

# CYCLE NATUREL DE L'EAU



# Annual report 2022

Alliance  
Internationale pour la  
Gestion d'eau des pays

IRHA

FONDATION  
AIDEMERS FIGUE

APAF SEN





The IRHA team is pleased to present the annual report for the year 2022.

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.

## Credits

- Cover: Mural Water cycle, @Océanium Dakar, 2022
- P.2: Landscapes (Senegal), Credits© IRHA, 2021
- P3: Woman group Credits© IRHA, 2022
- P3.1: Landscapes (Senegal), Credits© IRHA, 2021
- P.3.2: Blue school Pokhara (Nepal) Credits© IRHA, 2019
- P.4.1: Sand Storm, Senegal. Credits©MPR, 2019
- P.4.2: Wetlands, Senegal, Credits© IRHA,2020 :
- P.5: Graph IRHA-SDG, Geneva, Credits©IRHA, 2021
- P.7: Community well, Senegal, Credits©IRHA, 2021
- P.9: Landscapes Kaolack, Senegal. Credits©IRHA, 2021
- P.10: Map IRHA-projets, Geneva, Credits©IRHA, 2021
- P.11: Cistern 6.5, Népal, Credits©KN, 2021
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- P.13: Women ,Nepal Credits©IRHA, 2022
- P.14: Women, GPF Népal, Credits©KN, 2022
- P.15: Mangrove Nursery, Credits©IRHA, 2022
- P.16: Mangrove restoration, Senegal, Credits©APAF SN, 2022
- P.17: Ravines, Senegal, Credits©IRHA, 2021
- P20: Scheme Cistern Credits©IRHA, 2022
- P24: Tap Credits©IRHA, 2021
- Back: IRHA vest, Senegal, Credits ©IRHA, 2022



# Summary

Credits.....	2
Summary.....	3
Glossary.....	3
Challenges.....	4
Word of the President .....	7
Word of the Director.....	7
The International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance .....	9
Prog.1 - Rainwater, Hygiene and Sanitation.....	11
Rainwater for WASH in Schools .....	12
Prog.2 - Rainfed Agriculture and Food Sovereignty .....	13
Rain management in support of women's groups.....	14
Prog.3 - Risk management and ecosystem restoration .....	15
Rain management for ecosystem restoration .....	16
Community and ecosystem resilience for an agro-ecological transition.....	17
Prog. 4 - Rainwater in the city .....	18
Rain management for permeable cities.....	19
Prog. 5 –Alliance .....	20
Map of the Alliance Members .....	21
Connecting actors and rainwater harvesting initiatives .....	22
Outreach and visibility .....	22
Financial statements .....	23

# Glossary

APAF: L'association pour la promotion des arbres fertilitaires, de l'agroforesterie et la foresterie.

BV: Bassin Versant

CTA: Conseiller Technique Agroforestier

CVA: 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

# Challenges

1.9 billion people

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

reach **+3.2 billion** ([United Nations, 2020](#))



2.3

Billion

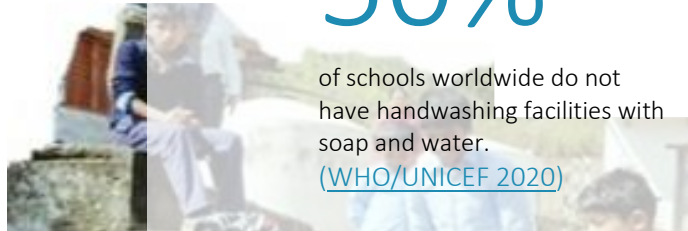
people live in countries with high water stress. ([UN Water, 2021](#))



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.

([A 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 strengthens 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



As water around the world becomes an ever more precious commodity, being able to collect rainwater for use at home, school or health centre or to store it for later use in agriculture gives a lot of peace of mind. IRHA and its partners continue to demonstrate

the utility of rainwater harvesting and management in their projects around the globe. Still further advocacy remains necessary to ensure that policy makers and planners are sufficiently aware of the role rainwater plays in raising water security in their country.

IRHA and its Alliance Member, Rainwater Harvesting Association of Malawi, participated in the 9th World Water Forum at Dakar in March 2022 on "Water Security for Peace and Development". It was able to show many participants how rainwater harvesting for decentralized water supply changes the lives of rural homes and farmers. As such rainwater harvesting and storage is a solution that can substantially contribute to an acceleration for the achievement of universal access to water supply, SDG 6.1.

Senegal also offered an opportunity to visit IRHA supported projects and hold a hybrid meeting of the members of the IRH Alliance. Such meetings allow us to understand the common concerns and also the special needs of alliance members and countries with respect to rainwater harvesting. In late August I was able to attend the bi-annual meeting of the Associação Brasileira de Captação e Manejo de Água de Chuva (ABCMAC), the national agency promoting rainwater use in Brazil. It was an opportunity to enlist ABCMAC as a formal member of our Alliance. The networking is further strengthening through the active collaboration with the International Water Association's (IWA) Rainwater Harvesting and Management Specialist Group and the IRHA contribution to the FAO Near East and North Africa rainwater harvesting training course as part of FAO's regional initiative of water scarcity.

In 2023 we will contribute to and participate in the 2023 UN Water Conference in New York. We hope to provide a push for rainwater harvesting as an essential component to achieve SDG 6.1 and to further emphasize the role of rainwater harvesting and management in agriculture, watershed and ecosystem restoration and urban water management. IRHA, its staff and Alliance members are inspired by the activities we have been able to support and achieve in 2022, and stand ready to do even better in 2023.

**Han Heijnen – IRHA President**

# Word of the Director



I am delighted to be able to share the 2022 Annual Report, which brings to a close a year rich in operational and organisational achievements.

In 2022, in the face of extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, soil loss, falling water tables and rising temperatures, rainwater is more than ever at the heart of adaptation issues on the international agenda.

But what are we waiting for?

What are local authorities in the North and South doing? Waiting for another IPCC report describing just how critical the situation is, another conference to discuss the findings?

There are two possible responses to this collective inaction:

- 1) Do nothing and continue to complain about how the situation is getting worse by the day
- 2) TAKE ACTION! And this is the choice that IRHA has made with its local and Alliance partners, to take a different message forward, to think differently about our systems and services, and to do so in conjunction with our local partners. Solutions exist!

In this respect, 2022 will have been extremely rich in events, conferences, advocacy actions to raise this dissonant voice and call for profound change.

What's more, the International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance continues to grow, and we are proud to have welcomed the Associação Brasileira de Captação e Manejo de Água de Chuva (ABCMAC) to join us in August 2022.

In 2023, we hope to be able to welcome Senegalese and South Korean sister organisations, strengthen regional initiatives (SARNET) and truly unleash the potential of local initiatives.

Finally, none of this would be possible without the unfailing support of our institutional donors, foundations and partners, who support us in implementing these responses and are committed to working alongside us for a world where rainwater has its rightful place. Thank you for your trust!

**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.)

**Towards a 2022-2030 strategy** - A new strategic framework was formulated during 2022 which will be finalized in 2023. This will aim to draw lessons from the 2017-21 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

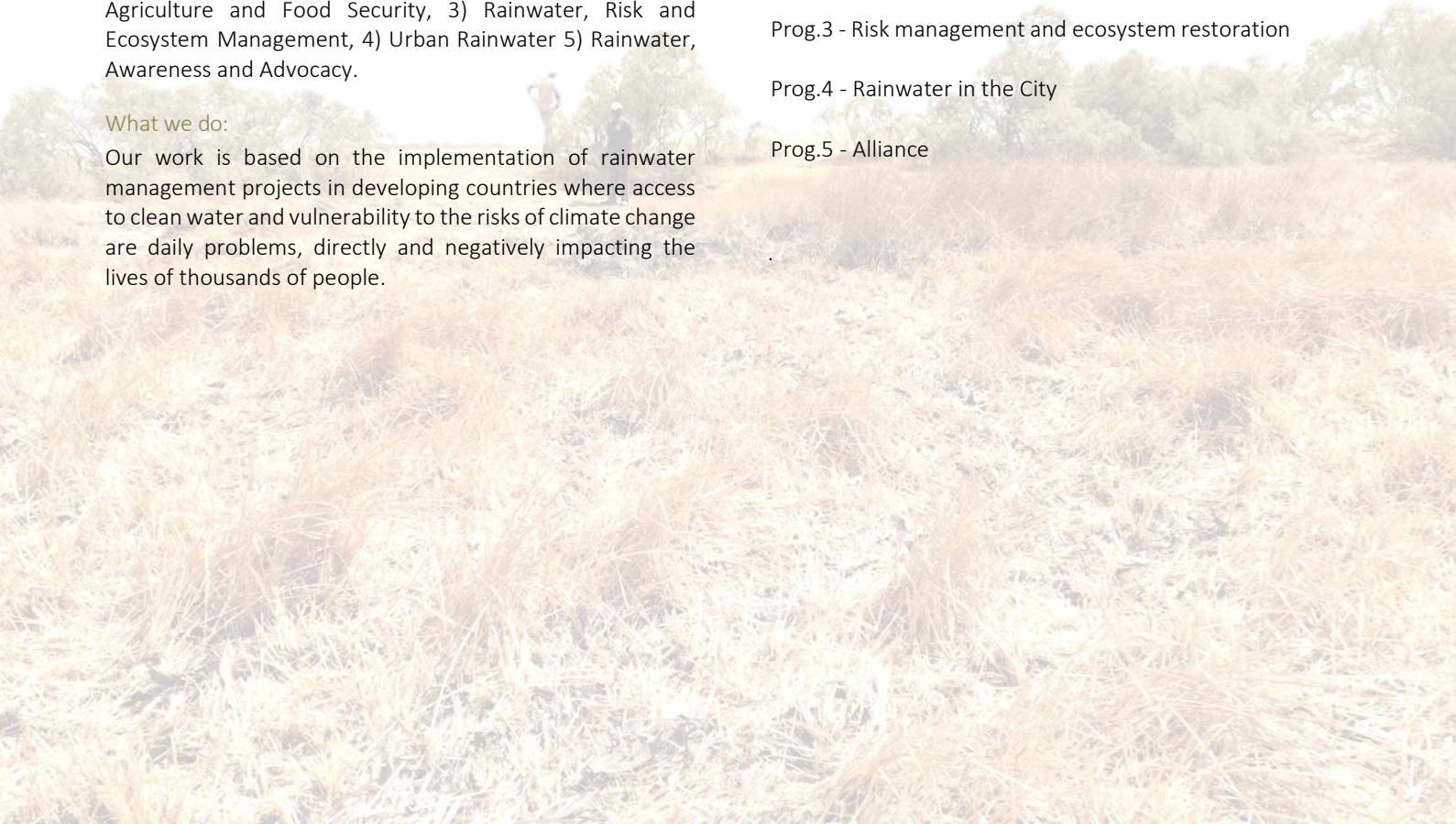
Prog.1 - Rainwater, Hygiene and Sanitation

Prog.2 - Rainfed Agriculture and Food Sovereignty

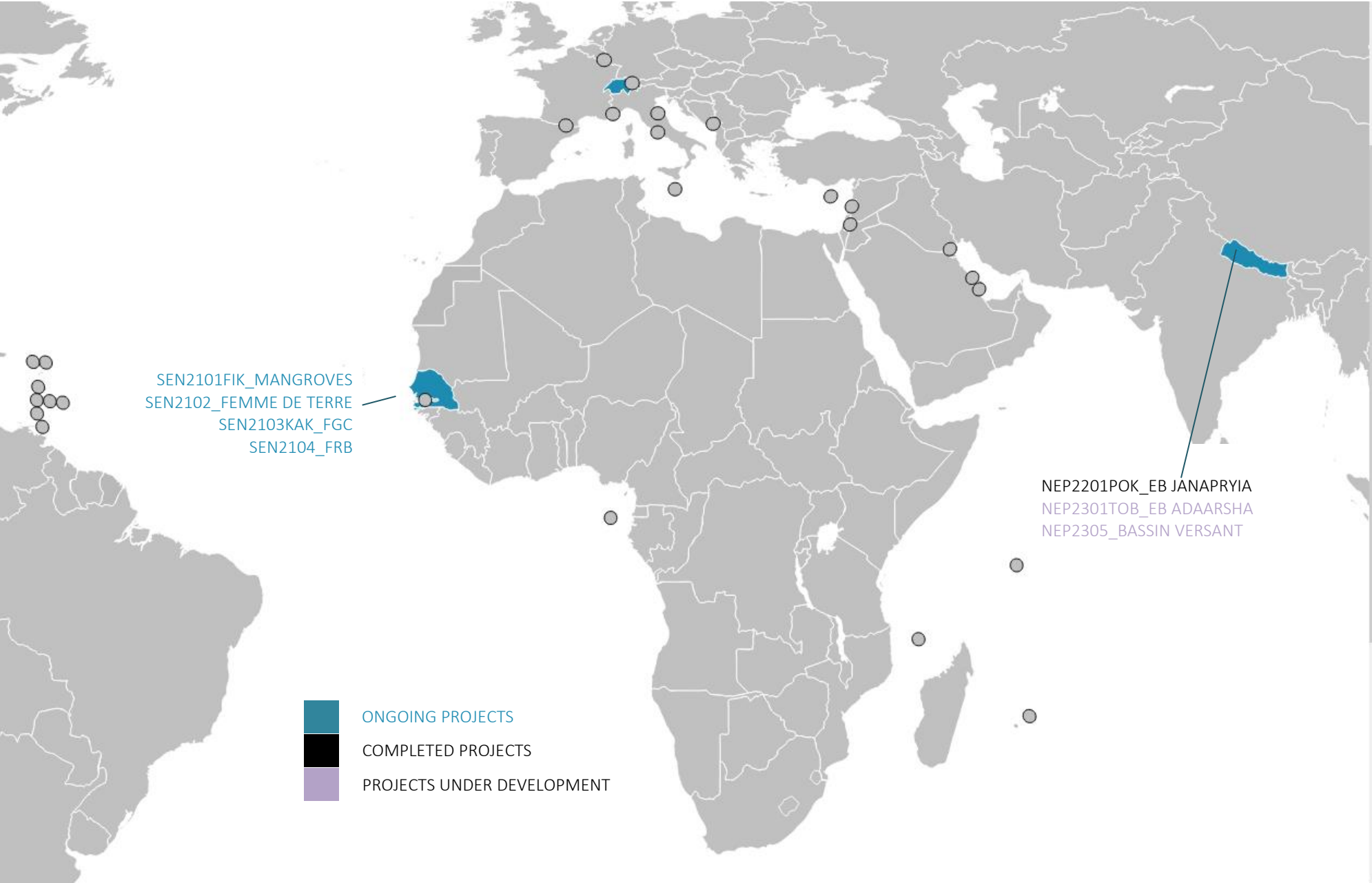
Prog.3 - Risk management and ecosystem restoration

Prog.4 - Rainwater in the City

Prog.5 - Alliance



# Countries of Operations in 2022







## 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

>NEP 2201\_Blue School\_ Janapriya

Partners: Kanchan Nepal

Donors: SITSE, HIRZEL

Location: Tobang region, Nepal

Status: Completed

[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 areas.

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 in 2022

- Installation of 2 water supply systems
- Construction of 8 separated latrines
- Installation of a hand washing system
- Establishment of a school garden to be managed by the pupils
- Making of a 3D participatory mapping
- Participatory process and completion of a 3D map of the watershed area
- Planting of 380 trees on the school's concession
- Setting up of solid waste management system
- Establishment of a management committee including parents, children, teachers and authorities to ensure sustainable management of the investments
- Partnership with the Water and Forest Service (FECOFUN) of the intervention area







## 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 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> 8 women's groups

Status : Year 2 - end 2023



## 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.

## Obtained results in 2022

- > 275 people reached
- > 8 women's groups formed (2 groups withdrew from the project)
- > 8 rainwater harvesting systems installed (10m<sup>3</sup>)
- > 8 plots secured by water points
- > GPF support for the transition to agro-ecology, responsible production and water resource management







## 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 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.

### Obtained results in 2022

- > 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\_Ecosystem restoration

Partners: Caritas Kaolack

Donors: Fédération genevoise de Coopération

Location: Kaolack, Sénégal

Beneficiaries:

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.

### Results Obtained in 2022

- > Studies to set up market garden, rice-growing, tree-growing and bee-keeping areas have been carried out
- > Sites for the installation of anti-erosion systems have been identified
- > Retention areas have been rehabilitated
- > A school of ecosystems has been reforested
- > Technical studies have been carried out to build capacity in terms of management of facilities, support for agro-ecological techniques and definition of commercial strategies
- > Awareness-raising campaigns on agro-ecological transition are underway
- > Environmental education initiatives have been conducted





An aerial photograph of a city street grid. The image shows a variety of buildings, including modern high-rises and older, lower-rise structures. There are several green spaces, including a large park area in the lower center and smaller green roofs on some buildings. The lighting suggests a late afternoon or early morning setting, with long shadows and warm tones. A semi-transparent white box is overlaid on the bottom right portion of the image, containing text.

## 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.
- > **Keep the vegetation cover** - by maintaining the vegetation on the site, and by making sufficient water available to this vegetation.
- > **Reduce Run-off** – In order to manage rainwater where it falls and ensure that it percolates. Rainwater should be disconnected from the sewerage system and, as far as possible, used again, locally. In practice, pipes should be the exception to the rule for managing rainwater.

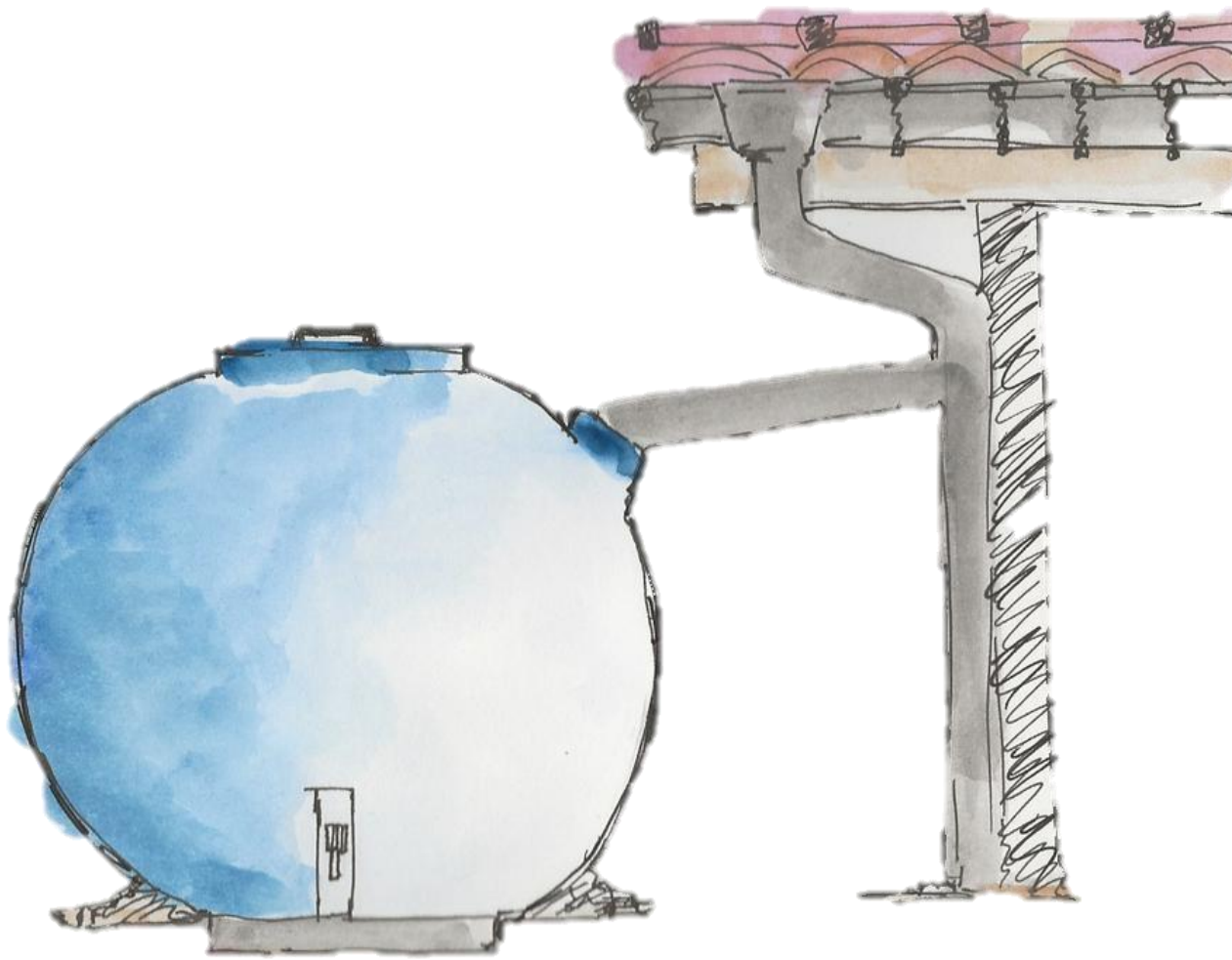
It's time to act!

## #unplugged

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







## Prog. 5 –Alliance

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



# Map of the Alliance Members



- 
 Membre de l'Alliance IRHA
- 
 Partenaire de l'IRHA



## > Connecting actors and rainwater harvesting initiatives



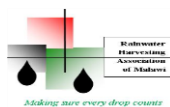
Over the 20 years of its existence, IRHA has built up an alliance of partner organisations involved in the implementation of sustainable stormwater management solutions on all continents.

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 2022, 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!



## > 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. PSA /FGC activities 13/12/2022
2. Soil conservation practices to reduce soil erosion: Terrace Systems: 13/12/2022
3. AGUASAN meetings 01/12/2022
4. Eau en ville - Fosse de Stockholm 20/10/2022
5. GLF Africa 2022 Digital Conference 15/09/2022
6. FAO webinars series – throughout 2022
7. Alternatiba festival 03/09/2022
8. SIWI conference 28-30/08/2022
9. ABCMAC Conference – 28-30/08/23
10. CHIAM (Chile) conference – 07/23
11. Mapping 4 NBS 28/06/2022
12. Models for water delivery in rural setting - 28/06/2022
13. Webinar Genève Eau en ville 23/06/2022
14. Friends of EbA Member's Meeting 15/05/2022
15. Meeting Alliance 18/03/2022
16. Forum Mondial de l'Eau – Dakar 20-24/03/2022
17. D'une agroécologie de projets à une politique agricole agroécologique. 15/03/2022
18. Webinaire "L'Approche basée sur les droits humains dans le domaine de l'eau et de l'assainissement" 03/03/2022



Report of the auditors on the limited statutory examination

to the General Meeting of

the members of

INTERNATIONAL RAINWATER  
HARVESTING ALLIANCE  
Geneva

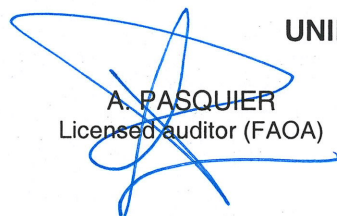
As statutory auditors, we have examined the financial statements (balance sheet, operating statement and notes) of INTERNATIONAL RAINWATER HARVESTING ALLIANCE for the year ended December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2022.

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Board. Our responsibility is to perform a limited statutory examination on these financial statements. We confirm that we meet the licensing and independence requirements as stipulated by Swiss law.

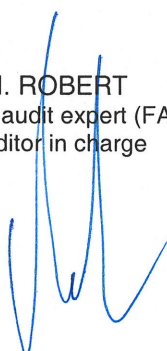
We conducted our examination in accordance with the Swiss Standard on the Limited Statutory Examination. This standard requires that we plan and perform a limited statutory examination to identify material misstatements in the financial statements. A limited statutory examination consists primarily of inquiries of company personnel and analytical procedures as well as detailed tests of company documents as considered necessary in the circumstances. However, the testing of operation of processes and the internal control system, as well as inquiries and further testing procedures to detect fraud or other legal violations, are not within the scope of this examination.

Based on our limited statutory examination, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial statements do not comply with Swiss law and the company's articles of incorporation.

Geneva, May 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2023

  
A. PASQUIER  
Licensed auditor (FAOA)

UNIFID SA

  
N. ROBERT  
Licensed audit expert (FAOA)  
Auditor in charge

Enclosure :

- balance sheet
- operating statement
- statement of changes in equity
- notes to the financial statements



# Financial statements

BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2021

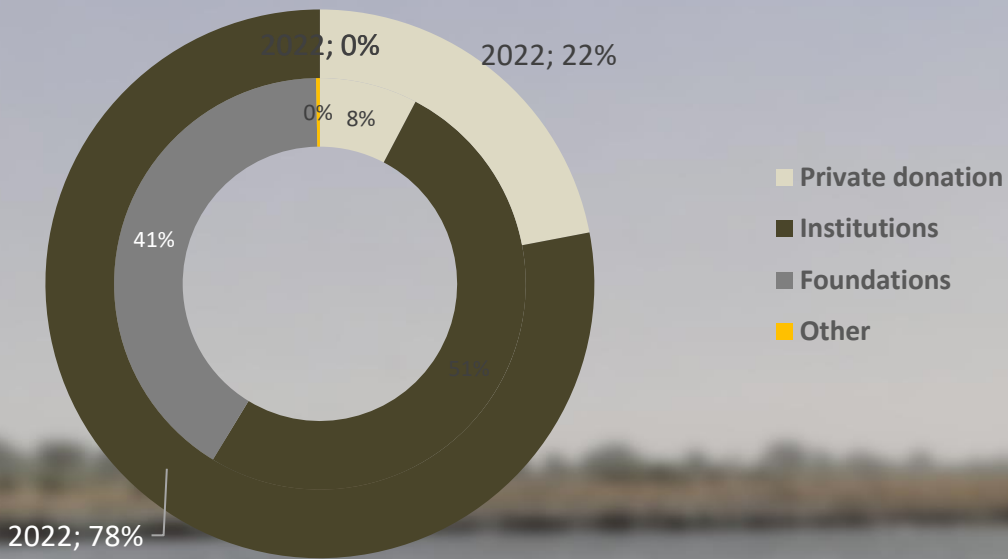
	Notes	2022	2021
			CHF
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and bank	2.3.	269 568	335 392
Accounts receivable		399	0
Prepaid expenses		3 825	2 501
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>273 792</b>	<b>337 892</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>	2.4.	2 246	2 246
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>276 038</b>	<b>340 139</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND OWN FUNDS</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable	2.5.	14 592	21 882
Accrued expenses and deferred income	2.6.	2 200	2 200
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>16 792</b>	<b>24 082</b>
<b>Restricted funds</b>			
Deferred income - projects funds	2.7.	254 982	312 933
<b>Total restricted funds</b>		<b>254 982</b>	<b>312 933</b>
<b>Own funds</b>			
Accumulated result		3 124	3 016
Result for the year		1 141	108
<b>Total own funds</b>		<b>4 265</b>	<b>3 124</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND OWN FUNDS</b>		<b>276 038</b>	<b>340 139</b>

\* La version auditée et approuvée est rédigée en anglais

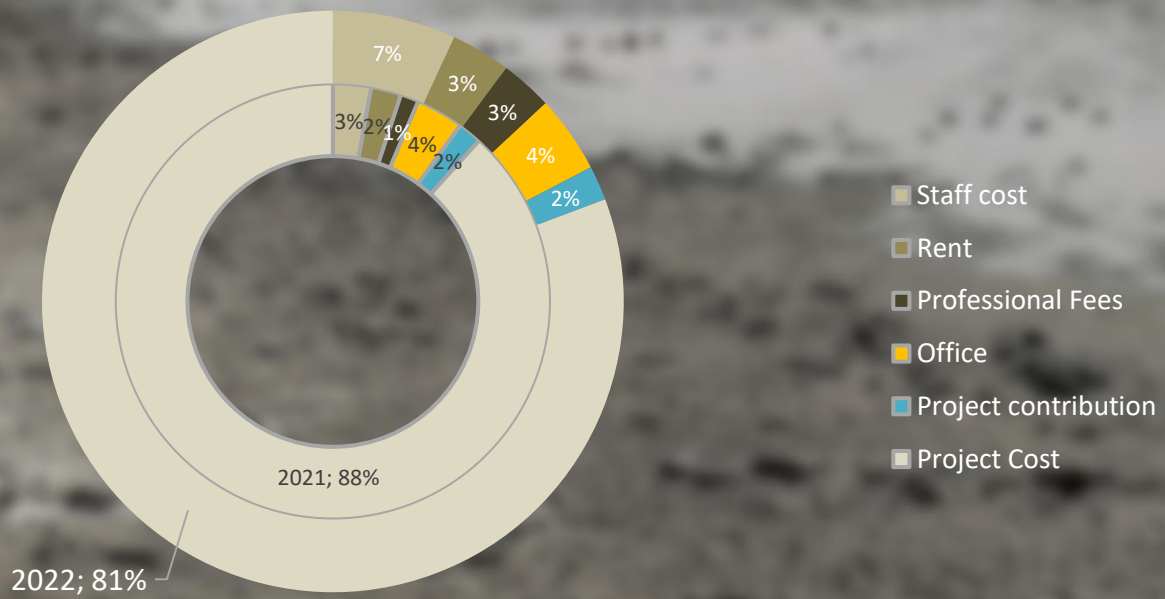
\*\* Les états financiers annuels complets audités par nos réviseurs sont disponibles sur demande



## Funding sources



## Cost display



## Other Financial information

Committee Member

**26 days** for a value  
CHF 28'470

Employees

**316 days** for a value  
CHF 92'496

# Statement of operations - END 31/12/2022 \*CHF

	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
<b>INCOME</b>		
Donations/Contributions	56,042	39,876
Projects income - FGC		
ETAT DE GENEVE		30,000
ETAT DE GENEVE		50,000
CAROUGE	49,250	
BERNEX	21,276	
DDC	36,000	30,000
DDC	5,324	35,000
PREGNY-CHAMBESY	12,805	
PREGNY-CHAMBESY	4,076	
VERNIER	68,950	
Projects income - institutional contributions		134,744
Projects income - other donations		200,432
Other operational income	451	50
<b>Total income</b>	<b>254,174</b>	<b>520,101</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
Personnel costs	21,709	9,704
Office premises	10,495	7,673
Professional fees	9,152	4,654
General and office expenses	13,649	12,172
Project expenditure		
- local costs	127,742	210,646
- personnel costs IRHA Geneva	69,881	52,225
- administrative costs IRHA Geneva	58,009	39,876
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>310,637</b>	<b>336,952</b>
<b>Intermediate result</b>	<b>-56,463</b>	<b>183,149</b>
Financial result	-347	-186
<b>Operational surplus/deficit (prior to allocation)</b>	<b>-56,810</b>	<b>182,963</b>
<b>Changes in restricted funds</b>		
Allocation	-197,681	-480,175
Use	255,632	297,320
<b>NET SURPLUS/DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>108</b>

\* La version auditée et approuvée est rédigée en anglais

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

Note 4- Autres informations financières : L'IRHA a

des contributions en nature hors bilan suivant :





**Alliance  
Internationale  
Gestion d'eau  
IRHA**



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