



Annual report 2021

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The IRHA team is pleased to present the annual report for the year 2021.

We thank all the donors and partner institutions who trust us with their support in implementing sustainable responses.

We are grateful for the hard work of our local partners who face the difficulties on the ground every day and work wonders in support of the project communities.

Finally, we invite all those who wish to participate in this movement to join the Alliance as a partner or to support our action by becoming a member of the IRHA.

Glossary

APAF : L'association pour la promotion des arbres fertilitaires, de l'agroforesterie et la foresterie.
BV : Bassin Versant
CTA : Conseiller Technique
AgroforestierCVA : Comité Villageois
Agroforestier
DRR/GRD : Disaster Risk Reduction/Gestion des Risques et désastres
EbA : Ecosystem Based Adaptation
GEP/RWH: Gestion des Eaux de Pluie /Rainwater Harvesting
GIRE : Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau
IRHA : International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance
IWRM : Integrated Water Resources Management
KN : Kanchan Népal
EAF : Exploitations Agricoles Familiales
CVA : Membres Comités Villageois Agroforestiers

Credits

- Cover: Mangrove plantation, Fatick (Senegal), Credits© Océanium Dakar, 2022
- P.3.1: Landscapes (Senegal), Credits© IRHA, 2021
- P.3.2: Blue School, Pokhara (Nepal) Credits© IRHA, 2019
- P. 4.1: Sandstorm, Senegal. Credits©MPR, 2019
- P. 4.2: Wetland, Senegal, Credits© IRHA, 2020 :
- P. 5: Graph IRHA-ODD, Geneva, Credits©IRHA, 2021
- P.7: Community well, Senegal, Credits©IRHA, 2021
- P. 9: Kaolack landscape, Senegal. Credits©IRHA, 2021
- P. 10: Calabash tank, Senegal, Credits©IRHA, 2021
- P. 11: IRHA-projects map, Geneva, Credits©IRHA, 2021
- P. 12: Tanker 6.5, Nepal, Credits©KN, 2021
- P. 13: Blue Schoolgirl, Nepal, Credits©KN, 2020
- P. 14: Dir. Blue School, Nepal, Credits©KN, 2021
- P. 15: Village chief, Senegal, Credits©IRHA, 2021
- P.16: Beneficiary farmer, Senegal, Credits©APAF SN, 2021
- P.17: Restitution Diag, Senegal, Credits©IRHA, 2021
- P.18: Reforestation, Pokhara (Nepal), Credits©IRHA, 2021
- P.19: Woman at the spring, Pokhara, Nepal, Credits ©IRHA, 2021
- P. 20: Mangrove farmer, Fatick, Senegal Credits ©OD, 2021
- P.21: Forest visit, Kaolack (Senegal) Credits ©OD, 2021
- P. 22: Urban landscape,
- P.23: Filtering soil
- P. 22: Boulis visit, Fatick (Senegal), Credits ©OD, 2021
- Back Cover: Dir. FECOFUN, Pokhara (Nepal), Credits ©OD, 2021

Challenges

1.9 billion

people, or 27% of the world's population, live in areas of potential severe water scarcity. By 2050, this figure will reach

+3.2 billion in 2050

[\(United Nations, 2020\)](#)



2.3
Billion

people live in countries with high water stress. [\(UN Water, 2021\)](#)

50%

of schools worldwide do not have handwashing facilities with soap and water.

[\(WHO/UNICEF 2020\)](#)

2.2 billion

of people in the world do not have access to safe drinking water. [\(WHO/UNICEF 2019\)](#)



Rainwater harvesting and water

conservation techniques could increase the kilocalorie production of rainfed crops by up to

+24% and, if combined with

irrigation, +40%.

[\(FAO 2020\)](#)

74% of all

natural disasters in the last 20 years were water-related. ([WWDR, 2020](#)).



Only 14 countries

report high levels of community and user participation in collaborative management and decision-making. ([UN-Water 2021](#))

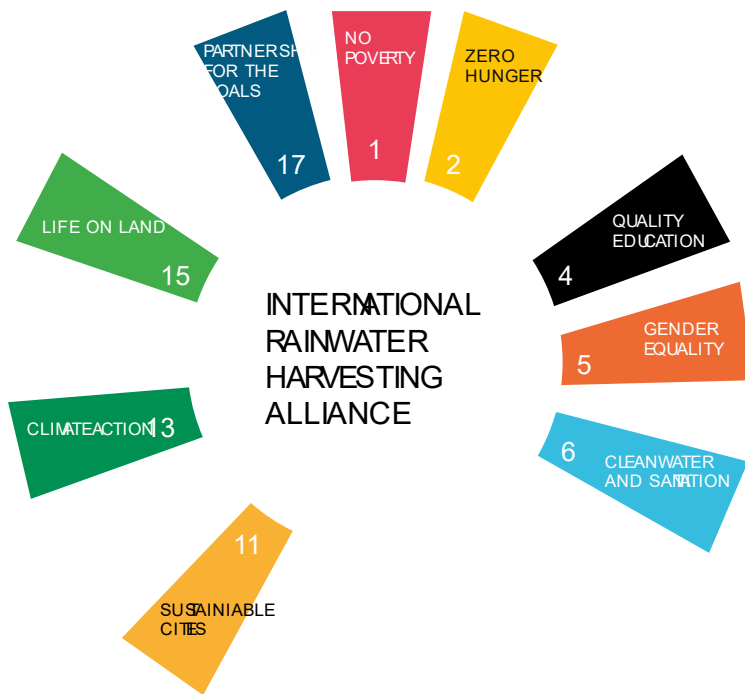
Climate change

will have its most direct impact on child survival through three direct channels: changing disease environments, increased food insecurity and threats to water and sanitation. ([UNICEF, 2019](#)).

Rainwater harvesting (RWH)

is an innovative response to the challenges of water scarcity, droughts and floods and to strengthen the resilience of communities and local ecosystems to natural disasters and climate change.

Better management of this resource at the household and municipal level would improve livelihoods and protect ecosystems. The key is to **collect, store and use**



As such, rainwater management is fully in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 11, 13, 15 and 17), which we implement through international projects, support to municipalities and local authorities and awareness raising projects.

SDG1/ SDG4/ SDG5 -

In many contexts, rainwater is a free and available resource that can play a key role, with little environmental impact, in realising the human right to reliable access to safe drinking water. In many of the countries where we work, the burden of collecting water falls mainly on women and girls. They have to ensure that the family has 30 to 50 litres of water per day to meet its daily needs.

SDG6 / SDG 13

Strategic rainwater management is proving to be an innovative and effective response to the water scarcity faced by communities and to the increasingly frequent droughts and floods, reinforced by current climate change (IPCC, 2014). Rainwater can be used as drinking water to meet the daily needs of families and improve hygiene, in addition to other types of water supply.

SDG2/SDG15 - Rainwater

harvesting can thus serve domestic, agricultural and even industrial needs, and thus relieve the increasing pressure on groundwater and freshwater resources. Rainwater enhances the resilience of rural communities in the face of climate change.

SDG11 - Urban rainwater

management is certainly one of the most value-added measures (and even more so in development contexts) of the 21st century. Managing rainwater in the city allows the reintroduction of nature in the city, the cooling of urban areas, the economic management of run-off, the better management of rainfall events and a significant improvement in urban conditions.

SDG17 - Working in partnership and

synergy with actors involved at national levels is the essence of our ALLIANCE. Connecting initiatives in Mexico, USA, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Senegal, Malawi, Cambodia, Brazil and bringing the message to national decision makers ..

Word of the President Word of the Director



In 2021, an important meeting was in Glasgow on the occasion of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations climate change conference process. It was the 26th meeting of countries and thus referred to as COP26.

The Conference dealt with 4 key areas associated with climate change: mitigation, adaptation, finance and collaboration. In the last few years IRHA has been able to work on adaptation in various projects and has enhanced collaboration among researchers and practitioners.

IRHA has focused on decentralized water supply security through rainwater harvesting for domestic and institutional use, livelihood enhancement through local rainwater management for food sovereignty and raising water resilience in watersheds through restoration of traditional water harvesting practices while using insights from current research for greater effectiveness. These demonstration projects promote IRHA's voice in showing what adaptations make a difference to the water security of communities.

The collaboration with IRHA alliance partners brings about further opportunities to generate evidence on efficiency and costs of rainwater harvesting associated climate change adaptation measures. This collaboration is both inspiring and effective.

An example of such interaction is seen in the 2021 FEBA and PlanAdapt publication on "Climate justice for people and nature through urban Ecosystem-based Adaptation" to which IRHA contributed.

I am pleased to note that IRHA's work and impact has grown in strength during 2021. I like to thank IRHA staff and board, the Alliance members, donors and well-wishers for their enthusiasm and competent support in the past year.

Han Heijnen – IRHA President



I am extremely glad to share the 2021 Annual report that closes a four years period. Since 2017, IRHA has clarified where it stands as an NGO, what we do as an actor of water sector, and focus on the impact we have.

IRHA has grown its operational and financial footage with 5 pluriannual projects in 2 countries and IRHA is finally growing as an Alliance working in synergies with national organisations

In the face of climate extremes: floods, droughts, soil loss, deforestation, groundwater depletion, rainwater is more than ever a solution for climate change adaptation.

How can we meet the 2030 Agenda, achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, if we keep implementing the same solutions over and over again.? It is time to rethink our systems, to work in a systemic and functional way, in connection with the territory. The solutions must be simple and accessible to as many people as possible.

Finally, doing this on your own would not make sense and that is why we are working to connect and enhance the diversity of initiatives that are emerging in Sri Lanka, Mexico, Cambodia, Malawi, the United States, but also Senegal, Brazil and/or Madagascar, in order to demonstrate and convince people of the relevance of such a resource, within the Alliance for Rainwater Harvesting .

This 2021 Annual Report presents the achievements of the IRHA. We would like to thank our donors: public institutions, foundations, private sector for supporting us.

Marc Sylvestre – IRHA Director



2.2 billion

of people do not have access to safely
managed drinking water services
(WHO, 2020).

> The International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance



Who we are :

The International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance is a Swiss based non-governmental organisation founded in 2002 in Geneva. The NGO implements rainwater harvesting projects in developing countries in order to improve the health and living conditions of communities and to strengthen the resilience of ecosystems to climate change.

Why we do it:

Rainwater is a good quality resource, available free of charge, and is proving to be an effective and sustainable lever, both in terms of access to and provision of a quality resource and adaptation to climate change. Rain, considered as a nuisance and/or a threat, thus becomes an instrument of resilience, a risk management strategy and a development lever for communities.

How we do it:

IRHA's mandate focuses on a) implementing concrete solutions and pilot projects in the field to demonstrate effectiveness, but also on b) raising awareness and training in water resource management and c) promoting the relevance of integrated water resource management in local, national and even international plans and policies, in response to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 11, 13, 15 and 17).

IRHA's response is based on a 5-pronged strategy: 1) Rainwater, Hygiene and Sanitation (RHS), 2) Rainwater, Agriculture and Food Security, 3) Rainwater, Risk and Ecosystem Management, 4) Urban Rainwater 5) Rainwater, Awareness and Advocacy.

What we do:

Our work is based on the implementation of rainwater management projects in developing countries where access to clean water and vulnerability to the risks of climate change are daily problems, directly and negatively impacting the lives of thousands of people.

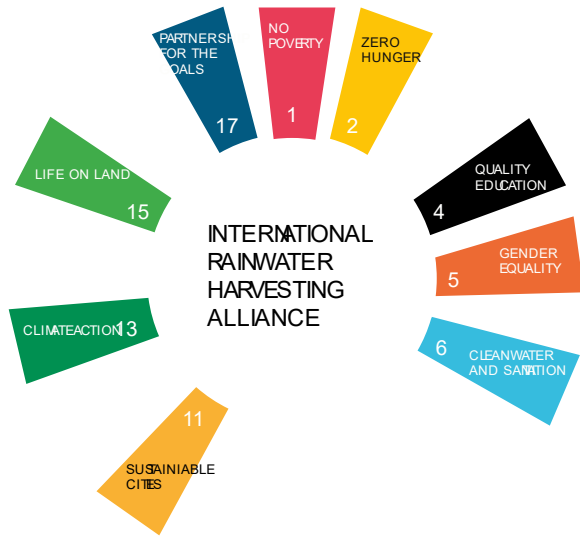
What we offer :

The IRHA intends to position itself as a support to our partners and as such offers :

- > Expertise in planning, developing and implementing stormwater management systems. A contextualised response to the problems of the field.
- > Support and development of decision-making tools to enable local decision-makers and communities to have the information they need to make decisions and manage infrastructure properly, thereby ensuring the sustainability of investments;
- > Training in rainwater management to strengthen the technical and management capacities of local decision makers, technical services and young professionals;
- > Support for the development of local and regional water conservation and management policies/strategies to build resilience and capacity to adapt to climate change.
- > A network of several dozen professionals working in the sector (universities, private sector, individuals, etc.)

The 2017-2021 strategy has enabled IRHA to clarify its positioning, programmes, countries of intervention and implementation methodologies. This strategy will have enabled a better assessment of the organisation's performance and progress at the operational, organisational and financial levels.

Towards a 2022-2030 strategy | A new strategic framework will be developed by mid-2022. This will aim to draw lessons from the 2017-2021 strategy, position the IRHA on current issues, define solid and appropriate results and performance indicators to continue to grow the IRHA and respond efficiently to current challenges.



Prog.1 - Rainwater, Hygiene and Sanitation

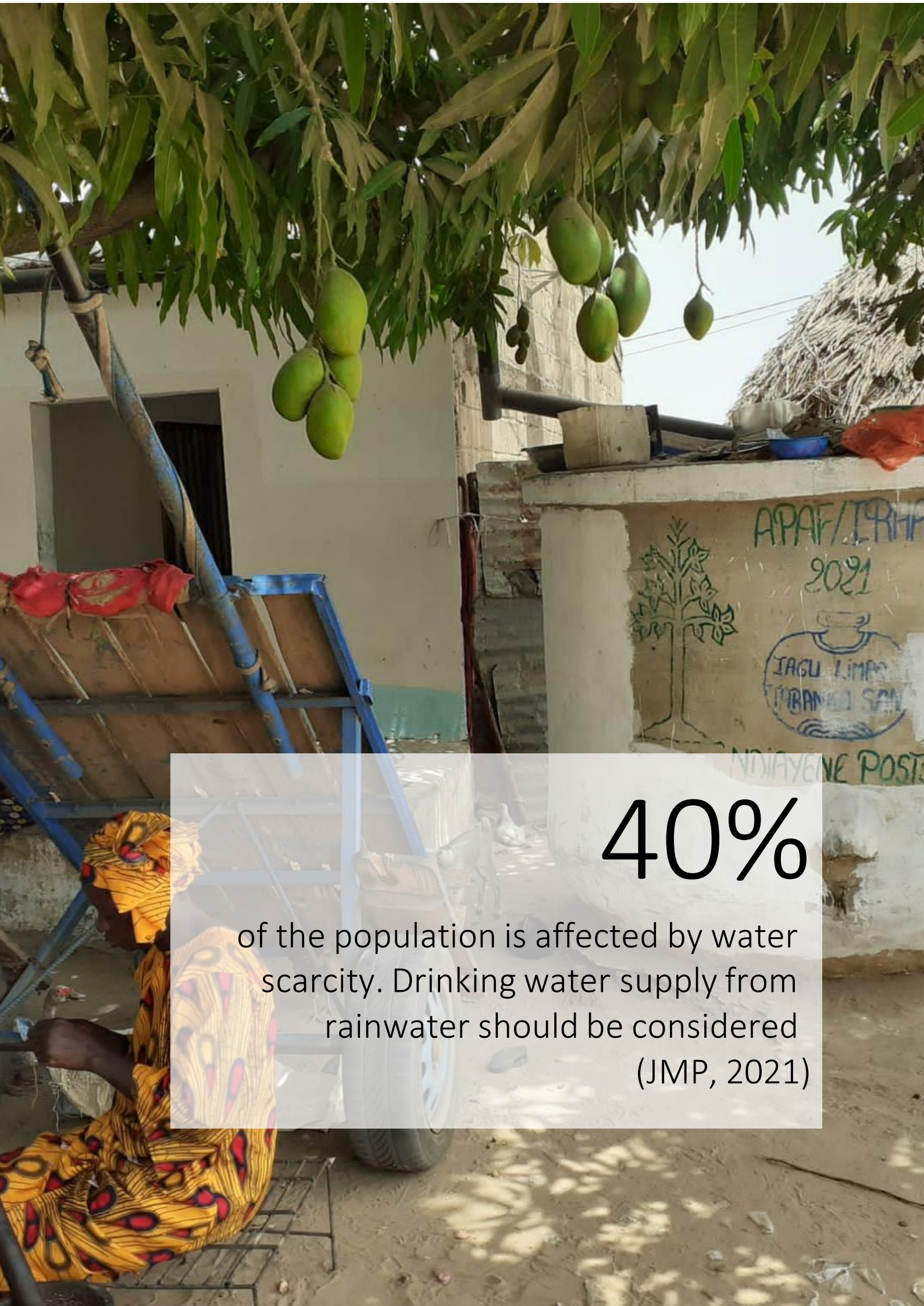
Prog.2 - Rainfed Agriculture and Food Sovereignty

Prog.3 - Risk management and ecosystem restoration

Prog.4 - Rainwater in the City

Prog.5 - Alliance

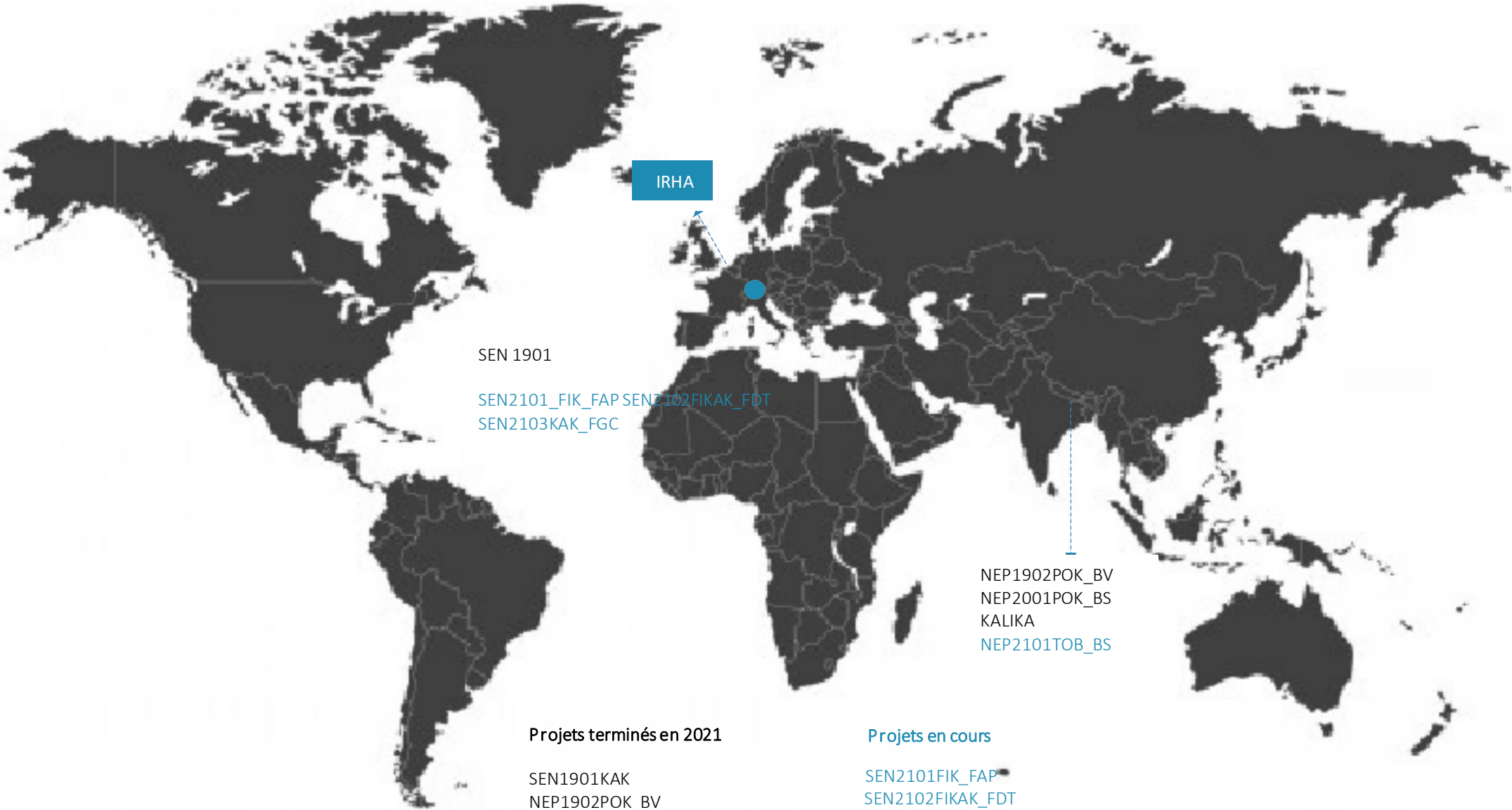




40%

of the population is affected by water scarcity. Drinking water supply from rainwater should be considered (JMP, 2021)

2021 Countries of operation



IRHA

SEN 1901

SEN2101_FIK_FAP
SEN2102FIKAK_FDT
SEN2103KAK_FGC

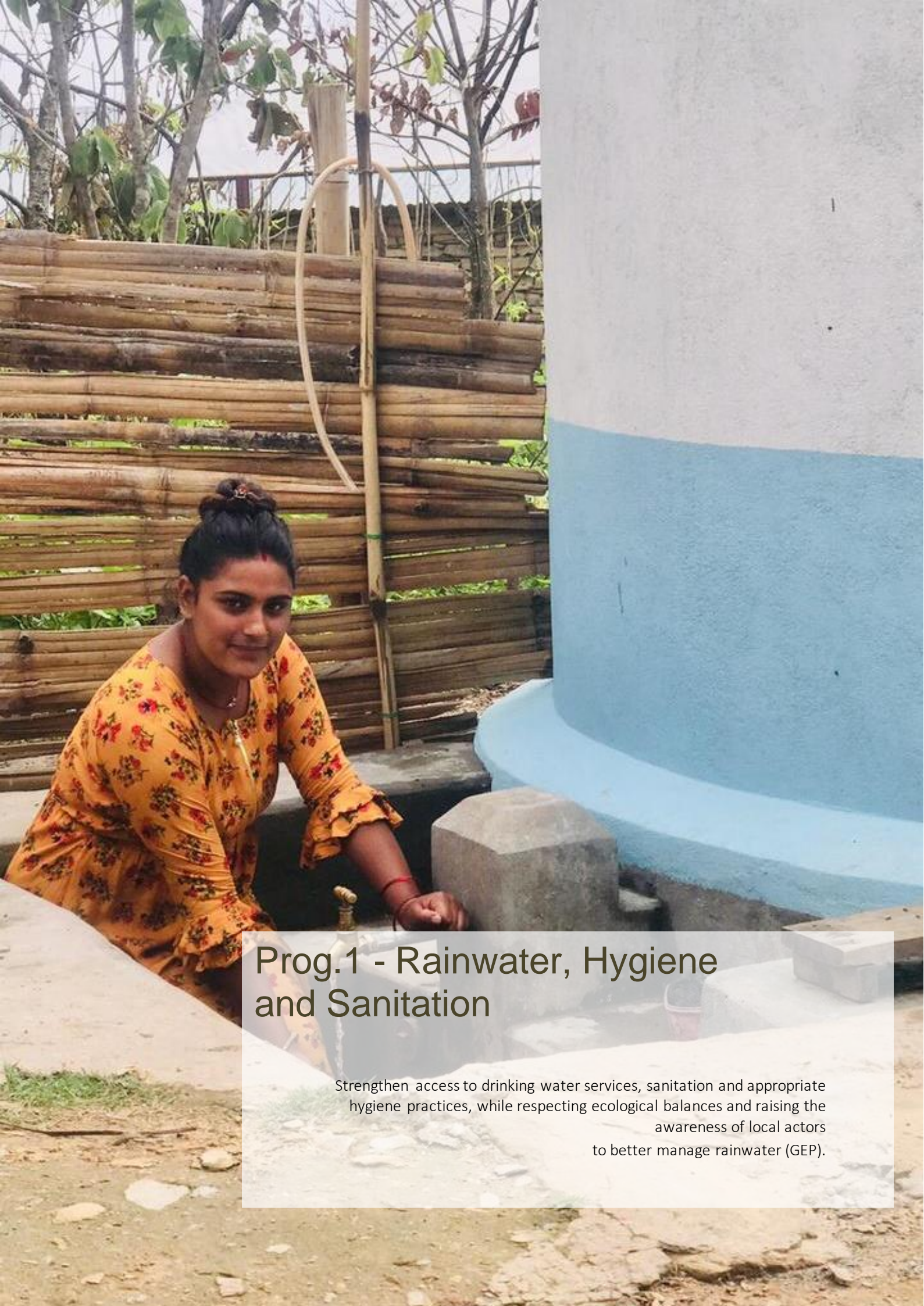
NEP1902POK_BV
NEP2001POK_BS
KALIKA
NEP2101TOB_BS

Projets terminés en 2021

SEN1901KAK
NEP1902POK_BV
NEP2001_BS KALIKA

Projets en cours

SEN2101FIK_FAP
SEN2102FIKAK_FDT
SEN2103KAK_FGC
NEP2101TOB_BS



Prog.1 - Rainwater, Hygiene and Sanitation

Strengthen access to drinking water services, sanitation and appropriate hygiene practices, while respecting ecological balances and raising the awareness of local actors to better manage rainwater (GEP).

> Rainwater for WASH in Schools

>The Blue Schools project
NEP 2001_ Blue School_ Kalika

Partners: Kanchan Nepal

Lessors: SITSE, SIG, Collonge Bellerive

Location: Pokhara region, Nepal

Status: Completed > June 2021

[Link](#)



Context

Kanchan Nepal has been working in the Kalika Majhtana Hansapur region and in the Rupakot, Thumki region because of the water problems in these two belts.

With the financial support of IRHA since 2013, Kanchan Nepal has been able to continue working on programmes to build resilience and adapt communities to climate change in the Pokhara region of Nepal, including the Blue School programme.

Within this framework we have developed 10 Blue School projects, combining rainwater harvesting for access to drinking water, improved hygiene and sanitation but also the introduction of school gardens, tree planting for shade and waste management.

Results obtained

- Installation of 2 water supply system
- Construction of 2 latrines and unmixed sanitation systems and installation of a hand washing system.
- Establishment of a school garden to be managed by the pupils.
- Planting of 250 trees on the school's concession.
- Partnership with the Water and Forest Service (FECOFUN) of the intervention area.
- Establishment of a management committee including parents, children, teachers and authorities to ensure sustainable management of the investments



> Monitoring and Evaluation of the Blue Schools Programme

Partners: Kanchan Nepal

Location: Pokhara region (Nepal)

Beneficiaries: 10 Blue Schools

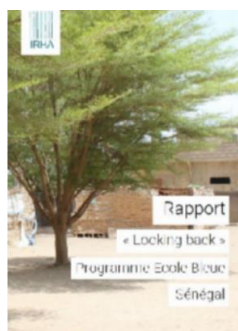
In order to ensure that the IRHA is committed to improvement and impact, at the end of 2019 we conducted an evaluation of the status of the 10 Blue Schools implemented in the region.

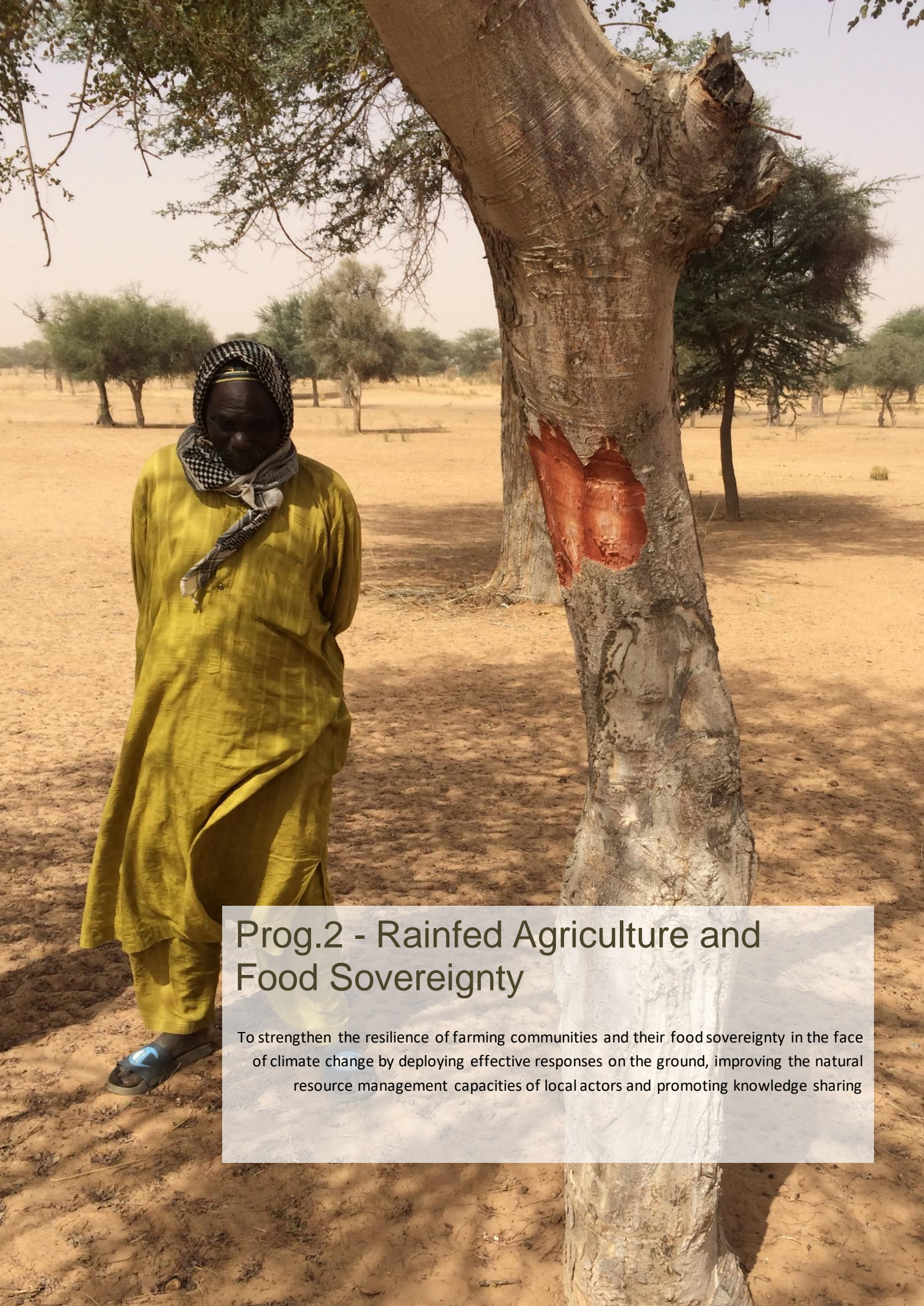
Kanchan Nepal (KN) and IRHA have set up ten Blue Schools (BS) to address the needs of marginalised communities in the middle hills of Pokhara (Kaski district, Nepal).

Prior to the implementation of the programme, schools faced a severe water shortage, and students often had to bear the burden of carrying water. Good sanitation facilities were lacking, communities were unfamiliar with improved hygiene practices and open defecation was common. Environmental conditions around the schools were degraded and the soil was barely vegetated.

The Blue Schools programme developed by IRHA has directly improved the water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) situation in schools and has generally improved the living conditions of students. Access to water and sanitation facilities and services has been provided.

Awareness of environmental problems and their solutions was raised, teaching children about water contamination pathways and the link between water, food, the environment and waste management. Training was also provided to villagers interested in learning new farming techniques, so the programme benefited the whole community.





Prog.2 - Rainfed Agriculture and Food Sovereignty

To strengthen the resilience of farming communities and their food sovereignty in the face of climate change by deploying effective responses on the ground, improving the natural resource management capacities of local actors and promoting knowledge sharing

>Rain management for fertile soils and resilient agriculture

> SEN1901_Of earth and rain

Partners: APAF Senegal, De Gevulde Waterkruid,
Donors: Fondation le Solstice, Meyrin
Location: Kaolack
Beneficiaries: 41 family farms
Status: Completed -Dec.
2021



Context

The massive deforestation underway in Senegal has resulted in soil impoverishment, a drop in crop production and farmers' incomes, and the impoverishment of rural communities. These communities are forced to leave their land and move to the outskirts of the cities. Through a combined intervention of rainwater resource management, agroforestry patch reintroduction work, and community capacity building, we were able to stop this vicious cycle.

This ecosystem approach to the problems of Senegalese farmers promotes a multi-faceted rebalancing of production conditions and is accompanied by a rapid and sustainable improvement in nutrition and living conditions. The objective of the "De terre et de pluie" project was to contribute to the strengthening of food sovereignty and the resilience of rural communities to climate change in Senegal.

Results obtained

- o 41 agroforestry plots set up
- o Planting of 18,463 trees
- o 389 participants reached
- o 118 people trained in nursery management
- o 1 renaturation strategy for 6 villages and mapping approved by local stakeholders
- o 14.04 ha of land rehabilitated and 10.195 km linear restored to bocage
- o 4 trained masons,
 - o 30 Calabash of 5m² + 2 of 10 m²



> Rain management in support of women's groups

SEN2102_Femmes de terre

Partners: APAF Senegal

Donors: Canton of Aargau, Canton of Basel,
Private foundations

Location: Fatick, Senegal

Beneficiaries: 10 women's groups

Status : Ongoing > end 2024



Context

As in other Sub-Saharan African countries, rural Senegalese women produce, process and market most of the food consumed in their households. Their contribution to food security is obviously very important (up to 80%). This contribution could be greater if they had the same opportunities as men to access resources (land, finance, etc.). In a country like Senegal, where 76% of the poorest people live in rural areas, giving rural women greater access to essential production factors (land, financing) is clearly a powerful lever for the country to achieve food sovereignty. The right to adequate food, the right to land and natural resources and gender equity are fundamental to food and nutrition issues. This is why we have developed this "Women of the Land" project, to work on the very causes of this vulnerability.

Expected results

> Strengthen the capacities of women's groups in the maintenance, restoration and management of natural resources (water, trees, soil) through participation in awareness-raising meetings, training in planting and maintenance techniques for agroforestry fields, and the implementation of a renaturation strategy.

> To increase the productivity of women's groups through the rehabilitation of ecosystems and agricultural land, in particular through the installation of anti-erosion barriers, rainwater harvesting systems, and the rehabilitation of degraded land for market gardening, agricultural production, wood, fodder and other wood products.



A photograph showing four men in a forest setting, engaged in a manual task. They are working with several vertical bamboo poles and horizontal wooden beams. One man in the foreground, wearing a tan hat and a purple and white striped shirt, is leaning forward, holding a horizontal beam. Another man in a blue shirt is behind him, also working with the structure. To the right, two other men, one in a striped shirt and another in a plaid shirt, are observing or assisting. The background consists of tall, thin trees and a clear blue sky. The ground is covered with grass and some dirt.

Prog.3 - Risk management and ecosystem restoration

Build the resilience of communities exposed to climate change and major hazards by improving water and soil conservation through the implementation of ecosystem restoration, reforestation and integrated water resources management (IWRM) initiatives.

>Rain management for community water security

NEP1902_Communautés de pluie

Partners : Kanchan Nepal

Lessors : Canton of Geneva, Puplinge, Fond 1%.

Location: Pokhara region (Nepal)

Beneficiaries: 60 households in 4 Rainfall Communities, 4624 indirect households, 30 RWH tanks, 124 households - spring rehabilitation, 2990 households - pokharis, 4293 households benefiting from a reforestation campaign

Status: Completed - Dec 2021



Context

Nepal is one of the poorest countries in the world. Rural communities depend on rain for their crops. However, climate change has begun to affect these vulnerable communities. Water sources are drying up, monsoons have become more frequent, more intense, sometimes wiping out all years' crops. Rainfall patterns have changed, with more variable rainfall and longer alternating dry spells exposing subsistence agriculture. A reliable water supply is crucial for the survival of mountain villages. These can provide water to villagers for longer periods of the year. The water is used for cooking, drinking and washing. The Rainy Communities project aims to improve the health, living conditions and resilience of rural Nepalese communities by restoring their ecosystems. It aims to improve the water availability and nutrition of the project's target communities by strengthening their production and natural resource management capacities.

Results obtained

- > 1 IWRM action plan and 2 3D maps have been developed by a stakeholder centre
- > 8 pokharis (storage facilities) rehabilitated
- > 30 rainwater harvesting tanks built
- > 2 rehabilitated springs
- > 21 operational agro-ecological family production systems
- > 2563 trees planted
- > 270 people participate in training courses



>Rain management for ecosystem restoration

SEN2101_La forêt de la mer

Partners: OCEANIUM Dakar

Donors :Fondation Audemars-Piguet

Location: Djilasse, Fatick, Senegal

Beneficiaries: 30 nurserymen, 30 EAF, 30 CVA, 15 members of the Djilasse community, 15 members of the Water and Forestry Service, 20 Local Development Support Centres (CADL) of Fimela

Status : Ongoing > end 2024



Context

In the Sine Saloum, the advance of saline land is one of the main causes of the loss of vegetation cover, land degradation and contamination of aquifers, which form the basis of the ecosystem. The combination of drought episodes at the end of the 1970s and 1980s and population growth, which increased human pressure on natural resources, is the main cause of the phenomenon, which has been accelerating in a worrying way since 2015. The mangrove is a central link in the ecosystem and socio-economic balance. The retreat of the mangrove constitutes a danger for the resilience of the whole estuarine ecosystem, of which humans and their activities are an integral part.

Expected results

- > Local actors are made aware of the causes and consequences of the imbalance of estuarine ecosystems and become actors of change in their territories
 - > A participatory action plan for the restoration and integrated management of local natural resources is developed, validated and actions are implemented
 - >The mangrove ecosystem is sustainably restored through the combined action of community reforestation, training and the participatory development of an ecological monitoring system that empowers people
 - > The facilities deployed for erosion control, infiltration and aquifer recharge are operational and promote the sustainable restoration of soil and vegetation cover.
- Resilience is strengthened through landscaping based on the agroforestry model by promoting the principle of training- application and especially women and youth.



> Community and ecosystem resilience for an agro-ecological transition

> SEN2103_Restauration des écosystèmes

Partenaires : Caritas Kaolack

Baillleurs : Fédération genevoise de Coopération

Localisation : Kaolack, Sénégal

Bénéficiaires : 320 producteurs, 1500 ménages, 6280 membres de communautés, 3100 élèves, étudiants, 48 universitaires et enseignants, 255 agents municipaux et techniques, 48 staff.

Status: ongoing > fin 2024



Context

The Kaolack region is a poor, predominantly agricultural region that is facing a change in the production paradigm. The low levels of agricultural productivity and attractiveness, and the lack of employment opportunities within and outside the sector, are accentuating the economic difficulties of families.

In addition to this situation of vulnerability and food insecurity, climate change is accentuating extremes (drought, variability/intensity of rainfall), accelerating a progressive loss of biodiversity, soils and ecosystems. The project "aims to support the transition from rain-fed agriculture to a resilient peasant agriculture that strengthens food sovereignty while respecting the balance of ecosystems. The sustainable restoration of productive bases, control of the water cycle and easy access to land are key drivers of this desired evolution.

Expected results

- > The setting up of market garden, rice, tree and beekeeping areas
- Reforestation campaign (15 ha reforested)
- > The implementation of anti-erosion devices, rehabilitation of retention areas, restoration of ecosystems
- > The equipment of a School of Ecosystems.
- > Capacity building in terms of management of facilities, support to agro-ecological technical paths and definition of commercial strategies.
- > Awareness campaigns on agro-ecological transition.
- > Environmental education initiatives.



An aerial photograph of a city grid. The buildings are mostly rectangular and arranged in a regular pattern. In the center, there is a large, circular park area with a green lawn and a central fountain or monument. The streets are visible as dark lines between the buildings. The overall scene is a dense urban environment with a central green space.

Prog. 4 - Rainwater in the city

Storm rain, flooding, creating islands of coolness, rainwater management in cities has emerged in recent years as an essential nature-based solution (NBS) in the management of a sustainable city.

> Rain management for permeable cities



Context

Faced with climate extremes, particularly floods, the problem of better management of rainwater in urban areas will be a real challenge for the cities of the South in the years to come. While developed countries are increasingly implementing a policy of "at source" management, countries in the South are lagging behind in the implementation of these so-called alternative technologies.

These not only make it possible to better manage the risks of flooding during intense rainy episodes, but also to reintroduce nature into the city while producing a number of ecosystem services (vegetation, reintroduction of nature, freshness, etc.) that benefit the greatest number of people.

Expected results

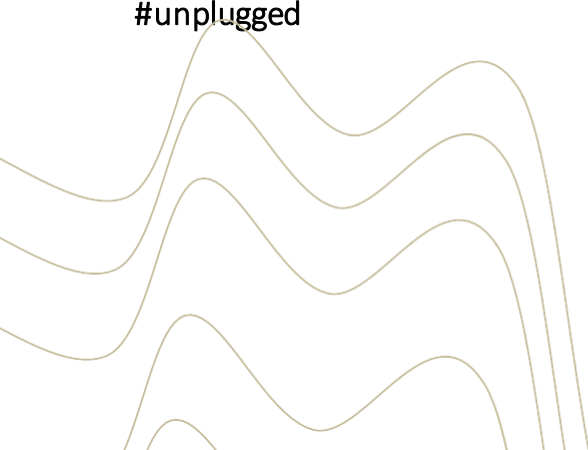
Making the city 'water transparent' is what we want to achieve. This involves 3 principles:

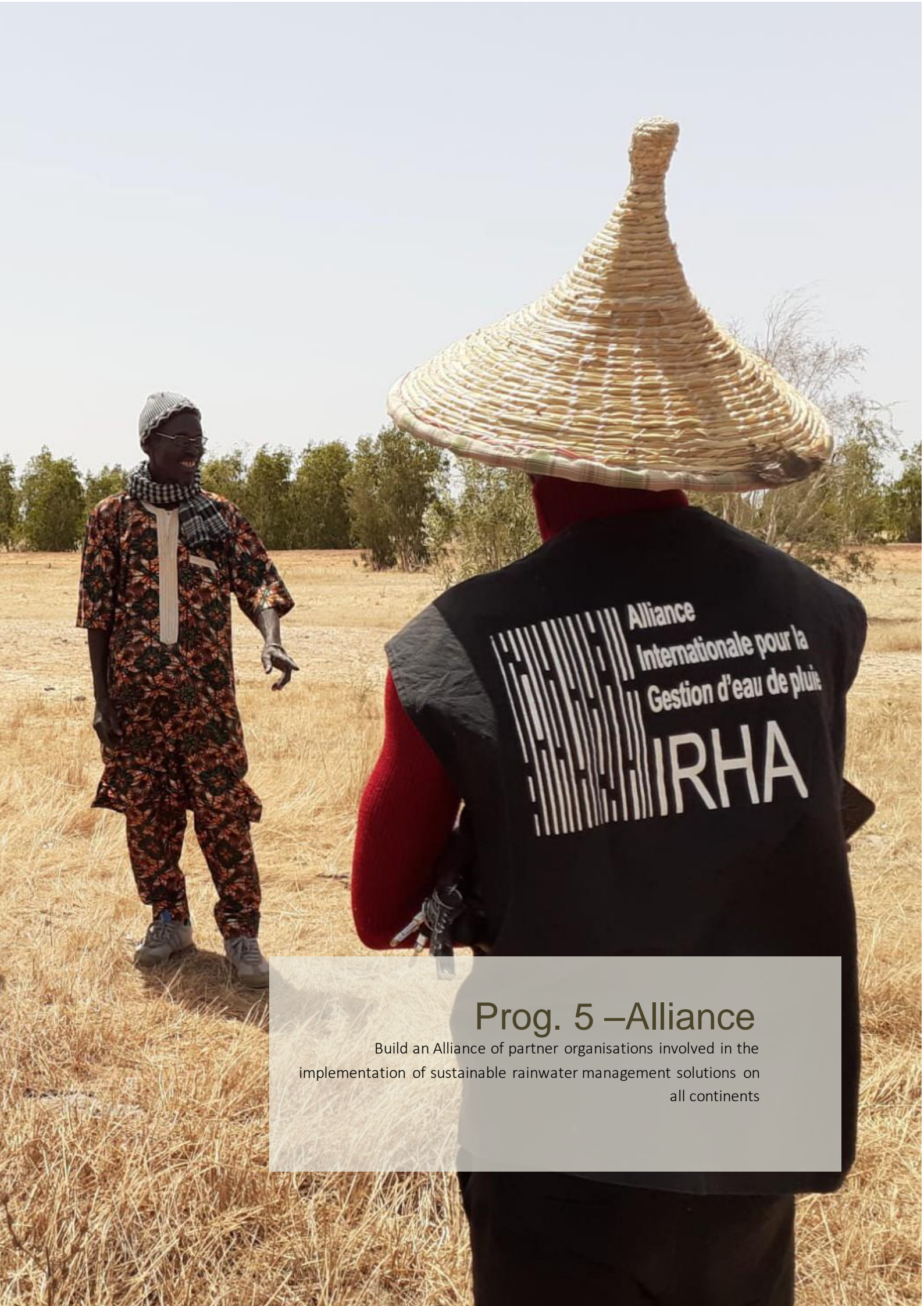
- > INFILTRATE / by maintaining the infiltration capacity of the soils of urbanised areas or in their immediate vicinity.
- > CONSERVE THE VEGETATION COVERAGE / by maintaining the vegetation on the site, and also by making sufficient water available to this vegetation.
- > FIGHT AGAINST DEADENING / By doing so to manage rainwater where it falls and ensure that it percolates.

Rainwater should be disconnected from the sewerage system and, as far as possible, reused. In practice, pipes should be the exception to the rule for managing rainwater.

It's time to act!

#unplugged





Prog. 5 –Alliance

Build an Alliance of partner organisations involved in the implementation of sustainable rainwater management solutions on all continents

> Connecting actors and rainwater harvesting initiatives



Over the 20 years of its existence, IRHA has built up an alliance of partner organisations involved in the implementation of sustainable stormwater management solutions on all continents.

The Alliance is a movement open to Non-Governmental Organisations, local authorities, private sector companies and individuals who are convinced that rainwater is a solution to the problems of the 21st century.

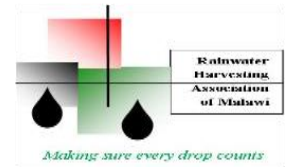
In 2021, work continued on revitalising the network in order to share experiences on conservation, integrated water resources management, risk and disaster management, ecosystem services and climate change adaptation (SDGs) from different countries.

This synergy work needs to continue and expand to share knowledge and lessons learned, to have a stronger voice with local decision makers, to explain and convince on the basis of evidence the relevance of better stormwater management. These partnerships must feed the knowledge and understanding of rainfall management and contextualised responses.

Join the Alliance !



Member



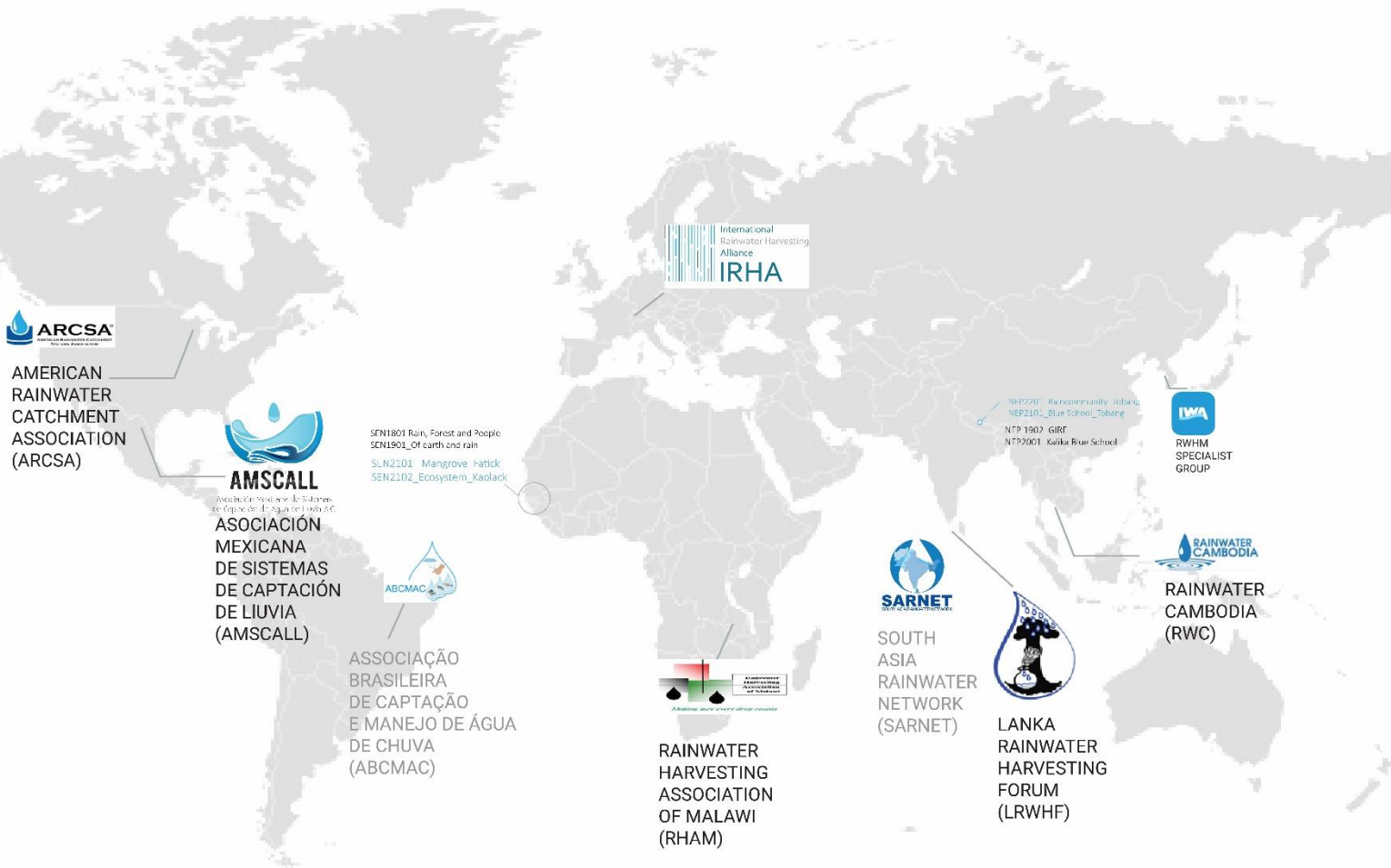
Under development



Member of :



International Rainwater Alliance



2022 Rainwater Harvesting Alliance and Promotion Partners

Global Level



Regional Level



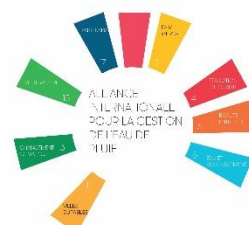
National Level



Uganda Rain Water Association (URWA)
Kenya Rainwater Association (KRA)
Ethiopian Rainwater Harvesting Association (ERHA)
Rainwater Harvesting Association of Malawi (RHAM)



Sub-national Level



> Outreach and visibility

During its 20 years of existence, the IRHA has structured itself to take this message to political levels by obtaining UNFCCC observer status to participate in the COP26 held in Glasgow.

As part of the FEBA working groups, IRHA co-authored : [Climate Justice for People and Nature through Urban Ecosystem-based Adaptation \(EbA\): A Focus on the Global South](#)

To give visibility to rainwater harvesting practices, the IRHA participated in a series of events, in order to present and position rainwater at the heart of local, national and international issues and agendas, and at the same time promote the Alliance's influence.

1. WEBINAR - Water Resources Management in Salt Affected Areas (Dr. Marco Arcieri, Vice President International Commission for Irrigation and Drainage) - 26/03/21
2. TRAINING - "Water Harvesting for Soil and Water Conservation" - University of Florence
3. 2021 GRAIE General Assembly - 08/04/21
4. WEBINAR - Flood Resilience Measurement for Communities - Online - 08/06/21
5. CONFERENCE- Global Landscapes Forum "Restoring Africa's Drylands
6. 2021 RWH Alliance Member - 14/06/21
7. FESTIVAL - Alternatiba - 04/09/21
8. CONFERENCE- IUCN "World Conservation Congress" (France) - 03-11/09/21
9. CONFERENCE - Lanka Rainwater Harvesting Forum "Looming Water Crises and Climate Change in South Asia: Rainwater Harvesting as an Adaptation Strategy" - 14-16/09/21
10. Webinar for pacific islands on rainwater harvesting, organized by IWA East Asia _ 02/09/21
11. CONFERENCE- Acqua360 "Building resilience in water systems" - 27/10/21
12. 2021 Stockholm Water Week: Suwon City as a rain city: videoclip and comments – 30/08/21
13. COP26 Glasgow
14. Preparation 9th World Water Forum - Dakar (Senegal): Water Security for Peace and Development.



Financial statements

Balance sheet

as of 31/12/21

In CHF*.

Assets

Current assets

Cash and cash equivalents

335 392 135 176

Accounts receivable

- 15 079

Prepaid expenses

2 501 530

Total current assets

337 892 150 785

Financial assets

2 246 2 246

Total assets

340 139 153 031

Liabilities & own funds

Account payable

21 882 17 737

Accrued expenses and deferred income

2 200 2 200

Total liabilities

24 082 19 937

Restricted funds

deferred income (*project funds*)

312 933 130 078

Total restricted funds

312 933 130 078

Own funds

Accumulated results

3 016 2 996

Result for the year

108 20

Total own funds

3 124 3 016

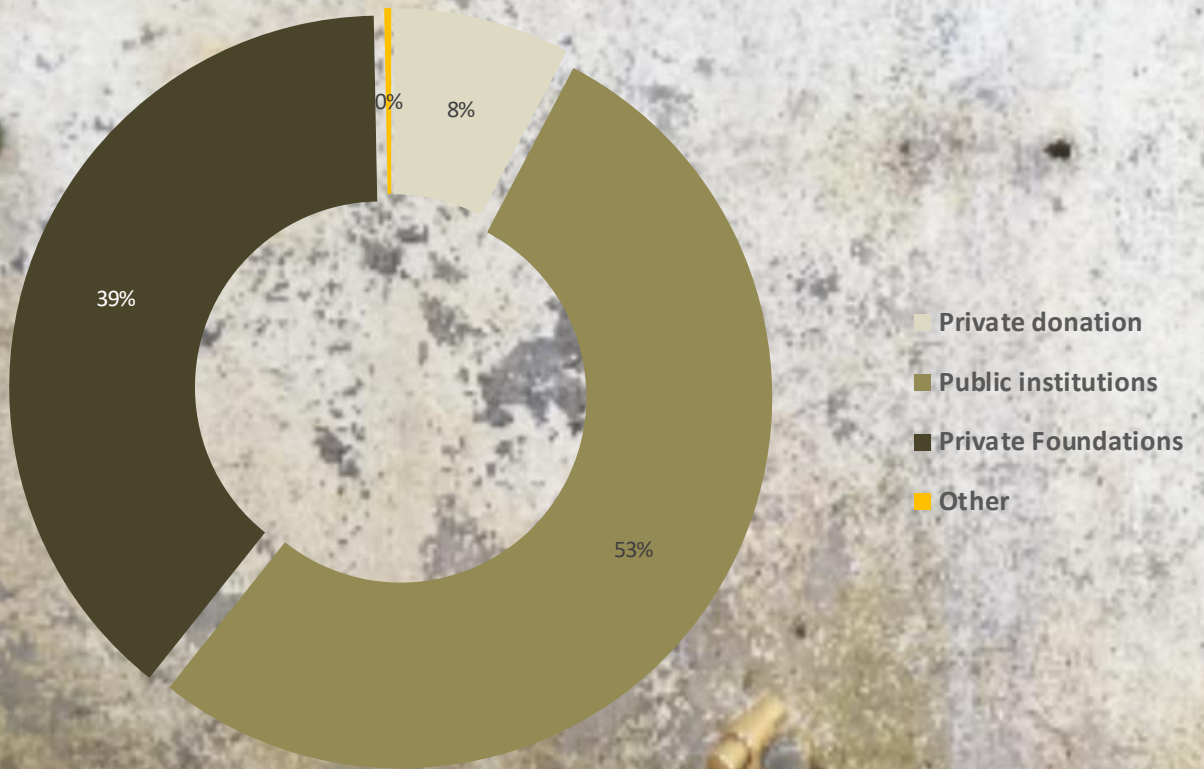
Total liabilities and own funds

340 139 153 031

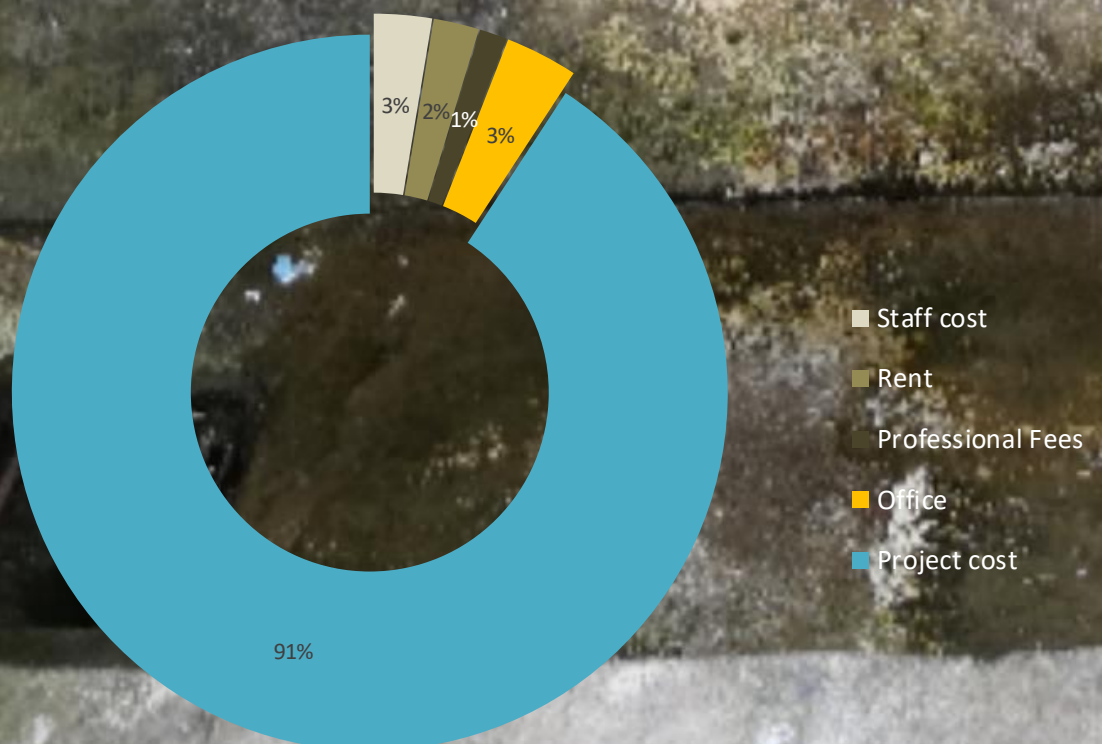
* La version auditée et approuvée est rédigée en anglais

** Les états financiers annuels complets audités par nos réviseurs sont disponibles sur demande

Funding sources



Cost display



Statement of Operations

As of 31/12/21

in CHF

INCOME

		2021	2020
Donations/contributions	3.1	39 876	23 373
Project income - Institutional contributions	3.2	279 744	111 374
Project income – other donations	3.3	200 432	95 000
Other operational income		50	405
Total income		520 101	230 152

Expenditure

Personnel costs		9 704	5 802
Office premises		7 673	7 791
Professional fees		4 654	4 704
Office expenses		12 172	5 188
Project expenditure	3.4		252 609
• Local costs		210 646	
• Personnel costs IRHA Geneva		52 225	
• Administrative costs IRHA Geneva		39876	

Total expenditure

		336 952	276 094
Intermediate result		183 149	-45 942
Financial result		-186	-274

Operating surplus/deficit prior to allocation

Changes in restricted funds

Allocation	3.4	-480 175	-206 373
Use	3.4	297 320	252 609

Result of the year

		108	20
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** Les états financiers annuels complets audités par un réviseur sont disponibles sur demande à notre bureau.

Note 4- Autres informations financières : L'IRHA a bénéficié des contributions en nature hors bilan suivant :



Membres du
comité

26 jours

ouvrables d'une
valeur

CHF

28'470



Employés

312 jours ouvrables

D'une valeur

CHF 82'680



Bénévoles

85 jours

ouvrables d'une
valeur

CHF 20'940

...Rainwater for development

#Rain4Dev

Contacts

IRHA Maison Internationale de
l'Environnement 2
Ch. de Balexert 9,
1219 Châtelaine Suisse
Tel: +41 22 797 41 57
www.irha-h2o.org
mail : secretariat@irha-h2o.org

