



International Water  
Management Institute



CGIAR  
IWMI is a CGIAR  
Research Center

# Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2021

Auditor's Report



Innovative Water Solutions for  
Sustainable Development

Food • Climate • Growth



# **Financial Statements**

for the year ended

December 31, 2021


INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE





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APAG/DSM/LD

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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 31 December 2021, and the statement of activities and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in net assets and statement of 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 at 31 December 2021 and of its financial performance and 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 (ISA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's 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 (IESBA) requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Other Information**

Other information consists of the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information.

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. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Partners: H M A Jayasinghe FCA FCMA, R N de Saram ACA FCMA, Ms. N A De Silva FCA, W R H De Silva FCA ACMA, Ms. Y A De Silva FCA, Ms. K R M Fernando FCA ACMA, N Y R L Fernando ACA, W K B S P Fernando FCA FCMA, Ms. L K H L Fonseka FCA, D N Gamage ACA ACMA, A P A Gunasekera FCA FCMA, A Herath FCA, D K Hulangamuwa FCA FCMA LLB (London), Ms. A A Ludowyke FCA FCMA, Ms. G S Manatunga FCA, A A J R Perera ACA ACMA, Ms. P V K N Sajeewani FCA, N M Sulaiman ACA ACMA, B E Wijesuriya FCA FCMA, C A Yalagala ACA ACMA

Principals: G B Goudian ACMA, Ms. P S Paranavitane ACMA LLB (Colombo), T P M Ruberu FCMA FCCA

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### **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Institute's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 ISA 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 ISA, 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 auditor's 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 auditor's 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



We communicate with those charged with governance 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.



18 May 2022

Colembo

## Statement from the Board Chair For the year ended December 31, 2021

The year 2021 was the second full year of implementation of the current five-year strategy (2019-2023) of the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), after its launch in mid-2019. Implementation of the new strategy has included restructuring of IWMI's management. The new strategy strengthens the alignment between global water challenges and IWMI's strategic programs.

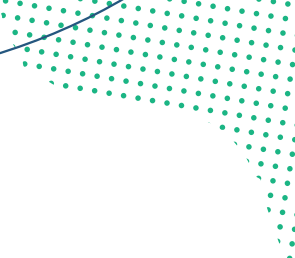
COVID 19 continued to have a major effect in FY 2021, closing global travel along with long lockdowns in various countries. The investment in digital systems in the past years helped IWMI to remain fully operational. IWMI had implemented a Remote Working Policy in FY 2018 and this policy helped in creating a framework for remote work by all staff. There was almost no effect on daily operations for most units in IWMI. IWMI set up a Business Continuity Team under the leadership of the Director General. This team helped in ensuring safety and security for all staff members and other associates.

In December 2021, the System Council approved the first group of 19 CGIAR Initiatives to launch from January 2022 and the 2022-2024 Portfolio and Designated Financing Plan ("FINPLAN"). The FINPLAN sets out a 3-year outlook financing plan to deliver the strategy through pooled funding over 2022 to 2024. It is an essential component of the first integrated CGIAR budget.

Despite the challenges presented by the COVID-19 context in 2021, the targets set out in the 2021 CGIAR Research Financing Plan were fully achieved. This demonstration of confidence in CGIAR and the transition to operating as One CGIAR among its Funders was further evidenced by funding pledges of more than US\$1 billion made during the year. Substantial pledges were made by funders at COP26, including a pledge by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation of US\$315 million for the next three years, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) of US\$215 million for the next 5 years. A significant pledge of \$US256 million was also made by the European Commission, the Netherlands and Belgium at the Global Citizen Live event in September.

Another significant step in the transition toward One CGIAR in 2021 was the endorsement by the System Council of a new operational structure encompassing research delivery and impact, global engagement and innovation, and institutional strategy and systems. Managerial appointments for the functioning of this operational structure were made, with Global, Regional, and Science Group Directors appointed throughout the year.

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 the attached risk management policy that has been communicated to all staff together with detailed management guidelines. 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.



IWMI invests its funds in line with the investment policy approved by the Board of Governors, and IWMI's management regularly updates the Board on the implementation of the policy.

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



**Roberto Lenton**

Chair, Board of Governors, IWMI



## Board Statement on Risk Management

The Board of Governors is responsible for the system of risk management and internal controls. Through the combined Audit, Finance and Risk Management Committee, of the One CGIAR 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 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. This last financial year was an unusual year from all perspectives. With the spread of COVID 19, the world substantially closed down and with devastating effects to economies and communities. IWMI, under the direction of the Board, took extensive measures including the setup of a Business Continuity Team, which continuously monitored the situation. This was also a year in which significant progress was achieved in the transformation journey to the One CGIAR. Against this back drop of a very challenging economic environment, IWMI was successful in addressing the risks, demonstrating the robustness of the systems that have been put in place over the years.

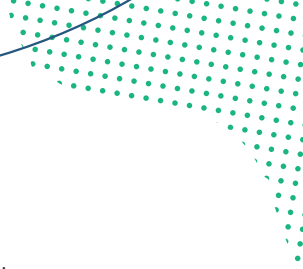
One CGIAR provides IWMI with opportunities to implement its strategy. IWMI recognizes challenges that arise out of such a significant transformation programme and is confident these will be managed robustly through the existing Risk Framework. A process of regular follow-up to address risk mitigation measures has been initiated. The Board ensures that the full range of agreed risk mitigation actions are executed promptly.

These risks can be classified as scientific risks, operational and financial risks. These three types of risks include staff retention risk, funding risk, data risk, legal risks, and fiduciary risks.

The process draws upon risk assessments and analyses prepared by staff of the center's business units, 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), WorldFish and the World Vegetable Center, and is hosted by IWMI.

IWMI's Risk Mitigation Strategy includes proactive 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 Audit, Finance and Risk Management Committee. IWMI is currently working with other CGIAR centers on the One CGIAR initiative. Once the new One CGIAR initiative is completed, all CGIAR centers, including IWMI, will have a further improved risk management and Internal control system.



The Board also remains alert to the impacts of external events over which the center has no control. IWMI managed the Global lockdown due to COVID pandemic successfully. The Center Business Continuity Plans and the Business Continuity Team ensured that the business continued without hindrance.



**Roberto Lenton**  
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.

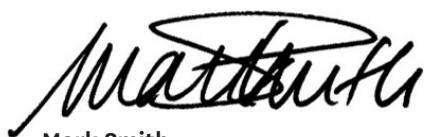
The accompanying annual financial statements of IWMI for the year ended December 31, 2021, have been prepared in accordance, and are fully compliant, with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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 Audit, Finance and Risk Committee (AFRC). 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, 2021.



**Mark Smith**  
Director General



**Syon Niyogi**  
Corporate Services Director

# INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

## Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31, 2021

(In US Dollars '000)

As at December 31	Notes	2021	2020
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	6,137	7,358
Investments	6	12,236	12,903
Accounts Receivable:			
Donors	7	2,018	3,297
Employees	8	297	290
Prepaid Expenses	9	1,342	1,437
Inventories	10	26	25
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>22,056</b>	<b>25,310</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	11	1,818	1,543
Intangible Assets	12	1,053	1,186
Employee Benefits	13	659	313
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>3,530</b>	<b>3,042</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>25,586</b>	<b>28,352</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Accounts Payable:			
Deferred Income from Donors	14	6,010	10,683
Other CGIAR Centers	15	1,417	878
Employees	16	886	643
Others	17	3,153	2,602
Accruals		76	59
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>11,542</b>	<b>14,865</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Accounts Payable:			
Employees	18	2,276	2,194
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>2,276</b>	<b>2,194</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>13,818</b>	<b>17,059</b>
Net Assets - Unrestricted			
Designated		2,871	2,729
Undesignated		8,897	8,564
<b>Total Net Assets</b>		<b>11,768</b>	<b>11,293</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>		<b>25,586</b>	<b>28,352</b>

These financial statements were approved on May 18, 2022.

 Director General

 Corporate Services Director

The accounting policies on pages 14 to 31, notes on pages 32 to 53 and supplementary information on pages 54 to 74 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, 2021  
(In US Dollars '000)

	Notes	2021					2021
		Unrestricted		Restricted		Total	
		Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Grand Total
<b>Revenue and Gains</b>							
Grant Revenue		-	-	15,626	120	15,746	15,746
Windows 1 & 2		-	-	903	20	923	923
Window 3		-	-	13,751	352	14,103	14,103
Bilateral		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Grant Revenue</b>		-	-	<b>30,280</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>30,772</b>	<b>30,772</b>
Other Revenue and Gains	19	-	362	-	-	362	362
<b>Total Revenue</b>		-	<b>362</b>	<b>30,280</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>31,134</b>	<b>31,134</b>
<b>Expenses and Losses</b>							
Research Expenses		-	957	19,533	432	20,922	20,922
CGIAR Collaboration Expenses		-	-	6,393	-	6,393	6,393
Non-CGIAR Collaboration Expenses		-	11	1,393	-	1,404	1,404
General and Administration Expenses		-	92	2,961	60	3,113	3,113
Other Expenses and Losses		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenses and Losses</b>	<b>20</b>	-	<b>1,060</b>	<b>30,280</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>31,832</b>	<b>31,832</b>
<b>Operating Deficit</b>			<b>(698)</b>	-	-	<b>(698)</b>	<b>(698)</b>
Gains on Disposals of Assets	22	-	134	-	-	134	134
Financial Income	23	-	734	-	-	734	734
<b>Surplus for the Year</b>		-	<b>170</b>	-	-	<b>170</b>	<b>170</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gain - Defined Benefit Plan	24	-	305	-	-	305	305
<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income</b>		-	<b>305</b>	-	-	<b>305</b>	<b>305</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</b>		-	<b>475</b>	-	-	<b>475</b>	<b>475</b>

The accounting policies on pages 14 to 31, notes on pages 32 to 53 and supplementary information on pages 54 to 74 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, 2021

(In US Dollars '000)

	Notes	2020					2020
		Unrestricted		Restricted		Total	
		Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Non-Portfolio	Portfolio	Grand Total
<b>Revenue and Gains</b>							
Grant Revenue		-	-	10,085	-	10,085	10,085
Windows 1 & 2		-	-	1,586	100	1,586	1,686
Window 3		-	-	11,998	478	11,998	12,476
Bilateral		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Grant Revenue</b>		-	-	<b>23,669</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>23,669</b>	<b>24,247</b>
Other Revenue and Gains	19	-	590	-	-	590	590
<b>Total Revenue</b>		-	<b>590</b>	<b>23,669</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>23,669</b>	<b>24,837</b>
<b>Expenses and Losses</b>							
Research Expenses		-	466	15,886	501	15,886	16,853
CGIAR Collaboration Expenses		-	-	3,877	-	3,877	3,877
Non-CGIAR Collaboration Expenses		-	7	1,355	-	1,355	1,362
General and Administration Expenses		-	127	2,551	77	2,551	2,755
Other Expenses and Losses		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenses and Losses</b>	<b>20</b>	-	<b>600</b>	<b>23,669</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>23,669</b>	<b>24,847</b>
<b>Operating Deficit</b>		-	<b>(10)</b>	-	-	<b>(10)</b>	<b>(10)</b>
Gains on Disposals of Assets	22	-	5	-	-	5	5
Financial Income	23	-	669	-	-	669	669
<b>Surplus for the Year</b>		-	<b>664</b>	-	-	<b>664</b>	<b>664</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive loss</b>							
Actuarial loss - Defined Benefit Plan	24	-	(369)	-	-	(369)	(369)
<b>Total Other Comprehensive loss</b>		-	<b>(369)</b>	-	-	<b>(369)</b>	<b>(369)</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</b>		-	<b>295</b>	-	-	<b>295</b>	<b>295</b>

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## INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

### Statement of Changes in Net Assets For the year ended December 31, 2021

(In US Dollars '000)

	Undesignated	Designated (Property, Plant and Equipment) and intangible assets	TOTAL
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2019</b>	<b>9,420</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>10,998</b>
Net changes in investment in property, plant and equipment	(1151)	1151	-
<b>Comprehensive surplus for the year</b>			
Surplus for the year	664		
Other comprehensive loss	(369)		
<b>Total comprehensive surplus for 2020</b>	<b>295</b>		<b>295</b>
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2020</b>	<b>8,564</b>	<b>2,729</b>	<b>11,293</b>
Net changes in investment in property, plant and equipment	(142)	142	-
<b>Comprehensive surplus for the year</b>			
Surplus for the year	170		
Other comprehensive income	305		
<b>Total comprehensive surplus for 2021</b>	<b>475</b>	-	<b>475</b>
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2021</b>	<b>8,897</b>	<b>2,871</b>	<b>11,768</b>

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# INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

## Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2021

(In US Dollars '000)

For the year ended December 31	Notes	2021	2020
<b>Cash flows generated from/(used in) operating activities</b>			
Surplus for the year		170	664
<b>Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities:</b>			
Depreciation	11	159	156
Amortization	12	247	37
Charge/(Reversal) of provision for impairment of receivables - Donors		1,039	(84)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	22	(134)	(5)
Finance Income	23	(734)	(669)
Reversal of Pension Fund Assets		(5)	(58)
Provision for employee benefits		405	336
		<b>977</b>	<b>(287)</b>
<b>(Increase) / Decrease in Assets:</b>			
Accounts receivable		233	156
Prepaid expenses		95	(21)
Inventories		(1)	(4)
		<b>327</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>(Decrease) / Increase in Liabilities:</b>			
Accounts payable		(3,340)	4,838
Accruals		17	(3)
		<b>(3,323)</b>	<b>4,835</b>
<b>Cash (used in) / generated from operating activities</b>		<b>(1,849)</b>	<b>5,343</b>
Employee benefits paid		(358)	(264)
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>		<b>(2,207)</b>	<b>(5,079)</b>
<b>Cash flows generated from / (used in) investing activities</b>			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(143)	(122)
Addition to capital work-in-progress		(291)	-
Acquisition of intangible assets	12	(114)	(1,223)
Disposal proceeds of property, plant and equipment		134	5
Proceeds from / (Acquisition of) maturity of investments		666	(598)
Finance Income	23	734	669
<b>Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities</b>		<b>986</b>	<b>(1,269)</b>
<b>NET (DECREASE) / INCREASE IN CASH &amp; CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		<b>(1,221)</b>	<b>3,810</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:</b>			
<b>At the beginning of the year</b>		<b>7,358</b>	<b>3,548</b>
<b>At the end of the year</b>	5	<b>6,137</b>	<b>7,358</b>

The accounting policies on pages 14 to 31, notes on pages 32 to 53 and supplementary information on pages 54 to 74 form an integral part of the financial statements.





# Accounting Policies

## 1. Reporting Entity

The International Water Management Institute (IWMI) is an international organization that works on research for development and partners with governments, civil society and the private sector. IWMI works to solve water problems by conducting research in developing countries in order to create and scale up solutions that will help to achieve a water-secure world. Through partnership, IWMI combines research on the sustainable use of water and land resources, knowledge services and products with capacity strengthening, dialogue and policy analysis to support implementation of water management solutions for agriculture, ecosystems, climate change and inclusive economic growth.

IWMI's vision, as reflected in the Strategy 2019-2023, is 'a water secure world'. IWMI's mission is to provide water solutions for sustainable, climate-resilient development.

IWMI began operations in Sri Lanka in 1984 as the International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI), subsequent to a memorandum of agreement signed between the Ford Foundation (acting on behalf of the IIMI support group) and the Government of Sri Lanka. IWMI was established on January 9, 1985, by Act No. 6 of 1985 of the Parliament of Sri Lanka. Being its constituent document, the IWMI charter was ratified by the government and recognized IWMI (previously known as IIMI) as an autonomous organization with international character, and granted the Institute certain privileges, including tax exemption.

Headquartered in Colombo, Sri Lanka, IWMI is a CGIAR Research Center with offices in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Uzbekistan, Ghana, Ethiopia, South Africa, Egypt, USA and Italy. The Institute receives support from various donor agencies and entities, including the CGIAR Trust Fund.

IWMI is a member of the CGIAR System Organization, 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.

A major milestone in 2020 was the development and approval by the System Council in December of the new CGIAR 2030 Research and Innovation Strategy and the CGIAR Performance and Results Management Framework, which constitute a bold and relevant framework for research and results with the potential for transformative change. This was supported by the development of an investment plan centered on 32 Initiatives to begin to deliver on the ambitions of the strategy.

IWMI remains in a strong position in the One CGIAR transition with its Director General appointed as Senior Director of Water Systems. IWMI's Senior Scientists were appointed as interim leads of two initiatives within the new CGIAR Research Portfolio (NEXUS Gains: Realizing Multiple Benefits Across Water, Energy Food and Ecosystems and Ukama Ustawi: Diversification for Resilient Agribusiness Ecosystems in East and Southern Africa), and other staff members are actively involved in the One CGIAR transition process.



## Accounting Policies (Contd.)

### 2. Basis of Preparation

#### 2.1. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The accompanying financial statements and supplementary schedules of IWMI were approved and authorized for issue by the Institute's Board of Governors on May 18, 2022.

#### 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. Going Concern

In determining the basis of preparing the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 based on available information, the management has assessed the existing and anticipated effects of COVID-19 on the Organization and the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis. The Institute evaluated the resilience of its businesses considering a wide range of factors, relating to expected revenue, cost management, ability to defer non-essential capital expenditure, and the amount of undrawn borrowing facilities, and potential sources of financing facilities.

The Board of Governors, after due consideration of the range and likelihood of outcomes are satisfied that the Institute has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing and presenting these financial statements.

In determining the above significant management judgements, estimates and assumptions the impact of COVID-19 pandemic has considered as of reporting date.

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.

#### 2.5. Comparative Information

Comparative information including quantitative, narrative and descriptive information as relevant is disclosed in respect of previous period in the financial statements.



## Accounting Policies (Contd.)

### 2.6. 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. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

#### Judgements

Information about judgements 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.

#### Provision for Impairment

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, 2021, is included in the following notes:

#### Defined Benefit Plans (Note 3.14)

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, staff turnover rates, future salary increases and mortality rates.

Further details of assumptions together with an analysis of their sensitivity as carried out by the management in relation to the above key assumptions and the results of the sensitivity analysis are given in Note 13.

#### 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).



## Accounting Policies (Contd.)

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.

### ***Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the Institute***

In determining the basis of preparing the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, based on available information, the management has assessed the existing and anticipated effects of COVID-19 on the Institute and the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis.

There is a considerable degree of judgement involved in making the above assessment. The underlying assumptions are also subject to uncertainties which are often outside the control of the Institute. Accordingly, actual economic conditions are likely to be different from those forecast since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected, and the effect of those differences may significantly impact accounting judgements and estimates included in these financial statements

## **3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

### **Changes in Significant Accounting Policies and Disclosures**

The accounting policies adopted by the Institute are consistent with those of the previous financial year. The certain amendments to the existing standards which were effective from January 01, 2021 did not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Institute. The Institute has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued, but are not yet effective.

#### **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 material, 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.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

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'.





## Accounting Policies (Contd.)

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 'Prepaid Expense' until an expenditure report is received from the other center, and the expenditure amount is then liquidated from prepaid expense.

### 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.



## Accounting Policies (Contd.)

### Cost Sharing Percentage (CSP)

CSP is charged as follows:

- a) Windows 1 and 2 projects – Net grants after deducting CSP is received and accounted for the same.
- b) Windows 3 projects – Net grant after deducting CSP is received. As required by IFRS compliant CGIAR reporting guidelines, grant is reported gross and CSP is accounted for as an expense.
- c) Bilateral projects – Gross amount is received as the grant and 2% on the grant is recorded for and paid as an expense.

### 3.3. Other Revenue

Other income is recognized on an accrual basis.

Net gains and losses of a revenue nature on the disposal of Property, Plant & Equipment are accounted for in the income statement, having deducted from proceeds on disposal, the carrying amount of the assets and related selling expenses.

Gains and losses arising from incidental activities to main revenue generating activities and those arising from a group of similar transactions which are not material, are aggregated, reported and presented on a net basis.

### 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.

#### 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.



## Accounting Policies (Contd.)

### 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 9 of the Inland Revenue Act No 24 of 2017 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

#### 3.7.1. Recognition and Initial Measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Institute becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not an Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

#### 3.7.2. Classification and Subsequent Measurement

##### 3.7.2.1. Financial Assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at; amortized cost; Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequently to their recognition unless the Institute changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL;

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL;

- It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and



## Accounting Policies (Contd.)

- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On the initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Institute may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Institute may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

### **a) Business Model Assessment**

The Institute makes an assessment of the objectives of the business model in which a financial asset should be held at portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes;

The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;

- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Institute's management.
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within the business model) and how those risks are managed;
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reason for such sale and expectation about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Institute's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

IWMI's financial assets classified and measured at amortized cost are limited to its accounts receivable, (accounts receivable – donors, accounts receivable – employees), cash and cash equivalents and investments.

### **(i) Accounts Receivable – Donors**

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 account receivable is deemed to be doubtful in collection, an impairment allowance is provided during the year 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.

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.



## Accounting Policies (Contd.)

### (ii) Accounts Receivable – Employees

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

### Cash and Cash Equivalents

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 and insignificant risk of change in value.

### 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 one year.

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

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

### b) Subsequent Measurement and Gains and Losses

<b>Financial assets at FVTPL</b>	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
<b>Financial assets at amortized cost</b>	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
<b>Debt investments at FVOCI</b>	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
<b>Equity investments at FVOCI</b>	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.



## Accounting Policies (Contd.)

### 3.7.2.2. Financial Liabilities

#### i) Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

IWMI's financial liabilities comprises of Accounts payable.

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

### 3.7.3. Derecognition

#### 3.7.3.1. Financial Assets

The Institute derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial 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 in which the Institute neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

#### 3.7.3.2. Financial Liabilities

The Institute derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Institute also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

### 3.7.4. Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when and only when, the Institute has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

### 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.





## Accounting Policies (Contd.)

### **(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.

### **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 process of conducting the research and other activities in the institute 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.

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.



## Accounting Policies (Contd.)

### 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:

Buildings and improvements on lease hold land – 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.

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. 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. Leasehold Property

At inception of a contract, the Institute assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Institute uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

#### As a Lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Institute allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative standalone prices. However, for the leases of property, the Institute has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Institute recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The Institute applies the cost model for the subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset and accordingly, the right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Institute by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Institute will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.



## Accounting Policies (Contd.)

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Institute's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Institute uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Institute determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Institute is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional
- renewal period if the Institute is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Institute is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Institute's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Institute changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The Institute recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Institute has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The Institute recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

IWMI has received following buildings which cannot reasonably have a value placed upon them at no cost to the Institute subject to certain conditions relating to the operating activities of the Institute as government assistants. However, the buildings and improvements on these lands are capitalized and depreciated over the lease term in accordance with the agreements.

**Sri Lanka** - 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.

**Ghana** - As per the lease agreement entered on July 1, 2013, by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in Accra, Ghana, IWMI was allowed to construct a new two-storey building in the CSIR head office premises. Accordingly, IWMI constructed the building using its own funds and moved into the new office in May 2015. The cost is amortized over the lease period.



## Accounting Policies (Contd.)

The two-story building is jointly owned by CSIR, Ghana, and IWMI. However, the sole ownership of the building shall revert to CSIR when IWMI ceases its operations in West Africa. The leasehold agreement is for 25 years and shall be extended or revised on the mutual consent of both parties.

**Pakistan** - The initial memorandum of agreement between IWMI and the Government of Pakistan was signed on September 28, 1986. Recently, at the request of the Government of Pakistan, IWMI submitted the necessary papers to renew the registration of the Institute in the country. IWMI's Pakistan office is situated in a building owned by the government, and the Institute incurred some refurbishment costs to bring the given building to a useable condition. Accordingly, these expenses are amortized over a period of 10 years starting from April 2018.

**Laos** - As per the supplementary agreement between National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (NAFRI) and IWMI, signed on 7th March 2011, IWMI was allowed to construct a new building. Accordingly, IWMI constructed the building using its own funds and moved into the new office in October 2011. IWMI is given the free use, occupation and control of the building, as long as IWMI maintains its research operations in Laos.

Accordingly, the institute elected not to recognize right-of use asset and lease liability for short term and leases of low value assets and therefore the impact was not material on the institute's financial statements.

### 3.12. Intangible Assets

#### I. Recognition and Measurement

The intangible assets of IWMI are mainly computer software and accounting 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.

### 3.13. 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.

### 3.14. 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.

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.



## Accounting Policies (Contd.)

### (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 Manuals on the following basis:

- International staff in Sri Lanka and regional offices: From 2018 onwards a maximum of 10 days and payment is calculated based on current base salary.
- National staff in Sri Lanka: From 2018 onwards a maximum of 10 days and payment is calculated based on current base salary.
- National staff in other regional offices: Vary from 7 to 30 days and payment is calculated based on current base 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.

### 3.15. Accruals

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

### 3.16. 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.

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.





## Accounting Policies (Contd.)

### 3.17. 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 and Intangible Assets: This is the net book value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as at the Statement of Financial Position date.

### 3.18. 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.

### 3.19. 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.

## 4. New Accounting standards issued but not yet effective as at Reporting Date

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Institute's financial statements are disclosed below. The Institute intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

### IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 17), a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. IFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 01, 2023, with comparative figures.

However, IFRS 17 will be neither affected nor applied to the Institute since institute has not been engaged in Insurance contracts.



## Accounting Policies (Contd.)

### **Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current**

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 01, 2023.

The Institute has neither early applied nor assessed the impact of above amendment to the Institute yet.

### **Amendments to IAS 16- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use**

In May 2020, the IASB issued Property, Plant and Equipment-Proceeds before Intended Use, which prohibits entities from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss. The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 01, 2022 and must be applied retrospectively to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Institute.

### **Amendments to IAS 37 - Onerous Contracts; Costs of Fulfilling a Contract**

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 37 to specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 01, 2022.

The Institute will apply these amendments to contracts for which it has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which it first applies the amendments.

### **IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Fees in the ‘10 per cent’ test for derecognition of financial liabilities**

As part of its 2018-2020 annual improvements to IFRS standards process the IASB issued amendment to IFRS 9. The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier adoption permitted.

The Institute will apply the amendments to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the institute.

### **IAS 41 Agriculture – Taxation in fair value measurements**

As part of its 2018-2020 annual improvements to IFRS standards process the IASB issued amendment to IAS 41 Agriculture. The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of IAS 41 that entities exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring the fair value of assets within the scope of IAS 41. The amendment will be applied prospectively to fair value measurements on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier adoption permitted.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Institute.

### **Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8**

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 8, in which it introduces a definition of ‘accounting estimates’. The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Institute.



## INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

### Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

As at December 31

2021

2020

#### 5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash in hand

14

27

Cash at bank

6,115

4,976

Deposits

8

2,355

**6,137**

**7,358**

#### 6. Investments

Short-term investments

12,236

12,903

**12,236**

**12,903**

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

#### 7. Accounts Receivable - Donors

Windows 1 & 2

758

90

Window 3

-

508

Bilateral

2,364

2,764

Restricted funds

3,122

3,362

Provision for impairment

(1,104)

(65)

**2,018**

**3,297**

The Institute's exposure to credit and currency risks is disclosed in Note 30.

#### 8. Accounts Receivable - Employees

Travel advances

77

53

Staff deposits

75

84

Loans - staff

60

65

Other receivables

85

88

**297**

**290**

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

#### 9. Prepaid Expenses

Advances paid to other CGIAR

Centers (Note 9.1)

83

358

Advances paid to others (Note 9.2)

1,152

986

Security Deposits

2

10

Prepayments - Other

105

83

**1,342**

**1,437**



## INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

### Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

As at December 31

	2021	2020
<b>9.1. Advances paid to other CGIAR Centers</b>		
Bioversity International	-	11
Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)	-	29
International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)	50	-
International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)	-	30
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	5	135
International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	7	10
International Potato Center (CIP)	1	-
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)	-	46
World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)	-	72
WorldFish (WF)	20	-
World Vegetable Center (WVC)	-	21
CGIAR System Organization	-	4
	<b>83</b>	<b>358</b>
<b>9.2. Advances paid to others</b>		
Advances paid - Africa region suppliers	48	19
Advances paid - Asia region suppliers	129	112
Consultants	84	102
Vendors	341	262
Hosted vendors	190	274
Collaborators	360	217
	<b>1,152</b>	<b>986</b>
Provision for impairment	-	-
	<b>1,152</b>	<b>986</b>
<b>10. Inventories</b>		
Inventories	26	25
Provision for impairment	-	-
	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>



Notes to the financial statements continued on page 34

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

	UNRESTRICTED (Center Assets)							
	Leasehold Building and Improvements	Heavy Duty Equipment	Research Equipment	Computers	Furnishing & Equipment	Vehicles	Work-in progress	Total
<b>Cost</b>								
<b>Balance at January 1, 2020</b>	4,330	308	10	344	196	1,101	-	6,289
Additions	28	-	-	-	-	68	-	96
Capitalized during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	-	(7)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2020</b>	<b>4,358</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1,169</b>	-	<b>6,378</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>								
Balance at January 1, 2020	2,795	298	10	331	178	1,099	-	4,711
Charge for the year	99	5	-	5	8	13	-	130
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(6)	-	-	(6)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2020</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1,112</b>	-	<b>4,835</b>
<b>Carrying value at December 31, 2020</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,543</b>
<b>Cost</b>								
<b>Balance at January 1, 2021</b>	4,358	308	10	344	189	1,169	-	6,378
Additions	82	-	-	29	-	-	291	402
Capitalized during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(157)	-	(157)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2021</b>	<b>4,440</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>6,623</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>								
Balance at January 1, 2021	2,894	303	10	336	180	1,112	-	4,835
Charge for the year	100	2	-	8	3	14	-	127
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(157)	-	(157)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2021</b>	<b>2,994</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,805</b>
<b>Carrying value at December 31, 2021</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>1,818</b>



Notes to the financial statements continued on page 35

### 11.1. Reconciliation of carrying value (Contd.)

	RESTRICTED (Project Assets)							TOTAL ASSETS
	Leasehold Building and Improvements	Heavy Duty Equipment	Research Equipment	Computers	Furnishing & Equipment	Vehicles	Total	
<b>Cost</b>								
<b>Balance at January 1, 2020</b>	-	-	233	20	-	50	303	6,592
Additions	-	-	10	16	-	-	26	122
Capitalized during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2020</b>	-	-	243	36	-	50	329	6,707
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>								
<b>Balance at January 1, 2020</b>	-	-	233	20	-	50	303	5,014
Charge for the year	-	-	10	16	-	-	26	156
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2020</b>	-	-	243	36	-	50	329	5,164
<b>Carrying value at December 31, 2020</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,543
<b>Cost</b>								
<b>Balance at January 1, 2021</b>	-	-	243	36	-	50	329	6,707
Additions	-	-	32	-	-	-	32	434
Capitalized during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(157)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2021</b>	-	-	275	36	-	50	361	6,984
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>								
<b>Balance at January 1, 2021</b>	-	-	243	36	-	50	329	5,164
Charge for the year	-	-	32	-	-	-	32	159
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(157)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2021</b>	-	-	275	36	-	50	361	5,166
<b>Carrying value at December 31, 2021</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,818



Notes to the financial statements continued on page 36



## INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

### Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

#### 11.2. Temporarily Idle Assets

IWMI does not have any temporarily idle assets as at December 31, 2021.

**11.3.** During the financial year, the Institute acquired Property, Plant and Equipment to the aggregate value of USD 143,480 (2020 - USD 121,910) and cash payments amounting to USD 143,480 (2020 - USD 121,910) were made during the year for purchase of such Property, Plant and Equipment.

During the financial year, the Institute incurred USD 291,385 as capital work-in-progress.

#### 11.4. Fully depreciated assets

Property, Plant and Equipment includes fully depreciated assets having gross carrying amounts of USD 4,829,598 (2020 - USD 4,609,765).

#### 12. Intangible Assets

##### Cost

##### Balance at January 1

Additions

Transfers/Disposals

##### Balance at December 31

##### Amortization

##### Balance at January 1

Charge for the year

Transfers/Disposals

##### Balance at December 31

##### Carrying Value at December 31

2021

2020

1,626

114

-

1,740

440

247

-

687

1,053

403

1,223

-

1,626

403

37

-

440

1,186

**12.1.** During the financial year, costs relating to the ERP system amounting to USD 113,778 (2020 - USD 1,223,031) was capitalized.



Notes to the financial statements continued on page 38

## INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

### Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

#### 13. Employee Benefits

	2021	2020
Present value of funded obligation (Note 13.1)	1,727	2,215
Fair value of plan assets as at December 31 (Note 13.2)	(2,386)	(2,528)
<b>Recognized asset for defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>(659)</b>	<b>(313)</b>
<b>13.1 Movement: Present Value of funded obligation</b>		
Liability for Defined Benefit Obligations at January 1	2,215	1,928
Interest cost	188	218
Current service cost	-	-
Benefits paid by the plan in the year	(196)	(221)
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(346)	352
Exchange gain	(134)	(62)
<b>Liability for Defined Benefit Obligations at December 31</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>2,215</b>
<b>13.2 Movement: Fair Value of Plan Assets</b>		
Fair Value of Plan Assets at January 1	2,528	2,565
Expected return on plan assets	215	290
Contribution paid	-	-
Benefits paid by the plan	(196)	(221)
Actuarial losses	(6)	(29)
Exchange loss	(155)	(77)
<b>Fair Value of Plan Assets at December 31</b>	<b>2,386</b>	<b>2,528</b>
<b>13.3 Defined Benefit Obligations - Pension Fund</b>		
Included in Statement of Activities		
- Current Service Cost	-	-
- (Net Interest Cost)/Expected return	(27)	(72)
- Net Exchange loss on funded obligation and plan assets	22	14
	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(58)</b>
Included in other comprehensive loss		
- Actuarial (gain)/loss	(340)	381
	<b>(340)</b>	<b>381</b>



Notes to the financial statements continued on page 38

## INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

### Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

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. Further, as per the amendment made to the Charter of IWMI’s Pension Fund in February 2019, in the event of a dissolution of the fund, IWMI will be entitled to take any balance funds in the pension fund. Accordingly, any annual deficit or surplus of the pension fund shall be taken in to the IWMI’s financial statements based on annual actuarial valuation.

As at December 31, 2021, 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 to USD 1,727,746 and the fair value of the plan assets amounted to USD 2,386,360. Accordingly, a surplus of USD 658,614 has been recorded in the financial statements in relation to the pension fund.

The following was one of the key assumptions made in computing the actuarial valuation of the above retirement benefits as at the reporting date;  
Actuarial assumption

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Discount rate	11.50%	9.00%

#### Sensitivity analysis

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

As at December 31	2021		2020	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	112	(127)	170	(197)



Notes to the financial statements continued on page 39

## INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

### Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

As at December 31	2021	2020
<b>14. Accounts Payable - Deferred income from Donors</b>		
Windows 1 & 2	-	5,434
Windows 3	1,318	184
Bilateral	4,692	5,065
<b>Restricted funds</b>	<b>6,010</b>	<b>10,683</b>
<b>15. Accounts Payable - Other CGIAR Centers</b>		
Bioversity International	187	3
Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)	5	-
International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)	200	150
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)	255	-
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)	130	48
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	140	357
International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	10	-
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)	6	4
International Potato Center (CIP)	2	63
World Agroforestry (ICRAF)	220	-
World Fish (WF)	4	27
World Vegetable Center (WVC)	2	-
CGIAR System Organization - CSP payable (Note 21)	256	226
	<b>1,417</b>	<b>878</b>
<b>16. Accounts Payable - Employees</b>		
Travel payables	239	54
Other payables	335	283
International & national staff unutilized leave provision (Note 16.1)	312	306
	<b>886</b>	<b>643</b>
<b>16.1. International &amp; National staff unutilized leave provision</b>		
National staff	83	78
International staff	229	228
	<b>312</b>	<b>306</b>



Notes to the financial statements continued on page 40

## INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

### Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

	2021	2020
<b>16.1.a. Movement in unutilized leave provision</b>		
<b>Balance at January 1</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>267</b>
<b>Included in Statement of Activities</b>		
Interest cost	8	17
	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Included in Other Comprehensive Income</b>		
Remeasurements loss / (gain):		
Actuarial loss	46	53
	<b>46</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Other</b>		
Benefits Paid	(48)	(31)
	<b>(48)</b>	<b>(31)</b>
<b>Balance at December 31</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>306</b>

As at December 31 2021, 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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## INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

### Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

#### 16.1.b. Actuarial Assumptions

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

	2021	2020
<b>Discount Rate (per annum)</b>		
International staff / Regional Staff	2.00%	2.00%
National staff	11.50%	9.00%
<b>Salary Escalation Rate (per annum)</b>		
International staff / Regional Staff	3.00%	1.50%
National staff	11.50%	5.00%

#### 16.1.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

	2021		2020	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(4)	17	(10)	11
Future salary growth (1% movement)	18	(6)	12	(11)

##### As at December 31

	2021	2020
<b>17. Accounts Payable - Others</b>		
Accounts payable - Africa suppliers	173	147
Accounts payable - Asia suppliers	138	56
Consultants	1,175	913
Vendors	495	601
Hosted vendors	276	197
Collaborators	896	688
	<b>3,153</b>	<b>2,602</b>

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## INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

### Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

	2021	2020
<b>As at December 31</b>		
<b>18. Long-term Liabilities :</b>		
<b>Accounts Payable - Employees</b>		
Severance & gratuity benefits (Note 18.1)	1,666	1,558
International staff repatriation (Note 18.2)	610	636
	<b>2,276</b>	<b>2,194</b>
<b>18.1. Severance &amp; Gratuity Benefits</b>		
<b>Balance at January 1</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>1,458</b>
Interest cost	54	108
Current service cost	255	238
Actuarial gain	(11)	(65)
Benefits paid	(190)	(181)
<b>Balance at December 31</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>1,558</b>

#### 18.1.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;

<b>Defined Benefit Obligations</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Included in Statement of Activities</b>		
Current service cost	255	238
Interest cost	54	108
	<b>309</b>	<b>346</b>
<b>Included in Other Comprehensive income</b>		
Remeasurements loss / (gain):		
Actuarial gain	(11)	(65)
	<b>(11)</b>	<b>(65)</b>

As at December 31, 2021, 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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## INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

### Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

#### 18.1.b. Actuarial Assumptions

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

	2021	2020
<b>Discount Rate (per annum)</b>		
International staff / Regional Staff	2.00%	2.00%
National staff	11.50%	9.00%
<b>Salary Escalation Rate (per annum)</b>		
International staff / Regional Staff	3.00%	1.50%
National staff	11.50%	5.00%

#### 18.1.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	2021		2020	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(43)	47	(34)	37
Future salary growth (1% movement)	54	(51)	44	(42)

#### 18.2. International Staff Repatriation

	2021	2020
<b>Balance at January 1</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>717</b>
(Reversal) / Charge during the year	95	(29)
Payments made during the year	(121)	(52)
<b>Balance as at December 31</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>636</b>
<b>For the year ended December 31</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>19. Other Revenue and Gains</b>		
Management fees	361	588
Others	1	2
	<b>362</b>	<b>590</b>

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## INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

### Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

#### 20. Total Expenses and Losses

For the year ended December 31

	2021					
	Unrestricted		Restricted		Total	
	Portfolio	Non Portfolio	Portfolio	Non Portfolio	Portfolio	Non Portfolio
Expenses by Function						
Personnel Costs	-	3,548	3,548	9,276	313	9,589
CGIAR Collaboration Expenses	-	-	-	6,393	-	6,393
Non-CGIAR Collaboration Expenses	-	11	11	1,393	-	1,393
Supplies & Services	-	6	6	9,709	113	9,822
Travel	-	90	90	278	-	278
Depreciation / Amortization	-	374	374	32	-	32
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	52	52	238	6	244
Indirect Cost Recovery	-	(3,021)	(3,021)	2,961	60	3,021
<b>Total Expenses and Losses</b>	-	<b>1,060</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>30,280</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>30,772</b>
				<b>30,280</b>		<b>1,552</b>
						<b>31,832</b>

For the year ended December 31

	2020					
	Unrestricted		Restricted		Total	
	Portfolio	Non Portfolio	Portfolio	Non Portfolio	Portfolio	Non Portfolio
Expenses by Function						
Personnel Costs	-	3,896	3,896	8,689	311	9,000
CGIAR Collaboration Expenses	-	-	-	3,877	-	3,877
Non-CGIAR Collaboration Expenses	-	7	7	1,355	-	1,355
Supplies & Services	-	(938)	(938)	6,783	181	6,964
Travel	-	52	52	185	2	187
Depreciation / Amortization	-	167	167	26	-	26
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	44	44	203	7	210
Indirect Cost Recovery	-	(2,628)	(2,628)	2,551	77	2,628
<b>Total Expenses and Losses</b>	-	<b>600</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>23,669</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>24,247</b>
				<b>23,669</b>		<b>1,178</b>
						<b>24,847</b>

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## INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

### Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

As at December 31	2021	2020
<b>21. Cost Sharing Percentage</b>		
<b>Balance at January 1</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>200</b>
CSP charge for the year	296	254
Payments made during the year	(226)	(200)
Direct deduction by System Organization	(40)	(28)
<b>Balance at December 31 (Note 15)</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>226</b>
<b>For the year ended December 31</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>22. Gains on Disposals of Assets</b>		
Gains on disposals of assets	134	5
	<b>134</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>23. Financial Income</b>		
Bank interest & investment income	736	566
Foreign exchange (loss) / gains	(2)	103
	<b>734</b>	<b>669</b>
<b>24. Actuarial gain/(loss)-Defined benefit plan</b>		
Unutilized leave	(46)	(53)
Severance/gratuity	11	65
Subtotal - Unutilized Leave and Severance/gratuity	(35)	12
Pension Fund	340	(381)
	<b>(305)</b>	<b>(369)</b>



Notes to the financial statements continued on page 46

## INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

### Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

For the year ended December 31	2021	2020
<b>25. Computation of Indirect Cost Rate</b>		
<b>25.a Indirect cost rate as per Old recovery Model</b>		
General & Administration Expenses	3,062	2,450
Less : Actuarial (gain)/loss - Defined Benefit Plan	35	60
Add : SAP capitalization	-	127
<b>Adjusted General &amp; Administration Expenses</b>	<b>3,097</b>	<b>2,637</b>
Research Expenses (Excluding all Collaborator Expenses)	20,922	17,157
Add : SAP capitalization	-	4
Adjusted Research Expenses (Excluding all Collaborator Expenses)	20,922	17,161
Add : Non-CGIAR Collaborator Expenses	1,404	1,361
<b>Total Cost (excluding CGIAR Collaborator Expenses)</b>	<b>22,326</b>	<b>18,523</b>
Indirect cost / Direct (Rate excluding CGIAR Collaborator Expenses)	<b>14%</b>	<b>14%</b>
Indirect cost / Direct (Rate excluding all Collaborator Expenses)	<b>15%</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>25.b Indirect cost rate as per New recovery Model</b>		
General & Administration Expenses	3,113	2,755
Less : Actuarial (gain)/loss - Defined Benefit Plan	35	60
Add : SAP capitalization	-	44
<b>Adjusted General &amp; Administration Expenses</b>	<b>3,148</b>	<b>2,859</b>
Research Expenses (Excluding all Collaborator Expenses)	20,922	16,853
Add : SAP capitalization	-	87
Adjusted Research Expenses (Excluding all Collaborator Expenses)	20,922	16,940
Add : Non-CGIAR Collaborator Expenses	1,404	1,362
<b>Total Cost (excluding CGIAR Collaborator Expenses)</b>	<b>22,326</b>	<b>18,302</b>
Indirect cost / Direct (Rate excluding CGIAR Collaborator Expenses)	<b>14%</b>	<b>16%</b>
Indirect cost / Direct (Rate excluding all Collaborator Expenses)	<b>15%</b>	<b>17%</b>

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## INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

### Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

Recovery of overhead costs represents the amount recovered from restricted projects based on the rates agreed on and as stated in the grant agreements.

In 2019, IWMI changed the classification of overheads. Previously some allocated direct costs which were charged as overheads have been removed from overheads and will be charged directly on projects. The system ensures that there is no mix of direct and indirect costs. The overall cost recovery remains the same.

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

#### 26. 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".

##### 26.1. 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

Key management personnel compensation comprised the following:

	2021	2020
Short-term employee benefits	278	351
Post-employment benefits	55	53
Other long-term benefits	5	-
	<b>338</b>	<b>404</b>



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## INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

### Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

#### 26.2. 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.

	2021	2020
<b>Surplus receivable at December 31 (Note 13)</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>313</b>

Contributions paid by the organization

-

-

As disclosed in Note 13, 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.

#### 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 and intangible assets. This is the net book value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets 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

##### 29.1 Pledged / Lien Assets

The following assets have been pledged/lien as security for liabilities.

Nature of Asset	Nature of Liability	Carrying Amount Pledged 2021
Fixed Deposit	Staff Loan	USD 848
Fixed Deposit	Corporate credit cards	USD 47,489

##### 29.2 Commitments

At December 31, 2021 the Institute did not have commitments relating to the ERP system (2020 - USD 73,121).

Apart from the above, there are no other commitments and contingent liabilities at the reporting date.

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## INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

### Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

#### 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 and liabilities.

As at December 31	2021		2020	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
<b>Assets carried at amortized cost</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash in hand)	6,123	6,123	7,331	7,331
Investments - Short term	12,236	12,236	12,903	12,903
Accounts Receivable				
Donor	2,018	2,018	3,297	3,297
Employees	297	297	290	290
Deposits	2	2	10	10
<b>Liabilities carried at amortized cost</b>				
Accounts Payable				
Employees - current	574	574	337	337
Others	3,153	3,153	2,602	2,602

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.



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## INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

### Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

#### 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

(In US Dollars '000)

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

#### As at December 31

2021

2020

#### Amortized Costs

Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash in hand)	6,123	7,331
Investments - Short term	12,236	12,903
Accounts Receivable		
Donor	2,018	3,297
Employees	297	290
Deposits	2	10

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
<b>As at December 31, 2021</b>				
Accounts Receivable - Donors	3,122	2,018	-	1,104
Accounts Receivable - Employees	297	297	-	-
	<b>3,419</b>	<b>2,315</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,104</b>
<b>As at December 31, 2020</b>				
Accounts Receivable - Donors	3,362	3,297	-	65
Accounts Receivable - Employees	290	290	-	-
	<b>3,652</b>	<b>3,587</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>65</b>

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## INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

### Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

#### 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)
2021	10%	129
2020	10%	115

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.



Notes to the financial statements continued on page 53

## INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

### Notes to the Financial Statements

(In US Dollars '000)

#### 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	
	2021	2020
<b>Other financial liabilities</b>		
Accounts Payable		
Employees - current	574	337
Others	3,153	2,602
Accruals	76	59



**INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE**  
December 31, 2021 (in US Dollars)

**Supplementary Information**

**Exhibit 1 - Grant Revenue**

Project Name	Total Funds Available	Funds Receivable	Deferred Revenue	Total Revenue	Total Revenue
	2021	31.12.2021	31.12.2021	2021	2020
<b>WINDOW 1 &amp; WINDOW 2</b>					
CGIAR Fund CRP on Water, Land and Ecosystems (CRP 5)-Phase II	13,822,089	277,832	-	14,099,921	9,017,711
CGIAR Fund CGIAR COVID-19 Hub Bangladesh	28,000	9,000	-	37,000	-
CGIAR Fund CGIAR COVID-19 HUB Work Area 3 - Myanmar	37,000	-	-	37,000	-
CGIAR Fund CIAT CRP on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CRP 22)	384,267	93,999	-	478,266	367,733
CGIAR Fund CIAT PTF on BIG DATA (PTF 32)	38,871	-	-	38,871	76,129
CGIAR Fund Enclosures in Ethiopia	140,000	10,000	-	150,000	-
CGIAR Fund IFPRI CRP on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (CRP 21)	17,043	-	-	17,043	118,917
CGIAR Fund IFPRI CRP on Policies, Institutions and Markets (CRP 23)	132,485	29,515	-	162,000	234,889
CGIAR Fund ILRI PTF on Gender (PTF 34)	81,571	253,043	-	334,614	134,372
CGIAR Fund Modelling AMR in Water Phase 2	60,000	60,000	-	120,000	-
CGIAR Fund WorldFish CRP on FISH (CRP 11)	127,763	24,000	-	151,763	134,853
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>14,869,089</b>	<b>757,389</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,626,478</b>	<b>10,084,604</b>
<b>CRP WINDOW 3</b>					
ACIAR Building institution for the sustainable management of artesian groundwater in Myanmar	156,414	-	5,069	151,345	279,817
BMGF Prioritization of climate-smart water management practices	1,302,761	-	1,263,290	39,471	-
DAFF Irrigation in Limpopo, South Africa	46,646	-	3,083	43,563	89,155
ECU EC From Africa to Asia and Back Again- Testing Adaptation in Flood-based Farming Systems	-	-	-	-	297,801
ICAR Program Support 2021	491,674	-	-	491,674	-
ICAR program support grant 2020	-	-	-	-	239,584
ICAR-Drought Project	-	-	-	-	242,570
USAID Conjunctive surface-groundwater management of SADC's shared waters: generating principles through fit-for-purpose practice	53,710	-	-	53,710	191,846
USAID Study - USAID learning agenda - MUS Literature Review	54,066	-	46,642	7,424	7,072
WorldFish Small-scale Aquaculture investments for livelihoods (Fish for livelihoods) (main source: USA - USAID-United States Agency for International Development)	116,295	-	-	116,295	238,420
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2,221,566</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,318,084</b>	<b>903,482</b>	<b>1,586,265</b>
<b>NON CRP WINDOW 1 &amp; WINDOW 2</b>					
CGIAR Fund Partner's Center's individual staff assignment assigned to the CGIAR Research Initiatives Design Teams (IDT)	119,700	-	-	119,700	-
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>119,700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>119,700</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>NON CRP WINDOW 3</b>					
ICAR Program Support Grant 2020- China	-	-	-	-	100,000
ICAR Program support Grant 2021- China	20,000	-	-	20,000	-
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>
<b>CRP BILATERAL</b>					
ACIAR Co02487- End of Project Review for Sustainable and resilient farming systems intensification in the Eastern Gangetic Plains Project	7,122	-	-	7,122	-
ACIAR Co02520-Review Team, participate and contribute to an End of Project Review of the ACIAR LWR/2015/036 Improving groundwater management to enhance agriculture and farming livelihoods in Pakistan	5,403	-	-	5,403	-
ACIAR Expanding opportunities to use groundwater for poverty alleviation and climate change adaption in Laos-Sustainable groundwater use for poverty alleviation in Laos: Overcoming constraints and expanding opportunities	5,427	-	-	5,427	134,840
ACIAR Improving Collectives for irrigation in the EGP	-	-	-	-	36,360
ACIAR WAC/2020/179 Opportunities for brackish and saline aquaculture in Pakistan	179,404	-	144,319	35,085	-
ACIAR WAC/2020/182: Role of groundwater in agrarian change in West Bengal and Bangladesh: A comparative analysis	93,073	-	-	93,073	18,853
ACIAR Water-energy-food nexus in West Ben	-	-	-	-	50,350
ADB Automated and real time monitoring of ground (for TA 9636: Integrated water productivity improvement project)	(32,523)	106,392	-	73,869	41,018
ADB AWDO KD2 (148724-S24809)- DW	-	-	-	-	42,878
ADB AWDO KD2 (148746-S24810)	-	-	-	-	9,111
ADB Contract No. 160406: SC 114611 PAK: Principal Advisor - Water Resources Planning & Development	3,074	515	-	3,589	7,167
ADB GIS Mapping for CA-KJ Phase 2	-	-	-	-	21,452
ADB GIS Mapping for CA-ZG Phase 2	-	-	-	-	15,166
ADB GIS Mapping Support for CA-ZG	(625)	625	-	-	-
ADB Preparing Integrated Water Productivity	-	-	-	-	33,157
ADB TA-6633 PRC: Developing Legislative and Planning Mechanisms for Ecological Protection in the Yellow River Basin - Environmental Law and Ecological Protection Specialist (54026-003)	6,000	2,333	-	8,333	-
ADB TA-9803 NEP: Bagmati River Basin Improvement Project - Integrated Water Resources Management (43448-013)	43,341	-	19,969	23,372	-
ADB TA-9875 REG: Achieving Water Sector Priorities in Asia and the Pacific under Strategy, 2030 - Watershed Management Specialist (SAER) (53263-001)	37,553	-	-	37,553	-
ADB WA Phase 2	-	-	-	-	122,304



Project Name	Total Funds Available	Funds Receivable	Deferred Revenue	Total Revenue	Total Revenue
	2021	31.12.2021	31.12.2021	2021	2020
AFDB MUS investments in SA (through WRC-Water Research Commission, South Africa)	12,438	-	-	12,438	63,594
African Union Scoping Survey of Status, Opportunities and Challenges of Irrigation and Agriculture Water Management Practices in Africa	20,170	-	112	20,058	-
AIIB Technical support in developing AIIB Water Strategy	-	-	-	-	30,623
"Australia-ACIAR WAC/2020/157 Effectiveness of Water adaptation responses in reducing climate related risks: A meta review"	-	-	-	-	102,055
CCF WaterAid West Africa training on Circular Economy	-	12,000	-	12,000	-
DANIDA Enhancing sustainable groundwater use in South Africa-ESGUSA (through University of Copenhagen)	412	-	-	412	38,352
DFAT A gender perspective to understand and enhance the functionality of water supply systems: lessons from Nepal (through GHD Australia Pty Ltd)	204,251	58,018	-	262,269	184,087
DFAT From urban waste to sustainable value chains: Linking sanitation and agriculture through innovative partners (through University of Technology Sydney)	(23,313)	26,251	-	2,938	24,061
DFAT South Asia Water Security Initiative-Pakistan (through WWF-World Wide Fund for Nature)	132,326	-	112,385	19,941	-
DFAT Support to the development of a Groundwater Profile for Lao PDR and a Sustainable Groundwater Management Plan for the Sekong Basin (through Flinders University)	14,258	32,827	-	47,085	-
DFAT Water accounting in practice: From basin to field-level applications and training (through Australian Water Partnerships)	36,753	-	35,777	976	6,419
DFID GroFutures: Groundwater Futures in Sub-Saharan Africa	-	-	-	-	(2,790)
DFID Increasing the resilience of biodiversity and livelihoods in Colombo's wetlands (through United Kingdom-DI-Darwin Initiative)	233,433	-	51,681	181,752	41,124
DFID Pgo2: Supporting Climate Start Development and effective Disaster Risk Management (through IOD Parc)	14,080	-	-	14,080	-
EBRD Water Sector Study UZB	-	-	-	-	44,664
EC Benchmarking irrigation performance and projection of irrigation water demand in the Nile Basin (through Germany-GIZ-Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH)	73,490	1,292	-	74,782	90,278
EC DAFNE	-	-	-	-	36,317
EC H2020: Migration R&D "Leaving something behind" - Migration governance and agricultural & rural change in 'home' communities: comparative experience from Europe, Asia and Africa" — 'AGRUMIG'	63,037	-	12,399	50,638	119,673
EC Hydropower For You (101022905)	444,252	-	319,455	124,797	-
EC REACH Gender Baseline Study	(70,132)	70,132	-	-	176,483
EC Scaling Out Integrated and Multi-sectoral Eco-regional Approach in Bale Eco-region (through Farm Africa)	76,970	10,654	-	87,624	70,958
EC Social Transformation Research and Policy Advocacy	427,889	66,490	-	494,379	213,612
ECU Water management in Uzbekistan- Ph2	-	-	-	-	(8,931)
ESRC DAMS 2.0: Design and assessment of resilient and sustainable interventions in water-energy-food-environment mega-systems (through University of Manchester)	11,320	9,590	-	20,910	54,430
ESRC Supporting transformative adaptation and building equitable resilience to drought for sustainable development (through Cranfield University)	50,293	-	28,953	21,340	9,985
ESRC Towards Brown Gold: Re-imagining off grid sanitation in rapidly urbanising areas in Asia and Africa	158,102	-	134,799	23,303	-
ESRC UKRI GCRF reducing land degradation and carbon loss from Ethiopia's soils to strengthen livelihoods and resilience (RALENTIR) (through University of Aberdeen)	188,722	-	125,137	63,585	15,770
FAO How can the region maintain local agriculture production with less water?" under the regional SOLAW	18,063	-	-	18,063	-
FAO Innovative approaches to reduce, recycle and reuse food waste in Sri Lanka	35,523	-	-	35,523	42,611
FAO Knowing water better: Towards fairer and more sustainable access to natural resources for greater food security - KnowWat	59,998	23,505	-	83,503	-
FAO Services in Irrigation and Water use efficiency in the framework of implementing the Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Food Security Project (SAIP)	37,155	38,450	-	75,605	-
FAO SWAAP (Support to Water Accounting and Auditing Project)	27,110	38,244	-	65,354	83,260
FAO Unlocking the potential of smallholders for inclusive, resilient and sustainable food systems	(2,748)	2,748	-	-	-
FAO WASAG IWMI Component	-	-	-	-	24,633
FCDO The Provision of Services to Low Energy Inclusive Appliances (LEIA) (through Energy Saving Trust Limited (EST))	1,493	-	-	1,493	30,639
FCDO Water Resource Accountability in Pakistan (WRAP)	168,518	-	150,083	18,435	-
GAT TA Hub FSM and SWM Assessments	-	-	-	-	59,524
GIZ 81235253 - 18.7860.2-001.00 Gender-responsive innovations for soil rehabilitation, alternative fuel and agriculture for resilient refugee and host community settlements in East Africa (Waste as alternative energy and farming input for feeding refugees: Gender-sensitive solutions to address soil degradation and competition for natural resources between host and refugee communities in Eastern Africa)	246,587	-	22,477	224,110	213,648
GIZ 81236144 - Online interactive tool for sustainable upscaling of smallholder solar irrigation in Sub-Saharan Africa	15,014	-	10,170	4,844	58,288
GIZ 81270935 Implementation of water efficient technologies in the cotton production sector in Uzbekistan	126,668	-	67,854	58,814	-
GIZ Ecologically oriented regional development of the Aral Sea region (ECO-ARAL)	141,965	-	27,667	114,298	-
GIZ Germany Soils, fecal sludge and waste recovery	-	-	-	-	(14,211)
GIZ Germany Water and wastewater management programme (WWMP)	-	-	-	-	23,349
GIZ Organic fertiliser standards	(4,006)	4,006	-	-	29,373
GIZ Solar Irrigation Expansion in India	175,642	-	11,958	163,684	122,110
GIZ Water security and climate adaptation in rural India (WASCA)	88,100	11,384	-	99,484	-
GIZ Water security in India	-	-	-	-	24,734
GIZ: BISCA-SL	160,779	-	160,779	-	-
Helmley Water secure Africa initiative: Open data cube extension	1,860,160	-	1,145,668	714,492	210,847





Project Name	Total Funds Available	Funds Receivable	Deferred Revenue	Total Revenue	Total Revenue
	2021	31.12.2021	31.12.2021	2021	2020
IDRC From vulnerability to resilience of those left behind: Empowering women, children, and the elderly in the mid-hills and Terai regions of Nepal to cope with water induced disasters (through NWCN-Nepal Water Conservation Foundation for Academic Research)	15,094	10,150	-	25,244	22,095
IDRC IWRM in India	-	-	-	-	7,448
IFAD Improving water use efficiency through demonstration of site-specific and innovative water management solutions for selected value chains	64,909	-	9,683	55,226	-
IFAD Participatory Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme (PASIDP) Phase II (through Ethiopia-MOA-Ministry of Agriculture)	151,100	63,605	-	214,705	514,049
IFPRI Fostering Trust amongst Pakistan's Water Institutions (FTaPWI) (main source: United Kingdom-DFID-Department for International Development)	24,338	-	-	24,338	86,096
IITA Sustainable AWM - Ghana (USAID) (main source: USA - USAID-United States Agency for International Development)	282,811	-	44,655	238,156	67,852
IITA TAAT Water enabling activities across five value chains in seven countries (AfDB) (main source: AfDB-African Development Bank)	221,013	215,506	-	436,519	395,715
ILRI Africa rising phase II, Ethiopia (USAID) (main source: USA - USAID-United States Agency for International Development)	30,979	-	23,655	7,324	80,467
ILRI Future Leaders - African Independent Research (FLAIR) Fellowship - Meron Taye (main source: The Royal Society)	201,903	-	27,373	174,530	44,031
IND GW and irrigation in Karnataka-II	-	-	-	-	30,029
ISTC Assessment of water and land resources in small transboundary tributaries of Amu Darya river basin using earth observation	56,178	118	-	56,296	107,022
ITC IWMI-ITC Knowledge Partnership	89,647	-	-	89,647	68,210
LIF LIFT PYPWP-Pyawt Ywar Pump Irrigation Project	-	-	-	-	(49,731)
MAFF Drought monitoring and forecasting to enhance agriculture resilience and improving food security in South Asia	218,482	-	-	218,482	243,786
MCC Program Management for Development and Implementation within the Irrigated Agricultural Sector	191,258	-	99,944	91,314	128,055
Netherlands Creating and capturing value: supporting enterprise for urban liquid waste water management	(117,928)	130,560	-	12,632	374,470
Netherlands Valuing Water - Ethiopia Journey P1	93,531	-	-	93,531	19,703
Netherlands Environmental flow assessment-Pho2	-	-	-	-	55,254
NETHERLANDS Using remote sensing in support of solutions to reduce agricultural water productivity gaps	-	-	-	-	29,236
NIBIO Building climate resilience of Indian smallholders through sustainable intensification and agro-ecological farming systems to strengthen food and nutritional security	109,635	-	34,870	74,765	53,488
NLCF UK Demonstration of nature-based solution for improving the resilience of groundwater aquifers in Islamabad (through WaterAid)	35,996	-	5,408	30,588	-
Oxfam Project on Flood Index and Weather Index Insurance Product (through Weather Risk Management Services Ltd)	5,660	17,446	-	23,106	-
RCS RCS Transboundary Environmental Commons SEA	-	-	-	-	8,778
RTT SDDT IWMI TATA Programme - III- Action research For strengthening programmes that enhance rural livelihoods	-	-	-	-	51,373
RTT SRTT IWMI TATA Programme - III- Action Research For Strengthening Programmes that Enhance Rural Livelihoods	-	-	-	-	116,809
SDC Documenting Best Practices for Revival of Springs	65,513	-	-	65,513	30,006
SDC Influencing groundwater management policies for agriculture in China	75,914	81,035	-	156,949	-
SDC Solar irrigation for Agricultural Resilience (SoLAR)	1,937,493	-	993,834	943,659	679,832
SDC Sustainable Water Management for Food Security and Nutrition in Agriculture and Food Systems IMPLEMENTATION Phase (through Wetlands International)	341,009	-	95,047	245,962	101,137
SEI SUMERNET 4 All: Engaging with water insecurity in the Mekong Region (through SUMERNET-Sustainable Mekong Research Network)	30,686	-	3,682	27,004	44,546
SEI SUMERNET 4 All: Identifying barriers to sustainable and inclusive groundwater use for marginalized rural communities in the Mekong region	56,576	-	4,958	51,618	17,636
SIDA Natural Resources Management for Resilience and Economic Development in Rural Ethiopia (through Farm Africa)	207,095	-	83,784	123,311	130,872
SIDA Wastewater reuse in the MENA region: Addressing the challenges	1,351,713	-	140,608	1,211,105	997,712
SIDA Water security in Ethiopia -Translating policy to impact (through SIWI-Stockholm International Water Institute)	232,008	-	61,347	170,661	128,068
SNIS Urban sanitation technologies as international power structures (U-STASIS) (through Université de Neuchâtel)	22,183	-	4,757	17,426	-
SSRC Sustainable Governance of Transboundary Environmental Commons in Southeast Asia (through ARI-Asia Research Institute, NUS, Singapore)	-	9,513	-	9,513	-
Switzerland-SDC Monitoring and Controlling Groundwater Levels for Improved Agricultural Outcomes in the Uzbek Ferghana Valley, Central Asia - Design Project (through Hydrosolutions GmbH)	-	-	-	-	19,812
UKRI GCRF Global Engagement Network - GRIPP	38,620	-	3,883	34,737	84,028
UKRI GCRF Water Security and Sustainable Development Hub (through University of Newcastle upon Tyne)	337,620	-	163,967	173,653	287,266
UKRI GCRF Water Security Hub - Equipment (through University of Newcastle upon Tyne)	14,011	-	8,447	5,564	-
UND Green Climate fund	(1,507)	1,507	-	-	7,856
UNE Productive landscapes, Ethiopia & K	-	-	-	-	69,098
UNE WWQA Alliance seeds fund project	15,505	-	15,505	-	-
UNICEF Delivering effective and sustainable sanitation service through capacity building around circular economy-Phase II	49,504	32,726	-	82,230	32,408
USA AWM solutions in SSA- Phase I & II (through Texas A&M Agrilife Research)	300,652	132,229	-	432,881	548,203
USA Reduce water pollution and carbon emissions from irrigated areas by improving irrigation management and rural livelihoods (through NAS-National Academy of Sciences)	43,437	-	-	43,437	47,447
USAID Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia (CSISA) (main source: USA - USAID-United States Agency for International Development)	158,034	22,259	-	180,293	71,035



Project Name	Total Funds Available	Funds Receivable	Deferred Revenue	Total Revenue	Total Revenue
	2021	31.12.2021	31.12.2021	2021	2020
USAID E-flows for the Limpopo River - building more resilient communities and ecosystems through improved management of transboundary natural resources (through Chemonics International Inc.)	186,365	78,424	-	264,789	188,805
USAID Empowering and enhancing drought management systems in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA)	794,669	18,563	-	813,232	830,178
USAID Fish for Livelihoods Activity (F4L) (main source: USA - USAID-United States Agency for International Development)	40,044	-	33,604	6,440	-
USAID Global partnership for sustainable cooperation on shared waters (through IUCN-International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources)	34,264	46,654	-	80,918	-
USAID Improved dynamic and interactive visualization of water accounts (through MSU-Michigan State University)	-	53,746	-	53,746	-
USAID Innovation Lab on Sustainable Intensification (through KSU-Kansas State University)	-	44,753	-	44,753	-
USAID SIIL Co-investment / 00094 Sri Lanka	133,875	-	133,875	-	-
USAID Sustainable Groundwater Development and Management for Humans, Wildlife, and Economic Growth in the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA-GROW) (through Chemonics International Inc.)	52,800	32,700	-	85,500	-
USAID Water and Energy for Food MENA Regional Innovation Hub (WE4F) (through Berytech Foundation)	152,803	55,248	-	208,051	60,979
USAID Water and Energy for Food Southern and Central Africa Regional Innovation Hub (WE4F S/C RIH) (through TETRA TECH)	-	11,821	-	11,821	-
USAID Water Innovations Technologies (WIT) (through Mercy Corps)	489,456	136,895	-	626,351	417,220
USAID Water management for enhanced productivity (WMfEP)	1,284,889	-	40,352	1,244,537	953,823
USAID Water resources and agriculture	(3,613)	3,613	-	-	34,920
World Bank Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA) (main source: World Bank)	-	418,876	-	418,876	-
World Bank Catalyzing regional coordination around climate change, resilience and migration	77,832	-	-	77,832	15,466
World Bank Develop a drought early warning systems prototype for Afghanistan	40,538	-	-	40,538	65,582
World Bank Direct benefit transfer of electricity project in Punjab- Evaluation	33,566	-	-	33,566	23,223
World Bank FSM Assessment	-	-	-	-	30,052
World Bank IWM WWF Global Aquatic Ecosystem Health	20,914	-	20,914	-	-
World Bank Next Generation Drought Index study	-	-	-	-	141,576
World Bank Piloting WA+ in the Mara Basin	-	-	-	-	83,964
World Bank SLMM-Swachh Bharat Mission-G	(24,915)	24,915	-	-	-
World Bank Southern Africa Drought Resilience Program Country Stocktaking Exercise	33,908	-	-	33,908	40,813
World Bank Strengthening Irrigation Management and Reforms in Central Asia	24,677	-	-	24,677	-
World Bank The Water and Security Nexus in North, Africa- Catalyzing Regional Coordination around Climate Change, Resilience and Migration (Component 1.2)	163,229	-	-	163,229	65,418
World Bank Training of staff from Agriculture Department, Government of Balochistan on "On-Farm Water Management" (through Pakistan-Government of Balochistan-Irrigation Department)	-	13,140	-	13,140	-
World Bank Water Security Nexus in North Africa	-	-	-	-	115,393
World Bank WBADMI - Phase 2	3,190	-	3,190	-	48,586
World Bank West Bengal Irrigation Evaluation	(11,710)	11,710	-	-	-
World Bank World Bank Hydromet Optimization and water budget tool for a river basin using Google earthengine applications	-	-	-	-	5,644
WRC C2019/2020-00111 Operationalizing hybrid water law for historical justice	48,101	-	17,515	30,586	24,615
WRC C2020/2021-00538- Institutionalizing inclusive community-led planning of water supply in WSDP and IDP frameworks	8,982	9,546	-	18,528	-
WRC Climate-smart irrigation: Development of a framework for conjunctive groundwater and surface water use for solar-driven smallholder irrigated agriculture	34,605	4,950	-	39,555	18,210
WRC Water energy food (WEF) nexus as a framework for catchment-based assessments: the case of the Inkomati-Usuthu Catchment	7,711	1,426	-	9,137	19,471
WWF Capacity building platform on water management and abstraction (through Wetlands International)	59,211	-	-	59,211	-
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>16,208,084</b>	<b>2,199,090</b>	<b>4,656,499</b>	<b>13,750,675</b>	<b>11,998,028</b>

#### NON CRP BILATERAL

ADB TA-9867 TAJ: Preparing the Irrigation and Drainage Modernization in the Vaksh River Basin Project - Remote Sensing Specialist (53109-002)	4,169	-	-	4,169	13,331
BMGF ReSAKSS Biennial Review and Data Systems Strengthening (through AKADEMIYA2063)	-	26,478	-	26,478	-
CGIAR System Organization Institutional Support for Transition to One CGIAR FOOD/2020/419-368 (main source: EC-European Commission)	42,728	-	-	42,728	-
CIAT Knowledge product on CSA (Resilience) in irrigated systems in Myanmar (main source: World Bank)	10,000	-	-	10,000	-
FAO Transforming Rice-Wheat Food Systems in India	5,377	-	-	5,377	14,353
IDRC Policy Foundations, Country Dialogues and Analytics for Food System Transformative Integrated Policy in Rwanda, Malawi and Ghana (through AKADEMIYA2063)	-	9,997	-	9,997	-
IFPRI Consolidating ReSAKSS-SA - Year 1 (Multi Donor)	(92,292)	92,292	-	-	215,044
IFPRI MOZAKSS Year 2	-	-	-	-	8,590
IRDC Building on CARIAA learning on women entrepreneurs, migration and climate resilience development (through The University of East Anglia)	-	-	-	-	5,654
OECD Intellectual Services to draft a section of the report on measure to address microplastics pollution	-	-	-	-	4,463
UKRI GCRF Water Security Hub - Rapid 1 / 00094 Sri Lank	2,493	-	2,493	-	-
UKRI GCRF Water Security Hub Rapid Response Award-02 (through University of Newcastle upon Tyne)	11,714	-	2,854	8,860	1,408
UNC SIWI Capacity building program for young scientists	29,995	-	29,995	-	-
USAID Enhancing Capabilities for Better Data and Analytics to Improve Policy Implementation and Outcomes in Africa (through AKADEMIYA2063)	208,420	35,975	-	244,395	196,581



Project Name	Total Funds Available	Funds Receivable	Deferred Revenue	Total Revenue	Total Revenue
	2021	31.12.2021	31.12.2021	2021	2020
USAID MRC Water Accounting Design	-	-	-	-	18,827
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>222,604</b>	<b>164,742</b>	<b>35,342</b>	<b>352,004</b>	<b>478,251</b>
<b>SUB TOTAL RESTRICTED</b>	<b>33,661,043</b>	<b>3,121,221</b>	<b>6,009,925</b>	<b>30,772,339</b>	<b>24,247,148</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>33,661,043</b>	<b>3,121,221</b>	<b>6,009,925</b>	<b>30,772,339</b>	<b>24,247,148</b>



**INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE**  
December 31, 2021 (in US Dollars)

**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
<b>CGIAR Fund</b>							
WorldFish CRP on FISH (CRP 11 FISH)	01-Jan-21	31-Dec-21	CRP	151,763		151,763	151,763
ICRAF Enclosures in Ethiopia (CRP12 FTA)	01-Dec-20	31-Dec-21	CRP	150,000		150,000	150,000
IFPRI CRP on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (CRP 21 A4NH)	01-Jan-19	31-Jan-21	CRP	149,999	132,956	17,043	149,999
CIMMYT CGIAR COVID-19 Hub Bangladesh (CRP 21 A4NH)	15-Mar-21	31-Dec-21	CRP	37,000		37,000	37,000
WorldFish CGIAR COVID-19 HUB Work Area 3 - Myanmar (CRP 21 A4NH)	10-Jun-21	20-Dec-21	CRP	37,000		37,000	37,000
ILRI Modelling AMR in Water Phase 2 (CRP 21 A4NH)	01-Feb-21	30-Nov-21	CRP	120,000		120,000	120,000
CIAT CRP on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CRP 22 CCAFS)	01-Jan-21	31-Dec-21	CRP	478,266		478,266	478,266
IFPRI CRP on Policies, Institutions and Markets (CRP 23 PIM)	01-Jan-21	31-Dec-21	CRP	162,000		162,000	162,000
CRP on Water, Land and Ecosystems (CRP 24 WLE)	01-Jan-21	31-Dec-21	CRP	14,181,077		14,099,921	14,099,921
ILRI PTF on Gender (PTF 34 Gender)	01-Jan-21	31-Dec-21	CRP	334,613		334,613	334,613
CIAT PTF on BIG DATA (PTF 32 Big Data)	01-Jan-21	31-Dec-21	CRP	38,871		38,871	38,871
CGIAR System Organization Partner's Center's individual staff assignment assigned to the CGIAR Research Initiatives Design Teams (IDT)	01-Jan-21	31-Dec-21	Non-CRP	119,700	-	119,700	119,700
<b>Subtotal- CGIAR Fund</b>						<b>15,746,177</b>	
<b>Total- Windows 1 &amp; 2</b>						<b>15,746,177</b>	
<b>Australia-ACIAR-Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research</b>							
Building institution for the sustainable management of artesian groundwater in Myanmar	25-Nov-19	31-Dec-21	CRP	431,162	279,817	151,345	431,162
<b>Subtotal- ACIAR</b>						<b>151,345</b>	
<b>BMGF-Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation</b>							
Prioritization of climate-smart water management practices	15-Oct-21	30-Apr-23	CRP	1,328,816	-	39,471	39,471
<b>Subtotal- BMGF</b>						<b>39,471</b>	
<b>China - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs</b>							
Program support grant 2021- China	01-Jan-21	31-Dec-21	Non-CRP	20,000	-	20,000	20,000
<b>Subtotal- China</b>						<b>20,000</b>	
<b>India-Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare</b>							
ICAR Program Support 2021	01-Jan-21	31-Dec-21	CRP	491,674	-	491,674	491,674
<b>Subtotal- India</b>						<b>491,674</b>	
<b>South Africa-DAFF-Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</b>							
Irrigation in Limpopo, South Africa	01-Jan-15	31-Dec-21	CRP	656,916	613,353	43,563	656,916
<b>Subtotal- South Africa-DAFF</b>						<b>43,563</b>	
<b>USA - USAID-United States Agency for International Development</b>							
Conjunctive surface-groundwater management of SADC's shared waters: generating principles through fit-for-purpose practice	01-Nov-18	30-Apr-21	CRP	500,001	446,290	53,711	500,001
Study - USAID learning agenda - MUS Literature Review	01-Sep-18	28-Feb-22	CRP	100,000	43,933	7,424	51,357
<b>Subtotal- USAID</b>						<b>61,135</b>	
<b>WorldFish</b>							
Small-scale Aquaculture investments for livelihoods (Fish for livelihoods) (main source: USA - USAID-United States Agency for International Development)	01-Nov-19	30-Sep-21	CRP	372,551	256,256	116,295	372,551
<b>Subtotal- WorldFish</b>						<b>116,295</b>	
<b>Total- Window 3</b>						<b>923,483</b>	
<b>ADB-Asian Development Bank</b>							
TA-9867 TAJ: Preparing the Irrigation and Drainage Modernization in the Vaksh River Basin Project - Remote Sensing Specialist (53109-002)	26-Feb-20	31-Mar-21	Non-CRP	17,500	13,331	4,169	17,500
Automated and real time monitoring of ground (for TA 9636: Integrated water productivity improvement project)	02-Mar-20	31-May-22	CRP	139,995	41,018	73,869	114,887
Contract No. 160406: SC 114611 PAK: Principal Advisor - Water Resources Planning & Development	15-Jun-20	30-Jun-21	CRP	24,671	11,514	13,157	24,671
TA-6633 PRC: Developing Legislative and Planning Mechanisms for Ecological Protection in the Yellow River Basin - Environmental Law and Ecological Protection Specialist (54026-003)	23-Apr-21	30-Nov-22	CRP	24,000	-	8,333	8,333
TA-9875 REG: Achieving Water Sector Priorities in Asia and the Pacific under Strategy, 2030 - Watershed Management Specialist (SAER) (53263-001)	09-Aug-21	15-Dec-21	CRP	28,390	-	28,390	28,390
TA-9803 NEP: Bagmati River Basin Improvement Project - Integrated Water Resources Management (43448-013)	15-Oct-21	15-Oct-23	CRP	599,285	-	23,372	23,372
<b>Subtotal- ADB</b>						<b>151,290</b>	
<b>AfDB-African Development Bank</b>							
MUS investments in SA (through WRC-Water Research Commission, South Africa)	01-Oct-16	31-Mar-21	CRP	315,102	302,664	12,438	315,102
<b>Subtotal- AfDB</b>						<b>12,438</b>	



Project Name	Start Date	End Date	CRP/ Non-CRP	Total Grant Pledge	Expenditure Prior Years	Expenditure Current Year	Total Expenditure
<b>African Union (AU)</b>							
Scoping Survey of Status, Opportunities and Challenges of Irrigation and Agriculture Water Management Practices in Africa	02-Sep-21	30-Mar-22	CRP	50,487	-	20,058	20,058
<b>Subtotal- AU</b>						<b>20,058</b>	
<b>Australia-ACIAR-Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research</b>							
Expanding opportunities to use groundwater for poverty alleviation and climate change adaption in Laos- Sustainable groundwater use for poverty alleviation in Laos: Overcoming constraints and expanding opportunities	01-Jul-19	02-Mar-21	CRP	175,810	170,383	5,427	175,810
WAC/2020/182: Role of groundwater in agrarian change in West Bengal and Bangladesh: A comparative analysis	23-Oct-20	31-May-21	CRP	111,926	18,853	93,073	111,926
COO2487- End of Project Review for Sustainable and resilient farming systems intensification in the Eastern Gangetic Plains Project	03-May-21	30-Sep-21	CRP	7,122	-	7,122	7,122
COO2520-Review Team, participate and contribute to an End of Project Review of the ACIAR LWR/2015/036 Improving groundwater management to enhance agriculture and farming livelihoods in Pakistan.	18-May-21	11-Jun-21	CRP	5,403	-	5,403	5,403
WAC/2020/179 Opportunities for brackish and saline aquaculture in Pakistan	15-Jun-21	30-Jun-22	CRP	186,667	-	35,085	35,085
<b>Subtotal- ACIAR</b>						<b>146,110</b>	
<b>Australia-DFAT-Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade</b>							
A gender perspective to understand and enhance the functionality of water supply systems: lessons from Nepal (through GHD Australia Pty Ltd)	01-Jul-18	31-Dec-21	CRP	710,934	448,664	262,270	710,934
From urban waste to sustainable value chains: Linking sanitation and agriculture through innovative partners (through University of Technology Sydney)	01-May-19	31-Mar-22	CRP	55,443	50,769	2,938	53,707
Water accounting in practice: From basin to field-level applications and training (through Australian Water Partnerships)	19-Nov-19	26-Jul-22	CRP	270,047	6,419	976	7,395
Support to the development of a Groundwater Profile for Lao PDR and a Sustainable Groundwater Management Plan for the Sekong Basin (through Flinders University)	22-Mar-21	26-Jul-22	CRP	107,414	-	47,085	47,085
South Asia Water Security Initiative- Pakistan (through WWF-World Wide Fund for Nature)	16-Apr-21	30-Jun-25	CRP	727,706	-	19,941	19,941
<b>Subtotal- DFAT</b>						<b>333,210</b>	
<b>BMGF-Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation</b>							
ReSAKSS Biennial Review and Data Systems Strengthening (through AKADEMIYA2063)	01-Oct-21	31-Dec-21	Non-CRP	26,478	-	26,478	26,478
<b>Subtotal- BMGF</b>						<b>26,478</b>	
<b>CGIAR System Organization</b>							
Institutional Support for Transition to One CGIAR FOOD/ 2020/419-368 (main source: EC-European Commission)	01-Jan-21	30-Jun-22	Non-CRP	42,750	-	42,728	42,728
<b>Subtotal- CGIAR System Organization</b>						<b>42,728</b>	
<b>CIAT-International Center for Tropical Agriculture</b>							
Knowledge product on CSA (Resilience) in irrigated systems in Myanmar (main source: World Bank)	17-Feb-21	31-Mar-21	Non-CRP	10,000	-	10,000	10,000
<b>Subtotal- CIAT</b>						<b>10,000</b>	
<b>Denmark-DANIDA-Danish International Development Agency</b>							
Enhancing sustainable groundwater use in South Africa- ESGUSA (through University of Copenhagen)	01-Apr-18	30-Sep-21	CRP	135,523	135,111	412	135,523
<b>Subtotal- DANIDA</b>						<b>412</b>	
<b>EC-European Commission</b>							
Benchmarking irrigation performance and projection of irrigation water demand in the Nile Basin (through Germany-GIZ-Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH)	01-Sep-18	31-Jul-21	CRP	356,890	282,108	74,782	356,890
Social Transformation Research and Policy Advocacy H2020: Migration R&D "Leaving something behind" - Migration governance and agricultural & rural change in 'home' communities: comparative experience from Europe, Asia and Africa' — 'AGRUMIG'	29-Jan-19	29-Jan-25	CRP	2,670,352	438,119	494,379	932,498
Scaling Out Integrated and Multi-sectoral Eco-regional Approach in Bale Eco-region (through Farm Africa)	01-Feb-19	30-Jan-23	CRP	567,441	237,871	50,638	288,509
Hydropower For You (101022905)	30-Apr-19	29-Apr-24	CRP	760,485	78,073	87,624	165,697
	01-Jun-21	31-May-26	CRP	1,235,803	-	124,797	124,797
<b>Subtotal- EC</b>						<b>832,220</b>	
<b>FAO-Food and Agriculture Organization</b>							
SWAAP (Support to Water Accounting and Auditing Project) Innovative approaches to reduce, recycle and reuse food waste in Sri Lanka	06-Sep-19	30-Nov-21	CRP	191,642	126,289	65,353	191,642
Transforming Rice-Wheat Food Systems in India	05-Sep-19	28-Feb-21	CRP	82,688	47,165	35,523	82,688
Knowing water better: Towards fairer and more sustainable access to natural resources for greater food security - KnoWat	17-Aug-20	31-Jan-21	Non-CRP	19,731	14,353	5,378	19,731
How can the region maintain local agriculture production with less water?" under the regional SOLAW	02-Feb-21	30-Jun-22	CRP	199,992	-	83,503	83,503
	14-Feb-21	30-Apr-21	CRP	18,063	-	18,063	18,063



Project Name	Start Date	End Date	CRP/ Non-CRP	Total Grant Pledge	Expenditure Prior Years	Expenditure Current Year	Total Expenditure
Services in Irrigation and Water use efficiency in the framework of implementing the Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Food Security Project (SAIP)	30-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	CRP	123,847	-	75,605	75,605
Unlocking the potential of smallholders for inclusive, resilient and sustainable food systems	05-Jul-21	31-Oct-21	CRP	9,163	-	9,163	9,163
<b>Subtotal- FAO</b>						<b>292,588</b>	
<b>Foreign, Commonwealth &amp; Development Office (FCDO), United Kingdom</b>							
The Provision of Services to Low Energy Inclusive Appliances (LEIA) (through Energy Saving Trust Limited (EST))	21-Sep-20	19-Mar-21	CRP	32,132	30,639	1,493	32,132
<b>Subtotal- FCDO, UK</b>						<b>1,493</b>	
<b>Germany-GIZ-Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH</b>							
81236144 - Online interactive tool for sustainable upscaling of smallholder solar irrigation in Sub-Saharan Africa	10-Apr-19	31-Jan-21	CRP	113,777	108,933	4,844	113,777
81235253 - 18.7860.2-001.00 Gender-responsive innovations for soil rehabilitation, alternative fuel and agriculture for resilient refugee and host community settlements in East Africa (Waste as alternative energy and farming input for feeding refugees: Gender-sensitive solutions to address soil degradation and competition for natural resources between host and refugee communities in Eastern Africa)	01-Jun-19	31-May-23	CRP	1,356,538	276,753	224,110	500,863
Solar Irrigation Expansion in India	02-Sep-19	31-Mar-22	CRP	350,567	122,662	163,684	286,346
Water security and climate adaptation in rural India (WASCA)	01-Dec-20	31-Mar-22	CRP	173,099	-	99,484	99,484
81270935 Implementation of water efficient technologies in the cotton production sector in Uzbekistan	01-May-21	31-Dec-22	CRP	178,365	-	58,814	58,814
Ecologically oriented regional development of the Aral Sea region (ECO-ARAL)	01-May-21	31-Dec-22	CRP	344,990	-	114,298	114,298
<b>Subtotal- GIZ</b>						<b>665,234</b>	
<b>Helmsley Charitable Trust</b>							
Water secure Africa initiative: Open data cube extension	01-Feb-20	31-Jan-23	CRP	2,999,319	206,501	704,924	911,425
<b>Subtotal- Helmsley</b>						<b>704,924</b>	
<b>IDRC-International Development Research Centre</b>							
From vulnerability to resilience of those left behind: Empowering women, children, and the elderly in the mid-hills and Terai regions of Nepal to cope with water induced disasters (through NWCF-Nepal Water Conservation Foundation for Academic Research)	15-Mar-19	30-Nov-21	CRP	75,233	49,989	25,244	75,233
Policy Foundations, Country Dialogues and Analytics for Food System Transformative Integrated Policy in Rwanda, Malawi and Ghana (through AKADEMIYA2063)	01-Oct-21	15-Dec-21	Non-CRP	9,997	-	9,997	9,997
<b>Subtotal- IDRC</b>						<b>35,241</b>	
<b>IFAD-International Fund for Agricultural Development</b>							
Participatory Small-scale Irrigation Development Programme (PASIDP) Phase II (through Ethiopia-MOA-Ministry of Agriculture)	26-Apr-19	25-Apr-22	CRP	1,819,400	567,280	214,705	781,985
Improving water use efficiency through demonstration of site-specific and innovative water management solutions for selected value chains	04-Dec-20	31-Jul-22	CRP	103,825	-	55,226	55,226
<b>Subtotal- IFAD</b>						<b>269,931</b>	
<b>IFPRI-International Food Policy Research Institute</b>							
Fostering Trust amongst Pakistan's Water Institutions (FTaPWI) (main source: United Kingdom-DFID-Department for International Development)	14-Feb-20	15-Mar-21	CRP	110,434	86,096	24,338	110,434
<b>Subtotal- IFPRI</b>						<b>24,338</b>	
<b>IITA-International Institute of Tropical Agriculture</b>							
Sustainable AWM - Ghana (USAID) (main source: USA - USAID-United States Agency for International Development)	15-Jun-13	31-Jul-22	CRP	1,223,096	701,218	238,156	939,374
TAAT Water enabling activities across five value chains in seven countries (AfDB) (main source: AfDB-African Development Bank)	19-Feb-18	31-May-22	CRP	1,912,721	1,267,728	436,518	1,704,246
<b>Subtotal- IITA</b>						<b>674,674</b>	
<b>ILRI-International Livestock Research Institute</b>							
Africa rising phase II, Ethiopia (USAID) (main source: USA - USAID-United States Agency for International Development)	01-Jun-18	31-May-22	CRP	195,078	116,099	7,324	123,423
Future Leaders - African Independent Research (FLAIR) Fellowship - Meron Taye (main source: The Royal Society)	01-May-20	30-Apr-22	CRP	397,237	44,031	174,530	218,561
<b>Subtotal- ILRI</b>						<b>181,854</b>	
<b>ISTC-International Science and Technology Center</b>							
Assessment of water and land resources in small transboundary tributaries of Amu Darya river basin using earth observation	16-Dec-19	31-May-22	CRP	228,000	107,022	56,296	163,318
<b>Subtotal- ISTC</b>						<b>56,296</b>	
<b>ITC Limited, India</b>							
IWMI-ITC Knowledge Partnership	01-Mar-19	31-May-21	CRP	221,228	131,581	89,647	221,228
<b>Subtotal- ITC</b>						<b>89,647</b>	





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<b>Japan-MAFF-Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</b>							
Drought monitoring and forecasting to enhance agriculture resilience and improving food security in South Asia	01-Jul-18	31-Oct-21	CRP	749,589	531,107	218,482	749,589
<b>Subtotal- MAFF</b>						<b>218,482</b>	
<b>Netherlands - Ministry of Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation</b>							
Response to COVID-19: Building resilience through water and waste water management	01-Oct-20	31-Mar-21	CRP	113,234	19,703	93,531	113,234
Creating and capturing value: supporting enterprise for urban liquid	15-Sep-14	31-Dec-20	CRP	1,417,110	1,404,478	12,632	1,417,110
<b>Subtotal- Netherlands</b>						<b>106,163</b>	
<b>NIBIO-Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy/Norsk institutt for bioøkonomi</b>							
Building climate resilience of Indian smallholders through sustainable intensification and agro-ecological farming systems to strengthen food and nutritional security	01-Oct-18	30-Sep-22	CRP	318,259	127,586	74,765	202,351
<b>Subtotal- NIBIO</b>						<b>74,765</b>	
<b>Oxfam International</b>							
Project on Flood Index and Weather Index Insurance Product (through Weather Risk Management Services Ltd)	01-Apr-20	31-Mar-21	CRP	23,106	-	23,106	23,106
<b>Subtotal- Oxfam</b>						<b>23,106</b>	
<b>SEI-Stockholm Environment Institute</b>							
SUMERNET 4 All: Engaging with water insecurity in the Mekong Region (through SUMERNET-Sustainable Mekong Research Network)	09-Apr-20	30-Jun-22	CRP	108,241	44,546	27,004	71,550
SUMERNET 4 All: Identifying barriers to sustainable and inclusive groundwater use for marginalized rural communities in the Mekong region	20-Apr-20	30-Jun-22	CRP	107,346	17,636	51,618	69,254
<b>Subtotal- SEI</b>						<b>78,622</b>	
<b>SSRC-Social Science Research Council, Singapore</b>							
Sustainable Governance of Transboundary Environmental Commons in Southeast Asia (through ARI-Asia Research Institute, NUS, Singapore)	17-May-21	31-Dec-21	CRP	9,513	-	9,513	9,513
<b>Subtotal- SSRC</b>						<b>9,513</b>	
<b>Sweden-SIDA-Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency</b>							
Wastewater reuse in the MENA region: Addressing the challenges	10-Apr-18	30-Sep-22	CRP	4,017,323	2,135,382	1,211,105	3,346,487
Natural Resources Management for Resilience and Economic Development in Rural Ethiopia (through Farm Africa)	02-Nov-18	31-Dec-22	CRP	589,632	221,274	123,311	344,585
Water security in Ethiopia -Translating policy to impact (through SIWI-Stockholm International Water Institute)	01-Jan-20	31-Dec-21	CRP	298,729	128,068	170,661	298,729
<b>Subtotal- Sida</b>						<b>1,505,077</b>	
<b>Swiss Network for International Studies (SNIS)</b>							
Urban sanitation technologies as international power structures (U-STASIS) (through Université de Neuchâtel)	01-Oct-20	30-Sep-22	CRP	52,741	-	17,426	17,426
<b>Subtotal- SNIS</b>						<b>17,426</b>	
<b>Switzerland-SDC-Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation</b>							
Solar irrigation for Agricultural Resilience (SoLAR)	01-Dec-19	31-Dec-23	CRP	4,900,031	682,036	943,659	1,625,695
Sustainable Water Management for Food Security and Nutrition in Agriculture and Food Systems							
IMPLEMENTATION Phase (through Wetlands International)	01-Jul-19	30-Jun-23	CRP	553,937	123,135	245,962	369,097
Documenting Best Practices for Revival of Springs	01-Oct-20	30-Sep-21	CRP	95,519	30,006	65,513	95,519
Influencing groundwater management policies for agriculture in China	29-Oct-20	31-Dec-21	CRP	156,949	-	156,949	156,949
<b>Subtotal- SDC</b>						<b>1,412,083</b>	
<b>The National Lottery Community Fund, UK</b>							
Demonstration of nature-based solution for improving the resilience of groundwater aquifers in Islamabad ( through WaterAid)	07-Jul-21	31-Mar-22	CRP	63,743	-	30,588	30,588
<b>Subtotal- NLCF UK</b>						<b>30,588</b>	
<b>UKRI - United Kingdom Research and Innovation</b>							
GCRF Water Security and Sustainable Development Hub (through University of Newcastle upon Tyne)	13-Feb-19	12-Feb-24	CRP	758,918	421,298	173,653	594,951
GCRF Global Engagement Network - GRIPP	01-Sep-19	31-Mar-22	CRP	194,414	132,591	34,737	167,328
GCRF Water Security Hub - Equipment (through University of Newcastle upon Tyne)	13-Feb-19	12-Feb-24	CRP	68,124	-	5,564	5,564
GCRF Water Security Hub Rapid Response Award-02 (through University of Newcastle upon Tyne)	01-Jul-20	31-Mar-22	Non-CRP	10,268	1,408	8,860	10,268
<b>Subtotal- UKRI</b>						<b>222,814</b>	
<b>UNICEF-United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund</b>							
Delivering effective and sustainable sanitation service through capacity building around circular economy-Phase II	13-Jul-20	31-Mar-22	CRP	149,725	32,408	82,229	114,637
<b>Subtotal- UNICEF</b>						<b>82,229</b>	
<b>United Kingdom-DFID-Department for International Development</b>							
P902: Supporting Climate Start Development and effective Disaster Risk Management (through IOD Parc)	01-Apr-20	31-Mar-21	CRP	14,080	-	14,080	14,080
Increasing the resilience of biodiversity and livelihoods in Colombo's wetlands (through United Kingdom-DI-Darwin Initiative)	01-Sep-20	31-Jan-24	CRP	469,088	41,124	181,752	222,876
<b>Subtotal- DFID</b>						<b>195,832</b>	





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<b>United Kingdom-ESRC-Economic and Social Research Council</b>							
DAMS 2.0: Design and assessment of resilient and sustainable interventions in water-energy-food-environment mega-systems (through University of Manchester)	01-Oct-17	31-Mar-22	CRP	456,806	109,473	20,910	130,383
Supporting transformative adaptation and building equitable resilience to drought for sustainable development (through Cranfield University)	01-Jan-20	31-Mar-21	CRP	31,325	9,985	21,340	31,325
UKRI GCRF reducing land degradation and carbon loss from Ethiopia's soils to strengthen livelihoods and resilience (RALENTIR) (through University of Aberdeen)	01-Nov-19	31-Oct-23	CRP	356,997	15,770	63,585	79,355
Towards Brown Gold: Re-imagining off grid sanitation in rapidly urbanising areas in Asia and Africa	01-Apr-20	01-Sep-23	CRP	272,353	-	23,304	23,304
<b>Subtotal- ESRC</b>						<b>129,139</b>	
<b>United Kingdom-FCDO-Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office</b>							
Water Resource Accountability in Pakistan (WRAP)	05-Nov-21	31-Mar-22	CRP	168,517	-	18,435	18,435
<b>Subtotal- FCDO</b>						<b>18,435</b>	
<b>USA - USAID-United States Agency for International Development</b>							
Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia (CSISA) (main source: USA - USAID-United States Agency for International Development)							
Empowering and enhancing drought management systems in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA)	13-Jul-20	30-Apr-22	CRP	274,882	71,035	180,293	251,328
AWM solutions in SSA- Phase I & II (through Texas A&M Agrilife Research)	15-Aug-18	30-Sep-22	CRP	3,416,478	1,680,362	813,232	2,493,594
Water Innovations Technologies (WIT) (through Mercy Corps)	06-Nov-13	30-Sep-22	CRP	5,459,597	4,519,091	432,881	4,951,972
Reduce water pollution and carbon emissions from irrigated areas by improving irrigation management and rural livelihoods (through NAS-National Academy of Sciences)	15-Apr-17	31-Dec-21	CRP	2,031,272	1,404,922	626,350	2,031,272
Water management for enhanced productivity (WMFEP)	01-Dec-17	31-May-21	CRP	356,933	313,496	43,437	356,933
E-flows for the Limpopo River - building more resilient communities and ecosystems through improved management of transboundary natural resources (through Chemonics International Inc.)	01-Jul-18	30-Jun-23	CRP	4,630,758	1,651,883	1,244,537	2,896,420
Water and Energy for Food MENA Regional Innovation Hub (WE4F) (through Berytech Foundation)	01-Apr-20	31-Mar-22	CRP	569,036	188,805	264,789	453,594
Sustainable Groundwater Development and Management for Humans, Wildlife, and Economic Growth in the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA-GROW) (through Chemonics International Inc.)	06-Jul-20	05-Jul-24	CRP	413,474	60,979	208,052	269,031
Water and Energy for Food Southern and Central Africa Regional Innovation Hub (WE4F S/C RIH) (through TETRA TECH)	18-Jan-21	15-Feb-23	CRP	208,825	-	85,500	85,500
Innovation Lab on Sustainable Intensification (through KSU-Kansas State University)	23-Sep-21	30-Jun-25	CRP	100,000	-	11,821	11,821
Improved dynamic and interactive visualization of water accounts (through MSU-Michigan State University)	01-Apr-21	30-Jun-22	CRP	328,500	-	44,753	44,753
Fish for Livelihoods Activity (F4L) (main source: USA - USAID-United States Agency for International Development)	01-Aug-21	30-Dec-21	CRP	53,746	-	53,746	53,746
	01-Oct-21	30-Sep-22	CRP	200,223	-	6,440	6,440
<b>Subtotal- USAID</b>						<b>4,015,831</b>	
<b>USA-MCC-Millennium Challenge Corporation</b>							
Program Management for Development and Implementation within the Irrigated Agricultural Sector	19-Sep-19	30-Jun-22	CRP	349,925	158,666	91,314	249,980
<b>Subtotal- MCC</b>						<b>91,314</b>	
<b>USA-U.S. Department of State</b>							
Global partnership for sustainable cooperation on shared waters (through IUCN-International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources)	15-Apr-21	30-Sep-24	CRP	423,378	-	80,918	80,918
<b>Subtotal- U.S. DoS</b>						<b>80,918</b>	
<b>WaterAid</b>							
WaterAid West Africa training on Circular Economy	29-Nov-21	31-Dec-21	CRP	12,000	-	12,000	12,000
<b>Subtotal- WaterAid</b>						<b>12,000</b>	
<b>World Bank</b>							
Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA) (main source: World Bank)	04-Feb-21	31-Dec-22	CRP	1,454,000	-	418,876	418,876
Direct benefit transfer of electricity project in Punjab-Evaluation	08-Oct-18	31-Mar-21	CRP	105,536	71,970	33,566	105,536
Develop a drought early warning systems prototype for Afghanistan	20-Mar-20	30-Jul-21	CRP	106,120	65,582	40,538	106,120
Catalyzing regional coordination around climate change, resilience and migration	11-May-20	30-Apr-21	CRP	93,298	15,466	77,832	93,298
The Water and Security Nexus in North, Africa- Catalyzing Regional Coordination around Climate Change, Resilience and Migration (Component 1.2)	17-Jun-20	30-Apr-21	CRP	228,647	65,418	163,229	228,647
Southern Africa Drought Resilience Program Country Stocktaking Exercise	08-Oct-20	30-Jun-21	CRP	74,721	40,813	33,908	74,721
Strengthening Irrigation Management and Reforms in Central Asia	23-Feb-21	30-Jun-21	CRP	24,677	-	24,677	24,677
Training of staff from Agriculture Department, Government of Balochistan on "On-Farm Water Management" (through Pakistan-Government of Balochistan-Irrigation Department)	27-Sep-21	31-Dec-21	CRP	13,140	-	13,140	13,140



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Enhancing Capabilities for Better Data and Analytics to Improve Policy Implementation and Outcomes in Africa (through AKADEMIYA2063)	01-Jul-20	30-Sep-21	Non-CRP	440,975	196,581	244,394	440,975
<b>Subtotal- World Bank</b>						<b>1,050,160</b>	
<b>WRC-Water Research Commission, South Africa</b>							
C2019/2020-00111 Operationalizing hybrid water law for historical justice	01-Apr-20	31-Dec-22	CRP	117,439	24,615	30,586	55,201
Climate-smart irrigation: Development of a framework for conjunctive groundwater and surface water use for solar-driven smallholder irrigated agriculture	01-Apr-20	31-Mar-22	CRP	89,017	18,210	39,555	57,765
Water energy food (WEF) nexus as a framework for catchment-based assessments: the case of the Inkomati-Usuthu Catchment	01-Apr-20	31-Mar-23	CRP	53,355	19,471	9,137	28,608
C2020/2021-00538- Institutionalizing inclusive community-led planning of water supply in WSDP and IDP frameworks	01-Apr-21	31-Mar-24	CRP	102,054	-	18,528	18,528
<b>Subtotal- WRC</b>						<b>97,806</b>	
<b>WWF-World Wide Fund for Nature</b>							
Capacity building platform on water management and abstraction (through Wetlands International)	01-Mar-21	30-Jun-21	CRP	59,212	-	59,212	59,212
<b>Subtotal- WWF</b>						<b>59,212</b>	
<b>Total- Bilateral</b>						<b>14,102,679</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>						<b>30,772,339</b>	



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## Supplementary Information

### Exhibit 3 - CGIAR Research Programs - Expenditure and Funding Report for the year 2021

#### CRP 11 - FISH

#### Expenditure Report by Natural Classification

Categories	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	Total
Personnel Costs	99	39	-	-	138
CGIAR Collaboration Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Other Collaboration Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Supplies and Services	34	59	5	-	98
Operational Travel	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation/Amortization	-	-	-	-	-
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>236</b>
Indirect Costs	19	18	1	-	38
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>274</b>
Deferred depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total - All Costs</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>274</b>

#### CRP 11 - FISH

#### Funding Report

Description	Window 1 & 2
Opening Balance	(69)
[+] Cash Receipts from Lead Center	197
[-] Disbursements	152
Closing Balance	(24)



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### Exhibit 4 - CGIAR Research Programs - Expenditure and Funding Report for the year 2021

#### CRP 12 - FTA - Forests, Trees and Agroforestry

#### Expenditure Report by Natural Classification

Categories	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	Total
Personnel Costs	89	-	-	-	89
CGIAR Collaboration Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Other Collaboration Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Supplies and Services	39	-	-	-	39
Operational Travel	4	-	-	-	4
Depreciation/Amortization	-	-	-	-	-
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>132</b>
Indirect Costs	18	-	-	-	18
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>150</b>
Deferred depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total - All Costs</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>150</b>

#### CRP 12 - FTA - Forests, Trees and Agroforestry

#### Funding Report

Description	Window 1 & 2
Opening Balance	-
[+] Cash Receipts from Lead Center	140
[-] Disbursements	150
Closing Balance	(10)



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## Supplementary Information

### Exhibit 5 - CGIAR Research Programs - Expenditure and Funding Report for the year 2021

#### CRP 21 - A4NH - Agriculture for Nutrition and Health

#### Expenditure Report by Natural Classification

Categories	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	Total
Personnel Costs	127	-	-	-	127
CGIAR Collaboration Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Other Collaboration Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Supplies and Services	58	-	-	-	58
Operational Travel	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation/Amortization	-	-	-	-	-
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>185</b>
Indirect Costs	26	-	-	-	26
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>211</b>
Deferred depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total - All Costs</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>211</b>

#### CRP 21 - A4NH - Agriculture for Nutrition and Health

#### Funding Report

Description	Window 1 & 2
Opening Balance: PPA	(20)
Opening Balance: In addition to the PPA	-
[+] Cash Receipts from Lead Center: PPA	37
[+] Cash Receipts: In addition to the PPA	125
[-] Disbursements: PPA	17
[-] Disbursements: In addition to the PPA	194
Closing Balance: PPA	-
Closing Balance: In addition to the PPA	(69)



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## Supplementary Information

### Exhibit 6 - CGIAR Research Programs - Expenditure and Funding Report for the year 2021

#### 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	111	-	658	-	769
CGIAR Collaboration Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Other Collaboration Costs	-	-	61	-	61
Supplies and Services	305	-	990	-	1,295
Operational Travel	4	-	24	-	28
Depreciation/Amortization	-	-	-	-	-
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	-	43	-	43
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,196</b>
Indirect Costs	58	-	234	-	292
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,488</b>
Deferred depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total - All Costs</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,488</b>

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

#### Funding Report

Description	Window 1 & 2
Opening Balance	17
[+] Cash Receipts from Lead Center	367
[-] Disbursements	478
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>(94)</b>



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## Supplementary Information

### Exhibit 7 - CGIAR Research Programs - Expenditure and Funding Report for the year 2021

#### CRP 23 - PIM - Policies, Institutions and Markets

#### Expenditure Report by Natural Classification

Categories	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	Total
Personnel Costs	101	-	40	-	141
CGIAR Collaboration Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Other Collaboration Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Supplies and Services	41	-	17	-	58
Operational Travel	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation/Amortization	-	-	-	-	-
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>200</b>
Indirect Costs	20	-	8	-	28
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>228</b>
Deferred depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total - All Costs</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>228</b>

#### CRP 23 - PIM - Policies, Institutions and Markets

#### Funding Report

Description	Window 1 & 2
Opening Balance	-
[+] Cash Receipts from Lead Center	132
[-] Disbursements	162
Closing Balance	(30)





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### Exhibit 8 - CGIAR Research Programs - Expenditure and Funding Report for the year 2021

#### CRP 24 - WLE - Water, Land and Ecosystems (IWMI only)

#### Expenditure Report by Natural Classification

Categories	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	Total
Personnel Costs	2,745	312	4,806	-	7,863
CGIAR Collaboration Costs	211	-	292	-	503
Other Collaboration Costs	147	75	920	-	1,142
Supplies and Services	3,903	264	3,841	-	8,008
Operational Travel	24	2	219	-	245
Depreciation/Amortization	24	-	8	-	32
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	40	154	-	194
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>7,054</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>10,240</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,987</b>
Indirect Costs	990	94	1,429	-	2,513
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>8,044</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>11,669</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,500</b>
Deferred depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total - All Costs</b>	<b>8,044</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>11,669</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,500</b>



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## Supplementary Information

### Exhibit 9 - CGIAR Research Programs - Expenditure and Funding Report for the year 2021

#### CRP 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	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	Total
Personnel Costs	2,745	312	4,806	-	7,863
CGIAR Collaboration Costs	6,101	-	292	-	6,393
Other Collaboration Costs	313	75	920	-	1,308
Supplies and Services	3,903	264	3,841	-	8,008
Operational Travel	24	2	219	-	245
Depreciation/Amortization	24	-	8	-	32
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	40	154	-	194
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>13,110</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>10,240</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,043</b>
Indirect Costs	990	94	1,429	-	2,513
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>14,100</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>11,669</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,556</b>
Deferred depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total - All Costs</b>	<b>14,100</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>11,669</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,556</b>

#### CRP 24-Phase 02: WLE - Water, Land and Ecosystems

#### Funding Report

Description	Window 1 & 2
Opening Balance	5,779
[+] Cash Receipts from CGIAR SO	8,421
Disbursements on PPA	
Biodiversity	792
CIAT	1,046
ICARDA	161
ICRISAT	590
IFPRI	1,565
IWMI	8,044
World Agroforestry	1,103
RUAF	193
[-] Disbursements on PPA	13,494
Closing Balance	706



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#### Exhibit 10 - Platforms - Expenditure and Funding Report for the year 2021

#### CGIAR Platform 32 - Big Data

#### Expenditure Report by Natural Classification

Categories	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	Total
Personnel Costs	3	-	-	-	3
CGIAR Collaboration Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Other Collaboration Costs	24	-	-	-	24
Supplies and Services	7	-	-	-	7
Operational Travel	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation/Amortization	-	-	-	-	-
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34</b>
Indirect Costs	5	-	-	-	5
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39</b>
Deferred depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total - All Costs</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39</b>

#### CGIAR Platform 32 - Big Data

#### Funding Report

Description	Window 1 & 2
Opening Balance	16
[+] Cash Receipts from Lead Center: PPA	23
[-] Disbursements: PPA	39
Closing Balance	-



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### Exhibit 11 - Platforms - Expenditure and Funding Report for the year 2021

#### CGIAR Platform 34 - Gender

#### Expenditure Report by Natural Classification

Categories	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	Total
Personnel Costs	146	-	-	-	146
CGIAR Collaboration Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Other Collaboration Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Supplies and Services	146	-	-	-	146
Operational Travel	1	-	-	-	1
Depreciation/Amortization	-	-	-	-	-
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>293</b>
Indirect Costs	41	-	-	-	41
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>334</b>
Deferred depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total - All Costs</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>334</b>

#### CGIAR Platform 34 - Gender

#### Funding Report

Description	Window 1 & 2
Opening Balance	-
[+] Cash Receipts from Lead Center: PPA	82
[-] Disbursements: PPA	334
Closing Balance	(252)



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### Exhibit 12 - Total CRPs and Platforms Expenditure Report for the year 2021

#### Expenditure Report by Natural Classification

Categories	Windows 1 & 2	Window 3	Bilateral	Center Funds	Total
Personnel Costs	3,421	351	5,504	-	9,276
CGIAR Collaboration Costs	6,101	-	292	-	6,393
Other Collaboration Costs	337	75	981	-	1,393
Supplies and Services	4,533	323	4,853	-	9,709
Operational Travel	33	2	243	-	278
Depreciation/Amortization	24	-	8	-	32
Cost Sharing Percentage	-	40	198	-	238
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>14,449</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>12,079</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,319</b>
Indirect Costs	1,177	112	1,672	-	2,961
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>15,626</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>13,751</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30,280</b>
Deferred depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total - All Costs</b>	<b>15,626</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>13,751</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30,280</b>



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