200 Water Storage & Recharge Structures	883 Water Storage & Recharge Structures	1391 Water Storage & Recharge Structures	1056 Water Storage & Recharge Structures	3000+ Water Storage & Recharge Structures
Water Plants Structures	Water Storage & Recharge	Water Storage & Recharge	Water Storage & Recharge	Water Storage & Recharge	Water Storage & Recharge	Water Storage & Recharge	Water Storage & Recharge	Water Storage &

Water structures & potential Created

Total Water Recharge Potential Created: 2,468 mn litres



Audited Sites. As of 31st March 2024



GOING BEYOND ...

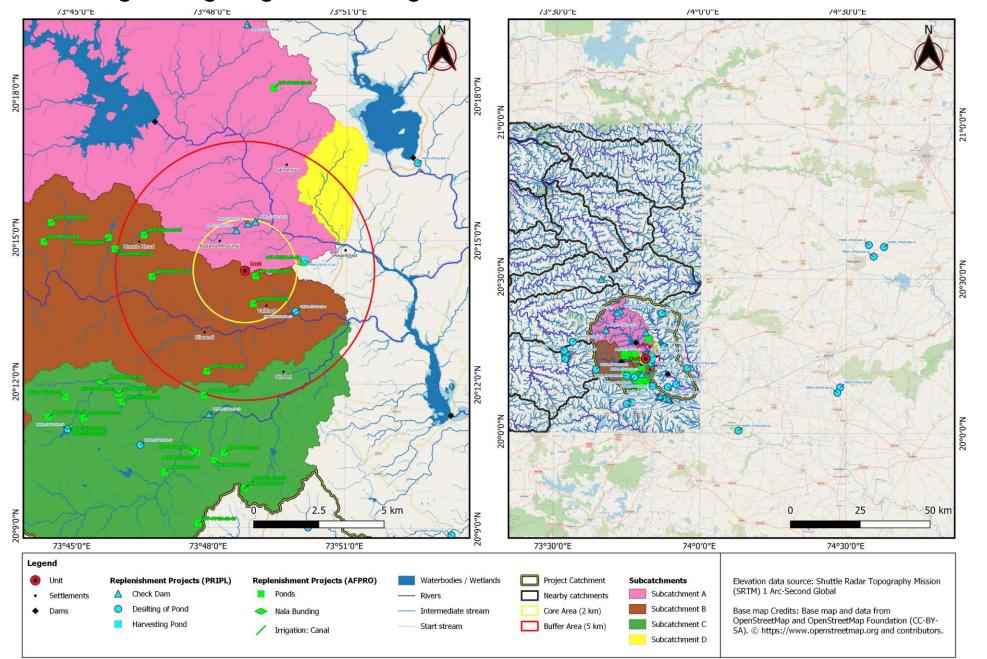
Watershed Maps and Recharge Performance Summary

Watershed Map and Performance



(EH-HIGH Risk Sites)

PRI Nashik (nsb+nsd), Maharashtra



PRI Nashik (nsb+nsd), Maharashtra

- Catchment Area:
- River Basin Classification :
- Water Stress:
- Built to Date:
- Average distance from the plantWater Withdrawal in 2022-23
- Water Withdrawal in 2023-24
- Total Potential Created till date Exit 2024

FUTURE PLAN:

• Potential Targeted 2024-25

Type of Structures	FY 22-23
Farnpond	29
Checkdam	5
Dugwell	4
Farm canal	9
Gabion	6
Nala disiltation	7
Cement Nalabund	3
Farm bunding	9
Paddy bunds	7
Trench	3
Total	82

Type of Structures	FY 23-24
Checkdam	6
earthen nala	
bund	5
ENV disilltation	2
Farm Bunding	4
Gabion	3
Nala disiltation	4
Paddy bunds	2
Pond	1
Sunken pond	15
Total	42

1165 Godavari, (Overlap Ganges) **Extremely High Risk**

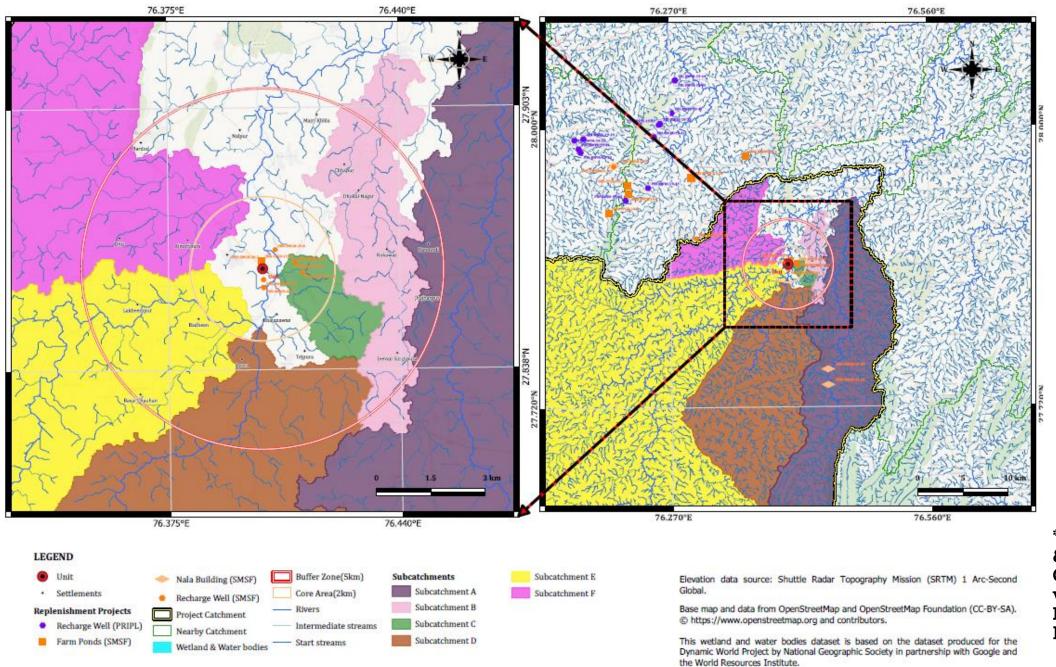
198 structures*

20.2km 307 281 1262

4.5X Water Positive

255

PRI Behror (aLD), Rajasthan



PRI Behror (aLD), Rajasthan

Catchment Area: River Basin Classification: Water Stress: Built to Date:

Average distance from the plant Water Withdrawal in 2022-23 Water Withdrawal in 2023-24 Total Potential Created till date Exit 2024

Potential Targeted 2024-25

1165 Ganges – Brahmaputra Extremely High Risk 62 structures

20

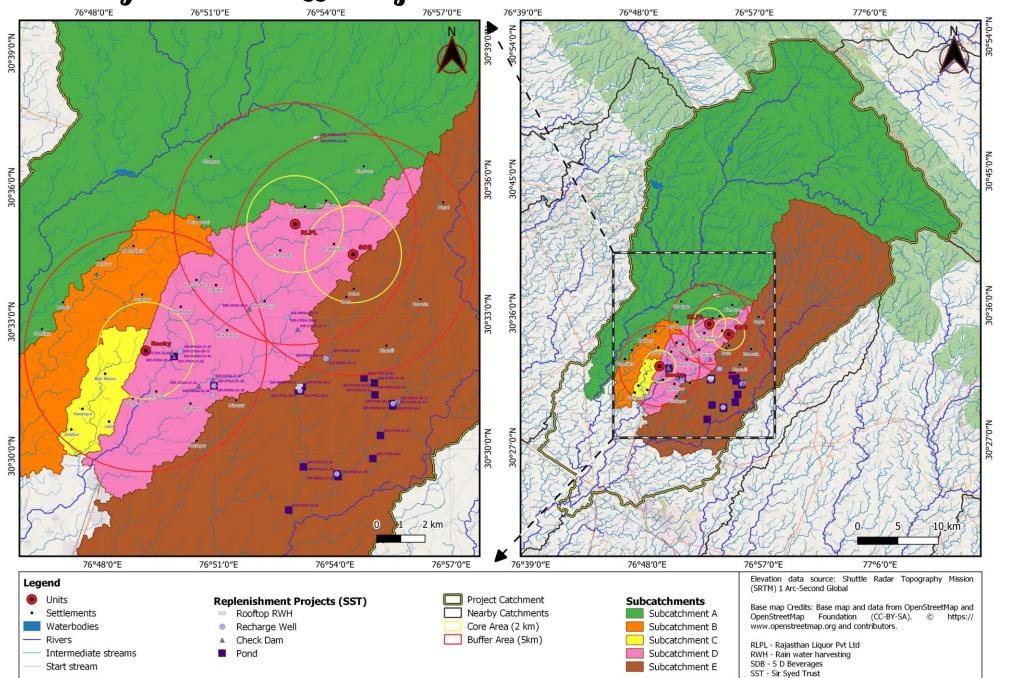


Type of Structures	FY 23-24
Farm Pond	2
Total	2

Type of Structures	FY 22-23	
Checkdam		2
Total		2

**Pls note that unit is already water positive, and withdrawal has not increased.

PRI Rocky (ROL), Derabassi, Punjab



PRI Rocky (RDL), Derabassi, Punjab

 Catchment Area: River Basin Classification: Water Stress: Built to Date: Downstream: Cross-Gradient: 	1463.7 Sabarmati Extremely H 102 structure 15 30
 Average distance from the plant Water Withdrawal in 2022-23 Water Withdrawal in 2023-24 Total Potential Created till date Exit 2024 	6.9km 15 13 39
 Potential Targeted 2024-25 Structures Planned for 2024-25 	Nil Nil

• Structures Planned for 2024-25

Type of Structures	FY 22-23	
Farmponds		2
Total		2

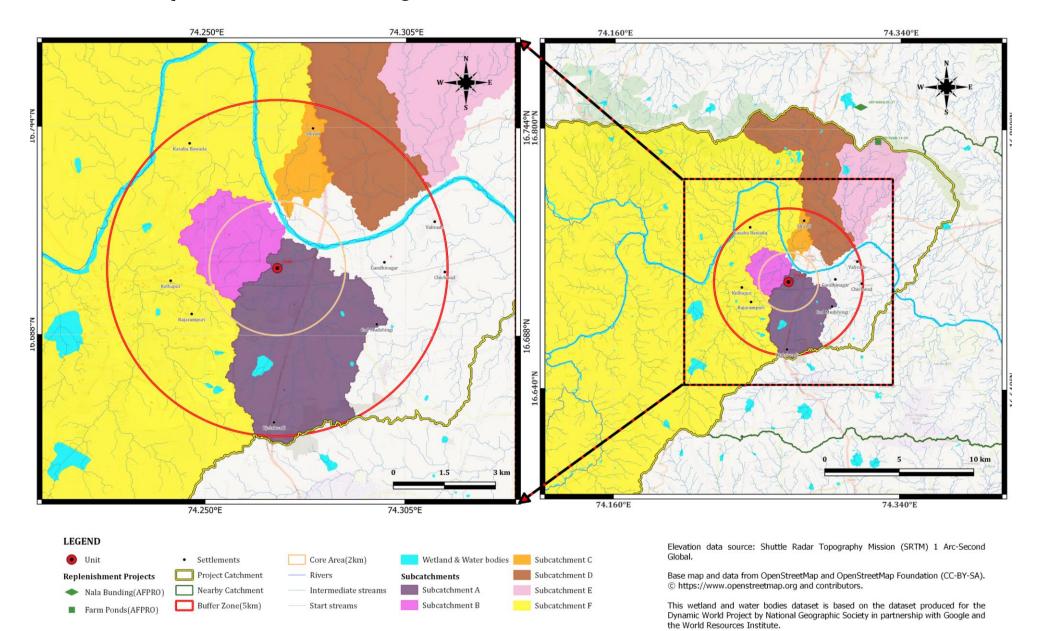
Type of Structures	FY 22-23
Farmponds	5
Earthen checkdam	1
Rooftop RWH	22
Shallow Aquifier	
Recharge	10
Total	38

High Risk res

5.4X Water Positive

** please note that RLL, SDB and Rocky (Punjab) are all within the same watershed, it is therefore possible to claim that in Derabassi, PRIPL is 3.8 times water positive

PRI Kohlapur (KOH), Maharashtra



PRI Kohlapur (KOII), Maharashtra

 Catchment area: River Basin Classification: Water Stress: 	746.59 Krishna Extremely High Risk
 Built to Date: Average distance from the plant Water Withdrawal in 2022-23 Water Withdrawal in 2023-24 Total Potential Created till date Exit 2024 	2 structures 12.05km 7 8 14
 Structures Created in 2022-23 Potential Targeted 2024-25 Structures Planned for 2024-25 	O Nil Nil

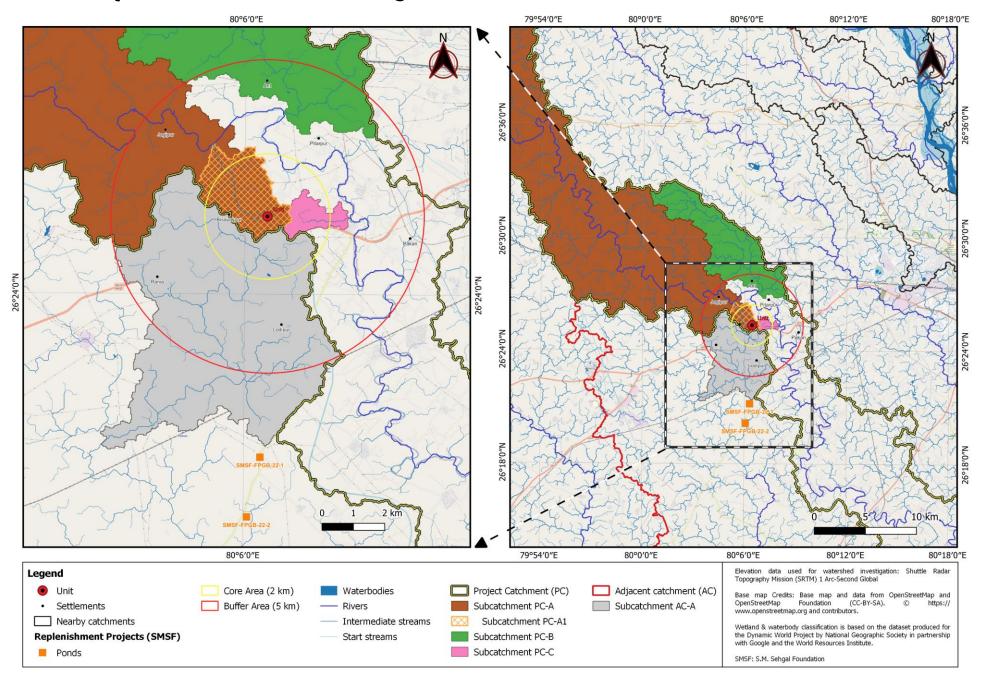
1.8X Water Positive

** please note Unit is already water positive and withdrawal has not increased

Watershed Map and Performance

Third party Units (EH-HIGH Risk Sites)

PRI Kanpur (aDP), Uttar Pradesh



PRI Kanpur (aDP), Uttar Pradesh

Catchment Area: Kanpur catchment area drains into the Yamuna River and its tributaries. The catchment area covers an area of approximately 3,500 square kilometers and is home to over 2 million people

- River Basin Classification:
- Water Stress:
- Built to Date:
- •
- Average distance from the plant
 Water Withdrawal in 2022-23
- Water Withdrawal in 2023-24
- Total Potential Created till date Exit 2024
- Potential Targeted 2024-25

Ganga River basin Extremely High Risk **11 ponds**

10 km

- 224 348
- 115

117 **180**

0.3X	
Water	
positive	/

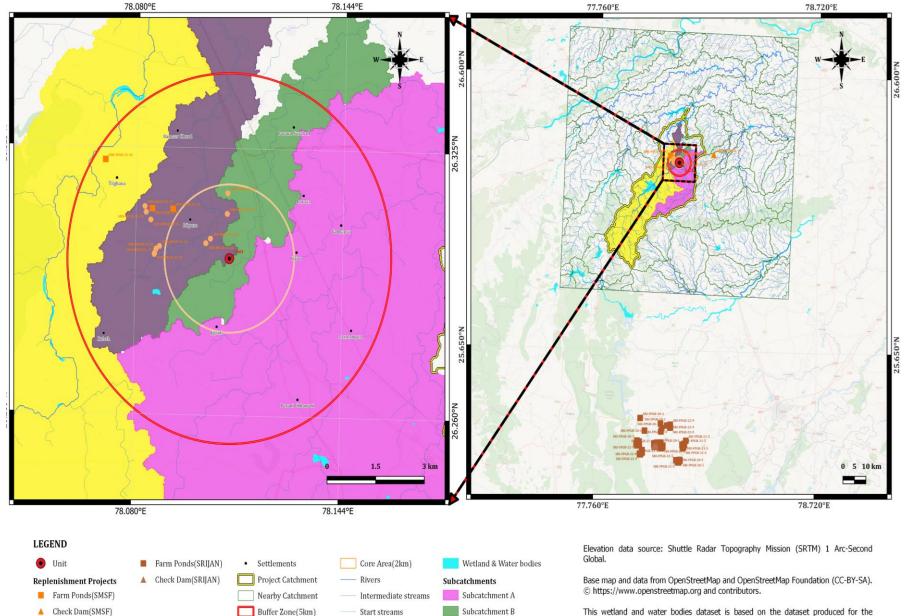
Type of Structures	FY 23-24
Farm ponds	4
Total	4

Type of Structures	FY 22-23
Farm ponds	7
Total	4

** Pls note the site is in EHR & is not water positive. The unit has been included in the planned water Projections for FY 2024-25.

PRI Gwalior(Gapl), Madhya Pradesh

Recharge Well(SMSF)



Subcatchment C

Subcatchment D

This wetland and water bodies dataset is based on the dataset produced for the Dynamic World Project by National Geographic Society in partnership with Google and the World Resources Institute.

PRI Gwalior(GaPL), Madhya Pradesh

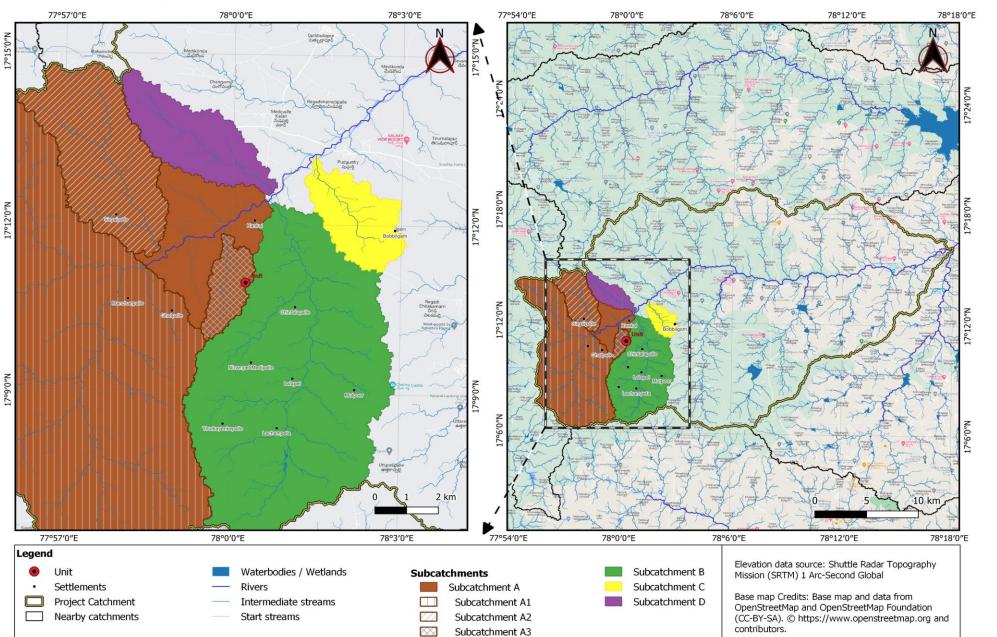
 Catchment Area: River Basin Classification: Water Stress: Built to Date: Average distance from the plant of 2 14km 	947.595 Krishna Extremely High Risk 17 structures
 Average distance from the plant of 3.14km Water Withdrawal in 2022-23 Water Withdrawal in 2023-24 Total Potential Created till date Exit 2024 	19 23 151
• Structures Created in 2022-23	0
FUTURE PLANPotential Targeted 2024-25	64

6.6% Water Positive

Type of Structures	FY 23-24	
Checkdams		2
Total		2

** please note Unit is already water positive and withdrawal has not increased

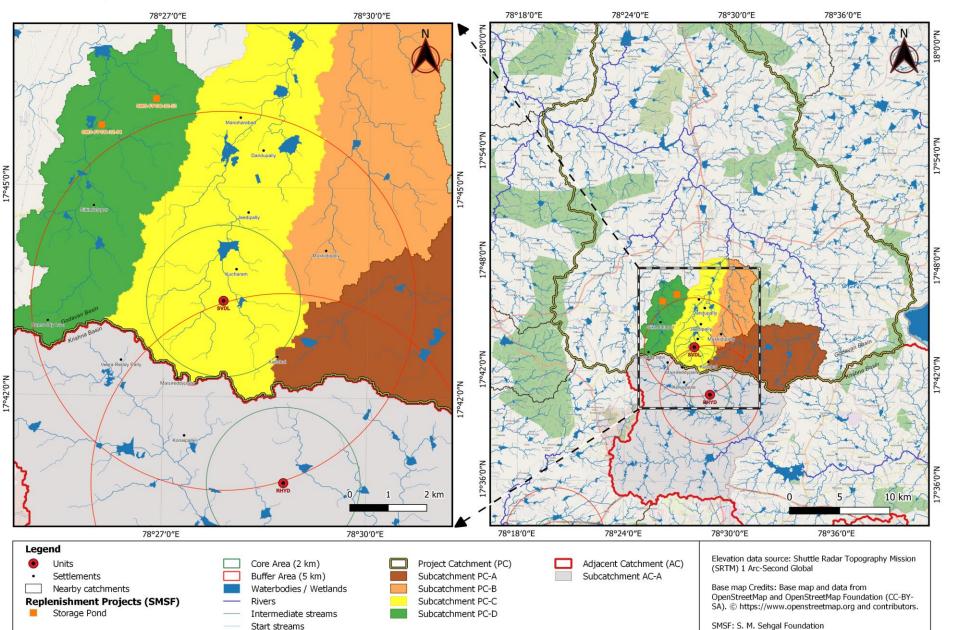
PRI Brindavan (BSP), Telangana



PRIPL, BRINDAVAN SPIRIT VIKARABAD UNIT: CATCHMENT AND SUBCATCHMENTS MAP

**Catchment
 & Sub Catchment Map
 with
 Replenishment
 Projects

PRI medak (SVD), Telangana



PRIPL, SVDL MANOHARABAD UNIT: CATCHMENT AND SUBCATCHMENTS MAP WITH REPLENISHMENT PROJECTS

all Units Hyderabad, Telangana

•	Catchment Area:
---	-----------------

- River Basin Classification:
- Water Stress:
- Built to Date:
- Water Withdrawal in 2022-23
- Water Withdrawal in 2023-24
- Total Potential Created till date Exit 2024
- Structures Created in 2022-23

997.963 **Godavari Extremely High Risk 785** structures 74 104 531

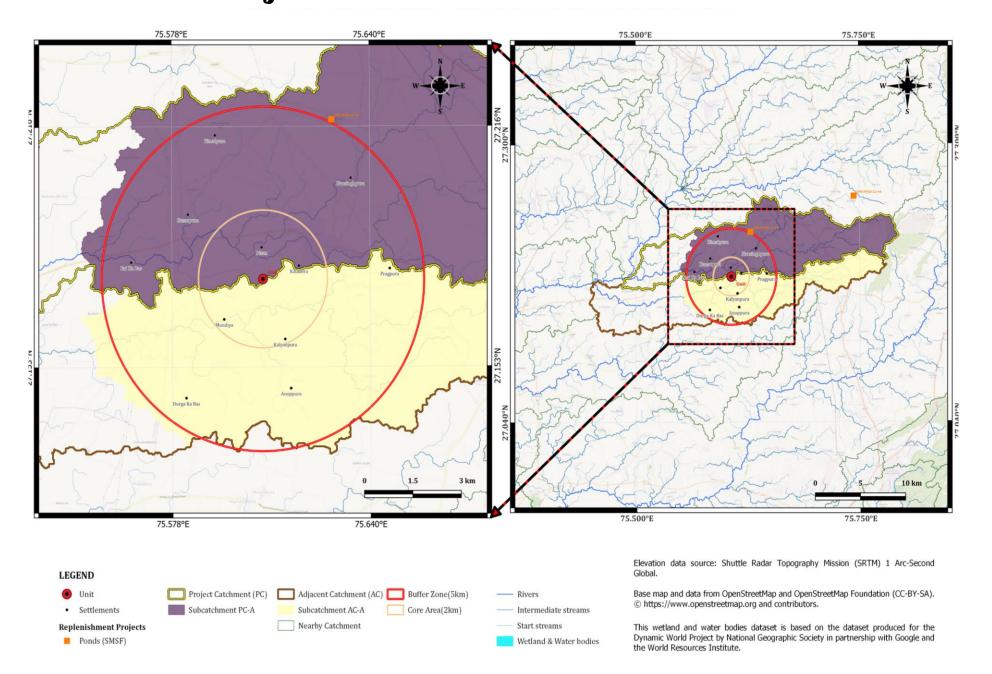
0

5.1X Water Positive

⊤Type of Structures	FY 22-23
Borewell	203
Checkdam	2
Farm ponds	486
Rooftop RWH	2
Tank	6
Tank disiltation	8
Total	707

** Pls note that BSP, APMET and SVDL(Telangana) are all within the same watershed, it is therefore possible to claim that in Derabassi, PRIPL is 5.1 times water positive

PRI Chomu (RLP), Rajasthan



PRI Chomu (RLP), Rajasthan

- Catchment area:
- River Basin Classification:
- Water Stress:
- Built to Date:
- Average distance from the plant
- Water Withdrawal in 2022-23
- Water Withdrawal in 2023-24
- Total Potential Created till date Exit 2024
- Structures Created in 2022-23

FUTURE PLAN:

- Potential Targeted 2024-25
- Structures Planned for 2024-25

144.06 Ganges-Brahmaputra Extremely High Risk

2 structures 10.51km 16 18 17

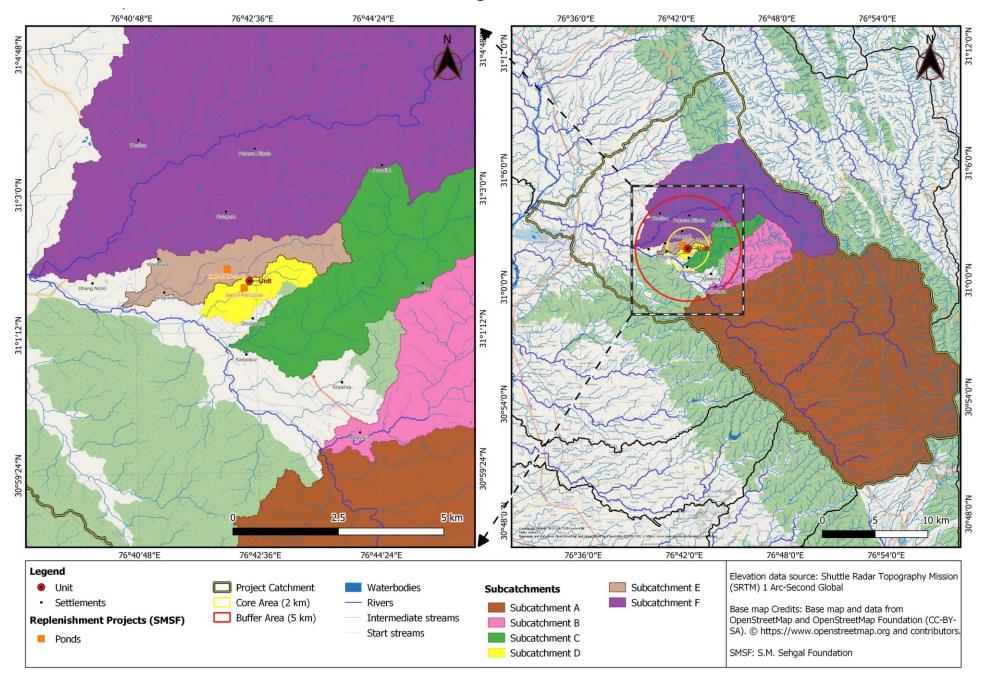
0

Achieve 2X Water Positivity 30 TBD

0.9X Water Positive

** Pls note the site is in EHR & is not water positive. The unit has been included in the planned water Projections for FY 2024-25.

PRI Nalagarh (HGB), Himachal Pradesh



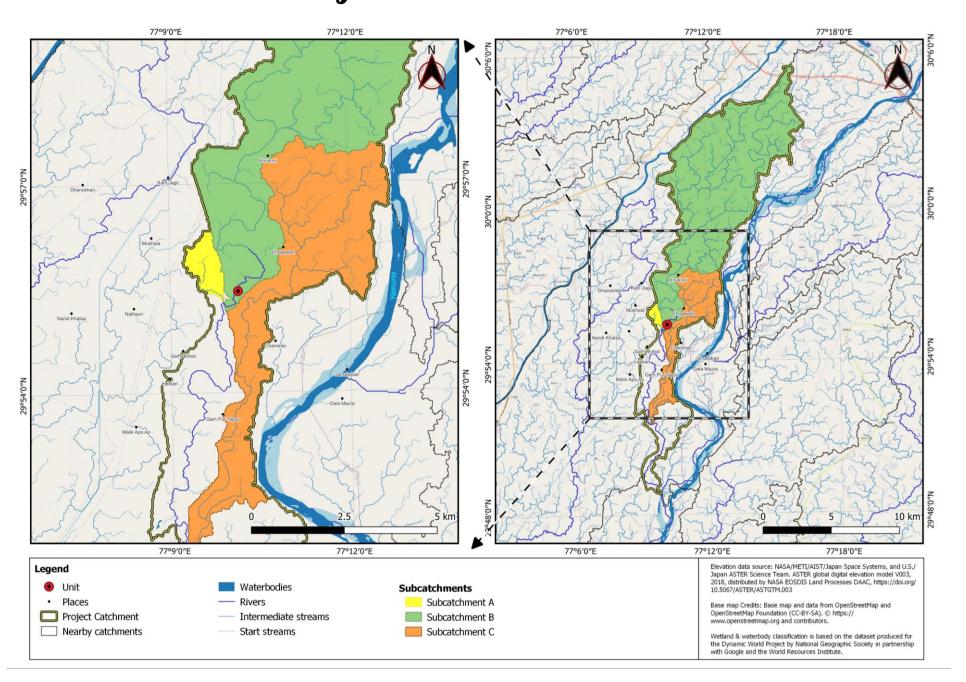
PRI Nalagarh (HGB), Himachal Pradesh

 Catchment area: River Basin Classification: Water Stress: 	703 km2 Indus Extremely High Risk
 Built to Date: Average distance from the plant Water Withdrawal in 2022-23 Water Withdrawal in 2023-24 Total Potential Created till date Exit 2024 	2 structures 0.4km 10 8.7 18
 Structures Created in 2022-23 Potential Targeted 2024-25 Structures Planned for 2024-25 	0 Nil Nil

2.1X Water positive

** please note Unit is already water positive and withdrawal has not increased

PRI karnal (RSL), Haryana



PRI karnal (RSL), Haryana

Catchment Area: Kanpur catchment area drains into the Yamuna River and its tributaries. The catchment area covers an area of approximately 3,500 square kilometers and is home to over 2 million people

- River Basin Classification:
- Water Stress:
- Built to Dαte:
- Water Withdrawal in 2022-23
- Water Withdrawal in 2023-24
- Total Potential Created till date Exit 2024
- Structures Created in 2023-24

FUTURE PLAN:

- Potential Targeted 2024-25
- Structures Planned for 2024-25

Ganga River basin **Extremely High Risk** 2 21 25

21

0

Achieve 2X Water Positivity

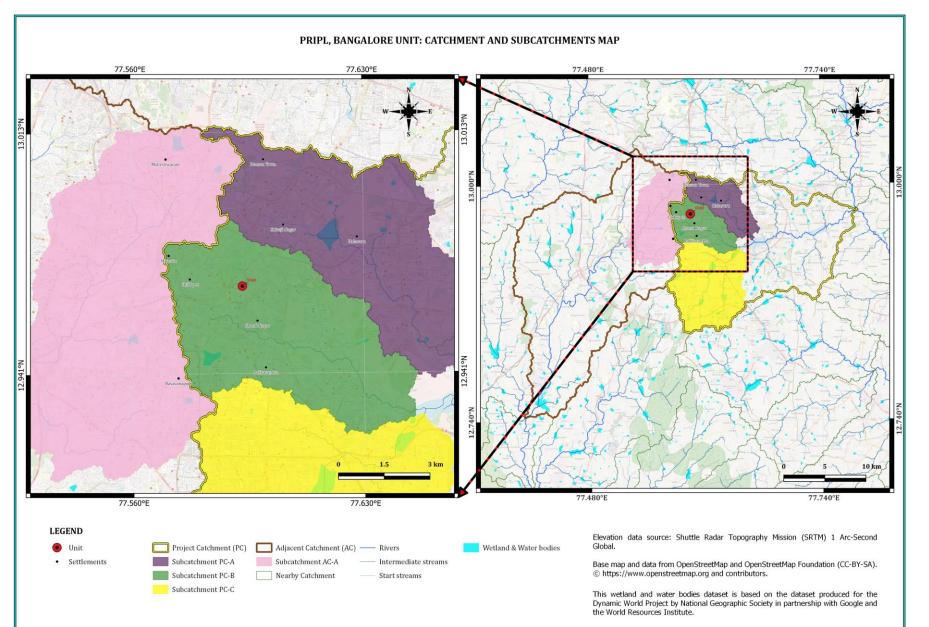
50 TBD

0.8X Water Positive

Type of StructuresFY 22-23farm ponds2Total2

** Pls note the site is in EHR & is not water positive. The unit has been included in the planned water Projections for FY 2024-25.

PRI Bangalore (UBL), Karnataka



PRI Bangalore (UBL), Karnataka

Catchment Area: Kanpur catchment area drains into the Yamuna River and its tributaries. The catchment area covers an area of approximately 3,500 square kilometers and is home to over 2 million people

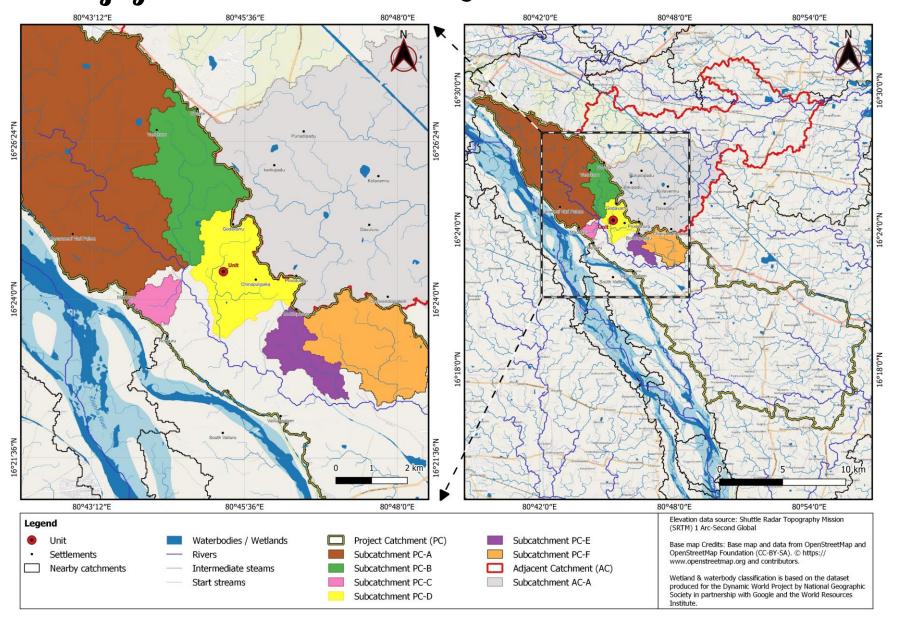
TBD

- River Basin Classification: Ganga River basin • Water Stress: Extremely High Risk • Built to Date: • Water Withdrawal in 2022-23 25 • Water Withdrawal in 2023-24 20 • Total Potential Created till date Exit 2024 0 • Structures Created in 2023-24 0 FUTURE PLAN Achieve 2X Water Positivity • Potential Targeted 2024-25 40
- Structures Planned for 2024-25

** Pls note the site is in EHR & is not water positive. The unit has been included in the planned water Projections for FY 2024-25.



PRI Vijaywada (BVS), andhra Pradesh



PRI Vijaywada (BVS), Andhra Pradesh

 River Basin Classification: Water Stress: Built to Date: Water Withdrawal in 2022-23 	Extremely High Risk 2
 Water Withdrawal in 2023-24 Total Potential Created till date Exit 2024 Structures Created in 2023-24 	7 0 0
FUTURE PLAN	Achieve 2X Water Positivity
Potential Targeted 2024-25Structures Planned for 2024-25	14 TBD



** Pls note the site is in EHR & is not water positive. The unit has been included in the planned water Projections for FY 2024-25.

PRI Jubilee Bottlers (JBPL), Orrisa

 River Basin Classification: Water Stress: Built to Date: Water Withdrawal in 2022-23 Water Withdrawal in 2023-24 Total Potential Created till date Exit 2024 	Watershed map to be Created Extremely High Risk 0 4.3 0
• Structures Created in 2023-24	0
FUTURE PLAN	Achieve 2X Water Positivity
Potential Targeted 2024-25Structures Planned for 2024-25	40 TBD

** Pls note the site is in EHR & is not water positive. The unit has been included in the planned water Projections for FY 2024-25.



Way forward!

Watershed stewardship and watershed action



COMPREHENSIVE ACTION & CERTIFICATION ON:



FOR ALL (WASH)

CORE AND ADVANCED LEVEL WATER STEWARDSHIP: AWS Core: 0 – 39 points,

AWS Gold: 40 – 79 points,

AWS Platinum: 80 or more points

Each criterion in the Standard has the associated symbol or symbols representing the outcome to which fulfilment of the criterion will contribute.

Criteria	KPIs
Gather & Understand	8
Commit & Plan	4
Implement	9
Evaluate	4
Communicate & Disclose	5

Stewardship : The use of water that is socially and culturally equitable, environmentally sustainable and economically beneficial, achieved through a stakeholder-inclusive process that involves site-and catchment-based actions.





action plan

Theme	Lagging KPIS	B25	B26	B27	leading KPIS
Water Beyond Operations	% of water replenished in watersheds in high and extremely high-risk areas	Additional 5 units for high and extremely high watersheds Bangalore,Karna l, Chomu, Jubilee, Vijayvada	Sustenance for 17 EH & High Risk watersheds	Sustenance in 17 sites.	Count of water structures and potential created

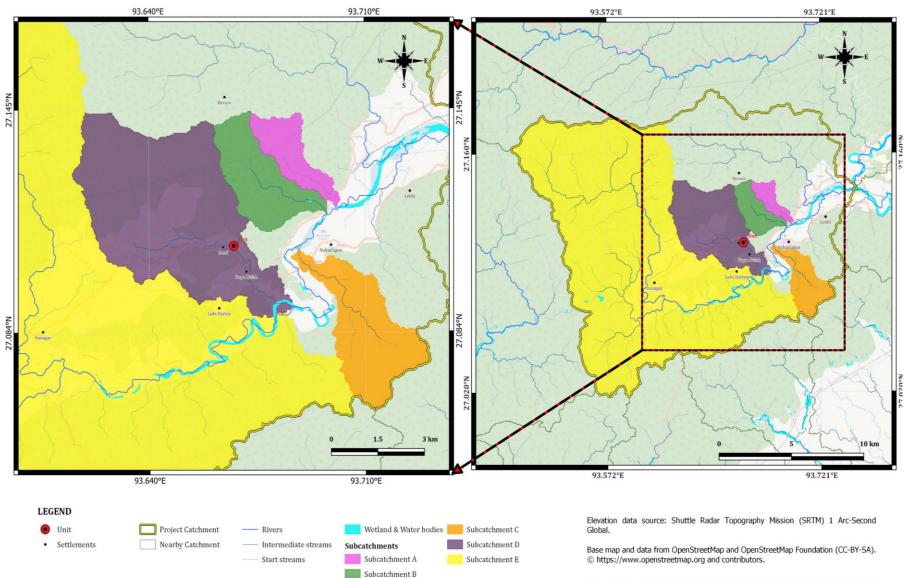
**To align with PRI India's commitment to the MAK-08 Pillar, we are prioritizing water positivity initiatives in high-risk watershed areas. These efforts target regions with severe water scarcity, aiming to improve water resilience through strategic interventions. This year, we have identified specific sites within extremely high-risk watersheds and will focus our resources on these areas. By implementing targeted water-positive initiatives, we intend to address the unique water challenges of these regions, contributing to both local water sustainability and broader environmental goals.



(Low-Medium Risk Sites)

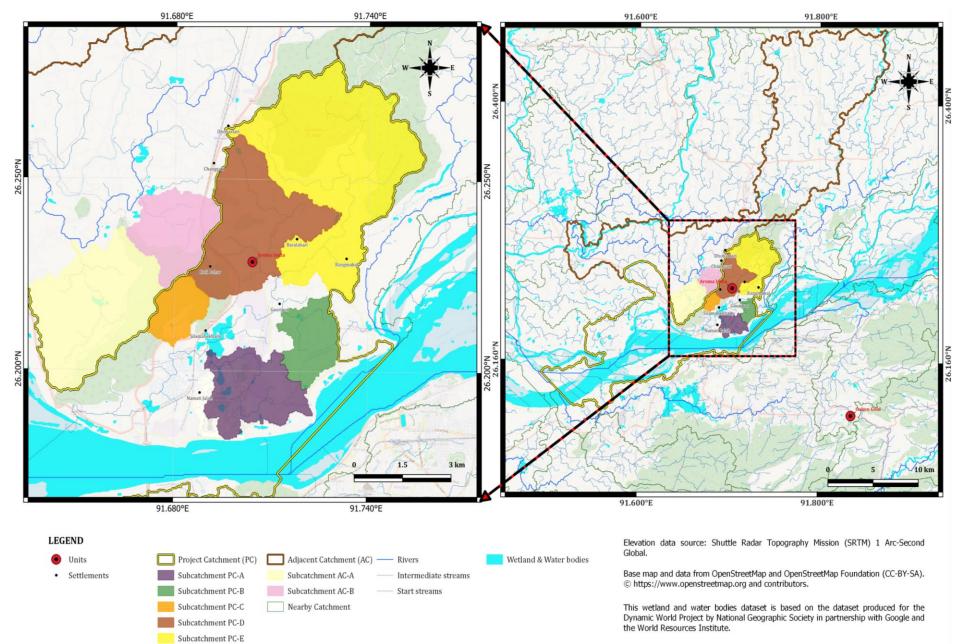
Watersheds Mapped - No Immediate Action required

PRI United Brothers (UBD). Arunachal Pradesh

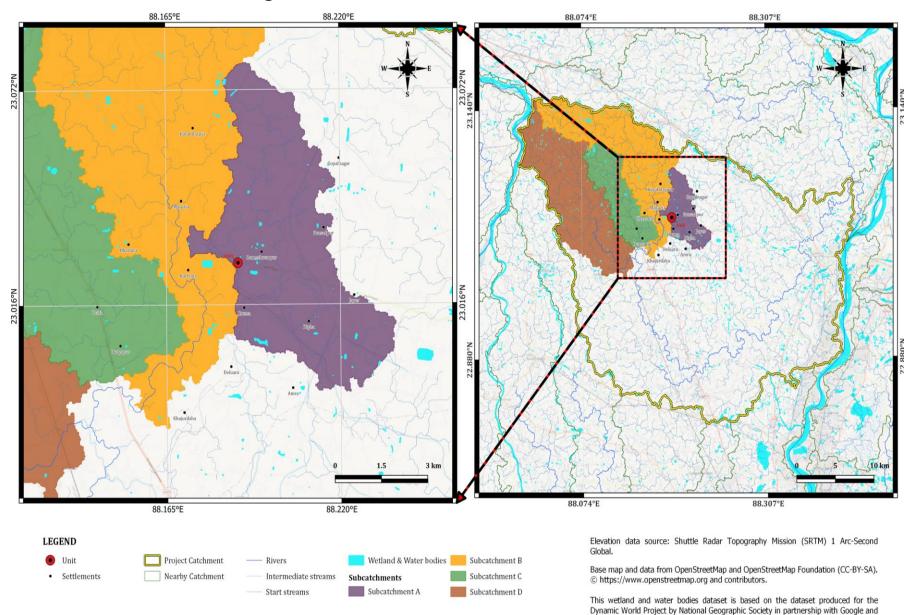


This wetland and water bodies dataset is based on the dataset produced for the Dynamic World Project by National Geographic Society in partnership with Google and the World Resources Institute.

PRI aroma guwahati (all), ,assam

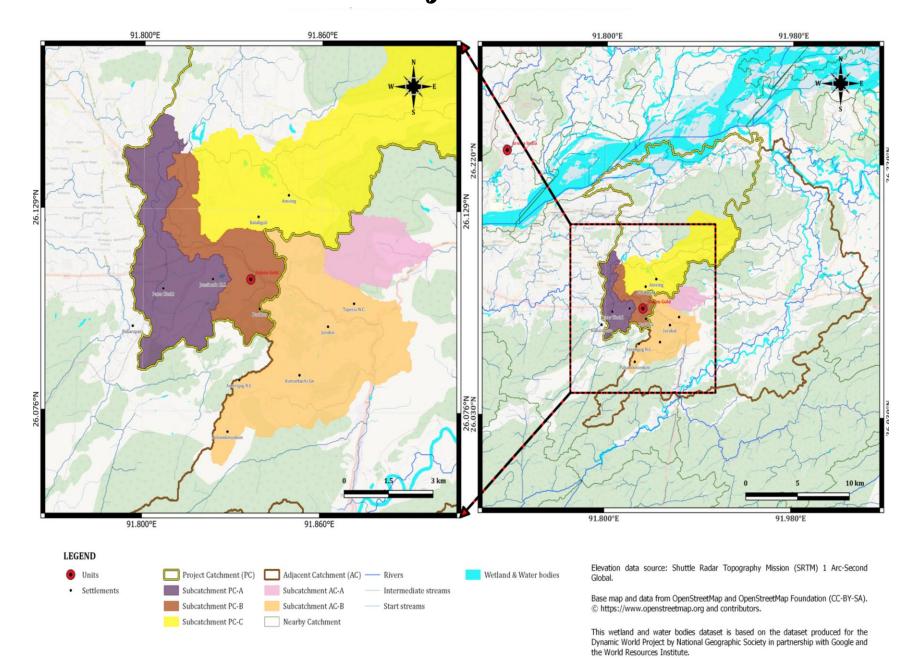


PRI Leade (LLM), West Bengal

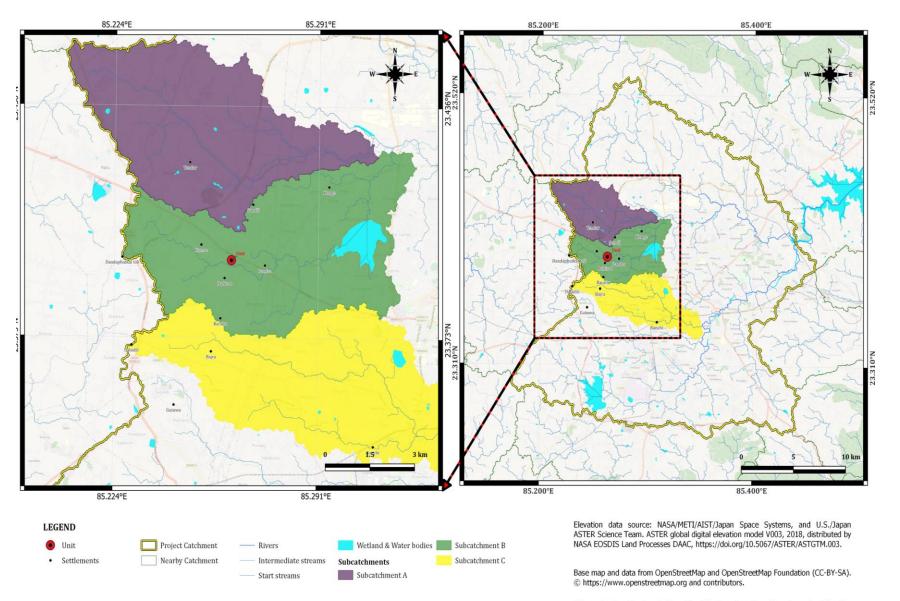


the World Resources Institute.

PRI Oaken Gold (OGB), Meghalaya

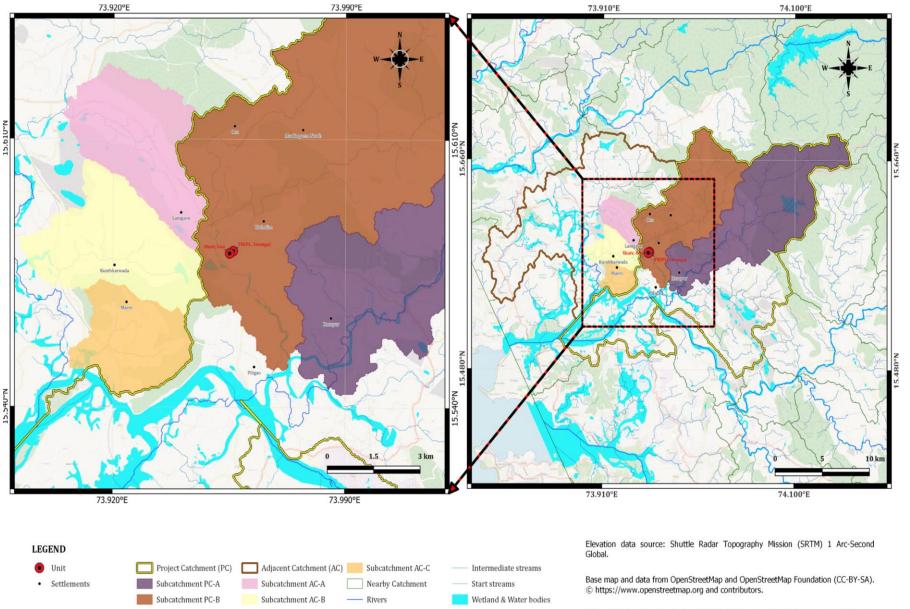


PRI Silica (SBB), Harkhand



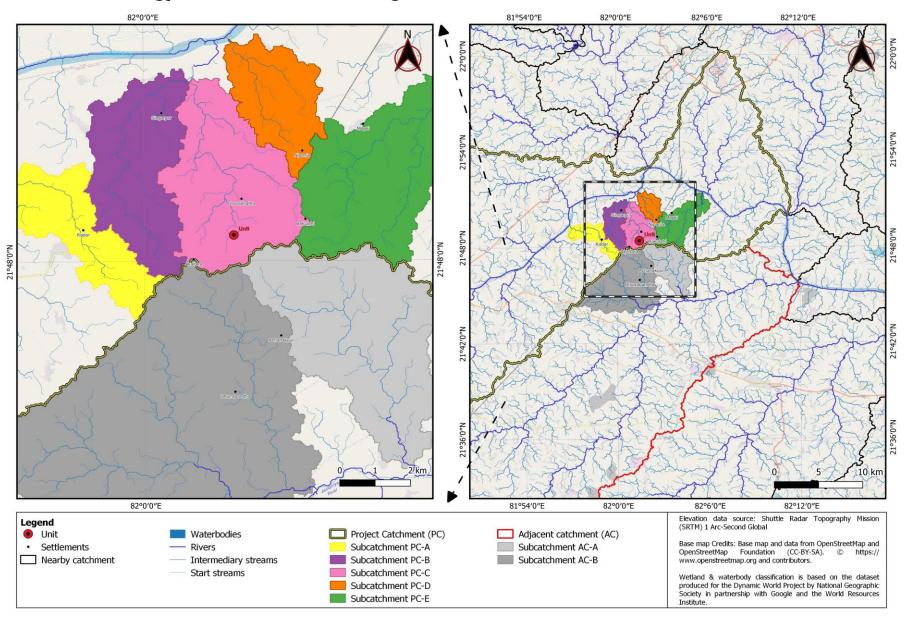
This wetland and water bodies dataset is based on the dataset produced for the Dynamic World Project by National Geographic Society in partnership with Google and the World Resources Institute.

PRI Shair (SIIV), Goa



This wetland and water bodies dataset is based on the dataset produced for the Dynamic World Project by National Geographic Society in partnership with Google and the World Resources Institute.

PRI Bilaspur (BWL), Chhattisgarh





Actual Recharge	Basis all variables taken into account by DNV in their assessment methodology, actual recharge represents the amount of water put back in the watershed by a specific structure (whether storage or recharge), given different conditions in a specific year (here, FY21-22).	Sub-Catchment	Any distinct part of a catchment. Dividing a catchment to sub-catchment or hillslope scales allows for better scrutiny of the changes in spatial distribution of rainfall, soil attributes and plant cover across the catchment.
		Water Leakage of Potential	Water leakage is considered as the difference between the potential claimed by NGO partners and the potential estimated by DNV
Catchment/Wat ershed/Drainag e Basin	Area of land where all of the precipitation that falls, less the water lost to evaporation and deep aquifer recharge, eventually flows to a single outlet. A watershed encompasses both surface and subsurface components of water drainage that contribute to stream discharge.	Water Leakage of Actual	Difference between the potential estimated by DNV, and the actual water harvesting that has happened in the year of the assessment
Outside the Fence Water Balance	All water withdrawn directly in our operations in the PRI fence, is replenished within the plant "fence" area.	Water Risk	Using the "Overall Water Risk" Index (from WRI, <u>Aqueduct</u> tool), Pernod Ricard assessed each production site and categorise as "Extremely High", "High", "Medium" & "Low" risk. Extremely High Risk sites have a specific water management strategy
Potential as per Partners	Estimation of the water replenished within the watershed as per the implementation partners for each structure. Please note that, working with different NGOs, all used different methodology for these calculations.	Water Scarcity	Water scarcity is the lack of freshwater resources to meet the standard water demand. Here, when talking of water scarcity, we only mean physical and not economical.
Potential Recharge	Estimation of the water replenished, given ideal conditions (such as rainfall, structure maintenance etc.) for each structure.	Water Stewardship	Using water in a way that is socially equitable, environmentally sustainable and economically beneficial. This is achieved through a stakeholder inclusive process that involves site and catchment-based actions.
Recharge Structures	Method of augmenting the natural movement of surface water into groundwater reservoir with some civil construction techniques. Monsoon in India lives for a short period of about three months in a year. This period may not produce sufficient water to infiltrate into the ground and replenish the high depleted amount. Artificial recharge techniques enhance the sustainability of groundwater sources during the lean season.	Watershed Leakage	Defined in this context as the difference between structures (and their recharge potential) that were considered by partners as to be within the watershed vs. the structures (and their recharge potential) that are actually within PRIPL watersheds, as per the PwC assessment realized in August 2022
		Watershed Positive	Watershed positive is calculated as the difference between the water use by production sites, vs. the water replenished within the site catchment. To be watershed positive, PRIPL needs to recharge more groundwater than its production use.
Savings Structures	Refers to the technologies, practices and measures (here called interventions) that result in the reduction in consumption and/or in non-recoverable fraction	Within the Fence Water Balance	All water withdrawn directly in our operations in the PRI fence, is replenished outside the plant "fence" area – typically, in nearby villages.

Thank You!