

Financial Statements

for the year ended
December 31, 2017

Auditors' Report



Photo: Hamish Appleby/IWMI

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended

December 31, 2017

INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

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KPMG
(Chartered Accountants)
32A, Sir Mohamed Macan Markar Mawatha,
P. O. Box 186,
Colombo 00300, Sri Lanka.

Tel : +94 - 11 542 6426
Fax : +94 - 11 244 5872
+94 - 11 244 6058
Internet : www.kpmg.com/lk

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Governors of International Water Management Institute

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of International Water Management Institute ("the Institute"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2017, the statement of activities and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Institute as at December 31, 2017, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Institute in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (IESBA Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Board of governors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Statement from the Board Chair and Board Statement on Risk Management, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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M.K. Abular P.A.	P.P.S. Sivam FCA	C.H. Jayasinghe FCA
T.S. Rajakumar FCA	W.P.J.C. Perera FCA	M.S. Jayasinghe FCA
M. S.M.S. Jayasinghe ACA	W.D.C. Rajasinghe FCA	S.T.D. Perera FCA
G.A.J. Kumaramyso FCA	R.M.D.B. Rajasinghe FCA	Mr. S.K.D.M. Rodrigo FCA
R.H. Rajan ACA	M.H.M. Shamsud ACA	

Principality - C.F.J. Purus FCA/CA/CA, C.D. Hettige-of-Law, P.S. Gunasekera ACA,
Ms. C.T.K.G. Perera ACA



Responsibilities of Management and Board of Governors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Institute's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Institute or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Governors are responsible for overseeing the Institute's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Institute's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Institute's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Institute to cease to continue as a going concern.



- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board of Governors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'KPMG' or a similar stylized name, written over the printed KPMG logo.

KPMG
Colombo, Sri Lanka
April 24, 2018

Statement from the Board Chair For the year ended December 31, 2017

The year 2017 was the fourth year of the five-year strategy (2014-2018) of the International Water Management Institute (IWMI). The three new Strategic Programs (Building Resilience, Sustainable Growth and Rural–Urban Linkages) were rolled out this year. They help to frame the water challenge in the context of significant global trends – climate change, inequality and urbanization. The Institute’s prospects continue to remain strong. The work in resource recovery and reuse (RRR), public-private partnerships (PPPs), index-based weather insurance, groundwater management), and solar irrigation is gaining ground.

This was also the first year of Phase 2 of the CGIAR Research Program (CRP) on Water, Land and Ecosystems (WLE). Flagship 5 of the program (Enhancing Sustainability across Agricultural Systems [ESA]) was approved this year. WLE, as a program, continues to gain prominence as a new set of research activities that underpin Phase 2 are well underway. The reporting period saw several exciting developments, including the formal launch of the Migration, Agriculture and Resilience: Initiative for Sustainability (MARIS) network, and the emergence of youth as a priority theme linked to generation and gender. Each WLE flagship now has a gender strategy, and a number of gender activities are currently in progress.

IWMI initiated a number of structural changes including work on a new Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software. This new system will significantly improve the operational capability of the Institute, and lead to better operational and financial efficiency. The process of reviewing human resources and other policies was initiated.


The global funding situation continues to remain variable. The 2017 CGIAR Research Financing Plan had significantly lower funding for WLE than originally proposed. Initial non-approval of Flagship 5 led to a further decrease in WLE funds. The improvements made in resource mobilization led to significant changes in bilateral funding. An amount of USD 1.365 million was drawn down to invest in Strategic Programs and to cover the shortfall.

The Board of Governors continues to take an active role in monitoring IWMI’s risk management strategy, not only from the perspective of financial elements but also with respect to research strategies and issues. The Board has adopted a risk management policy that has been communicated to all staff together with a detailed management guideline. The policy includes a framework by which the Institute’s management identifies, evaluates and prioritizes risks and opportunities across the organization; develops risk mitigation strategies that balance benefits with costs; monitors the implementation of these strategies; and reports, in conjunction with finance and administration staff, and internal audit staff, on results to the full Board annually.

Going into 2018, the key external risks relate to the continuation of funding from IWMI’s core donors considering the change in the global funding environment. Internal risks relate to ensuring successful implementation of the new organizational structure, which will ensure continuation and delivery of the research portfolio. IWMI invests its funds in line with the investment policy approved by the Board of Governors, and regularly updates the Board on the implementation of the policy.

During the year Jeremy Bird completed his 5-year term and did not seek an extension. The Board would like to extend their thanks to Jeremy for his leadership of IWMI, and welcome Dr. Claudia Sadoff into the role of Director General.

On behalf of members of the Board, I wish to thank IWMI's investors and partners for their continued support and commitment to the Institute's work.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Donald Blackmore". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "D" and "B".

Donald Blackmore
Chair, Board of Governors, IWMI

Board Statement on Risk Management

The Board of Governors is responsible for the system of risk management and internal control. Through the Audit Committee, the Board has reviewed the effectiveness of the Risk Management Processes. The identification of significant risks, which can affect achievement of the International Water Management Institute's (IWMI's) business objectives and ensure there is alignment with CGIAR principles, is an essential part of this Risk Management Process.

The Board has reviewed the Risk Register and the proposed mitigation actions. The Board endorses the current risk ratings based on the analysis provided in the Risk Register.

The global funding situation continues to remain variable. The decrease in CGIAR funding has significantly changed the business environment as well as the risks within which IWMI operates. These risks include operational, financial and reputational risks. To address the risks, the Risk Framework has been implemented. A process of regular follow-up to address risk mitigation measures has been initiated. The Board ensures that risk mitigation happens in total rather than in specific areas.

Risks include the following:


1. Misallocation of scientific efforts away from agreed priorities.
2. Loss of reputation for scientific excellence and integrity.
3. Increased competition from competitors, leading to a reduction of resources for IWMI to undertake key priorities.
4. Change in funding channels, leading to a reduction in the source of funds that IWMI can apply for.
5. Business disruption and information system failure.
6. Liquidity problems.
7. Transaction processing failures.
8. Loss of assets, including information assets.
9. Failure to recruit, retain, and effectively utilize qualified and experienced staff.
10. Failure in staff health and safety systems.
11. Failure by the System Management Office to execute legal and fiduciary responsibilities.
12. Withdrawal or reduction of funding by donors due to variable funding situation.
13. Subsidization of the cost of projects funded from restricted grants and/or partial non-delivery of promised outputs, due to inadequate costing of restricted projects.
14. Failure by the lead center to comply with the terms of the agreement and/or not delivering on the agreed outputs.
15. Non-prioritization of natural resource management in the CGIAR Research Programs due to lack of funding.

The process draws upon risk assessments and analyses prepared by staff of the center's business unit, internal auditors, center-commissioned external reviewers and the external auditors. Internal Audit is provided by Audit Asia, which is a shared audit unit between IWMI, International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), WorldFish and hosted by IWMI.

IWMI's Risk Mitigation Strategy includes implementation of an internal control system which is preventive in nature. The internal control system includes having the appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and people in place. Regular business environment scans, implementation of clear policies and procedures, implementation of transaction approval frameworks, regular financial and management reporting, and the monitoring of metrics designed to highlight positive or negative performance of both individuals and business processes are the key aspects of the internal control system.

The design and effectiveness of the risk management system and internal control system are subject to ongoing review by the center's internal audit service, which is independent of the business units, and which reports on the results of its audits directly to the Director General and the Board of Governors through its Finance and Audit Committee.

The Board also remains alert to the impacts of external events, over which the center has no control over, and aims to monitor the situation and, as the need arises, provide mitigation measures.



Donald Blackmore

Chair, Board of Governors, IWMI

Statement of the Management's Responsibilities for Financial Reporting

IWMI management is required to prepare annual financial statements and is responsible for the accuracy and reliability of the financial information. IWMI management also claims responsibility for the substance and objectivity of the information contained therein.

The accompanying annual financial statements of IWMI for the year ended December 31, 2017, have been prepared in accordance, and are fully compliant with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and IFRS Compliant Reporting Guidelines released by the CGIAR System Organization.

IWMI maintains a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded, and transactions are properly recorded and executed in accordance with the management's authorization.

A system of reporting within IWMI presents the management with an accurate view of the operations, enabling it to discern risks to the assets or fluctuations in the economic environment of the Institute at an early stage and, at the same time, provide a reliable basis for the financial statements and management reports.

The Board of Governors exercises its responsibility for these financial statements through its Finance and Audit Committee. The committee meets regularly with the management and representatives of the external auditors to review matters related to financial reporting, internal controls and auditing.

The management is of the opinion that the annual financial statements, as presented in this document, give a true and fair view of IWMI's financial affairs and results for the year ended December 31, 2017.



Claudia Sadoff
Director General



Syon Niyogi
Corporate Services Director

INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

Statement of Financial Position As at December 31, 2017

(In US Dollars '000)

As at December 31	Notes	2017	2016	January 1, 2016
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	10,102	21,499	26,427
Investments	6	11,808	6,309	4,892
Accounts Receivable:				
Donors (net of impairment of \$ 572 thousand in 2017; \$307 thousand in 2016)	7	3,657	4,530	3,871
Employees	8	137	198	211
Others (net of impairment of \$ 0 in 2017 and 2016)		-	-	3
Prepaid Expenses	9	1,835	1,674	2,385
Inventories	10	18	22	26
Total Current Assets		27,557	34,232	37,815
Non-Current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	11	1,801	2,373	2,780
Intangible Assets	12	-	8	28
Total Non-Current Assets		1,801	2,381	2,808
TOTAL ASSETS		29,358	36,613	40,623
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable:				
Deferred Income from Donors	13	8,980	11,644	14,914
Other CGIAR Centers	14	2,791	3,176	2,411
Employees	15	954	971	1,089
Others	16	1,901	3,329	2,923
Accruals		349	370	302
Total Current Liabilities		14,975	19,490	21,639
Non-Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable:				
Employees	17	2,570	3,371	3,565
Total Non-Current Liabilities		2,570	3,371	3,565
TOTAL LIABILITIES		17,545	22,861	25,204
Net Assets - Unrestricted				
Designated		1,801	2,373	2,780
Undesignated		10,012	11,379	12,639
Total Net Assets		11,813	13,752	15,419
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		29,358	36,613	40,623

These financial statements were approved on 24th April 2018

..... *Charles Gill* Director General

..... *Keyon* Corporate Services Director

The accounting policies on pages 14 to 28, notes on pages 29 to 57 and supplementary information on pages 58 to 72 form an integral part of the financial statements.



INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE
Statement of Activities and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended December 31, 2017

(In US Dollars '000)

	Notes	2017						
		Unrestricted		Restricted		Total		
		Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	Grand Total
Revenue and Gains								
Grant Revenue		-	-	8,796	10	8,796	10	8,806
Windows 1 & 2		-	-	2,684	296	2,684	296	2,980
Window 3		-	-	10,733	655	10,733	655	11,388
Bilateral		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Grant Revenue		-	-	22,213	961	22,213	961	23,174
Other Revenue and Gains	18	-	638	-	-	-	638	638
Total Revenue		-	638	22,213	961	22,213	1,599	23,812
Expenses and Losses								
Research Expenses		331	1,567	13,556	842	13,887	2,409	16,296
CGIAR Collaboration Expenses		-	-	3,808	-	3,808	-	3,808
Non-CGIAR Collaboration Expenses		-	-	2,849	-	2,849	-	2,849
General and Administration Expenses		-	2,077	2,000	119	2,000	2,196	4,196
Other Expenses and Losses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses and Losses	19	331	3,644	22,213	961	22,544	4,605	27,149
Operating Deficit		(331)	(3,006)	-	-	-	(3,006)	(3,337)
Gains on Disposals of Assets	21	-	30	-	-	-	30	30
Financial Income	22	-	734	-	-	-	734	734
Deficit for the Year		(331)	(2,242)	-	-	(331)	(2,242)	(2,573)
Other Comprehensive Income								
Actuarial Gain - Defined Benefit Plan	23	-	634	-	-	-	634	634
Total Other Comprehensive Income		-	634	-	-	-	634	634
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR		(331)	(1,608)	-	-	(331)	(1,608)	(1,939)

The accounting policies on pages 14 to 28, notes on pages 29 to 57 and supplementary information on pages 58 to 72 form an integral part of the financial statements.



INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE
Statement of Activities and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended December 31, 2017

(In US Dollars '000)

	Notes	2016						
		Unrestricted		Restricted		Total		
		Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	Grand Total
Revenue and Gains								
Grant Revenue		-	-	20,005	-	20,005	-	20,005
Windows 1 & 2		-	-	3,442	530	3,442	530	3,972
Window 3		-	-	9,915	1,056	9,915	1,056	10,971
Bilateral		-	-					
Total Grant Revenue		-	-	33,362	1,586	33,362	1,586	34,948
Other Revenue and Gains	18	-	390	-	-	-	390	390
Total Revenue		-	390	33,362	1,586	33,362	1,976	35,338
Expenses and Losses								
Research Expenses		-	1,768	16,887	1,133	16,887	2,901	19,788
CGIAR Collaboration Expenses		-	-	7,637	-	7,637	-	7,637
Non-CGIAR Collaboration Expenses		-	-	6,072	267	6,072	267	6,339
General and Administration Expenses		-	1,328	2,766	186	2,766	1,514	4,280
Other Expenses and Losses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses and Losses	19	-	3,096	33,362	1,586	33,362	4,682	38,044
Operating Deficit		-	(2,706)	-	-	-	(2,706)	(2,706)
Gains on Disposals of Assets	21	-	64	-	-	-	64	64
Financial Income	22	-	506	-	-	-	506	506
Deficit for the Year		-	(2,136)	-	-	-	(2,136)	(2,136)
Other Comprehensive Income								
Actuarial Gain - Defined Benefit Plan	23	-	469	-	-	-	469	469
Total Other Comprehensive Income		-	469	-	-	-	469	469
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR		-	(1,667)	-	-	-	(1,667)	(1,667)

The accounting policies on pages 14 to 28, notes on pages 29 to 57 and supplementary information on pages 58 to 72 form an integral part of the financial statements.



INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the year ended December 31, 2017

(In US Dollars '000)

	Undesignated	Designated (Property, Plant and Equipment)	TOTAL
Balance as at December 31, 2015	12,611	2,808	15,419
Adjustment from the first time adoption of IFRS	28	(28)	-
Balance as at January 1, 2016	12,639	2,780	15,419
Net changes in investment in property, plant and equipment	407	(407)	-
Comprehensive Deficit for the year			
<i>Deficit for the year</i>	<i>(2,136)</i>		
<i>Other comprehensive income</i>	<i>469</i>		
Total comprehensive deficit for 2016	(1,667)	-	(1,667)
Balance as at December 31, 2016	11,379	2,373	13,752
Net changes in investment in property, plant and equipment	572	(572)	-
Comprehensive Deficit for the year			
<i>Deficit for the year</i>	<i>(2,573)</i>		
<i>Other comprehensive income</i>	<i>634</i>		
Total comprehensive deficit for 2017	(1,939)		(1,939)
Balance as at December 31, 2017	10,012	1,801	11,813



The accounting policies on pages 14 to 28, notes on pages 29 to 57 and supplementary information on pages 58 to 72 form an integral part of the financial statements.

INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended December 31, 2017
(In US Dollars '000)

For the year ended December 31	2017	2016
Cash flows generated from/(used in) operating activities		
Deficit for the year	(2,573)	(2,136)
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	331	732
Amortization	8	20
Allowance for doubtful debts	265	125
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	(30)	(64)
Interest income from short-term investments	(499)	(353)
Reversal /Provision of pension fund	(257)	123
Provision for employee benefits	249	646
	67	1,229
Decrease / (Increase) in Assets:		
Accounts receivable	669	(643)
Prepaid expenses	(161)	711
Inventories	4	4
	512	72
(Decrease) / Increase in Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	(4,135)	(2,243)
Accruals	(22)	68
	(4,157)	(2,175)
Cash used in operating activities	(6,151)	(3,010)
Employee Benefit paid	(519)	(592)
Net cash generated from operating activities	(6,670)	(3,602)
Cash flows used in investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(69)	(314)
Addition to capital work-in-progress	(47)	(21)
Disposal proceeds of property and equipment	388	73
Acquisition of investments	(5,498)	(1,417)
Interest income from short-term investments	499	353
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,727)	(1,326)
NET DECREASE IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS	(11,397)	(4,928)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:		
At the beginning of the year	21,499	26,427
At the end of the year	10,102	21,499

The accounting policies on pages 14 to 28, notes on pages 29 to 57 and supplementary information on pages 58 to 72 form an integral part of the financial statements.



Accounting Policies

1. Reporting Entity

The International Water Management Institute (IWMI) is a non-profit, scientific research organization focusing on the sustainable use of water and land resources in developing countries. It is headquartered in Colombo, Sri Lanka, with regional offices across Asia and Africa. IWMI works in partnership with governments, civil society and the private sector to develop scalable agricultural water management solutions that have a real impact on poverty reduction, food security and ecosystem health.

IWMI's mission is to provide evidence-based solutions to sustainably manage water and land resources for food security, people's livelihoods and the environment.

IWMI's vision, as reflected in the *Strategy 2014-2018*, is 'A water-secure world'.

IWMI began operations in Sri Lanka in 1984 as the International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI). Under an agreement signed with the Ford Foundation (acting on behalf of IIMI) on January 9, 1985, and ratified by Act No. 6 of 1985, the Sri Lankan government recognized IWMI (previously known as IIMI) as a not-for-profit, international organization and grants the Institute certain privileges, including exemption from Sri Lankan government taxes.

IWMI has offices in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Uzbekistan, Ghana, Ethiopia, South Africa and Egypt, and representatives in the USA, Burkina Faso, Germany and the Netherlands. The Institute receives support from various donor agencies and entities, including the CGIAR Trust Fund.

IWMI is a member of the CGIAR System, a global research partnership for a food-secure future. The CGIAR System Organization is an international organization that, together with the CGIAR Trust Fund, advances international agricultural research for a food-secure future by integrating and coordinating the efforts of those who fund research and those who do the research. The CGIAR System Organization is comprised of the System Management Board and the System Management Office, and the CGIAR Research Centers are members of the CGIAR System.

CGIAR Research Programs (CRPs): In 2017, CGIAR initiated phase 2 of the CRPs which will run until 2022. The Strategy and Results Framework (SRF) and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide the overall strategic direction, research priorities and results framework for the second call for CRPs. The CRP 2 Portfolio has been developed and informed by the former Fund Council, CGIAR's new System Council, advice of the CGIAR Independent Science and Partnership Council (ISPC), Research Centers and other stakeholders. The CRP 2 portfolio builds on aspects of the 2010-2016 CRP 1 portfolio to maintain momentum in selected areas, but puts more emphasis on integrated agri-food systems based approaches, nutrition and health, climate change, soils and degraded land, reducing food systems waste, food safety, global stewardship of genetic resources, and big data and information and communications technology (ICT). Program participants include other CGIAR centers and other research organizations who are subcontracted by the Lead Center via a Program Participant Agreement (PPA) or other suitable contracting arrangements.

Fund donors may designate their contributions to one or more of the three funding "Windows". For Window 1 funds, the CGIAR Trust Fund sets the overall priorities and makes specific decisions about the use of the funds, such as allocation to CRPs, payment of System Costs and any other use required to achieve the CGIAR mission. Window 2 funds are contributions designated by fund donors to



Accounting Policies (Contd...)

one or more specific CRPs. Window 3 funds are contributions designated by the fund donors to individual CGIAR centers. IWMI is the Lead Center for the CGIAR Research Program on Water, Land and Ecosystems (WLE - CRP 24) Phase 2, which started in January 2017 and will continue until 2022. The total grant comprises of Windows 1 and 2 funds from the CGIAR System Organization, and Window 3 and bilateral funds raised by participating centers, including IWMI. As a Lead Center, IWMI entered into an agreement with the CGIAR System Organization for the overall performance of WLE. The Institute will receive grants from Windows 1 and 2 funding for further allocation to the participating CGIAR centers. IWMI is required to submit regular financial reports and cash flow statements to the System Management Office. IWMI also contributes to phase II of several other CRPs and Platforms started in 2017. These are namely CRP on Fish Agri-Food System (CRP 11), CRP on Livestock Agri-Food System (CRP 13), CRP on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CRP 22), CRP on Policies, Institutions, and Markets (CRP 23), and also CGIAR Platform for Big Data in Agriculture (Platform 32).

2. Basis of Preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). These are IWMI's first financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and IFRS 1- "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" has been applied.

An explanation of how the transition to IFRS has affected the reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of IWMI is provided in note 26.

The accompanying financial statements and supplementary schedules of IWMI were approved and authorized for issue by the Institute's Board of Governors on April 24th, 2018.

2.2 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items, which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date.

Defined benefit - Actuarially valued and obligation recognized at present value of the defined benefit obligation.

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (USD), which is IWMI's functional and presentation currency. All financial information presented in USD has been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

2.4 Use of Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

In preparing these financial statements, the management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of IWMI's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.



Accounting Policies (Contd...)

Judgments

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes.

Allowance for Doubtful Debts (Note 3.7)

IWMI reviews all receivables at each reporting date to assess whether an impairment allowance should be recorded in the Statement of Activities. The management uses judgment in estimating such amounts in the light of the duration of the outstanding value and any other factors the management is aware of that may indicate uncertainty in recovery.

Estimates and Assumptions

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending December 31, 2017, is included in the following notes:

Defined Benefit Plans (Note 3.13)

Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;

Defined benefit plans - severance, gratuity, pension and leave encashment are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases and mortality rates.

Impairment test (Note 3.7)

Key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts, including the recoverability of development costs.

Measurement of Fair value

A number of IWMI's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. IWMI regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information is used to measure fair values, IWMI assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of IFRS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, IWMI uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that is not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. IWMI recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.



Accounting Policies (Contd...)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

IWMI has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements and in preparing the opening IFRS statement of financial position at January 1, 2016, for the purposes of the transition to IFRS, unless otherwise indicated.

3.1. Foreign Currency

Transactions denominated in currencies other than the presentation currency are translated to USD at the exchange rates prevailing at the beginning of the month in which the transaction took place. If the variation in the rates at the beginning and middle of the month is more than 2%, such variations are adjusted in the accounting system in the middle of the month.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than USD are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency, which are carried at cost, are translated using the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences are generally recognized in the Statement of Activities.

3.2. Revenue

I. Definition

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits during the period arising in the course of the ordinary activities of a CGIAR center, where those inflows result in increases in net assets. The major portion of a center's revenue is derived through the receipts of donor grants - either 'Unrestricted' or 'Restricted'.

Unrestricted grant revenue arises from the unconditional transfer of cash or other assets to IWMI. Restricted grant revenue arises from a transfer of resources to IWMI in return for past or future compliance related to the operating activities of the Institute.

Gross inflow of economic benefits includes amounts collected on behalf of the principal and do not result in an increase in the net assets, which are treated as 'Agency Transactions' and are not recognized as revenue.

II. Recognition

Grants are recognized as revenue when the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be measured reliably. Revenue associated with the transaction is recognized by making reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. Grants are recognized as revenue to the extent of the expenses incurred.

Unrestricted grants are recognized as revenue upon unconditional transfer of cash or other assets by donors. Such revenue is recognized in full in the financial year for which the grant is pledged.

As a Lead Center, grants received for the CRPs are recognized in the full amount of grants received from the System Organization (Windows 1 and 2), including the amounts passed on to other centers and spent by them. Disbursements to another CGIAR center by the Lead Center are recorded as a



Accounting Policies (Contd...)

'Prepaid Expense' until an expenditure report is received from the other center, and the expenditure amount is then liquidated from prepaid expense. This accounting treatment is in accordance with IFRS.

III. Measurement

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

- (a) Cash grants are recorded at the face value of the cash received or the USD equivalent.
- (b) Grant revenue, including non-monetary grants at fair value, is recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the:
 - i. organization will comply with the conditions attached to them; and
 - ii. grants will be received.
- (c) Grants are recognized as revenue over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs, which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis.

3.3. Other Revenue

Other revenues and gains are recognized in the period in which they are earned.

3.4. Expenses

Expenses are recognized when a decrease in future economic benefits, related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability, has arisen that can be measured reliably. Expenses are recognized on the basis of a direct association between the costs incurred and the earning of specific items of revenue. IWMI presents an analysis of expenses using a classification based on the function and nature of expenses within the Institute.

Research Expenses: These are the costs incurred for the activities that result in goods and services being distributed to beneficiaries, project proponents and members that fulfill the purpose of a mission for which IWMI exists.

CGIAR Collaborator Expenses: This is the total expenditure incurred by other CGIAR centers in collaborative research undertaken by them.

Non-CGIAR Collaborator Expenses: These are the costs incurred by external partners in collaborative research as per the contract research agreements between the partners and the CGIAR center.

General and Administration Expenses: These are the expenses incurred for activities of IWMI other than Research Expenses. These expenses are also referred to as 'Governance and central support functions', 'Institutional costs' or 'Administrative costs'. The 'Management and Administration' costs are collectively referred to as indirect costs and include expenses of IWMI's Board of Governors, office of the Director General, Finance and Human Resources departments, internal and external audit costs, Communication and Knowledge Management (CKM) Division, and the unrecovered part of services.



Accounting Policies (Contd...)

3.4.1. Allocation of Expenses

Direct costs are charged, in particular, to the programs benefited. Indirect costs are allocated to programs based on the total direct cost. The costs of providing the programs, management and general activities have been summarized on a functional basis in the notes. Accordingly, certain costs have been allocated among programs and other services, management and general activities.

3.5. Finance Income and Expenses

IWMI's finance income and expense include the following:

- Interest Income
- Interest Expense
- Foreign currency gains/losses

Interest income and expense are recognized using the effective interest rate method. When applying the effective interest rate method, an entity generally amortizes any fees, points paid or received, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts included in the calculation of the effective interest rate over the expected life of the instrument.

3.6. Taxation

IWMI is exempt from income tax under the provisions of Section 7 of the Inland Revenue Act No. 10 of 2006 of Sri Lanka, and amendments thereto. The Institute is also exempt from USA (United States of America) tax under Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of the United States of America, as an organization described in Section 501(c) (3).

3.7. Financial Instruments

IWMI classifies non-derivative financial assets into the following categories: held-to-maturity financial assets and loans and receivables.

The Institute classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into "other financial liabilities".

3.7.1. Non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities – Recognition and Derecognition

The Institute initially recognizes loans and receivables on the date when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized on the trade date when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

IWMI derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or it neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset. Any interest in such derecognized financial assets that is created or retained by IWMI is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

IWMI derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Statement of Financial Position when, and only when, the Institute currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.



Accounting Policies (Contd...)

3.7.2. Non-derivative financial assets – Measurement

1) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

These assets are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. These include Accounts receivable, Cash and cash equivalents.

(a) Accounts Receivable

All receivable balances are valued at their net realizable amount, i.e., gross amount of receivable balances minus, if applicable, allowances for impairment losses.

Allowances for impairment losses are provided in an amount equal to the total receivables shown, or reasonably estimated to be doubtful of collection. The amount of the allowance is based on past experience, and a continuous review of receivable reports and other relevant factors.

When an accounts receivable is deemed doubtful of collection, an impairment allowance is provided during the year the account is deemed doubtful.

Any receivable or portion of accounts receivable judged to be uncollectible is written off. Write-offs of receivables are made while making impairment allowance for doubtful accounts after all efforts to collect such amounts have been exhausted.

(i) Accounts Receivable – Donors

Accounts receivable from donors consist of amounts due from restricted grants that have been negotiated between the donor and the CGIAR center. It also pertains to claims from donors for expenses paid on behalf of projects in excess of cash received.

(ii) Accounts Receivable – Employees

Accounts receivable from employees consist of advances made to officers and employees for travel, benefits, salary, loans, etc.

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, balances with banks, and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturity periods of 3 months or less, and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2) Held-to-maturity Financial assets

If the Institute has the positive intent and ability to hold debt securities to maturity, then such financial assets are classified as held-to-maturity.

These assets are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. These include short-term investments.



Accounting Policies (Contd...)

(a) Investments

Investments acquired with the intention of disposing the same within 1 year or less from the acquisition date are classified as current investments. Investments classified as current, as distinguished from cash equivalents, are those that are acquired with original maturities of more than 3 months, but not exceeding 1 year.

Investments are initially recorded at their cost. Interest or gains related to short-term investments are reported in the Statement of Activities under Finance Income.

The short-term investments represent time deposits with banks that are collateral against national staff loan schemes and term deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months.

3.7.3 Non-derivative financial liabilities – Measurement

A financial liability is classified as at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Directly attributable transaction costs are recognized in statement of activities as incurred. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes therein, including any interest expense, are recognized in statement of activities.

Other non-derivative financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

I. Accounts Payable

Accounts payable are amounts due to employees and others for support, services and materials received prior to year end, but not paid for as at the reporting date and amounts received from donors in respect of any unexpended funds received in advance for restricted grants.

(a) Accounts Payable – Employees

This includes unpaid salaries and bonuses and leave credits.

(b) Accounts Payable – Others

These include all other liabilities IWMI has incurred and has been billed for, which remain unpaid as at the reporting date.

3.7.4 Amortized cost measurement

The amortized cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognized and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

3.7.5 Impairment Losses on Financial Assets Carried at Amortized Cost

Impairment losses on assets carried at amortized cost are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Impairment losses are recognized in the Statement of Activities and reflected in an allowance account against loans and advances. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through Statement of Activities. IWMI considers evidence of impairment for loans and receivable on each specific asset. Therefore, all financial assets are assessed individually and specific impairment provisions are made.



Accounting Policies (Contd...)

3.7.6 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions.

3.8. Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses comprise of deposits and advances to suppliers and other CGIAR centers. These are future expenses that have been paid in advance. The amount of prepaid expenses that have not yet expired are reported in IWMI's Statement of Financial Position as an asset.

(a) Advances paid to other CGIAR centers

This includes advances made to other CGIAR centers.

Under the CRPs, disbursements to another CGIAR center by the Lead Center should be recorded as a 'Prepayment' until an expenditure report is received from the other center, and the expenditure amount can then be liquidated from the advance.

(b) Advances to Others

This consists of advance payments to suppliers, consultants and other third parties.

3.9. Inventories

Inventories are held in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in IWMI's operations or in the rendering of services. Cost of inventories is not directly expended at the time of purchase, and these are not held for sale in the ordinary course of business.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business minus the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are valued at whichever is lower of acquisition cost or net realizable value, and charged when used. The acquisition cost includes the purchase price plus cost of freight, insurance and handling charges. Cost is determined by the weighted average method. Provision is made, where necessary, for obsolete, slow moving and defective items.

Inventories held at the end of the reporting period are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value.



Accounting Policies (Contd...)

3.10. Property, Plant and Equipment

I. Definition

Property, plant and equipment are defined as tangible assets, which are:

- a) held by IWMI for use in the production or supply of goods or for administrative purposes; and
- b) expected to be used for more than one accounting period.

II. Recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as an asset when:

- (a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to IWMI; and
- (b) the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Effective January 1, 2017, the Institute increased its capitalization amount from USD 500 to USD 5,000. Accordingly, all individual tangible assets having costs in excess of USD 5,000 or its equivalent, with an estimated useful life beyond 1 year, are treated as fixed assets and designated as property, plant and equipment.

Gains or losses arising from the discontinuation or disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the estimated net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized as revenue or expense in the Statement of Activities.

Property, plant and equipment acquired from restricted funds are expensed in accordance with the grant agreement.

III. Measurement

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition as an asset, property, plant and equipment are carried at cost minus any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and all other incidental costs in bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

IV. Depreciation

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Leasehold property - Over the lease period (25 years)

Building renovation/partitioning/wiring - 5 years

Heavy-duty equipment - 7 years

Office and household furniture, fixtures, research and office equipment – 5 years

Vehicles - 5 years

Computer hardware - 3 years

Depreciation of acquired assets is determined in the year the asset is placed into operation, and continues until the asset is fully depreciated or its use is discontinued.



Accounting Policies (Contd...)

Property, plant and equipment acquired through the use of grants restricted for a certain project are recorded as assets. Such assets are depreciated at a rate of 100%, and the depreciation expense is charged directly to the appropriate restricted project.

V. Leasehold Property

Leasehold property and improvements thereon are amortized over the lease period or, if shorter, the useful economic life of the property or improvement concerned.

The initial lease agreement between IWMI and the Government of Sri Lanka is for 25 years commencing in 1991. IWMI has received an extension of the lease, for a further period of 25 years, till 2041.

VI. Capital Work-in-Progress

Capital work-in progress represents the accumulated cost of materials and other costs directly related to the construction of an asset. Capital work-in-progress is transferred to the respective asset accounts at the time it is substantially completed and ready for its intended use.

3.11. Intangible Assets

I. Recognition and Measurement

The intangible assets of IWMI are mainly computer software.

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition as an asset, intangible assets are carried at cost minus any amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of intangible assets comprises its purchase price and all other incidental costs in bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, such as installation.

II. Amortization

Amortization is calculated to write-off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognized in Statement of Activities.

The estimated useful life of computer software is from 3 to 5 years.

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

3.12. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of IWMI's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.



Accounting Policies (Contd...)

Impairment losses are recognized in the Statement of Activities. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to CGU (if any) and then to reduce the carrying amounts of other assets in the CGU (group of CGUs) on pro rata basis. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the assets carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3.13. Employee Benefits

An employee may provide services to an entity on a full-time, part-time, permanent, contract or casual basis. Employees include directors and other management personnel. Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by IWMI in exchange for services rendered by employees. Employee benefits include the following:

(I) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if IWMI has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably. These include salaries, paid leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits for current employees. These benefits are expected to be settled in full within a year in which the employees render the related services.

(II) Defined Benefit Plans

IWMI's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for IWMI, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest) are recognized immediately in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). IWMI determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in Statement of Activities.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in Statement of Activities. IWMI recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

The post-employment benefits include pension plan, other retirement benefits, post-employment life insurance and medical care. IWMI has a 'Defined Benefit' pension plan for its national staff based at its headquarters. This plan was closed in 2004 to new employees.



Accounting Policies (Contd...)

IWMI's net obligation in respect of severance, gratuity and leave encashment, which are defined benefit plans, are determined based on an actuarial valuation carried out by an independent qualified actuary and are accrued at the reporting date. The liabilities are not externally funded.

(a) Severance and Gratuity

- Severance

In accordance with the terms and conditions of recruitment, internationally recruited staff members are entitled to terminal benefits referred to as 'Severance' on the completion of three full years of continuous service. The present value of a defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated cash flows based on the actuarial valuation carried out by an independent qualified actuary.

- Gratuity

Payment is made for gratuity benefits under IWMI's personnel policies to nationally recruited staff. Nationally recruited staff qualify for a gratuity payment on completion of 5 years of continuous service with the Institute. The present value of a defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated cash flows based on the actuarial valuation carried out by an independent qualified actuary.

(b) Unutilized Leave

Payment is made for unutilized leave to internationally and nationally recruited staff members in accordance with the Personnel Policies Manual on the following bases:

- International staff: maximum of 34 days based on current salary up to 2017. From 2018 onwards, 10 days
- National staff- Sri Lanka: maximum of 35 days based on current salary up to 2017. From 2018 onwards, 10 days
- National staff- Other Regional Offices: vary from 10 to 30 days based on current salary

The present value of a defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated cash flows based on the actuarial valuation carried out by an independent qualified actuary.

(c) Repatriation

In accordance with the terms and conditions of recruitment, internationally recruited staff members and their dependents are entitled to repatriation benefits on completion of the contract period. Provision is made for repatriation payable to all international staff members based on the estimated cost of airfare, relocation and freight charges.

3.14. Accruals

This amount comprises accruals made for suppliers, for which invoices were not yet received as at the reporting date.

3.15. Provisions

A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount. A provision is recognized when:

- (a) a center has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- (b) it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and
- (c) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.



Accounting Policies (Contd...)

The amount recognized as a provision should be the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. Provisions should be reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. A provision should only be used for expenditure for which the provision was originally recognized.

3.16. Net Assets

Net Assets are the residual interest in IWMI's assets remaining after liabilities are deducted. The overall change in net assets represents the total gains and losses generated by the Institute's activities during the year. Net assets are classified as either undesignated or designated.

- (a) Undesignated - the part of net assets that is not designated by IWMI's management for specific purposes.
- (b) Designated - the part of net assets that has been designated by IWMI's management for specific purposes.

Property, Plant and Equipment: This is the net book value of property, plant and equipment as at the Statement of Financial Position date.

3.17. Statement of Cash Flows

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared using the 'indirect method'. This is the method whereby a surplus or deficit is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments, and items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The Statement of Cash Flows for a period shall report net cash provided or used by operating, investing and financing activities, and the net effect of those flows on cash and cash equivalents during the period, in a manner that reconciles the beginning and ending cash and cash equivalents.

3.18. Events after the Reporting Date

Events after the reporting date are those, both favorable and unfavorable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue. The materiality of the events occurring after the reporting period is considered and appropriate adjustments to or disclosures are made in the Financial Statements, where necessary. Two types of events can be identified:

- (a) Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events after the reporting date); and
- (b) Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (non-adjusting events after the reporting date).

Adjusting events after the reporting date:

IWMI adjusts the amounts recognized in its financial statements to reflect adjusting events after the reporting date.

3.19. Going Concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. However, IWMI doesn't prepare its financial statements on a going concern basis, if the management determines that it intends to cease operations or it has no realistic alternative but to do so after the reporting date.



Accounting Policies (Contd...)

4. Effect of Accounting Standards Issued but not yet Effective

New Accounting Standards issued but not effective as at Reporting Date

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2017, and earlier application is permitted; however, IWMI has not early adopted the following new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements.

IFRS 09 - Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 – “Financial Instruments” replaces the existing guidance in IAS 39 - ‘Financial Instruments: Recognition and measurement’. IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets.

This standard will be effective for financial periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers

This standard establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including IAS 18 – ‘Revenue’, IAS 11 – ‘Construction Contracts’ and IFRIC 13 – ‘Customer Loyalty Programmes’.

IFRS 15 will be applicable for the financial periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted.

IFRS 16 - Leases

IFRS 16 introduces a single, on-balance lease sheet accounting model for lessees. It replaces existing leases guidance including IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15 Operating Leases—Incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease.

IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early adaption permitted.



INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

As at December 31	2017	2016	January 1, 2016
5. Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Cash in hand	29	25	39
Cash at bank	1,891	2,230	2,148
Deposits	8,182	19,244	24,240
	10,102	21,499	26,427

5.1. IWMI bank balances with Hosting Institutions

Some regional offices of IWMI are hosted by other organizations. These organizations provide operational support to IWMI based on signed agreements. As IWMI does not have a legal status in those countries, bank accounts are opened in the name of the organization which hosts IWMI. However, such bank balances are reflected in IWMI books of account.

The following bank balances are held in the name of hosting institutions as at December 31, 2017:

IWMI Regional Office	Amount	Hosting organization
Ethiopia	USD 23,982	ILRI
Uzbekistan	USD 9,597	ICARDA

As at December 31	2017	2016	January 1, 2016
6. Investments			
Short-term investments	11,808	6,309	4,892
	11,808	6,309	4,892
The Institute's exposure to interest rate risk is disclosed in Note 30.			
7. Accounts Receivable - Donors			
Restricted funds	4,229	4,837	4,052
Provision for impairment	(572)	(307)	(181)
	3,657	4,530	3,871
The Institute's exposure to credit and currency risks is disclosed in Note 30.			
8. Accounts Receivable - Employees			
Travel advances	34	26	55
Loans - staff	69	92	88
Other receivables	34	80	68
	137	198	211

The Institute's exposure to credit risk is disclosed in Note 30.

Notes to the financial statements continued on page 30



INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

As at December 31	2017	2016	January 1, 2016
9. Prepaid Expenses			
Advances paid to other CGIAR Centers (Note 9.1)	59	161	440
Advances paid to others (Note 9.2)	1,618	1,225	1,685
Security deposits	36	37	35
Prepayments - CGIAR System Organization	-	6	12
Prepayments - Other	122	245	213
	1,835	1,674	2,385
9.1. Advances paid to other CGIAR Centers			
Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)	5	14	-
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)	-	-	13
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	19	107	59
International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	-	-	34
International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI)	-	-	28
International Potato Center (CIP)	13	15	73
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)	16	24	-
World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)	-	-	154
WorldFish (WF)	6	1	79
CGIAR System Organization	-	-	-
	59	161	440



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As at December 31	2017	2016	January 1, 2016
9.2. Advances paid to others			
Advances paid - Africa region suppliers	225	319	234
Advances paid - Asia region suppliers	55	44	98
Consultants	146	30	172
Employees	60	58	88
Vendors	301	203	313
Collaborators	831	571	780
	1,618	1,225	1,685
Provision for impairment	-	-	-
	1,618	1,225	1,685
10. Inventories			
Inventories	18	22	26
Provision for impairment	-	-	-
	18	22	26



11. Property, Plant and Equipment
11.1 Reconciliation of carrying value

	UNRESTRICTED (Center own Assets)										Total	
	Leasehold Building and Improvements	Heavy Duty Equipment	Research Equipment	Computers	Furnishing & Equipment	Vehicles	Work in Progress					
Cost												
Balance at January 1, 2016	4,125	280	144	1,829	927	1,413	65					8,783
Additions	45	14	-	104	44	-	21					228
Disposals	6	-	13	72	82	183	-					356
Balance at December 31, 2016	4,164	294	131	1,861	889	1,230	86					8,655
Accumulated Depreciation												
Balance at January 1, 2016	2,355	268	126	1,419	745	1,091	-					6,004
Charge for the year	156	10	2	245	67	150	-					630
Disposals	4	-	13	71	81	183	-					352
Balance at December 31, 2016	2,507	278	115	1,593	731	1,058	-					6,282
Carrying value at December 31, 2016	1,657	16	16	268	158	172	86					2,373
Cost												
Balance at January 1, 2017	4,164	294	131	1,861	889	1,230	86					8,655
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	47					47
Disposals	-	18	103	1,439	674	9	-					2,243
Balance at December 31, 2017	4,164	276	28	422	215	1,221	133					6,459
Accumulated Depreciation												
Balance at January 1, 2017	2,507	278	115	1,593	731	1,058	-					6,282
Charge for the year	101	5	2	33	9	111	-					261
Disposals	-	25	93	1,216	544	7	-					1,885
Balance at December 31, 2017	2,608	258	24	410	196	1,162	-					4,658
Carrying value at December 31, 2017	1,556	18	4	12	19	59	133					1,801
Carrying value at January 1, 2016	1,770	12	19	410	182	322	65					2,780

Notes to the financial statements continued on page 33



11.1. Property, Plant and Equipment

	RESTRICTED (Project Assets)										TOTAL ASSETS	
	Leasehold Building and Improvements	Heavy Duty Equipment	Research Equipment	Computers	Furnishing & Equipment	Vehicles	Work in Progress	Total				
Cost												
Balance at January 1, 2016	-	-	517	235	142	125	-	-	1,019	9,802		
Additions	-	-	73	23	10	-	-	-	106	334		
Disposals	-	-	10	9	4	12	-	-	35	391		
Balance at December 31, 2016	-	-	580	249	148	113	-	-	1,090	9,745		
Accumulated Depreciation												
Balance at January 1, 2016	-	-	517	235	142	125	-	-	1,019	7,023		
Charge for the year	-	-	74	20	8	-	-	-	102	732		
Disposals	-	-	11	6	2	12	-	-	31	383		
Balance at December 31, 2016	-	-	580	249	148	113	-	-	1,090	7,372		
Carrying value at December 31, 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,373		
Cost												
Balance at January 1, 2017	-	-	580	249	148	113	-	-	1,090	9,745		
Additions	-	-	59	11	-	-	-	-	70	117		
Disposals	-	-	327	233	141	54	-	-	755	2,998		
Balance at December 31, 2017	-	-	312	27	7	59	-	-	405	6,864		
Accumulated Depreciation												
Balance at January 1, 2017	-	-	580	249	148	113	-	-	1,090	7,372		
Charge for the year	-	-	59	11	-	-	-	-	70	331		
Disposals	-	-	327	233	141	54	-	-	755	2,640		
Balance at December 31, 2017	-	-	312	27	7	59	-	-	405	5,063		
Carrying value at December 31, 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,801		
Carrying value at January 1, 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,780		

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11.2. Capital Work-in-Progress

Capital work-in-progress relates to the remodeling of the Pakistan regional office.

11.3. IWMI Assets in Hosting Institutions

Some regional offices of IWMI are hosted by other organizations. These organizations provide operational support to IWMI based on signed agreements. As IWMI does not have a legal status in those countries, IWMI assets purchased in such regional offices are also in the name of these organizations. However, such assets are reflected in IWMI books of account.

Details of the cost of IWMI assets under the name of hosting organizations as at December 31, 2017 are given below:

IWMI Regional Office	Amount	Hosting organization
Ethiopia	USD 75,097	ILRI
Uzbekistan	USD 35,450	ICARDA

11.4. Temporarily Idle Assets

IWMI does not have any temporarily idle assets as at December 31, 2017.

12. Intangible Assets

	2017	2016	January 1, 2016
Cost			
Balance at January 1	668	695	-
Additions	-	-	-
Reclassified from PPE	-	-	695
Disposals	66	27	-
Balance at December 31	602	668	695
Amortization			
Balance at January 1	660	667	-
Charge for the year	8	20	-
Reclassified from PPE	-	-	667
Disposals	66	27	-
Balance at December 31	602	660	667
Carrying Value at December 31	-	8	28

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As at December 31	2017	2016	January 1, 2016
13. Accounts payable - Deferred income from Donors			
Restricted funds	8,980	11,644	14,914
	8,980	11,644	14,914
14. Accounts Payable - Other CGIAR Centers			
Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)	12	-	-
International Center for Agricultural Research (ICARDA)	6	172	182
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)	420	912	827
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)	407	182	-
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	840	242	241
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)	-	24	54
International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	290	490	278
International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI)	278	356	462
International Potato Center (CIP)	-	77	103
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)	-	37	43
World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)	332	398	14
WorldFish (WF)	-	60	41
CGIAR System Organization	206	226	166
	2,791	3,176	2,411
15. Accounts Payable - Employees			
Travel payables	47	59	41
Other payables	201	114	186
International & national staff unutilized leave provision (15.1)	706	798	862
	954	971	1,089
15.1. International & National staff unutilized leave provision			
National staff	81	163	152
International staff	240	635	710
	321	798	862
Additional provision for leave entitlement	385	-	-
	706	798	862

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(In US Dollars '000)

As at December 31	2017	2016	January 1, 2016
15.1.a. Movement in unutilized leave provision			
Balance at January 1	798	862	926
Included in Statement of Activities			
Current service cost	-	-	-
Interest cost	50	55	58
	50	55	58
Included in Other Comprehensive Income			
Remeasurements loss / (gain):			
– Actuarial loss / (gain)	(360)	27	71
	(360)	27	71
Other			
Benefits Paid / Payable	(167)	(146)	(193)
	(167)	(146)	(193)
Balance at December 31	321	798	862

As at December 31 2017, an actuarial valuation was carried out by Mr. M. Poopalanathan, AIA, Messrs. Actuarial and Management Consultants (Private) Limited; a firm of professional actuaries.

Employee Benefit requires the use of actuarial techniques to make a reliable estimate of the amount of retirement benefit using the Projected Unit Credit Method, the method recommended by the IAS 19 on 'Employee Benefits', in order to determine the present value of the retirement benefit obligation as at the reporting date.

The liability is not externally funded.



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15.1.b. Actuarial Assumptions

The following key assumptions were made in computing the actuarial valuation of the above retirement benefits as at the reporting date.

	2017	2016	2015
Discount Rate (per annum)			
International staff	4.25%	5.75%	5.75%
National staff	10.50%	10.50%	9.50%
Salary Escalation Rate (per annum)			
International staff	5.00%	6.00%	5.00%
National staff	11.00%	13.00%	9.50%

15.1.c. Sensitivity Analysis

The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the assumptions set out above. The following table summarizes how the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period would have increased / (decreased) as a result of a change in the respective assumptions by one percent, while other assumptions remain constant.

As at December 31	2017		2016		2015	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(11)	13	(25)	27	(26)	28
Future salary growth (1% movement)	14	(13)	31	(29)	32	(30)

As at December 31	2017	2016	January 1, 2016
16. Accounts Payable - Others			
Accounts payable - Africa suppliers	666	370	483
Accounts payable - Asia suppliers	76	236	49
Consultants	289	1,013	1,037
Vendors	224	244	258
Collaborators	646	1,466	1,096
	1,901	3,329	2,923

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As at December 31	2017	2016	January 1, 2016
17. Long-term Liabilities :			
Accounts Payable - Employees			
Severance & gratuity benefits (Note 17.1)	1,850	2,133	1,994
International staff repatriation (Note 17.2)	720	981	967
National staff pension fund provision (Note 17.3)	-	257	604
Balance at December 31	2,570	3,371	3,565



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Notes to the Financial Statements

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As at December 31	2017	2016	January 1, 2016
17.1. Severance & Gratuity Benefits			
Balance at January 1	2,133	1,994	1,882
Interest cost	153	134	130
Current service cost	258	318	317
Actuarial gain	(274)	(25)	(78)
Benefits paid	(420)	(288)	(257)
Balance at December 31	1,850	2,133	1,994

17.1.a. Amounts recognized in the Statement of Activities and Other Comprehensive Income

The total amount charged to the Statement of Activities and other Comprehensive Income in respect of Retirement Benefit Obligations made up as follows;

Defined Benefit Obligations

Included in Statement of Activities			
Current service cost	258	318	317
Interest cost	153	134	130
	411	452	447
Included in Other Comprehensive Income			
Remeasurements loss / (gain):			
– Actuarial gain	(274)	(25)	(78)
	(274)	(25)	(78)

As at December 31, 2017, an actuarial valuation was carried out for Retirement Benefit Obligations by Mr. M. Poopalanathan, AIA, Messrs. Actuarial and Management Consultants (Private) Limited; a firm of professional actuaries.

Employee Benefit requires the use of actuarial techniques to make a reliable estimate of the amount of retirement benefit using the Projected Unit Credit Method, the method recommended by IAS 19 on 'Employee Benefits', in order to determine the present value of the retirement benefit obligation as at the reporting date.

The liability is not externally funded.



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17.1.b Actuarial Assumptions

The following key assumptions were made in computing the retirement gratuity obligation as at the reporting date.

	2017	2016	2015
Discount Rate (per annum)			
International staff	4.25%	5.75%	5.75%
National staff	10.50%	10.50%	9.50%
Salary Escalation Rate (per annum)			
International staff	5.00%	6.00%	5.00%
National staff	11.00%	13.00%	9.50%

17.1.c. Sensitivity Analysis

The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the assumptions set out above. The following table summarizes how the defined benefit obligations at the end of the reporting period would have increased / (decreased) as a result of a change in the respective assumptions by one percent, while all other assumptions remain constant.

As at December 31	2017		2016		2015	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(54)	60	(74)	82	(66)	73
Future salary growth (1% movement)	67	(63)	90	(83)	82	(76)

17.2. International Staff Repatriation	2017	2016	January 1, 2016
Balance at January 1	981	967	1,149
Charge for the year	(162)	194	(68)
Payments made during the year	(99)	(180)	(114)
Balance as at December 31	720	981	967



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Notes to the Financial Statements

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	2017	2016	January 1, 2016
17.3. National staff Pension Fund provision			
Present value of funded obligation (excluding future service liability)	2,439	3,221	3,425
Fair value of plan assets as at December 31	(3,099)	(2,964)	(2,821)
(Surplus)/Recognized liability for defined benefit obligation	(660)	257	604
Surplus not accounted	660	-	-
Recognized liability for defined benefit obligation	-	257	604

IWMI has a “Defined Benefit” pension plan for its National Staff at Headquarters. This plan was closed in 2004 to new employees. The plan assets and liabilities are valued annually by a qualified Actuary.

As per the revised Pension Fund Charter in August 2017, contributions to the fund can be discontinued with the unanimous consent of contributing participants of the fund with the concurrence of the Pension Board subjected to the approval of IWMI’s Board of Governors. Accordingly, based on the Pension Board approval, IWMI’s Board of Governors approved to cease the contribution to the Pension Fund with effect from December 31, 2017. However, if there is a deficit in future, IWMI is bound to make the additional liability to the Pension Fund.

As at December 31, 2017, an actuarial valuation was carried out for Defined Benefit Obligations by Mr. M. Poopalanathan, AIA, Messrs. Actuarial and Management Consultants (Private) Limited; a firm of professional actuaries.

As per actuarial valuation report, the present value of funded obligation as at the reporting date amounted USD 2,439,396 and the fair value of the plan assets amounted to USD 3,099,670. The resulting surplus of USD 660,274 was not accounted in these financial statements.

For the year ended December 31	2017	2016
18. Other Revenue and Gains		
Management fees	414	299
Others	224	91
	638	390

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19. Total Expenses and Losses
For the year ended December 31

	2017							
	Unrestricted		Restricted		Total		GRAND TOTAL	
	Portfolio	Non Portfolio	Portfolio	Non Portfolio	Portfolio	Non Portfolio		
Expenses by Function								
Personnel Costs	318	5,035	5,353	7,309	561	7,870	5,596	13,223
CGIAR Collaboration Expenses	-	-	-	3,808	-	3,808	3,808	3,808
Non-CGIAR Collaboration Expenses	-	-	-	2,849	-	2,849	2,849	2,849
Supplies & Services	11	69	80	5,273	219	5,492	288	5,572
Travel	2	320	322	769	62	831	382	1,153
Depreciation	-	269	269	69	-	69	69	338
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	70	70	136	-	136	70	206
Indirect Cost Recovery	-	(2,119)	(2,119)	2,000	119	2,119	(2,000)	-
Total Expenses and Losses	331	3,644	3,975	22,213	961	23,174	22,544	27,149

For the year ended December 31

	2016							
	Unrestricted		Restricted		Total		GRAND TOTAL	
	Portfolio	Non Portfolio	Portfolio	Non Portfolio	Portfolio	Non Portfolio		
Expenses by Function								
Personnel Costs	-	5,402	5,402	9,502	842	10,344	6,244	15,746
CGIAR Collaboration Expenses	-	-	-	7,637	-	7,637	7,637	7,637
Non-CGIAR Collaboration Expenses	-	-	-	6,072	267	6,339	267	6,339
Supplies & Services	-	(524)	(524)	6,346	242	6,588	(282)	6,064
Travel	-	415	415	812	50	862	465	1,277
Depreciation	-	661	661	91	-	91	661	752
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	94	94	136	(1)	135	93	229
Indirect Cost Recovery	-	(2,952)	(2,952)	2,766	186	2,952	(2,766)	-
Total Expenses and Losses	-	3,096	3,096	33,362	1,586	34,948	33,362	38,044

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For the year ended December 31	2017	2016
20. Cost Sharing Percentage		
Balance at January 1	192	102
CSP charge for the year	206	229
Payments made during the year	(192)	(102)
Direct deduction by System Organization	-	(37)
Balance as at December 31	206	192
21. Gains on Disposals of Assets		
Gains on disposals of assets	30	64
	30	64
22. Financial Income		
Bank interest & investment income	499	353
Foreign exchange gains	235	153
	734	506
23. Actuarial gain/(loss)-Defined benefit plan		
Unutilized leave	360	(27)
Severance/gratuity	274	26
Pension Fund	-	470
	634	469



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For the year ended December 31 **2017** **2016**

24. Computation of Indirect Cost Rate

General & Administration Expenses	4,196	4,280
Less: Actuarial Gain - Defined Benefit Plan	(634)	(469)
Less : One Time Costs	(446)	-
<i>Redundancies</i>	112	-
<i>Additional depreciation charged due to threshold change from \$500 to \$5,000</i>	334	-
Adjusted General & Administration Expenses	3,116	3,811
Research Expenses (Excluding all Collaborator Expenses)	16,296	19,788
Add: Non-CGIAR Collaborator Expenses	2,849	6,339
Total Cost (excluding CGIAR Collaborator Expenses)	19,145	26,127
Indirect cost / Direct (Rate excluding CGIAR Collaborator Expenses)	16%	15%
Indirect cost / Direct (Rate excluding all Collaborator Expenses)	19%	19%

Recovery of overhead costs represents the amount recovered from restricted projects based on the rates agreed on and as stated in the grant agreements. Over the past years, Collaboration costs, especially Other Collaboration (Non-CGIAR) costs, have increased significantly throughout CGIAR. Hence, the indirect cost rates have been computed on the above bases to give a better presentation.

The indirect cost ratios presented above have been computed based on the CGIAR Cost Allocation Guidelines, Financial Guidelines Series, No. 5.



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25. Related Party Disclosure

IWMI carries out transactions in the ordinary course of its activities with parties who are defined as related parties in International Accounting Standard (IAS) 24 - "Related Party Disclosures". The related parties include key management personnel and post-employment benefit plan of the organization.

25.1. Transactions with Key Management Personnel

Key Management Personnel (KMP) are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the organization. Such KMPs include the Board of Governors of IWMI.

IWMI's Board of Governors have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the organization. The Board of Governors comprises the Director General ("DG"), Board Chair and other Board Members inclusive of one member from the Sri Lankan government.

Key management personnel compensation

2017 2016

Key management personnel compensation comprised the following:

Short-term employee benefits	394	332
Post-employment benefits	53	52
Other long-term benefits	17	3
	464	387

25.2. Transactions with Post-employment Benefit Plans for employees of the organization

The organization has established a pension fund to discharge defined benefit pension liability of its national staff and this plan was closed to employees in 2004.

	2017	2016	2015
Deficit payable at January 1	257	604	719
Provision reversal	(257)	(347)	(115)
Deficit payable at December 31	-	257	604
Contributions paid by the organization	(67)	(74)	(77)

As disclosed in Note 17.3, contribution to the pension fund by the center and employees was ceased with effect from December 31, 2017, which was approved by the Board of Governors. However, if there is a deficit in the future, IWMI is bound to make the additional liability to the pension fund.



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Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

26. Transition to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

As stated in Note 2.1, these are IWMI's first financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The accounting policies set out in Note 3 have been applied in preparing comparative financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 and in the preparation of opening Statement of Financial Position as at January 1, 2016. An explanation of how the transition from previous accounting FG 2 guidelines has affected IWMI's financial position and financial performance is set out in the following notes.

26.1. Reconciliation of Net Assets - Statement of Financial Position

As at January 1, 2016	Notes	As per Previous FG2	Effect of Transition to IFRS	As per IFRS
A S S E T S				
Current Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents		26,427	-	26,427
Investments	a	4,848	44	4,892
Accounts Receivable:				
Donors (net of allowance for impairment \$ 181 thousand in 2015)		3,871	-	3,871
Employees	b	299	(88)	211
Other CGIAR Centers	c	440	(440)	-
Others (net of allowance for impairment \$ 0 thousand in 2015)	d	1,644	(1,641)	3
Prepaid Expenses	a/b/c/d	260	2,125	2,385
Inventories		26	-	26
Total Current Assets		37,815	-	37,815
Non-Current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	e/f	2,808	(28)	2,780
Intangible Assets	f	-	28	28
Total Non-Current Assets		2,808	-	2,808
TOTAL ASSETS		40,623	-	40,623



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26.1. Reconciliation of Net Assets - Statement of Financial Position (Contd...)

As at January 1, 2016	Notes	As per Previous FG2	Effect of Transition to IFRS	As per IFRS
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable:				
Donors	g	14,914	(14,914)	-
Deferred Income from Donors	g/e	-	14,914	14,914
Employees		1,089	-	1,089
Other CGIAR Centers		2,411	-	2,411
Others		2,923	-	2,923
Accruals		302	-	302
Total Current Liabilities		21,639	-	21,639
Non-Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable:				
Employees		3,565	-	3,565
Total Non-Current Liabilities		3,565	-	3,565
Total Liabilities		25,204	-	25,204
Net Assets				
Designated		2,808	(28)	2,780
Undesignated	e/f	12,611	28	12,639
Total Net Assets		15,419	-	15,419
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		40,623	-	40,623



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Notes to the Financial Statements

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26.2. Reconciliation of Net Assets - Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31, 2016	Notes	As per Previous FG2	Effect of Transition to IFRS	As per IFRS
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents		21,499	-	21,499
Investments	a	6,208	101	6,309
Accounts Receivable:				
Donors (net of allowance for impairment \$ 307 thousand in 2016)		4,530	-	4,530
Employees	b	256	(58)	198
Other CGIAR Centers	c	161	(161)	-
Others (net of allowance for impairment \$ 0 in 2016)	d	1,269	(1,269)	-
Prepaid Expenses	a/b/c/d	287	1,387	1,674
Inventories		22	-	22
Total Current Assets		34,232	-	34,232
Non-Current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	e/f	2,381	(8)	2,373
Intangible Assets	f	-	8	8
Total Non-Current Assets		2,381	-	2,381
TOTAL ASSETS		36,613	-	36,613



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Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

26.2. Reconciliation of Net Assets - Statement of Financial Position (Contd...)

As at December 31, 2016	Notes	As per Previous FG2	Effect of Transition to IFRS	As per IFRS
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable:				
Donors	g	11,644	(11,644)	-
Deferred income from Donors	g/e	-	11,644	11,644
Employees		971	-	971
Other CGIAR Centers	g	3,176	-	3,176
Others		3,329	-	3,329
Accruals		370	-	370
Total Current Liabilities		19,490	-	19,490
Non-Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable:				
Employees		3,371		3,371
Total Non-Current Liabilities		3,371	-	3,371
Total Liabilities		22,861	-	22,861
Net Assets				
Designated		2,380	(7)	2,373
Undesignated	e/f	11,372	7	11,379
Total Net Assets		13,752	-	13,752
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		36,613	-	36,613



INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

26.3. Reconciliation of Statement of Activities and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended December 31, 2016	Notes	As per Previous FG2	Effect of Transition to IFRS	As per IFRS
Revenue and Gains				
Grant Revenue		34,948	-	34,948
Total Grant Revenue		34,948	-	34,948
Other Revenue and Gains		454	(64)	390
Total Revenue and Gains		35,402	(64)	35,338
Expenses and Losses				
Research Expenses		19,788	-	19,788
CGIAR Collaboration Expenses		7,637	-	7,637
Non-CGIAR Collaboration Expenses		6,339	-	6,339
General and Administration Expenses	e/h	3,811	469	4,280
Total Expenses and Losses		37,575	469	38,044
Gains on Disposals of Assets		-	64	64
Financial Income		506	-	506
Deficit		(1,667)	(469)	(2,136)
Other Comprehensive Income				
Actuarial gains	h	-	469	469
Total Other Comprehensive Income		-	469	469
Total Deficit and Other Comprehensive Income		(1,667)	-	(1,667)



INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

26.4 Notes to reconciliations

a. Short-term Investments

Interest receivable on short-term investments as at each reporting date has been reclassified from accounts receivable others to the investment value to present the amortized cost under IAS 39 - "Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement".

b. Account Receivable - Loans to staff

Prepaid allowances to foreign staff have been reclassified from staff loans to prepayments in accordance with IAS 39 - "Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement" - since it is not expected to receive a financial asset in return and reflect the foreign staff entitled benefits paid in advance.

c. Accounts Receivable - Other CGIAR Centers

Advances paid to other CGIAR Centers have been reclassified from accounts receivable to prepayments in accordance with IAS 1 - "Presentation of financial statements" - since it is not expected to receive a financial asset in return and services will be received in future through implementation of engaged projects.

d. Accounts Receivable - Others, Vendors, Collaborators, Consultants

Advances paid to others, vendors, collaborators and consultants have been reclassified from accounts receivable to prepayments since it is not expected to receive a financial asset in return rather services will be received in future through implementation of engaged projects.

e. Property, Plant and Equipment

Computer software and directly attributable costs which do not form an integral part of computer hardware have been reclassified from PPE to intangible assets under IAS 38 - "Intangible Assets" on transition.

f. Intangible Assets

Computer software and directly attributable costs which do not form an integral part of computer hardware have been reclassified from PPE to intangible assets under IAS 38 - "Intangible Assets" on transition.

g. Account Payable - Donors

Unutilized grants classified under account payable from Donors have been reclassified to deferred income as per the requirements of IAS 18 - "Revenue".

h. Other Comprehensive Income - Actuarial Gains/Losses

Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) have been recognized in the other comprehensive income (actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets) under IAS 19 - "Employee Benefits" which was previously charged in the statement of activities.

Notes to the financial statements continued on page 52



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Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

27. Net Assets

Net assets include both the designated and undesignated reserves.

Undesignated - undesignated reserves represent the accumulated surplus of revenue over expenses.

Designated - Property, Plant and Equipment. This is the net book value of property, plant and equipment as at the Statement of Financial Position date.

28. Events after the reporting date

No events have occurred from the reporting date to the date of the financial statements are authorized for issue, which would require adjustment to, or disclosure in, the financial statements.

29. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

There are no commitments and contingent liabilities at the reporting date.



INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

Notes to the Financial Statements

30. Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk Management

30.1. Accounting classifications and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets.

As at December 31	2017		2016		January 1, 2016	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Assets carried at amortized cost						
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash in hand)	10,073	10,073	21,474	21,474	26,388	26,388
Investments - Short term	11,808	11,808	6,309	6,309	4,892	4,892
Accounts Receivable						
Donor	3,657	3,657	4,530	4,530	3,871	3,871
Employees	137	137	198	198	211	211
Deposits	36	36	37	37	35	35
Others	-	-	-	-	3	3
Liabilities carried at amortized cost						
Accounts Payable						
Employees - current	248	248	173	173	227	227
Others	1,901	1,901	3,329	3,329	2,923	2,923

The carrying values of financial instruments are a reasonable approximation of fair values, due to short-term maturity, hence the fair value hierarchy does not apply.



INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

Notes to the Financial Statements

30.2. Financial Risk Management

Overview

i) Risk Management Framework

IWMI's Board of Governors has overall responsibility for ensuring that an appropriate risk management framework is in place. The management is responsible for the Institute-wide implementation of the risk management system to ensure that risks are identified appropriately, assessed and acted upon in accordance with IWMI's policies. The risk management system and policies are reviewed regularly to reflect the changes in the market conditions and the Institute's activities.

IWMI ensures minimum risk either by exercising a high degree of control or not being involved in certain high-risk activities. The Board of Governors takes an active role in monitoring the Institute's risk management strategy, and financial aspects, as well as research strategies and issues. The Board of Governors has adopted a risk management policy that has been communicated to all staff together with a detailed management guideline. The policy includes a framework by which the Institute's management identifies, evaluates and prioritizes risks and opportunities across the organization; develops risk mitigation strategies that balance benefits with costs; monitors the implementation of these strategies; and reports, in conjunction with finance, administration and internal audit staff, the results to the Board, on an annual basis.

The annual statement from the Board Chair addresses the Institute's risk management strategy, and identifies key areas of risk and processes in place to mitigate such risks.

The Institute has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

1. Credit risk
2. Market risk
3. Liquidity risk

1) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that occurs when a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or donor contract, leading to financial losses and arises principally from the Institute's cash and cash equivalents, investments and accounts receivable.



INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

Notes to the Financial Statements

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

As at December 31	2017	2016	January 1, 2016
Loans and receivables			
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash in hand)	10,073	21,474	26,388
Investments - Short term	11,808	6,309	4,892
Accounts Receivable			
Donor	3,657	4,530	3,871
Employees	137	198	211
Deposits	36	37	35
Others	-	-	3

The Institute is not exposed to any material concentrations of credit risk other than its exposure to various donors. Donor receivables are reviewed on a monthly basis and regular follow-up actions are carried out to recover the balances due. Receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis and provisions are made where necessary for doubtful accounts. IWMI's exposure to non-recoverability is insignificant.

Cash and cash equivalents are held with reputable local and international financial institutions with good credit ratings. Investments are made as per the Investment Policy of the Institute. Accordingly, short-term investments, cash and cash equivalents are invested in a portfolio to safeguard the funds and with an investment objective of maximizing the returns. IWMI's investment policy defines the maximum exposure to a single financial institution, in order to ensure diversification of investments. The policy also states the types of instruments in which the funds can be invested and the types in which investment is not permitted.

However, the requirement for impairment is analyzed at each reporting date on an individual basis for grant agreements.

	Gross Amount US\$ '000	Fully Performing US\$ '000	Past Due US\$ '000	Impaired US\$ '000
As at December 31, 2017				
Accounts Receivable - Donors	4,229	3,657	274	572
Accounts Receivable - Employees	137	137	-	-
	4,366	3,794	274	572
As at December 31, 2016				
Accounts Receivable - Donors	4,837	4,530	307	307
Accounts Receivable - Employees	198	198	-	-
	5,035	4,728	307	307
As at December 31, 2015				
Accounts Receivable - Donors	4,052	3,871	181	181
Accounts Receivable - Employees	211	211	-	-
	4,263	4,082	181	181

Notes to the financial statements continued on page 56



INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

Notes to the Financial Statements

2) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that occurs due to changes in market prices, such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates, which will affect the Institute's income or the value of its financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that occurs when the value of a financial instrument fluctuates due to changes in foreign exchange rates. IWMI's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates primarily affects the Institute's operating activities (when revenue or an expense is denominated in a different currency from the Institute's functional currency) and bank accounts held in different currencies. In order to mitigate the foreign exchange risks, the Institute matches the currency of payment with the currency of donor funds received, wherever possible.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the effect of a reasonably possible change in the US dollar exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, on the net surplus.

	Change in US\$ rate	Effect on net surplus/deficit (US\$ '000)
2017	10%	103
2016	10%	74

The movement on the net surplus/deficit effect is a result of the cash and cash equivalents denominated in currencies other than the functional currency (US Dollar). If the US Dollar had strengthened/weakened by 10% against the major operating currencies, with all other variables held constant, there would have been an increase/decrease in the surplus/deficit for the year.

Interest rate risk

Bank deposits and short-term investments of IWMI are placed in term deposits and fixed deposits at fixed interest rates. Therefore, the risk of volatility of market interest rates will be minimal.



INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

Notes to the Financial Statements

3) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that occurs when the Institute may encounter difficulties in meeting the obligation associated with its financial liabilities that are to be settled by delivering cash or other financial assets.

One of the investment objectives of the Institute is to manage liquidity, which is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due under both normal and stressed conditions.

As at December 31	Less than one year		
	2017	2016	January 1, 2016
Other financial liabilities			
Accounts Payable			
Employees - current	248	173	227
Others	1,901	3,329	2,923



INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE
December 31, 2017 (in US Dollars)

Supplementary Information**Exhibit 1 - Grant Revenue**

Project Name	Total Funds Available	Funds Receivable	Deferred Revenue	Total Revenue	Total Revenue
	2017	31.12.2017	31.12.2017	2017	2016
RESTRICTED GRANT INCOME					
WINDOW 1 & WINDOW 2					
CGIAR Fund CRP on Water, Land and Ecosystems (CRP 5)	345,046	-	-	345,046	18,324,170
CGIAR Fund CRP on Water, Land and Ecosystems (CRP 24)	11,458,993	-	4,010,546	7,448,447	-
CIAT CRP on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security - Center activities (CRP 7)	-	-	-	-	1,041,873
CIAT CRP on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security - Regional Program Leader South Asia (CRP 7)	-	-	-	-	314,295
ICARDA CRP on Dryland Systems (CRP 1.1)	-	-	-	-	43,703
IFPRI CRP on Policies, Institutions and Markets (CRP 2)	-	-	-	-	80,000
IFPRI CRP on Policies, Institutions and Markets (CRP 23)	160,294	64,706	-	225,000	-
IITA CRP on Integrated Systems for the Humid Tropics (CRP 1.2)	-	-	-	-	90,692
IRRI Organizational activities in the Ekxang Village CSV, Lao PDR (CRP 7) (CIAT)	-	-	-	-	5,327
CIAT CRP on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security - Center Activities (CRP 22)	240,000	347,190	-	587,190	-
CIAT CGIAR Platform for Big Data in Agriculture (PTF 32)	68,000	47,206	-	115,206	-
WORLD FISH CRP on Fish (CRP 11)	18,199	56,801	-	75,000	-
WORLD FISH CRP on Aquatic Agricultural Systems (CRP 1.3)	-	-	-	-	104,651
Subtotal	12,290,532	515,903	4,010,546	8,795,889	20,004,711
NON CRP WINDOW 1 & WINDOW 2					
CGIAR Performance & Evaluation Specialist - DRS	-	10,200	-	10,200	-
Subtotal	-	10,200	-	10,200	-
CRP WINDOW 3					
ACIAR Agricultural groundwater use in Laos	-	-	-	-	545,570
AUSTRIA Participatory water governance	331,590	-	226,633	104,957	29,389
EC From Africa to Asia and Back Again- Testing Adaptation in Flood-based Farming Systems	532,945	-	11,192	521,753	72,028
EC Water, land and ecosystems in Africa	(750,134)	1,085,586	-	335,452	904,202
ICAR Program support 2017	567,862	-	-	567,862	-
IFAD From Africa to Asia and back again - Testing adaptation in flood-based farming systems	(400,897)	681,967	-	281,070	550,892
IFAD Opportunities to enhance smallholder agriculture in sub-Saharan Africa through sustainable water, land and ecosystem Management (WLE in Africa)	282,594	-	51,667	230,927	307,883
INDIA ICAR-Program support grant	-	-	-	-	322,553
SOUTH AFRICA Irrigation in Limpopo, South Africa	202,910	-	91,629	111,281	151,526
USAID Tajikistan WUAs evaluation	566,574	-	314,172	252,402	334,233
USAID Water resource management on small-scale farms in sub-Saharan Africa	294,780	-	16,843	277,937	224,124
Subtotal	1,628,224	1,767,553	712,136	2,683,641	3,442,400
NON CRP WINDOW 3					
CHINA Program support grant 2017	-	49,000	-	49,000	-
USAID Feed the Future - Southern Africa regional program	46,716	-	-	46,716	341,849
USAID Water team secondment	374,621	-	174,170	200,451	187,763
Subtotal	421,337	49,000	174,170	296,167	529,612
CRP BILATERAL					
ACIAR Groundwater in Eastern Gangetic Plains	257,858	-	93,639	164,219	276,815
ACIAR GW - Recharge and management	(1,715)	1,715	-	-	39,855
ACIAR Water resources mapping, Ganges	-	-	-	-	35,836
ADB Building climate resilience of watersheds in mountain eco-regions	(47,053)	139,426	-	92,373	77,106
ADB Fecal sludge management in Nepal	-	-	-	-	53,825
ADB Groundwater use in irrigation	(3,416)	29,380	-	25,964	23,416
ADB SC 106814 REG: E-learning content writer (water sector)	-	-	-	-	18,774
ADB TA-6498 REG: Knowledge and innovation support for ADB's Water financing program	-	-	-	-	36,459
AfDB MUS investments in SA	101,332	-	45,042	56,290	3,026
AfDB Reoptimization of Akosombo and Kpong - New phase	-	-	-	-	118,126
AUSTRALIA/DFAT Mekong program on water governance	2,937,162	-	1,380,677	1,556,485	1,118,477
BAJAJ ALLIANZ Crop monitoring using satellite data for selected states in India for implementation of PMFBY Crop insurance scheme	33,893	-	-	33,893	-
BELMONT FORUM Southern Africa's Hydro-Economy and Water Security (SAHEWS) - third contract	-	-	-	-	4,825
BMBF Urban Food Plus	-	-	-	-	3,160
BMGF Biofil independent evaluation	-	-	-	-	7,181



Project Name	Total Funds Available	Funds Receivable	Deferred Revenue	Total Revenue	Total Revenue
	2017	31.12.2017	31.12.2017	2017	2016
BMGF From Waste to Food (WaFo), Ghana	79,927	157,387	-	237,314	160,979
BMGF Crop monitoring using satellite data for selected states in India for implementation of PMFBY crop insurance scheme	421,686	-	163,193	258,493	-
BMGF Training program for FSM	45,000	-	-	45,000	-
BMU Infrastructure investments (WISE UP)	103,599	106,220	-	209,819	226,992
CIMMYT Farm systems intensification EGP (ACIAR)	-	-	-	-	1,627
CPWF Unspent funds of CGIAR Challenge Program on Water and Food (CPWF) - Utilization on CRP on Water, Land and Ecosystems (WLE)	-	-	-	-	1,198,739
DFID Anukulan: Developing climate-resilient livelihoods for local communities	49,766	35,796	-	85,562	89,895
DFID Carbon investment in ecosystems (ALTER)	59,736	26,467	-	86,203	71,634
DFID Catchment risk assessments - Ethiopia	27,985	-	14,971	13,014	-
DFID Climate-resilient agricultural systems	-	-	-	-	101,108
DFID Ecosystems and urban development in India, Nepal	16,837	-	1,715	15,122	48,334
DFID GroFutures: Groundwater Futures in Sub-Saharan Africa	34,391	72,380	-	106,771	119,871
DFID Hydropower & climate change in Himalayas	-	-	-	-	5,177
DFID Informing changes in the Indus Basin/South Asia Water Governance Programme	683,606	71,025	-	754,631	632,566
DFID Nepal Resilience Portfolio (MEL)	-	19,360	-	19,360	-
DFID Organic resource use - Ethiopia	10,586	3,522	-	14,108	2,797
DFID REACH Water security & local monitoring	(11)	16,446	-	16,435	7,462
DFID Security through law reform	10,649	-	-	10,649	2,369
DFID Topic guide irrigation	-	-	-	-	16,686
DFID Water security in Ethiopia - MUS	-	13,683	-	13,683	-
EC DAFNE	133,423	-	39,251	94,172	2,545
EC SHARE-ARCE: Bale eco-region	202,324	5,970	-	208,294	237,167
EC Study on political and institutional context of water sector in Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	20,930
EC Water management in Uzbekistan	166,895	18,475	-	185,370	138,444
FAO City Region Food System (CRFS)	30,290	30,454	-	60,744	86,675
FAO Wetland hydrology Laos	69,995	-	-	69,995	-
FAO Land and water resources	14,700	28,121	-	42,821	-
FAO Qualitative Study WVEAI	44,132	10,314	-	54,446	-
FAO Science Forum 2018	48,451	-	48,451	-	-
FAO Water assessment in SADC	198,795	-	-	198,795	-
GHANA WaFo - Contribution from the Government of Ghana	98,445	-	14,356	84,089	57,444
GIZ Business model development and feasibility assessment	49,603	13,755	-	63,358	-
GIZ GlobE - UrbanFoodPlus	(33,106)	33,106	-	-	110,127
GIZ GlobE - UrbanFoodPlus	137,934	-	63,873	74,061	1,971
GIZ Integrated Water Resources Management and development in the Karamoja region of Uganda	80,109	-	-	80,109	54,557
GIZ Marketing an innovative Fortifer™	73,859	-	30,240	43,619	32,140
GIZ Preparation of NBI Guidance document on environmental flows	-	-	-	-	555
GIZ QGIS Trainings and generation	29,318	4,582	-	33,900	20,486
GIZ Soils, fecal sludge and waste recovery	794,258	-	383,559	410,699	93,143
ICARDA Soil salinity management in Central and Southern Iraq (ACIAR) - Utilization of remaining funds for ACIAR groundwater in Eastern Gangetic Plains	445	-	401	44	118
ICRISAT GW and irrigation in Karnataka (India)	83,881	27,095	-	110,976	34,053
IFPRI Assessment of small reservoirs in Ghana (Multi Donor)	42,266	26,781	-	69,047	-
IFPRI Phase II: Flood-recession agriculture for food security in Northern Ghana (USAID)	-	-	-	-	184,621
IFPRI The Global Futures and Strategic Foresight program (CRP PIM) (Gates Foundation)	5,314	-	-	5,314	54,686
IFPRI Water governance in Pakistan Indus Basin Irrigation Systems (IBIS) (USAID)	-	-	-	-	36,414
IHE-Delft, The Netherlands DUPC2 Research Impact workshop	-	-	-	-	22,868
IITA Sustainable AWM - Ghana (USAID)	120,818	-	36,724	84,094	98,077
ILRI Africa Rising in Ethiopia (USAID)	-	-	-	-	76,503
ILRI Livestock and irrigation value chain (Canada)	171,128	-	-	171,128	238,279
IMoMo Outscaling in Central Asia	10,000	-	9,206	794	-
IRRI Unblocking the production potential of "polder communities" in coastal Bangladesh through improved resource-use efficiency and diversified cropping systems (USAID)	-	-	-	-	5,000
IWRM in India	15,323	34,365	-	49,688	-
JAPAN Improved solutions for management of floods and droughts in South Asia	358,829	-	208,103	150,726	263,345
KU, THAILAND Water accounting Thailand	-	-	-	-	64,646
LIFT PYPPIP - Pyawt Ywar Pump irrigation project	599,975	-	236,021	363,954	9,242
NETHERLANDS Using remote sensing in support of solutions to reduce agricultural water productivity gaps	200,109	-	27,186	172,923	-
NETHERLANDS Capacity development of HEIs in small-scale irrigation	(9,461)	29,145	-	19,684	28,966
NETHERLANDS Creating and capturing value: Supporting enterprise for urban liquid	502,883	-	357,039	145,844	53,766
NETHERLANDS Determination of the environmental water requirements for the upper and inner Niger Delta	31,037	-	-	31,037	-
NETHERLANDS Environmental flow assessment	82,043	-	8,448	73,595	-
NETHERLANDS Peer review AIT-IHE	17,905	-	-	17,905	-
NEWRI Nanyang Technological University NEWRI - Turning fecal sludge into a high-value asset	2,050	-	-	2,050	4,505
NIGERIA AWM solutions in Nigeria	-	-	-	-	147,569
NORWAY/BIOFORSK Climate change adaptation program, India	9,932	-	-	9,932	26,028
OECD Multi-purpose water infrastructure	336	-	-	336	8,592
OES Measuring, understanding and adapting to nexus trade-offs in the 3S river basins	39,291	49,591	-	88,882	-



Project Name	Total Funds Available	Funds Receivable	Deferred Revenue	Total Revenue	Total Revenue
	2017	31.12.2017	31.12.2017	2017	2016
SANIVATION LLC Sanivation	-	1,689	-	1,689	-
SDC - SPICE	100,549	-	84,132	16,417	-
SDTT IWMI TATA Programme - III- Action research For strengthening programmes that enhance rural livelihoods	185,576	-	81,174	104,402	-
SOUTH AFRICA GRECHLIM - DST	32,213	7,037	-	39,250	1,408
SRTT IWMI TATA Programme - III - Action research for strengthening programmes that enhance rural livelihoods	(45,623)	55,152	-	9,529	98,061
SWEDEN Water politics in the Nile Basin	-	-	-	-	32,905
SWEDEN Workshop on Migration Matters II	5,025	3,371	-	8,396	23,808
SWITZERLAND Assist in design regional land information platform	-	-	-	-	26,240
SWITZERLAND LURAS Midterm review consultancy	-	-	-	-	14,400
UNEP Achieving SDG in Vietnam and Philippines	58,000	16,959	-	74,959	-
UNEP Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative	-	-	-	-	26,000
UNEP SDG Finalization - Goal 6.6	-	-	-	-	29,999
UNEP SDG Finalization - Goal 6.6.1	18,020	-	-	18,020	11,980
UNEP Water-related ecosystems and SDG 6.6	20,000	106,999	-	126,999	-
UNOPS Solid waste management in Batticaloa	-	-	-	-	49,838
UNOPS Solid waste management in North SL - Phase II	111,878	-	-	111,878	-
USAID AWM solutions in SSA	586,868	111,652	-	698,520	826,570
USAID Digo Jal Bikas	749,541	56,725	-	806,266	367,982
USAID Enhanced engagement in research on the Kabul River Basin (EKaRB)	118,354	-	40,699	77,655	71,640
USAID Fecal sludge and urine reuse in agriculture	-	-	-	-	58,938
USAID GRECHLIM - USAID	64,825	-	8,068	56,757	25,175
USAID Groundwater governance in the Arab world	81,245	-	-	81,245	263,421
USAID Innovation in gender equality Nepal	-	-	-	-	38,625
USAID RAMOTSWA2	95,872	85,119	-	180,991	-
USAID Reduce water pollution & carbon emissions	109,328	-	109,328	-	-
USAID Securing water in Ghana	6,058	173,124	-	179,182	293,864
USAID Sustainably intensified production systems	3,810	35,808	-	39,618	49,683
USAID The potential role of the transboundary Ramotswa aquifer	8,303	-	-	8,303	274,749
USAID Transboundary water competition, CA	254,367	-	140,971	113,396	117,603
USAID Water innovations technologies (WIT)	270,735	-	210,963	59,772	-
USAID Water resources and agriculture	221,366	-	129,838	91,528	-
USDA Role of water resources in prospects for Indian agriculture	8,351	-	-	8,351	-
WMO South Asia Drought Monitoring System (SADMS)	-	-	-	-	90,817
WORLD BANK Adaptation framework for water resources	-	-	-	-	220,811
WORLD BANK Ayeyarwady integrated river basin	193,293	6,070	-	199,363	-
WORLD BANK Basin Assessment of Brahmaputra	60,968	-	-	60,968	8,121
WORLD BANK Beyond more crop per drop	19,966	-	-	19,966	-
WORLD BANK GW for drought resilience in S. Asia	22,515	33,840	-	56,355	-
WORLD BANK Irrigation schemes of Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	44,808
WORLD BANK Open-source mobile weather stations: Reducing flood damages and increasing preparedness of communities	120,000	12,519	-	132,519	74,950
WORLD BANK Stocktaking on institutional arrangements for irrigation management	114,659	-	-	114,659	-
WORLD BANK SWAT-Kali Gandaki	-	-	-	-	50,599
WORLD BANK Water Accounting Plus (WA+)	44,039	-	-	44,039	-
WORLD BANK Water productivity synthesis	-	-	-	-	5,709
WORLD BANK Water security diagnostic - Pakistan	81,856	22,768	-	104,624	-
Subtotal	12,967,304	1,733,393	3,967,268	10,733,429	9,915,278
NON CRP BILATERAL					
FRANCE Staff secondment - Yvan Altchenko	11,700	-	-	11,700	126,100
GIZ Program support grant	-	-	-	-	307,551
IFPRI Consolidating ReSAKSS-SA - Year 1 (Multi Donor)	300,000	36,039	-	336,039	-
IFPRI Consolidation of ReSAKSS-SA (Multi Donor)	77,420	98,870	-	176,290	467,260
SIWI Capacity building program for young scientists	116,959	-	116,959	-	-
TAF - The Asia Foundation consultancy for CWRM project	-	-	-	-	5,324
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE Water testing to understand chronic kidney disease	-	8,233	-	8,233	-
WIN - Participatory and transparent budgeting	17,837	-	-	17,837	17,700
WORLD BANK Sri Lanka: Agriculture Risks Assessment	39,616	-	-	39,616	-
WORLD BANK Sri Lanka: Agriculture Risks Assessment	-	10,471	-	10,471	-
ZEF Secondment - Boubar Barry (WASCAL)	54,975	-	-	54,975	131,875
Subtotal	618,507	153,613	116,959	655,161	1,055,811
SUBTOTAL RESTRICTED	27,925,904	4,229,662	8,981,079	23,174,487	34,947,812
GRAND TOTAL	27,925,904	4,229,662	8,981,079	23,174,487	34,947,812



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Supplementary Information

Exhibit 2 - Restricted Grants

Project Name	Start Date	End Date	CRP/ Non-CRP	Total Grant Pledge	Expenditure Prior Years	Expenditure Current Year	Total Expenditure
CGIAR Fund							
Performance & Evaluation specialist-DRS	14-Nov-17	31-Dec-17	Non-CRP	10,200	-	10,200	10,200
CRP on Water, Land and Ecosystems (CRP 5 & CRP 24)	01-Jan-17	31-Dec-17	CRP	7,990,046	-	7,793,493	7,793,493
CIAT CRP on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security - Center activities (CRP 22)	01-Jan-17	31-Dec-17	CRP	603,250	-	587,190	587,190
CIAT CGIAR Platform for Big Data in Agriculture (PTF32)	01-Jan-17	31-Dec-17	PTF	135,000	-	115,206	115,206
IFPRI CRP on Policies, Institutions and Markets (CRP 23)	01-Jan-17	31-Dec-17	CRP	225,000	-	225,000	225,000
WORLD FISH CRP on FISH (CRP 11)	01-Jan-17	31-Dec-17	CRP	75,000	-	75,000	75,000
Total- Windows 1 & 2						8,806,089	
Austria-ADA-Austrian Development Agency							
Participatory water governance	01-Sep-16	31-Aug-19	CRP	583,069	29,389	104,957	134,346
Subtotal- Austria						104,957	
China							
Program Support Grant 2017	01-Jan-17	31-Dec-17	Non-CRP	49,000	-	49,000	49,000
Subtotal- China						49,000	
EC-European Commission							
Water, land and ecosystems in Africa	28-Jan-14	30-Jun-17	CRP	2,976,291	2,640,839	335,452	2,976,291
From Africa to Asia and Back Again- Testing Adaptation in Flood-based Farming Systems	17-Jun-16	31-Dec-18	CRP	1,721,994	72,028	521,753	593,781
Subtotal- EC						857,205	
Government of India							
ICAR-Program Support Grant 2017	01-Jan-17	31-Dec-17	CRP	567,862	-	567,862	567,862
Subtotal- India						567,862	
IFAD-International Fund for Agricultural Development							
Opportunities to Enhance Smallholder Agriculture in sub-Saharan Africa through Sustainable Water, Land and Ecosystem Management (WLE in Africa)	14-Apr-14	30-Jun-18	CRP	1,960,000	724,899	230,927	955,826
From Africa to Asia and Back Again- Testing Adaptation in Flood-based Farming Systems	17-Mar-15	16-Mar-18	CRP	1,176,000	753,696	281,070	1,034,766
Subtotal- IFAD						511,997	
South Africa							
Irrigation in Limpopo, South Africa	01-Jan-15	31-Mar-18	CRP	431,200	228,290	111,281	339,571
Subtotal- South Africa						111,281	
USAID-United States Agency for International Development							
Tajikistan WUAs evaluation	01-May-14	30-Jun-18	CRP	1,487,064	920,490	252,402	1,172,892
Water Resource Management on Small-scale Farms in sub-Saharan Africa	01-Jul-15	30-Sep-18	CRP	588,000	293,220	277,937	571,157
Water team secondment	01-Oct-11	30-Sep-18	Non-CRP	1,505,636	1,131,014	200,451	1,331,465
Feed the Future- Southern Africa regional program	01-Jan-15	31-Mar-17	Non-CRP	1,136,732	1,090,016	46,716	1,136,732
Subtotal- USAID						777,506	
Total- Window 3						2,979,808	
ADB-Asian Development Bank							
Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-Regions	15-Jan-15	31-Jul-19	CRP	464,670	199,533	92,373	291,906
Groundwater Use in Irrigation	15-Jul-16	31-Aug-17	CRP	49,380	23,416	25,964	49,380
Subtotal- ADB						118,337	
AfDB-African Development Bank							
MUS investments in SA	01-Oct-16	31-May-19	CRP	315,917	3,026	56,290	59,316
Subtotal- AfDB						56,290	
Australia-ACIAR-Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research							
Groundwater in Eastern Gangetic Plains	01-Sep-14	31-Aug-18	CRP	948,449	616,283	164,219	780,502
Subtotal- Australia-ACIAR						164,219	
Australia-DFAT-Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade							
Mekong programme on water governance	04-Jul-14	30-Jun-18	CRP	4,895,879	1,958,716	1,556,485	3,515,201
Subtotal- Australia-DFAT						1,556,485	



Project Name	Start Date	End Date	CRP/ Non-CRP	Total Grant Pledge	Expenditure Prior Years	Expenditure Current Year	Total Expenditure
Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company Limited Crop Monitoring using Satellite Data for Selected States in India for implementation of PMFBY Crop Insurance Scheme	01-Feb-17	31-Jan-19	CRP	69,196	-	33,893	33,893
Subtotal- Bajaj Allianz						33,893	
BMGF-Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation From Waste to Food (Wafo), Ghana	13-Mar-13	30-Nov-17	CRP	1,257,367	1,020,053	237,314	1,257,367
Crop Monitoring using Satellite Data for Selected States in India for implementation of PMFBY Crop Insurance Scheme	13-Sep-16	30-Sep-18	CRP	525,711	-	258,493	258,493
Training Programme for FSM	01-Jan-17	31-Aug-17	CRP	45,000	-	45,000	45,000
Subtotal- BMGF						540,807	
EC-European Commission SHARE-ARCE: Bale eco-region Water management in Uzbekistan	08-Jul-14	30-Apr-18	CRP	729,842	521,548	208,294	729,842
DAFNE	01-Jan-16	31-Dec-17	CRP	323,814	138,444	185,370	323,814
	01-Sep-16	31-Aug-20	CRP	312,465	2,545	94,172	96,717
Subtotal- EC						487,836	
FAO-Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations City Region Food System (CRFS)	25-May-15	15-Mar-18	CRP	151,100	89,047	60,744	149,791
Qualitative Study WEA1	01-Jul-17	30-Dec-17	CRP	54,446	-	54,446	54,446
Water assessment in SADC	22-Dec-16	31-Jul-17	CRP	198,795	-	198,795	198,795
Wetland hydrology Laos	14-Dec-16	11-Aug-17	CRP	69,995	-	69,995	69,995
Land and water resources	30-Apr-17	31-Jan-18	CRP	49,000	-	42,821	42,821
Subtotal- FAO						426,801	
France Staff secondment - Yvan Altchenko	01-Mar-11	31-Dec-17	Non-CRP	819,650	807,950	11,700	819,650
Subtotal- France						11,700	
Germany-BMU-Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit Infrastructure investments (WISE UP)	01-Aug-13	31-Dec-17	CRP	1,006,009	796,190	209,819	1,006,009
Subtotal- Germany-BMU						209,819	
Germany-GIZ-Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit Soils, fecal sludge and waste recovery	01-Feb-16	31-Jan-19	CRP	1,367,592	93,143	410,699	503,842
Marketing an Innovative Fortifier	01-Apr-16	31-Mar-18	CRP	110,800	32,140	43,619	75,759
Globe - UrbanFood Plus	01-Jul-16	30-Jun-18	CRP	187,924	1,971	74,061	76,032
QGIS Trainings and Generation	01-Jul-16	01-Nov-17	CRP	54,386	20,486	33,900	54,386
Integrated Water Resource Management and Development in the Karamoja Region of Uganda	04-Nov-16	30-Apr-17	CRP	134,666	54,557	80,109	134,666
Business model development and feasibility assessment	01-Sep-16	30-Jun-17	CRP	63,358	-	63,358	63,358
Subtotal- Germany-GIZ						705,746	
Ghana Wafo- Contribution from Government of Ghana	24-Mar-16	30-Jun-18	CRP	155,889	57,444	84,089	141,533
Subtotal- Ghana						84,089	
ICARDA-International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas Soil salinity management in Central and Southern Iraq (ACIAR) - Utilization of remaining funds for ACIAR groundwater in Eastern Gangetic Plains (ACIAR)	01-Sep-14	31-Aug-18	CRP	111,519	111,075	44	111,119
Subtotal- ICARDA						44	
ICRISAT-International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics GW and Irrigation in Karnataka (INDIA)	01-Apr-13	30-Sep-17	CRP	247,095	136,119	110,976	247,095
Subtotal- ICRISAT						110,976	
IDRC-International Development Research Centre IWRM in India	15-Jan-17	14-Jan-20	CRP	143,610	-	49,688	49,688
Subtotal- IDRC						49,688	
IFPRI-International Food Policy Research Institute The Global Futures and CG Strategic Foresight Program (CRP PIM) (Gates Foundation)	14-Aug-14	30-Apr-17	CRP	160,000	154,686	5,314	160,000
Consolidation of ReSAKSS-SA (Multi Donor)	01-Jan-11	30-Jun-17	Non-CRP	2,530,467	2,354,177	176,290	2,530,467
Assessment of Small Reservoirs in Ghana (Multi Donor)	17-Apr-17	31-Jul-17	CRP	69,047	-	69,047	69,047
Consolidating ReSAKSS-SA - Year 1 (Multi Donor)	01-Jan-17	31-Dec-18	Non-CRP	500,000	-	336,039	336,039
Subtotal- IFPRI						586,690	



Project Name	Start Date	End Date	CRP/ Non-CRP	Total Grant Pledge	Expenditure Prior Years	Expenditure Current Year	Total Expenditure
IITA-International Institute of Tropical Agriculture Sustainable AWM - Ghana (USAID)	15-Jun-13	31-Mar-18	CRP	443,523	322,706	84,094	406,800
Subtotal- IITA						84,094	
ILRI-International Livestock Research Institute Livestock and irrigation value chain (CANADA)	01-Apr-12	31-Mar-18	CRP	1,490,596	1,273,300	171,128	1,444,428
Subtotal- ILRI						171,128	
Japan-MAFF-Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Improved Solutions for Management of Floods and Droughts in South Asia	01-Jul-15	31-Mar-18	CRP	701,096	342,267	150,726	492,993
Subtotal- Japan-MAFF						150,726	
LIFT-Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund Manager's Office PYPIP-Pyawt Ywar Pump Irrigation Project	06-Dec-16	31-Mar-19	CRP	1,122,315	9,242	363,954	373,196
Subtotal- LIFT						363,954	
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore NEWRI- Turning faecal sludge into a high-value asset	01-Jun-16	31-Mar-17	CRP	6,555	4,505	2,050	6,555
Subtotal- Nanyang Technological University						2,050	
Netherlands Creating and Capturing value: supporting enterprise for urban liquid	15-Sep-14	31-Dec-20	CRP	1,439,573	327,053	145,844	472,897
Capacity Development of HEIs in Small-scale irrigation	01-Jan-14	31-Dec-17	CRP	64,829	45,145	19,684	64,829
Using Remote Sensing in support of solutions to reduce agricultural water productivity gaps	01-May-17	31-Aug-19	CRP	1,000,544	-	172,923	172,923
Peer Review AIT-IHE	26-Apr-17	31-Aug-17	CRP	17,905	-	17,905	17,905
Determination of the Environmental Water Requirements for the Upper and Inner Niger Delta	01-Aug-16	20-Mar-17	CRP	31,037	-	31,037	31,037
Environmental flow assessment	31-May-17	31-Mar-18	CRP	164,116	-	73,595	73,595
Subtotal- Netherlands						460,988	
Norway-The Norwegian Institute for Environment and Agriculture Research (Bioforsk) Climate change adaption program, India	18-Jun-12	30-Jun-17	CRP	470,801	460,869	9,932	470,801
Subtotal- Norway (Bioforsk)						9,932	
OECD-The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Multi- Purpose Water Infrastructure	04-Apr-16	03-Apr-17	CRP	8,928	8,592	336	8,928
Subtotal- OECD						336	
OES-Bureau of Oceans and Environmental and Scientific Affairs Measuring, Understanding and Adapting to Nexus Trade-offs in the 3S River Basins	01-Dec-16	30-Sep-17	CRP	88,882	-	88,882	88,882
Subtotal- OES						88,882	
Sanivation LLC Sanivation	01-Nov-17	30-Mar-18	CRP	30,000	-	1,689	1,689
Subtotal- Sanivation LLC						1,689	
Sir Dorabji Tata Trust IWMI TATA Programme - III- Action Research For Strengthening Programmes that Enhance Rural Livelihoods	01-Jul-14	31-Dec-19	CRP	595,255	-	104,402	104,402
Subtotal- Sir Dorabji Tata Trust						104,402	
Sir Ratan Tata Trust IWMI TATA Programme - III- Action Research For Strengthening Programmes that Enhance Rural Livelihoods	01-Jul-14	31-Dec-19	CRP	597,735	143,312	9,529	152,841
Subtotal- Sir Ratan Tata Trust						9,529	
South Africa GRECHLIM	01-Jan-16	31-Dec-18	CRP	53,293	1,408	39,250	40,658
Subtotal- South Africa						39,250	
Sweden-SIDA-Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency Workshop on Migration Matters II	04-Nov-16	31-Mar-17	CRP	32,204	23,808	8,396	32,204
Subtotal- Sweden-SIDA						8,396	



Project Name	Start Date	End Date	CRP/ Non-CRP	Total Grant Pledge	Expenditure Prior Years	Expenditure Current Year	Total Expenditure
Switzerland-SDC-Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation							
SDC-SPICE	21-Aug-17	20-Aug-18	CRP	150,992	-	16,417	16,417
IMoMo Outsourcing in Central Asia	01-Oct-17	30-Sep-18	CRP	10,000	-	794	794
Subtotal- Switzerland-SDC						17,211	
U.S. Department of State							
Water Testing to Understand Chronic Kidney Disease	22-Sep-17	22-Mar-19	Non-CRP	390,623	-	8,233	8,233
Subtotal- USDS						8,233	
UNEP-United Nations Environment Programme							
SDG Finalization - Goal 6.6.1	21-Oct-16	20-Jan-17	CRP	30,000	11,980	18,020	30,000
Water-related ecosystems and SDG 6.6	12-May-17	01-Apr-18	CRP	149,200	-	126,999	126,999
Achieving SDG in Vietnam and Philippines	31-Jan-17	15-Nov-17	CRP	74,959	-	74,959	74,959
Subtotal- UNEP						219,978	
United Kingdom-DFID-Department for International Development							
Ecosystems and urban development in India, Nepal GroFutures: Groundwater Futures in Sub-Saharan Africa	01-Feb-14	31-Oct-17	CRP	216,949	201,827	15,122	216,949
Informing Changes in the Indus Basin/ South Asia Water Governance Programme	01-May-15	30-Apr-19	CRP	357,717	188,142	106,771	294,913
Organic Resource use- Ethiopia	01-Oct-15	31-Dec-17	CRP	1,444,041	689,410	754,631	1,444,041
REACH water security & local monitoring	01-Jun-16	31-Oct-17	CRP	16,905	2,797	14,108	16,905
Security through Law Reform	25-Jul-16	30-Sep-17	CRP	23,897	7,462	16,435	23,897
Carbon investment in ecosystems (ALTER)	01-Aug-16	31-Jul-17	CRP	13,018	2,369	10,649	13,018
Anukulan: Developing Climate Resilient Livelihoods for Local Communities	01-Jul-13	30-Nov-17	CRP	389,796	303,593	86,203	389,796
Catchment Risk Assessments - Ethiopia	01-Jan-15	31-Dec-17	CRP	259,618	174,056	85,562	259,618
Water-security in Ethiopia-MUS	01-Mar-17	28-Feb-19	CRP	57,603	-	13,014	13,014
Nepal Resilience Portfolio (MEL)	01-Sep-17	28-Feb-19	CRP	43,201	-	13,683	13,683
Nepal Resilience Portfolio (MEL)	01-Aug-17	31-Jan-18	CRP	30,039	-	19,360	19,360
Subtotal- United Kingdom-DFID						1,135,538	
UNOPS-United Nations Office for Project Services							
Solid waste management in North Sri Lanka-Ph II	27-Jan-17	26-Jul-17	CRP	111,878	-	111,878	111,878
Subtotal- UNOPS						111,878	
USAID-United States Agency for International Development							
Groundwater governance in the Arab world AWM solutions in SSA	24-Sep-13	14-Apr-17	CRP	950,464	869,219	81,245	950,464
The Potential Role of the Transboundary Ramotswa Aquifer	06-Nov-13	11-Aug-18	CRP	3,043,807	2,215,624	698,520	2,914,144
Enhanced Engagement in Research on Kabul River Basin (EKaRB)	28-Jul-15	28-Feb-17	CRP	409,479	401,176	8,303	409,479
GRECHLIM-USAID	01-Nov-15	31-Oct-18	CRP	301,754	83,400	77,655	161,055
Transboundary water competition, CA	01-Jan-16	31-Dec-18	CRP	90,000	25,175	56,757	81,932
Securing Water in Ghana	01-Nov-15	31-Oct-18	CRP	271,970	117,603	113,396	230,999
Sustainably Intensified Production Systems	18-Jan-16	31-Dec-17	CRP	473,046	293,864	179,182	473,046
USAID-Dijo Jal Bikas	01-Oct-15	30-Sep-18	CRP	97,490	49,683	39,618	89,301
RAMOTSWA2	01-Apr-16	31-Mar-19	CRP	1,776,985	367,982	806,266	1,174,248
Water resources and agriculture	15-May-17	14-May-19	CRP	500,000	-	180,991	180,991
Water Innovations Technologies (WIT)	01-Dec-16	30-Nov-18	CRP	221,366	-	91,528	91,528
Water Innovations Technologies (WIT)	15-Apr-17	31-Dec-21	CRP	3,024,438	-	59,772	59,772
Subtotal- USAID						2,393,233	
USDA-United States Department of Agriculture							
Role of Water Resources in Prospects for Indian agriculture	01-Aug-13	01-Sep-17	CRP	252,500	244,149	8,351	252,500
Subtotal- USDA						8,351	
WIN-Water Integrity Network Association e.V.							
Participatory and transparent budgeting	05-Sep-16	31-May-17	Non-CRP	35,537	17,700	17,837	35,537
Subtotal- WIN						17,837	
World Bank							
Open-Source Mobile Weather Stations: Reducing Flood Damages and Increasing Preparedness of Communities	09-Nov-15	25-Jan-18	CRP	250,000	100,000	132,519	232,519
Basin Assessment of Brahmaputra	23-Aug-16	01-Nov-17	CRP	69,089	8,121	60,968	69,089
Beyond More Crop per Drop	25-Apr-17	30-Jun-17	CRP	19,966	-	19,966	19,966
Water Security Diagnostic - Pakistan	20-May-17	30-Mar-18	CRP	200,000	-	104,624	104,624
GW for Drought Resilience in South Asia	31-May-17	30-May-18	CRP	225,151	-	56,355	56,355
Water Accounting Plus (WA+)	11-May-17	31-Jul-17	CRP	44,039	-	44,039	44,039
Sri Lanka: Agriculture Risks Assessment	17-May-17	30-Jun-17	Non-CRP	39,616	-	39,616	39,616
Stocktaking on institutional arrangements for irrigation management	29-Jun-17	30-Sep-17	CRP	114,659	-	114,659	114,659
Ayeyarwady Integrated River Basin	03-May-17	31-Jan-18	CRP	227,553	-	199,363	199,363
Sri Lanka: Agriculture Risks Assessment	19-Oct-17	28-Feb-18	Non-CRP	45,256	-	10,471	10,471
Subtotal- World Bank						782,580	



Project Name	Start Date	End Date	CRP/ Non-CRP	Total Grant Pledge	Expenditure Prior Years	Expenditure Current Year	Total Expenditure
ZEF-Center for Development Research of the University of Bonn Secondment - Boubacar Barry (WASCAL)	08-Apr-10	29-May-17	Non-CRP	968,284	913,309	54,975	968,284
Subtotal- ZEF						54,975	
Total- Bilateral						11,388,590	
Grand Total						23,174,487	



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Supplementary Information

Exhibit 3 - CGIAR Research Programs - Expenditure and Funding Report for the year 2017

CRP 11 - FISH

Expenditure Report by Natural Classification

Categories	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	Total
Personnel Costs	45	-	-	-	45
CGIAR Collaboration Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Other Collaboration Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Supplies and Services	17	-	-	-	17
Operational Travel	3	-	-	-	3
Depreciation/Amortization	-	-	-	-	-
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	-	-	-	-
Total Direct Costs	65	-	-	-	65
Indirect Costs	10	-	-	-	10
Total Costs	75	-	-	-	75
Deferred Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total - All Costs	75	-	-	-	75

CRP 11 - FISH

Funding Report

Description	Windows 1 & 2
Opening Balance	-
[+] Cash Receipts from Lead Center	18
[-] Disbursements	75
Closing Balance	(57)



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Supplementary Information

Exhibit 4 - CGIAR Research Programs - Expenditure and Funding Report for the year 2017

CRP 22 - CCAFS - Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

Expenditure Report by Natural Classification

Categories	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	Total
Personnel Costs	275	-	231	-	506
CGIAR Collaboration Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Other Collaboration Costs	33	-	7	-	40
Supplies and Services	179	-	118	-	297
Operational Travel	24	-	21	-	45
Depreciation/Amortization	-	-	-	-	-
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	-	7	-	7
Total Direct Costs	511	-	384	-	895
Indirect Costs	76	-	38	-	114
Total Costs	587	-	422	-	1,009
Deferred Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total - All Costs	587	-	422	-	1,009

CRP 22 - CCAFS - Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

Funding Report

Description	Windows 1 & 2
Opening Balance	-
[+] Cash Receipts from Lead Center	240
[-] Disbursements	587
Closing Balance	(347)



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Supplementary Information

Exhibit 5 - CGIAR Research Programs - Expenditure and Funding Report for the year 2017

CRP 23 - PIM - Policies, Institutions and Markets

Expenditure Report by Natural Classification

Categories	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	Total
Personnel Costs	112	-	12	48	172
CGIAR Collaboration Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Other Collaboration Costs	13	-	-	-	13
Supplies and Services	61	-	51	6	118
Operational Travel	10	-	14	-	24
Depreciation/Amortization	-	-	-	-	-
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	-	2	-	2
Total Direct Costs	196	-	79	54	329
Indirect Costs	29	-	6	-	35
Total Costs	225	-	85	54	364
Deferred Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total - All Costs	225	-	85	54	364

CRP 23 - PIM - Policies, Institutions and Markets

Funding Report

Description	Windows 1 & 2
Opening Balance	-
[+] Cash Receipts from Lead Center	160
[-] Disbursements	225
Closing Balance	(65)



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Supplementary Information

Exhibit 6 - CGIAR Research Programs - Expenditure and Funding Report for the year 2017

CRP 5-Phase 01 & 24-Phase 02: WLE - Water, Land and Ecosystems (IWMI only)

Expenditure Report by Natural Classification

Categories	Phase 01		Phase 02			Total
	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	
Personnel Costs	37	2,243	865	3,427	270	6,805
CGIAR Collaboration Costs	208	25	375	51	-	451
Other Collaboration Costs	39	5	718	2,000	-	2,723
Supplies and Services	44	1,267	438	3,066	5	4,776
Operational Travel	1	173	76	441	2	692
Depreciation/Amortization	-	-	-	69	-	69
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	-	-	127	-	127
Total Direct Costs	329	3,713	2,472	9,181	277	15,643
Indirect Costs	16	553	212	1,045	-	1,810
Total Costs	345	4,266	2,684	10,226	277	17,453
Deferred Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total - All Costs	345	4,266	2,684	10,226	277	17,453



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Supplementary Information

Exhibit 7 - CGIAR Research Programs - Expenditure and Funding Report for the year 2017

CRP 5-Phase 01 & 24-Phase 02: WLE - Water, Land and Ecosystems

(Including W1&2 Expenditures of Participating Centers in the 'CGIAR Collaboration Costs' and Other Collaboration Costs)

Expenditure Report by Natural Classification

Categories	Phase 01	Phase 02			Center Funds	Total
	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral		
Personnel Costs	37	2,243	865	3,427	270	6,805
CGIAR Collaboration Costs	208	3,174	375	51	-	3,600
Other Collaboration Costs	39	39	718	2,000	-	2,757
Supplies and Services	44	1,267	438	3,066	5	4,776
Operational Travel	1	173	76	441	2	692
Depreciation/Amortization	-	-	-	69	-	69
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	-	-	127	-	127
Total Direct Costs	329	6,896	2,472	9,181	277	18,826
Indirect Costs	16	553	212	1,045	-	1,810
Total Costs	345	7,449	2,684	10,226	277	20,636
Deferred Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total - All Costs	345	7,449	2,684	10,226	277	20,636

CRP 5-Phase 01 & 24-Phase 02: WLE - Water, Land and Ecosystems

(Including W1&2 Expenditures of Participating Centers in the 'CGIAR Collaboration Costs' and Other Collaboration Costs)

Funding Report

Description	Phase 01	Phase 02
	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2
Opening Balance	7,347	-
[+] Available funds from Phase 01 to Phase 02		5,500
[+] Cash Receipts from Consortium	-	5,959
Disbursements on PPA		
Biodiversity	346	-
CIAT	196	823
CIP	77	-
ICARDA	177	82
ICRISAT	189	-
IFPRI	184	-
IITA	25	-
ILRI	18	-
IWMI	345	4,265
ICRAF	260	709
WF	30	-
RUAF	-	72
[-] Disbursements on PPA	1,847	5,951
Closing Balance	5,500	5,508



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Exhibit 8 - Platforms - Expenditure and Funding Report for the year 2017

PTF 32 - CGIAR Platform for Big Data in Agriculture

Expenditure Report by Natural Classification

Categories	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	Total
Personnel Costs	62	-	-	-	62
CGIAR Collaboration Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Other Collaboration Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Supplies and Services	32	-	-	-	32
Operational Travel	6	-	-	-	6
Depreciation/Amortization	-	-	-	-	-
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	-	-	-	-
Total Direct Costs	100	-	-	-	100
Indirect Costs	15	-	-	-	15
Total Costs	115	-	-	-	115
Deferred Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total - All Costs	115	-	-	-	115

CGIAR Platform 32 - BIGDATA

Funding Report

Description	Windows 1 & 2
Opening Balance	-
[+] Cash Receipts from Lead Center: PPA	68
[-] Disbursements: PPA	115
Closing Balance	(47)



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Supplementary Information

Exhibit 9 - Total CRPs and Platforms Expenditure Report for the year 2017

Expenditure Report by Natural Classification

Categories	Phase 01		Phase 02			Total
	Windows 1 & 2	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	
Personnel Costs	37	2,737	865	3,670	318	7,590
CGIAR Collaboration Costs	208	3,174	375	51	-	3,600
Other Collaboration Costs	39	85	718	2,007	-	2,810
Supplies and Services	44	1,556	438	3,235	11	5,240
Operational Travel	1	216	76	476	2	770
Depreciation/Amortization	-	-	-	69	-	69
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	-	-	136	-	136
Total Direct Costs	329	7,768	2,472	9,644	331	20,215
Indirect Costs	16	683	212	1,089	-	1,984
Total Costs	345	8,451	2,684	10,733	331	22,199
Deferred Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total - All Costs	345	8,451	2,684	10,733	331	22,199



Contact Information

IWMI OFFICES

South Asia

New Delhi, India
Tel: +91 11 25843536,
25840812 & 65976151
Email: iwmi-delhi@cgiar.org

Anand, Gujarat, India
Tel/Fax: +91 2692 263816/817
Email: iwmi-anand@cgiar.org

Kathmandu, Nepal
Tel: +977 1 5542306/5543141
Email: iwmi-nepal@cgiar.org

Lahore, Pakistan
Tel: +92 42 35299504-6
Fax: +92 42 35299508
Email: iwmi-pak@cgiar.org

Southeast Asia

Vientiane, Lao PDR (regional office)
Tel: +856 21740928/771520/771438/
740632-33
Email: iwmi-southeastasia@cgiar.org

Yangon, Myanmar
Tel: +95 9795695816
Email: iwmi-myanmar@cgiar.org

Central Asia

Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Tel: +998 71 237 04 45
Email: iwmi-ca@cgiar.org

Africa Regional Office and West Africa Office

Accra, Ghana
Tel: +233 302 784753/4 or
+233 544 088277
Email: iwmi-ghana@cgiar.org

East Africa Office

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: +251 11 6172000/6457222/23
Email: iwmi-ethiopia@cgiar.org

Southern Africa Office

Pretoria, South Africa
Tel: +27 12 845 9100
Email: iwmi-southern_africa@cgiar.org

Middle East and North Africa Office

Cairo, Egypt
Tel: +202 35724358
Email: iwmi-mena@cgiar.org

USA Office

Washington, DC, USA
Tel: +1 202 862 5600
Email: m.giordano@cgiar.org

IWMI Representatives

Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
Tel: +226 25375423 or +226 25375429
Email: b.barry@cgiar.org

Leiden, The Netherlands
Tel: +31 621516366
Email: j.vanderblik@cgiar.org

Bonn, Germany
Tel: +49 228 73 4922
Email: l.bharati@cgiar.org

IWMI Headquarters and Regional Office for Asia

127 Sunil Mawatha
Pelawatte
Battaramulla
Sri Lanka

Mailing Address:

P. O. Box 2075
Colombo
Sri Lanka
Tel: +94 11 2880000, 2784080
Email: iwmi@cgiar.org

www.iwmi.org