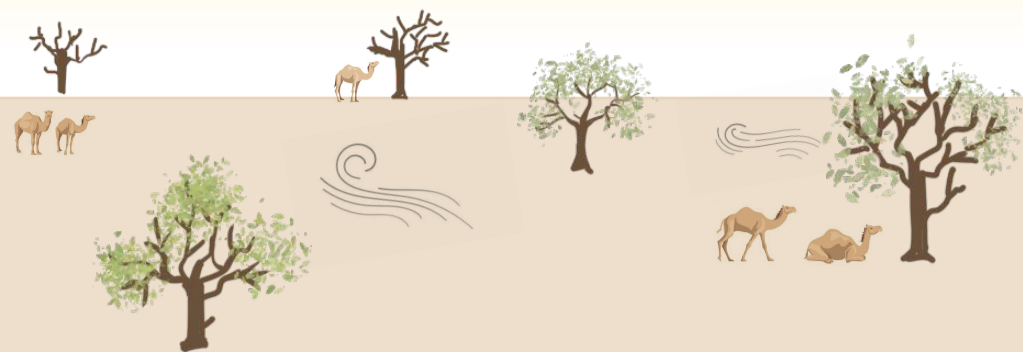


# STORY OF DHUN Water Conservation and Land Regeneration



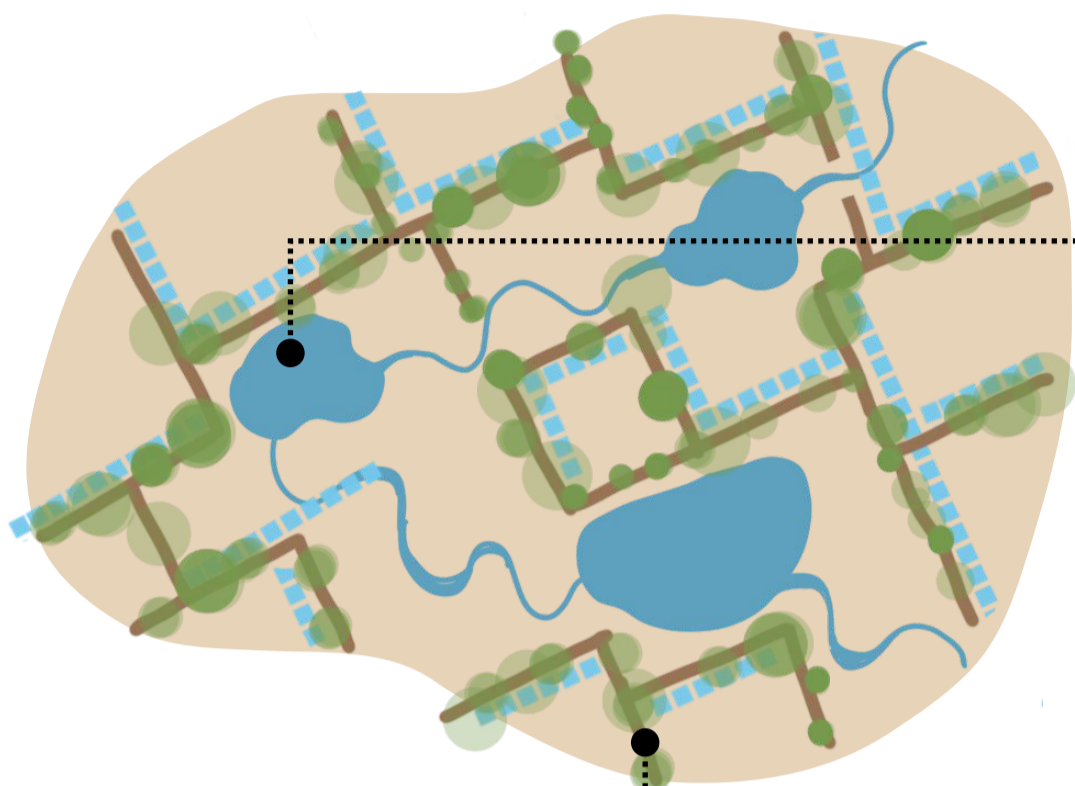
## WHERE WE STARTED

- Barren land
- Soil erosion due to water runoff and heavy winds
- Absence of biodiversity

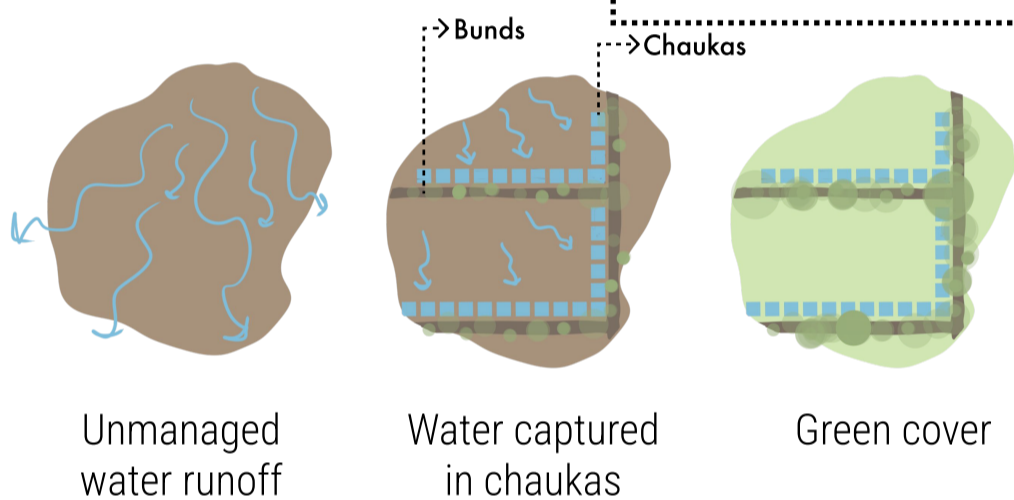


## INITIATIVES UNDERTAKEN

- **HYDROGEOLOGICAL STUDY** - conduct a detailed study to understand the role of groundwater in the water security and management plan.
- **CONSERVING** and **HARVESTING** water by developing multiple lakes connected with a network of bio-swales



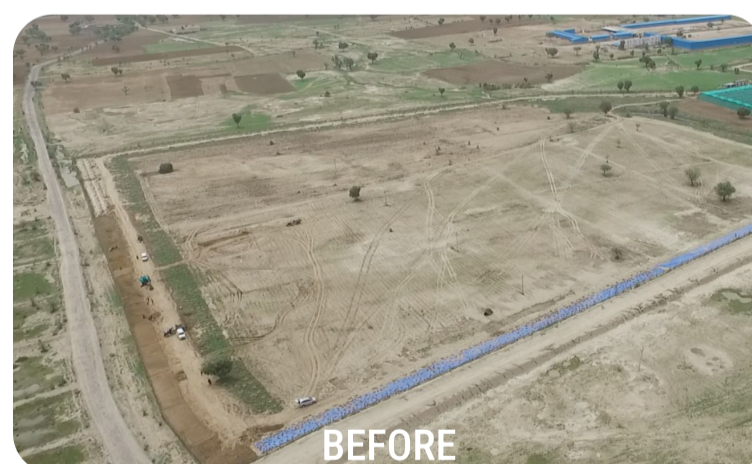
An indigenous practice known as the '**CHAUKA SYSTEM**' was implemented to create a **sponge-like environment** across the site, ensuring water is retained in multiple locations and flows slowly.



## IMPACT GENERATED

- The ground & surface water at Dhun has 26x lesser TDS, compared to neighbouring settlements.
- From 2013 to 2024, Dhun's forests, farms, and grasslands sequestered over 30,000 metric tonnes of carbon.
- Dhun has over 170 species of birds including 4 vulnerable and 6 near-threatened species.
- Dhun's ambient temperature is 7° lesser and humidity is 2x more compared to Jaipur city.

- **AFFORESTATION** - Dhun has over **2,70,000 trees** on site with over 30 species of native trees with food gardens, orchards and more. **Miyawaki technique** was used to plant multiple trees at 4-6 vertical layers in a width of around 5 meters all along the periphery. All the species chosen for plantation are **native**.



- **RECHARGING AQUIFER** - Water that percolates through lakes, swales, and chaukas gets **naturally filtered** through the ground and **replenishes the aquifer**, increasing the water table and making the water suitable for consumption. There are over **50 wells** in and around Dhun that have started receiving water again after being dry for the past 10 years. The **TDS levels have decreased by 26 times**.

to know more...

