

NGO Forum  
on ADB

Holding ADB accountable since 1992



# FORUM ANNUAL REPORT 2021

# MISSION

- ⦿ To stimulate public awareness and action as well as develop closer working ties with Peoples' Organizations (POs), Non-Governmental
- ⦿ Organizations (NGOs) and other public interest groups on issues related to the Asian Development Bank
- ⦿ To develop a cohesive framework and overall strategy in coordination with partner NGOs, Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and Peoples Organizations (POs) for the campaign on the ADB
- ⦿ To sharpen the public debate on and understanding of the Bank's growth-oriented development paradigm and top-down development strategies
- ⦿ To influence the Bank to adopt poverty reduction-focused and grassroots-based policies for sustainable development
- ⦿ To critique the development models adopted by the Bank
- ⦿ To assist and build capacities of CSOs and movements (including local communities) through Forum networks to fight for equitable social and environmental justice, democratic governance, and safeguards in Bank's projects

# VISION

- ⦿ Democratic governance and equitable social, gender and environmental justice enjoyed/flourishing through Asia and the Pacific region
- ⦿ Enhance the capacities of Civil Society Organizations and movements in the Asia Pacific to amplify their struggles against ADB policies, projects, and programs that threaten people's lives, the environment, and their communities

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# MESSAGE FROM THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENER

Dear Forum Network Members,

It was a victorious year for us.

May 7, 2021, the ADB released its draft Energy Policy. Civil society and community groups who had tirelessly demanded the ADB end its financing for coal were able to claim an initial victory.

This signaled a significant shift in ADB policy and practice, but we should continue; we should still demand that the Bank close off all loopholes, including financial intermediary lending, support to carbon-intensive utilities, and captive power projects in industrial processes.

We demonstrated our collective strength when ADB recognized and included our demands and comments regarding meaningful consultation and accessibility in their Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

We also made it clear to the ADB and AIIB that we do not meet things halfway by walking out, boycotting, and not participating in processes and activities that are tokenistic and perfunctory.

As we navigate these difficult times, we must strengthen our commitment to grassroots organizations, impacted communities, and one another.

We will continue to operate through the lens of introspection, intentionality, and allyship.

Looking ahead, we have some difficult but necessary work to demonstrate our commitment to the network principles. With each other's vision and support, we look forward to a year of grit and determination to hold the ADB and AIIB accountable.



**ADB LEGACY: DIRTY ENERGY  
& CLIMATE EMERGENCY!**  
- Power for People Coalition (P4P) -  
NGO Forum on ADB

**ADB'S LEGACY:  
ADB'S  
IMPUNITY!**  
POWER FOR PEOPLE COALITION  
NGO FORUM ON ADB



**ASIAN  
DEVELOPMENT  
BANK**



# PROJECT MONITORING

## Tanahu Hydropower Project - Nepal



Dr. Shyamu filling questionnaire for Social Cultural Economic Survey



Dr. Shyamu filling questionnaire for Social Cultural Economic Survey



Mr. Sandip Kumar Deb visit during the Land Valuation Study

Indigenous Women's Legal Awareness Group (INWOLAG) participated in the dispute resolution process of the ADB as the Tanahu Hydropower-affected indigenous community filed a complaint to the ADB Office of the Special Project Facilitator (OSPF) and at the complaint mechanism of the European Investment Bank (EIB).

The complaint was filed based on the absence of meaningful consultation (Free Prior Informed Consent), the discrepancy

in compensation, resurvey of affected areas, and the implementation of the Safeguard Policy and Resettlement of Indigenous Peoples Plan (RIPP).

In 2021, ADB appointed the specialist for the socio-cultural-economic survey (SCES) and an expert on land valuation study. They visited the affected area, interacted with the community, and submitted reports. The SCES expert was from Nepal, so she shared her report with the community and included

the feedback in the final report. However, the Land Surveyor, who was not from Nepal, only visited the area once and did not share his report and feedback with the community. As a result, the input from the community was not included in the land survey report.

Lastly, several virtual meetings and email exchanges were made with the ADB advisors and OSPF team.

## Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Project (KEIP) - India

The Kolkata Environmental Improvement Investment Project (KEIP) aims to integrate various urban sub-sectors to improve the overall urban environment and quality of life for Kolkata residents by improving the quality and sustainability of the city's water supply and sewerage operations, however, more than 300

small shopkeepers are being displaced due to the pending construction to make way for the sewerage and drainage line along the Mahatma Gandhi Road.

Meaningful consultations and information sharing before construction works started have not been conducted, and the vendors

have been left entirely in the dark about what will happen next. In addition, the Entitlement Matrix was not explained nor shared with the affected people. In addition, rightful compensation due to impacted street vendors has already been delayed, leaving people waiting in perpetual uncertainty.



Part of the Bengaluru Metro Rail project

## Bengaluru Metro Rail Project- India

In 2021, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Karnataka imposed weekend curfew and night curfew, which later led to a "stricter lockdown" to a "complete lockdown" as cases surged in the state. Still, a notice was released by the Deputy Conservator of Forests (DCF), Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP), inviting objections to removing trees in the Bangalore Metro Rail Project, Phase 2A, Package 2. The notification provided ten days for the public to

send their comments and objections to this removal of 1026 trees.

Growthwatch wrote a citizen's appeal to the ADB, which called the Bank's attention regarding the worrying pattern of splitting of the Metro airport line project and the release of its impact on the environment in "packages" and further sub-packages. For example, the National Highways Authority of India vs. Pandarinathan Govindarajulu and Another

(Civil Appeal 4035-4037 of 2020), the Supreme Court observed that splitting of projects was not permissible; if the project proponent is permitted to divide tasks, then administrative exigencies and speedy completion will be grounds taken for justifying and segmentation of every project.

Also, in the letter, Growthwatch stated that citizens are pretty unhappy about the imminent loss of



biodiversity for the Metro airport line, and almost a thousand of them have submitted their objections to the proposed felling via emails to DCF, BBMP.

There is also the need for due process for meaningful consultation and for all information to be made

available in a single instance so that the citizens can assess the total impact of the project for sincere engagement and material objections to be raised for any possible course correction. Until then, there must be no threat of, nor any procedure pursued that may further any tree felling

for the Bangalore Metro Rail Project.

Lastly, a digital campaign <https://bit.ly/3xZFnlH> was created and has gathered 2500+ signatures from concerned residents and citizens regarding the destructive impact of the project.

## Wind Power Generation Project - Sri Lanka

The Center for Environmental Justice (CEJ) raised concerns about ADB's Wind Power Generation Project, a US\$ 200 million project which aims to provide increased access to a clean and reliable power supply by 2025. Thirty-nine wind turbines will be erected in Mannar District area, Northern Province of Sri Lanka, and based on ADB's assessment the project is Category A for the Environment and B for involuntary resettlement.

Issues about the bird migration were highlighted, local biodiversity experts suggest that birds' return flight of mass migration is usually between March – April. This period has not been covered in this assessment. Therefore, local bird experts, including the Ceylon Bird Club, are concerned about the accuracy of findings in the current report on bird mass migration.

As a mitigation measure, the Bank proposed the option of initiating an emergency shut



Location of the Mannar Wind Power Project.  
Photo from Development News Sri Lanka

down during bird migration seasons, but as this may result in lowered generation rates during these times, it could also put into question the project's economic viability.

As a recommendation, an independent evaluation should be conducted on the cumulative impacts and specifically the negative impacts on the bird

migration, given that there are future developments planned to expand this facility from 100MW to 300 MW (200 MW addition) in this susceptible location. Also, the ADB should conduct further studies on the cost-effectiveness of the turbine shut down option (including the cost of biodiversity loss), which might be the only option if the expansion goes ahead as planned.

## Water Resources Development Investment Program -Tranches 1 and 2: Upper Elahera Canal - Sri Lanka

The Water Resources Development Investment Program – Tranches 1 and 2: Upper Elahera Canal (Project Numbers 47381-001, 47381-002, 47381-005) in Sri Lanka has destroyed local ecosystems and violated ADB safeguards, including constructing a 1.7 km access road inside the Beligama forest, part of the Knuckles Conservation Forest.

In addition, there is misgovernance on the side of the ADB and the Sinohydro Corporation Ltd (the contractor of the project) not following the conditions set during project approval to protect the environment,

as well as the violation of the Fauna and Flora Protection ordinance Forest Ordinance No. 16 of 1907 (amended) and the National Environmental Act No. 47 of 1980 (amended).

The dumping of debris and soil has also led to ecological damage along the riverside, especially given the the expanded construction of an extra 1 km of road across a non-approved stretch of land.

CEJ has made clear that the ADB must ensure the project follows environmental and social safeguards in line with the safeguard policy statement 2009

and proactively address violations by taking action to stop the ongoing problems. Also, there is a need to resolve the conflict of interest issue in the project implementation, which has led to the corruption of the governing procedure and ensure proper governance. Lastly, the ADB and the contractor must conduct monitoring visits, clearly identify and address safeguard and other policy violations in the project, and take action to ensure that there are not further violations that could in the future trigger complaints to be filed under the Accountability Mechanism.



Excavation being done for the Upper Elahera Canal.  
Photo from Development News Sri Lanka





Aerial View of Ulanbatar, location of the GADIP.

## Ger Area Development Investment Program (GADIP) and Affordable Housing Urban Renewal Project - Mongolia

The Ger Area Development Investment Program (Project number 47005) (3 tranches) and Affordable Housing Urban Renewal Project (49169-002) have caused harm to communities and led to exacerbating contamination of the air, land and water. Specifically, the project financed coal-fired heating plants in Ulaanbaatar, and the Ger Districts, producing the most dangerous PM10 air quality.

There are also continued impacts from inadequate support provided to those who were forced to move and who suffered from economic

displacement due to the project development. The initial complaints filed by households that had to move or lost land in order to make way for GADIP's Selbe and Bayankhoshuu sub-center development were followed by more grievances filed by affected people joining in the same areas. In addition, more people affected by land acquisition in the Dambadarjaa sub-center and those affected by the road construction work in Selbe sub-center filed complaints.

A lack of change in the ADB project management practices in information disclosure and consultation. The Project

Implementation Unit (PIU) created a closed Facebook page where they share Selbe sub-center information. It has only 87 members with access to it while there are over 180 complainants affected by GADIP alone; you can find it [here](#).

A formal complaint to the ADB Accountability Mechanism through the Special Project Facilitator for problem-solving was filed by impacted communities and OTWatch Mongolia.

## ADB ANNUAL MEETING

For 2021, Forum managed to have two panels for the ADB Annual Meeting, first was the "Civil Society Reflections on ADB's COVID-19 Operations", which raised concerns about the accountability and transparency of the ADB COVID-19 Active Response and Expenditure Support Program (CARES). Panelists include Nadeen Madkour (NGO Forum on ADB), Vidya Dinker (Growthwatch), Zakir Hossain Khan (Change Initiatives), Rene Ofroneo (Freedom from Debt Coalition) and ADB Managing Director General Wochong Um.

The panel also discussed ADB's ongoing pandemic response, particularly in Bangladesh, India, and the Philippines. The CSO panelists pointed out that the pandemic exposed the weak capacities of public health systems, profiteering by the private sector, and low public health expenditures in many Asian countries. The panel also sought more information and transparency on the bank's COVID-19 response. The CSO panelists emphasized the severe local health challenges the pandemic has caused, particularly in poor communities, and called for a new SDG-aligned social contract to protect the vulnerable and marginalized.



The second panel, "Reviewing ADB's Energy Policy to Meet Paris Goal of 1.5 Degrees Celsius," highlighted the calls for a "fossil-free ADB and fossil-free Asia and the Pacific." The session, moderated by Sophie Richmond and attended by 531 participants, focused on ADB's Energy Policy review.

Forum urged the ADB to recalibrate their Energy Policy in order to focus on financing sustainable and renewable energy, and prioritize energy access to all. The panelists cited studies that report about ADB's considerable carbon footprint in the region. The panel also called for ADB to end fossil fuel finance, promote just transition to renewable, non--carbon intensive energy

options, support decentralized microgrids and zero-waste solutions, and more broadly support a fossil-free future across the region.

Panelists for this session included Avril De Torres (Center for Energy, Ecology, and Development, Philippines), Jorge Emmanuel (Silliman University, Philippines), Hasan Mehedi (Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network, Bangladesh), Titi Soentoro (Aksi! for Gender, Social and Ecological Justice, Indonesia), Glenn Ymata (NGO Forum on ADB, Indonesia) and ADB Executive Director for Austria, Germany, Luxembourg, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, Roger Fischer.





**Panel on Reviewing ADB’s Energy Policy to Meet Paris Goal of 1.5 Degrees Celsius**

Forum also participated in the “Meeting Between Civil Society Organizations and ADB Management” where Hemantha Withanage and Rayyan Hassan shared their views on the ongoing ADB’s Energy Policy and Safeguard Policy Statement reviews, calling on ADB to demonstrate climate leadership by withdrawing from coal financing and to align with the Paris

Agreement.

In addition, the Forum Network convened an online protest, which was coordinated by Bangladesh Working Group on External Debt together with Growthwatch (India), and attended by 16 organizations as well as viewed by 387 individuals worldwide.



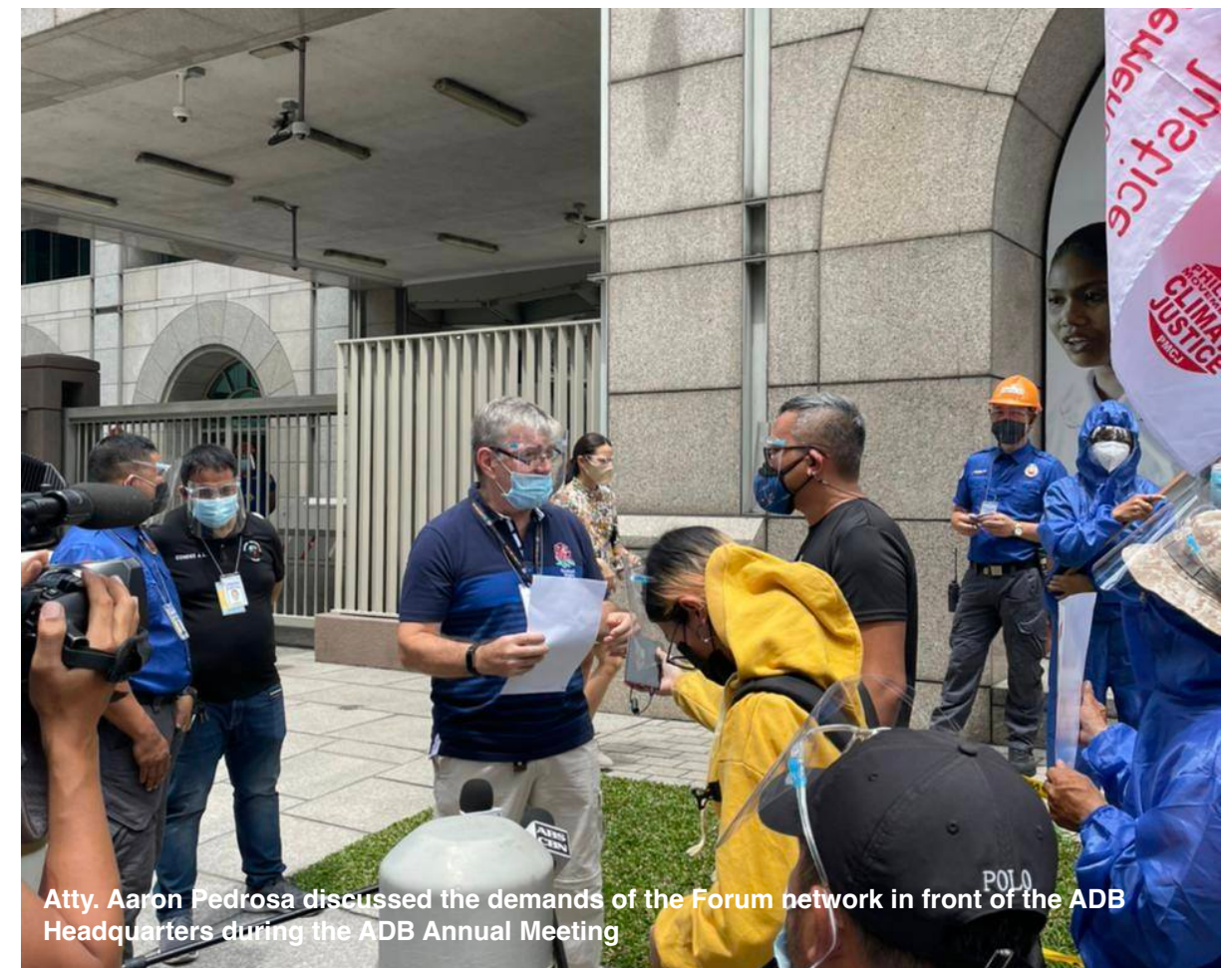
**NGO Forum on ADB at the Meeting Between Civil Society Organizations and ADB Management.**



Power for People Coalition (P4P) in front of the ADB Headquarters, Manila, Philippines

Forum also brought their calls directly to ADB Headquarters, wearing face masks and personal protective equipment. Despite

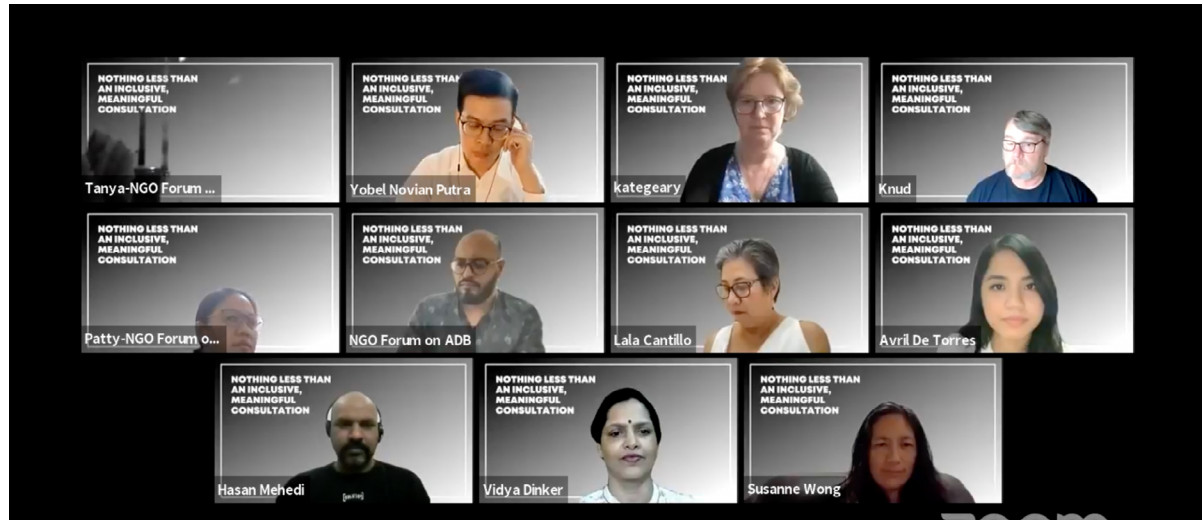
the COVID-19 pandemic, the membership and impacted communities bravely stood together to demand the ADB go Fossil Free!



Atty. Aaron Pedrosa discussed the demands of the Forum network in front of the ADB Headquarters during the ADB Annual Meeting



# ASIA CLEAN ENERGY FORUM (ACEF)



The panel at the virtual parallel event was organized by the network “ADB Energy Policy: Reflections from Civil Society”

## PRESS CONFERENCE

On the ADB Asia Clean Energy Forum 2021 & the lack of transparency, inclusivity, and meaningful consultation in the ADB energy policy review process session

18 June 2021 • 2:00 PM  
Visit [ibit.ly/XKUu](https://ibit.ly/XKUu) register

For 2021, NGO Forum and its allies decided not to engage with the ADB Asia Clean Energy Forum (ACEF).

The network sees that the Bank’s energy consultation is not transparent, inclusive, nor is there meaningful opportunity for a consultation.

In addition, the network emphasized critical concerns about the lack of consultation opportunities for CSOs during the energy policy review and the limited engagement the ADB has arranged during ACEF.

A letter was sent to the ADB management, executive directors, alternate executive directors, and key offices signed by over 30 organizations worldwide.

A virtual parallel event was organized by the network “ADB Energy Policy: Reflections from Civil Society”, which discussed why the Forum network declined to engage the Asian Development Bank Energy Review Consultation slated at the Asia Clean Energy Forum.

Over 578 individuals around the world viewed the event.

# OTHER ADB RELATED ACTIVITIES

## Launch of Fossil Free ADB Coalition

The ADB’s continued support for the expansion of gas, oil, and coal facilities undermines its stated mission to eradicate poverty, fuels the climate emergency and harms communities as well as ecosystems. For this reason, Fossil Free ADB was formed.

Fossil Free ADB aims to demand the ADB commit to a climate-safe and equitable future. This means rapidly scaling up investments for renewable energy, energy efficiency, community microgrids to maximize energy access, and just transition for workers

and communities dependent on fossil fuel production.

The coalition also calls upon the ADB to become a true climate bank, aligning all financing and activities with science based requirements to limit global heating to 1.5°C, and ensuring meaningful consultation with impacted communities. The coalition takes a clear stand that financing via private sector and financial intermediary modalities should also meet this bar, and not undermine global climate ambition.

Fossil Free ADB was launched virtually last 26 February 2021 with over 590 live viewers worldwide.



## Fossil Free ADB Press Conference

A press conference was aired live via Facebook regarding the Fossil Free ADB Campaign. During the press conference, the following topics were discussed:

- Why the ADB Energy Policy review must address accountability for impacts of ADB-financed coal projects and the debt burden created by ADB lending
- Why ADB must stop financing oil and gas
- EU/US perspective on ending fossil fuel finance and the pathbreaking

- commitments the ADB must build on
- How the ADB's financing is fueling the climate emergency and harming communities and ecosystems
- Leaving behind the ADB's dirty and unjust energy legacy, highlighting the context of the Philippines
- Global civil society demands a fossil-free and socio-environmentally responsible new ADB energy policy

The press conference was viewed live by 990 individuals around the world.



**FOSSIL FREE ADB**

**Virtual Press Conference : FossilFreeADB Campaign**

**3 March 2021 | 2:00 – 3:00 PM Manila**

 <p><b>GLENN YMATA</b> NGO Forum on ADB</p> <p>Global civil society demand for a fossil-free and socio-environmentally responsible new ADB energy policy</p>	 <p><b>ATTY. AVRIL DE TORRES</b> Center for Energy, Ecology, and Development (CEED) Philippines</p> <p>Leaving behind the ADB's dirty energy legacy and the Philippines ADB Energy nexus narrative</p>
 <p><b>HASAN MEHEDI</b> (CLEAN) Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network Bangladesh</p> <p>How the ADB's financing is fueling the climate emergency and harming communities and ecosystems</p>	 <p><b>FAROOQ TARIQ</b> Pakistan Kissan Rabita Committee Pakistan</p> <p>Why ADB must stop financing oil and gas</p>
 <p><b>LIDY NACPIL</b> Asian Peoples' Movement on Debt and Development (APMDD)</p> <p>Why the ADB energy policy review must address accountability for impacts of ADB-financed coal projects and the debt burden created by ADB lending</p>	 <p><b>SUSANNE WONG</b> Oil Change International</p> <p>EU/US perspective on ending fossil fuel finance and the pathbreaking commitments the ADB must build on</p>
 <p>Moderated by <b>MS. VIDYA DINKER</b> Indian Social Action Forum (INSAF) Growthwatch</p>	

Promo poster of the virtual press conference of the Fossil Free ADB Campaign

## Asia Campaign Conference on ADB and Energy

Forum on ADB convened the "Asia Campaign Conference on ADB and Energy Conference," which opened up a platform for the membership, impacted communities, and other allies to share their country positions as well as their current campaigns on energy

in the context of ADB financing across the region. The activity was undertaken in the lead-up to the ADB Annual Governors Meeting in May 2021 and the Asia Clean Energy Forum in June 2021.

Over 40 organizations attended the event via zoom.

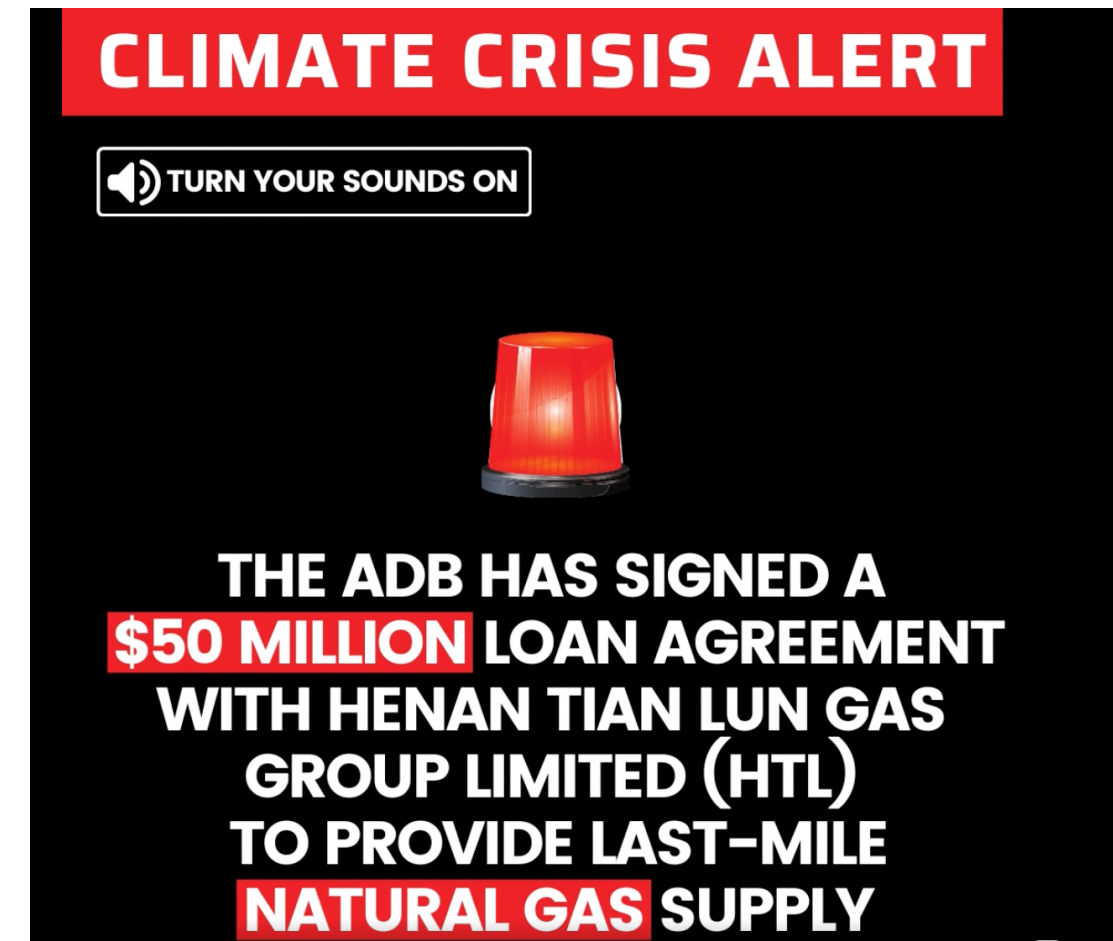
## Launch of Fight for 1.5! Campaign

The network, impacted communities, and allies launched the Fight for 1.5 Campaign, which aimed to raise the pressure on the ADB to have a forward-looking energy policy that focuses on renewable energy options and veers clearly away from false energy and climate solutions (e.g. large hydropower dams, waste to energy incinerators, geothermal drilling, carbon capture and storage, and fossil gas-related fuels such as blue hydrogen).

## Launch of the Climate Crisis Alert

The Climate Crisis Alarm is an alert system that monitors the ADB Board decisions so that every time a fossil gas project is approved, the CLIMATE CRISIS ALERT goes off in all Forum network's social media platforms and listservs.

The climate crisis alert contains project information and possible harm the project might cause.



**CLIMATE CRISIS ALERT**

TURN YOUR SOUNDS ON

**THE ADB HAS SIGNED A \$50 MILLION LOAN AGREEMENT WITH HENAN TIAN LUN GAS GROUP LIMITED (HTL) TO PROVIDE LAST-MILE NATURAL GAS SUPPLY**

First Climate Crisis Alert released by the Forum



# ADB's Coal Exit

On May 7th, the ADB released its draft Energy Policy. Civil society and community groups who had tirelessly demanded the ADB end its financing for coal were able to claim an initial victory. The ADB committed in the draft language to avoid financing coal mining, oil, and natural gas field exploration, drilling, or extraction activities and to no longer finance any new coal-fired capacity for power and heat generation or any facilities associated with new coal generation.

Although this signalled a significant shift in ADB policy and practice, the Forum Network still urged the Bank to close off all loopholes, including in relation to financial intermediary lending, support to carbon intensive utilities and captive power projects in industrial processes.

**CLIMATE HOME NEWS**

## Asian Development Bank plans exit from coal finance

Published on 07/05/2021, 3:16pm

As Asian lenders are turning their back on coal, campaigners warn against treating methane gas as a "transition fuel", calling for an end to all fossil finance

Modernisation work at the Talimarjan gas-fired power plant in southern Uzbekistan was financed by the ADB (Photo: Asian Development Bank)

By **Chloé Farand**

**The Asian Development Bank (ADB) will end all financing for coal mining and power plants and ban support for oil and gas production, under a draft energy policy released on Friday.**

The Philippines-based bank said there had been "profound changes in the energy landscape" since it last updated its energy policy in 2009 and that the document "is no longer adequately aligned with the global consensus on climate change".

By supporting coal exit across Asia, ADB said it would "support new job creation in cooperation with local communities and stakeholders".

The draft policy is the latest in a series of shifts away from coal in Asia's major economies. Last month, China **committed to peaking its coal consumption by 2025** before gradually reducing its coal reliance. South Korea pledged to end overseas financing for coal-fired power plants. Japan cancelled the last coal plant in its pre-construction pipeline.

The document, which would still allow support for methane gas transmission and distribution infrastructure, is open for consultation, with a final version expected to be presented to the bank's board of directors for approval in October.

Lidy Nacpil, coordinator of the Asian Peoples' Movement on Debt and Development (APMDD), hailed the move "a big victory for communities and

**The Drum Awards Online Media Winner 2022**

Tweets by @ClimateHome

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- Community teams are helping climate-hit Bangladeshis resettle
- SME Climate Hub launches in the US to support companies to decarbonise
- How can we zero in on the right climate targets?
- Resourcing community solutions for loss and damage in the Pacific Islands

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## ADB, fin firms draw plan to close Asia coal-fired power plants

The speedy closure of these plants in a public-private partnership aims to reduce the biggest source of carbon emissions.

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## ADB confirms coal pull out in new energy policy

ASIA / 20-10-21 / BY JACOB ATKINS

**ENERGY**

## Asian Development Bank no longer support coal projects

The ADB's draft energy policy unequivocally rejects coal projects

**POWER PHILIPPINES**

## ADB to stop financing new coal power plants

POWER PHILIPPINES NEWS on May 11, 2021 at 2:01 pm

**Philippine EnviroNews** Our Environment Matters.

CLIMATE CHANGE | DISASTER | ECO-CITIES | AGRICULTURE | BIODIVERSITY | WATER | HEALTH | ENERGY | WASTE

## ADB declares coal exit in Asia Pacific, but gas remains in play

by Philippine EnviroNews May 12, 2021

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## ADB announces coal exit in draft energy policy

**ENERGY**

## Asian Development Bank no longer support coal

The ADB's draft energy policy unequivocally rejects coal finance, but support for gas projects

## ADB rules out coal, gas projects in draft



### Critique of the ADB’s 2021 Energy Policy Working Paper

Forum sent the ADB its “Critique of the ADB’s 2021 Energy Policy Working Paper” to elaborate on how it contradicts and undermines firm positions taken by the Bank’s shareholder governments (e.g., the UK, US, and Germany, among others) as well as other MDBs on questions related to -

- sustainable energy and climate
- refraining from dispersing funds for coal (inclusive of intermediary financial modalities)
- trade in oil
- new gas infrastructure
- nuclear energy, and
- incineration of waste to meet the world’s heating, cooling, and power needs.

The paper was endorsed by 78 organizations worldwide.

### ADB No More False Solution Press Conference

Before the release of the ADB new 2021 Energy Policy, Forum held a press conference to reiterate and reassert the demands of CSOs and impacted communities for the ADB to recalibrate the draft energy policy, warning that otherwise it risked undermining global climate ambition to keep global heating to below 1.5C and options for meaningful, inclusive just energy transitions in the region.

The press conference was viewed live by 584 individuals around the world.

Panelists include the Center for Energy, Ecology, and Development, Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network (CLEAN), Recourse, Urgewald, Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives, International Rivers, and Biomass Working Group.

### CSOs Across the Asian Region Challenge the ADB on the New 2021 Energy Policy

A week before the release of the ADB proposed Energy Policy, the network held a press conference with representatives from CSOs working with and alongside communities directly affected by the ADB’s projects.

The press conference discussed why the new Energy Policy fails to offer forward-looking energy solutions grounded in climate science and the lived realities of the people across the Asian region.

The press conference also provided first-hand testimony from CSOs and impacted communities about why the ADB cannot claim to be a climate bank for Asia and the Pacific – in policy and practice. Unless the Bank stops promoting fossil gas and oil infrastructure, ends its exposure to coal, withdraws financing from mega-dams and incinerator projects, and stays away from unproven technologies like carbon capture and storage, the ADB is not a climate bank.

Panelists include the Center for Energy, Ecology, and Development, Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network (CLEAN), Asian Peoples’ Movement on Debt and Development (APMDD), Center for Environmental Justice, Aksi! - for Gender

Social and Ecological Justice, Youth Group on Protection of Environment, Mekong Watch, Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives, and Growthwatch.

### ADB’s Energy Transition Mechanism

In the lead up to COP26, Forum called on the ADB to delay plans to seek “finance and other commitments” for their proposed market-oriented coal retirement scheme, Energy Transition Mechanism. A statement was issued explaining that the ADB, as a Bank which has and continues to bankroll coal power projects, wreaking harm on communities, the environment and the climate, should take a role in consigning coal to history. But it must take this challenge head-on, in line with all international human rights conventions and agreements, and in a manner that is transparent, genuinely transformative, aligned to climate imperatives, prioritizing a swift end to coal, along with supporting communities to access clean, affordable, and sustainable decentralized energy options.

The statement was signed by over 65 organizations worldwide.

### Fight for People’s Safeguards

The network launched its “Fight for People’s Safeguards: Stories from the Ground.”

Promo poster for the ADB No More False Solution Press Conference.





The activity aims to educate the public about the safeguards violations committed by ADB-funded projects and to bear witness to and take action against these violations.

Organizations and impacted communities are invited to share their stories and experiences with a broader audience. Forum provided the online platform, helped with the promotion, and secured audiences from different parts of the world.

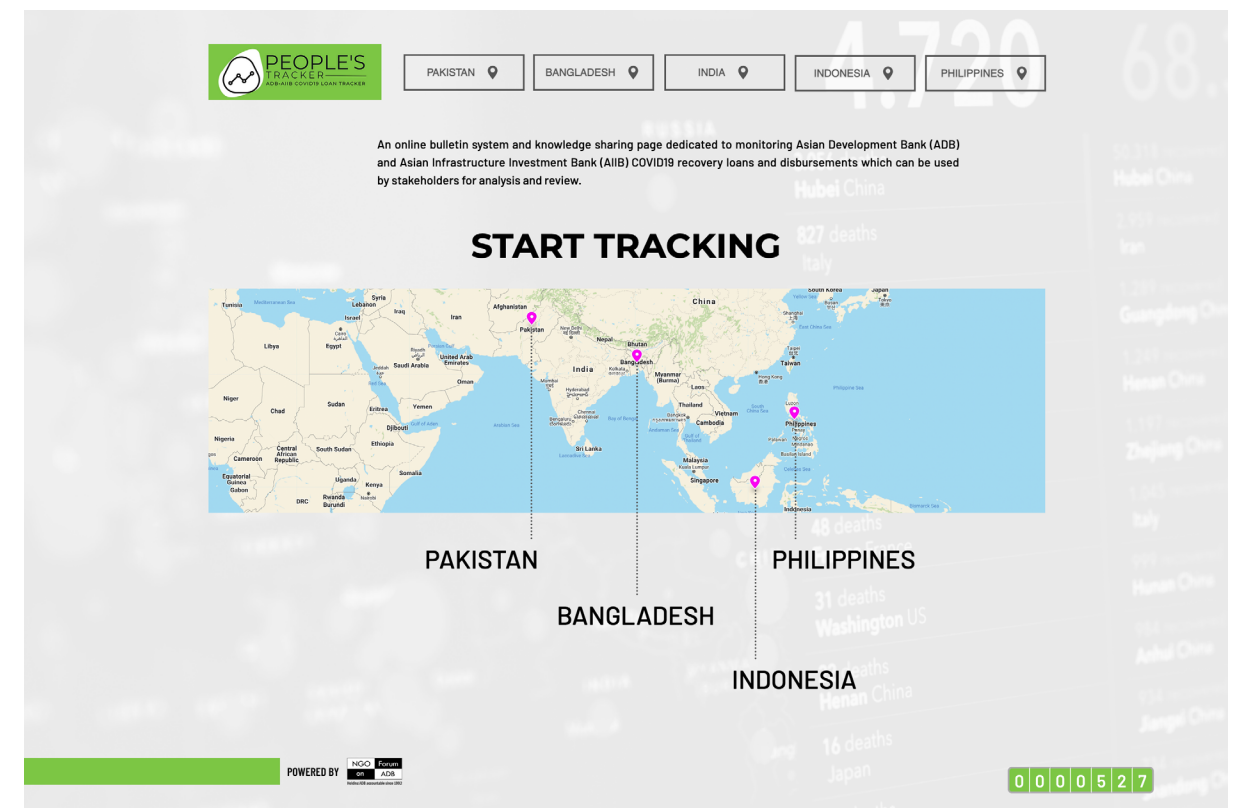
The activity was undertaken in the context of the upcoming ADB Safeguards Policy review, and intended to let the Bank know that safeguards are not a formality or a box that needs to be ticked; they are an essential part of any project and should also be given top priority.

### People's Tracker

Since June 2021, the Forum network has been tracking the COVID-19 recovery loans being disbursed by the ADB and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and documenting it through the People's Tracker.

People's Tracker is an online bulletin system and knowledge-sharing Facebook page and microsite dedicated to monitoring ADB and AIIB COVID-19 recovery loans and disbursements from the perspective of Green and Just Recovery.

Stakeholders can use the information on the page and site for analysis and review. It contains new articles, infographics, explainer videos, animation, and visual analytics that you can use on your campaigns and advocacies.



Landing page of the 'Peoples Tracker' microsite





# 2 ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT BANK



# PROJECT MONITORING

## Bhola Integrated Power Plant (Bhola IPP)

Bhola is the only island district of Bangladesh under Barishal in Bangladesh. Mumbai-based Shapoorji Pallonji Infrastructure Capital Company Private Limited (SP Infra), a subsidiary of Shapoorji Pallonji Group constructed a 220/225 MW Gas and Diesel based power plant through its new company Nutan Bidyut Bangladesh Limited (NBBL) at Kutba village under Burhanuddin Upazila in Bhola.

NBBL has received USD 60.00 million from Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and another USD 60.00 million from the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB). Bangladesh Working Group on External Debt (BWGED) and CLEAN (Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network) in collaboration with NGO Forum on ADB conducted studies on the socio-environmental impacts of the power plant along with potential violation of national and international standards.

In April 2022, CLEAN and NGO Forum on ADB filed 6 complaints regarding the destructive impacts of the Bangladesh Bhola IPP.

Key concerns include the following –

**1. Lack of Information Disclosure and Meaningful Consultation** - An overall lack of timely information disclosure by both AIIB and NBBL on project information.

Poor and misleading translation of key documents, especially the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), E&S Summary, Environmental Management Plan (EMP), and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) have been classified by CLEAN. The translated documents are in some instances incomprehensible and do not make sense.

Lender has not provided any documentation or output from the consultation reports and has misrepresented accounts of consultations that could not be validated.

**2. Coercion, Fraud, and Intimidation on Land Acquisition** - Coercion and intimidation faced by local communities especially Hindu from ‘middlemen’ appointed by NBBL to forcibly acquire land at the lowest rates.

Hindu communities fearing retaliation in



case they are identified as stakeholders raising concern.

No records of sale or transaction on first phase land acquisition by NBBL.

Land acquisition practice was in violation of the “Bangladesh Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982 and the amended ordinance of 2017”, which stipulates land owners be entitled to thrice the market price from private companies (in this case NBBL).

Ineffective and non-functional local grievance redress mechanisms (GRM).

**3. Environmental Impact and Livelihood Loss** - Construction and Sand waste deposited by NBBL has led to Mandartoli Shakha Khal/River Channel river bed over siltation. Further, the NBBL embanked its northern part with sand sacks and has taken over half of the canal. The sand from the sacks has spilled out into the canal bed

causing siltation and the canal to gradually dry up. Now the canal is only 1-2 feet deep and has lost its water-carrying capacity.

Destruction of Betel Leaf farms: Due to Mandartoli Shakha Khal clogging, monsoon water overflows during high tide and directly floods the Dakshin Kutba village. Estimated 400 Betel leaf farms have been destroyed; displacing over 2000 families dependent on agriculture. Over 100 households are approximated to be directly waterlogged and left completely disconnected from public services, communication, health care, and other necessary services.

Project site has taken over half of all grazing land in the area, leading to a direct impact on goat herders who are mainly women.

Labor Colony has discharged large amounts of effluent, sewage, and waste to surrounding villages, leading to uninhabitable living conditions.





# AIIB ANNUAL MEETING

## Key issues regarding the AIIB Annual Meeting 2021 Letter

A letter was sent to the AIIB from civil society groups and project-affected communities raising several key issues of concern in advance of the AIIB's Annual General Meeting.

The letter raised questions about the format of the 2021 Annual Meeting as well as the timelines and corresponding process expected for revising the ESS, and urged AIIB management, safeguards operations team and project developers to respond appropriately and urgently to all inputs from CSOs and project-affected communities. It also called on the AIIB to commit to ending exposure to all coal-associated financial flows.

The letter was endorsed by over 50 organizations worldwide.

## AIIB's Investments Today Undermine Our Tomorrow: Press Conference

Forum, together with its allies, held the "AIIB's Investments Today Undermine Our Tomorrow: Press Conference", which shone

a critical spotlight on the Bank's operations and Annual Meeting theme 'Investing Today, Transforming Tomorrow.' Specifically, CSOs collectively raised the question: transformation to what end, for whom, and in whose interests?

The press conference was timed to take place to coincide with the AIIB President's scheduled media briefing during the Annual Meeting and the official launching of the program to share with the broader international press community a counter-spin to the AIIB's narrative surrounding the development of "Infrastructure for Tomorrow" (i4t).

Representatives from Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network, Indian Social Action Forum/ Growthwatch, Freedom from Debt Coalition, Urgewald, Recourse, Center for Energy, Ecology, and Development, Asian Peoples' Movement on Debt and Development; and NGO Forum on ADB raised to the fore the realities and concerns of communities affected by AIIB's investments.

The press conference was viewed live by 440 individuals around the globe.

# OTHER AIIB RELATED ACTIVITIES

## Joint Submission by NGO Forum on ADB & Urgewald on the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework

Forum, together with Urgewald, sent the AIIB a Joint Submission by NGO Forum on ADB & Urgewald on the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework.'

Specifically, the submission pointed out the material weaknesses in provisions of this ESF, urging the bank to exercise due diligence on community and environmental protection in implementing this framework and to hold clients accountable to the impacts on both environment and communities. Over 40 organizations around the world endorsed the submission.

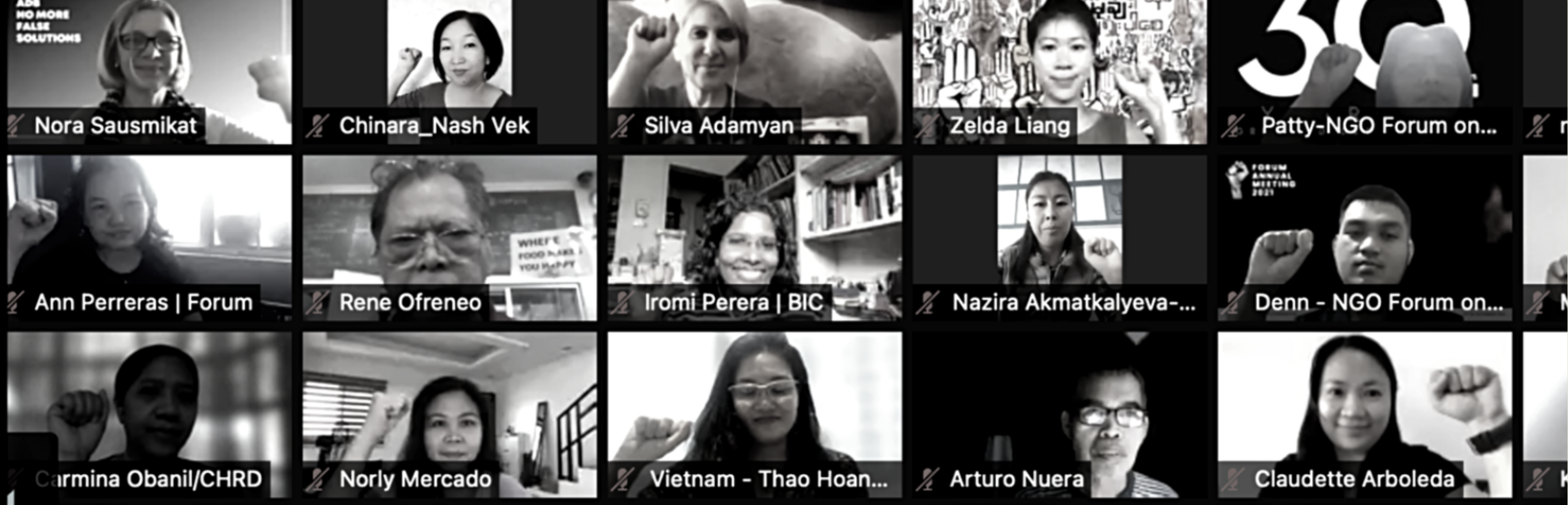
## WHO CARES? A look at DFI lending for #COVID19 Webinar

NGO Forum on ADB, International Accountability Project, and Coalition for Human Rights in Development co-hosted a webinar entitled "WHO CARES? A look at DFI lending for #COVID19".

The webinar discussed COVID-19 financing trends in the in Southeast and South Asia, including for example a case study on the situation in the Philippines.

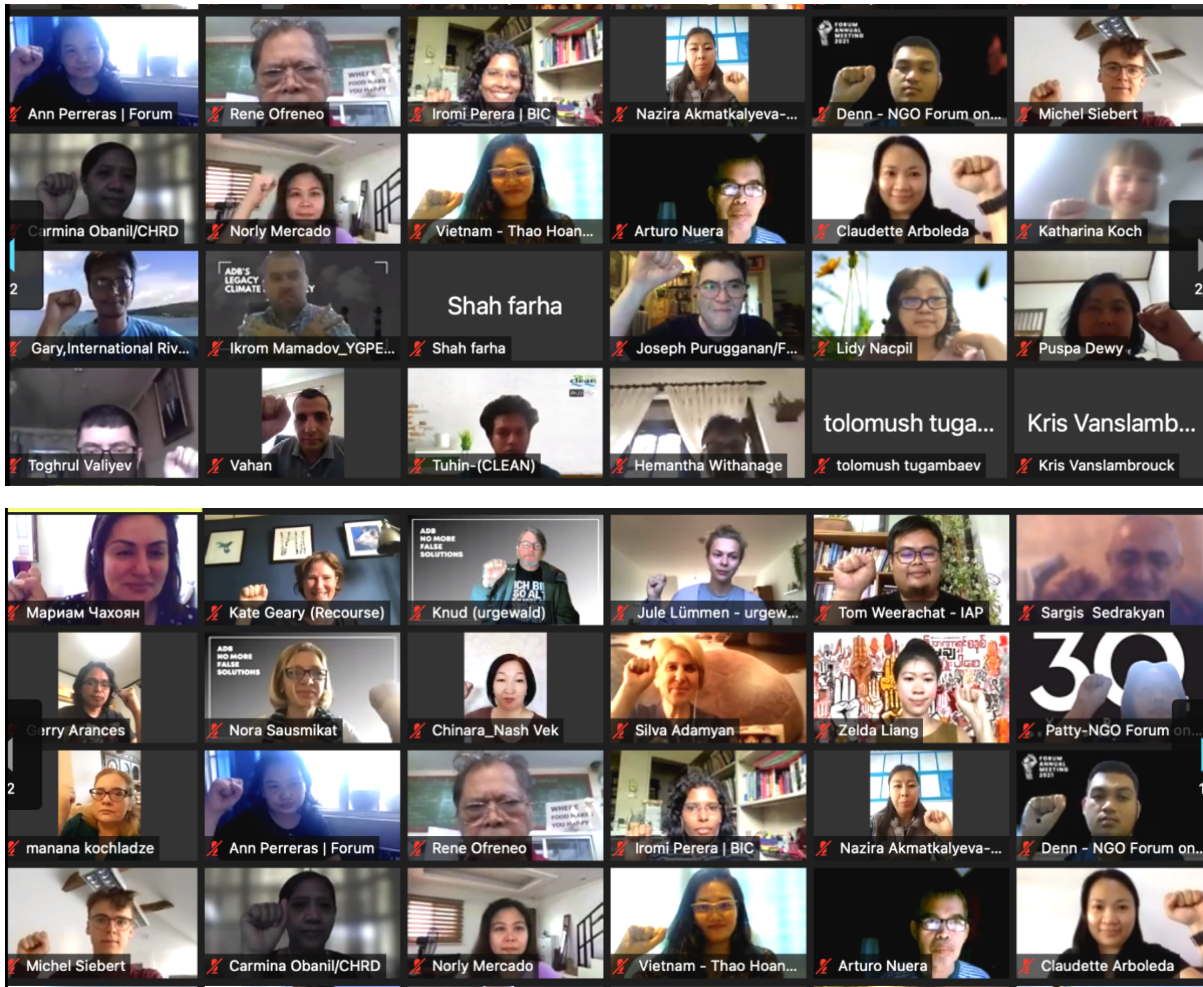
Panelists included representatives from Freedom from Debt Coalition (Philippines), Growthwatch/ Indian Social Action Forum (India), Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network (Bangladesh), the International Accountability Project, and the University of Wollongong (Australia).

Promo poster for the 'WHO CARES? A look at DFI lending for #COVID19' webinar



# 3 FORUM ANNUAL MEETING





The Forum Annual Meeting (FAM) 2021 was once again virtual.

The 3-day FAM discussed the campaign work the network has done for the past year and the revisioning of the network's strategy for 2021-2030. There was also an assessment of the network's virtual setup and operations during the pandemic. A campaign and advocacy update from the membership was also conducted, as well as news about upcoming activities and projects for the network.

In addition, there was also the research presentation from Urgewald regarding 'ADB's Resettlement Footprint in the Asia-Pacific Region.' Equitable Cambodia also presented their paper on 'Right to Relief: Indebted land communities speak out' and the research conducted by Sabrina Gyovary, the 'Mekong Region Scoping Report'.



# FORUM TURNS 30!

A virtual, meaningful get-together was conducted to celebrate Forum's 30th anniversary.

Forum members, friends, and allies took the opportunity to share remarkable and memorable moments from the past. A short video documenting the history of the network was also produced for the occasion.

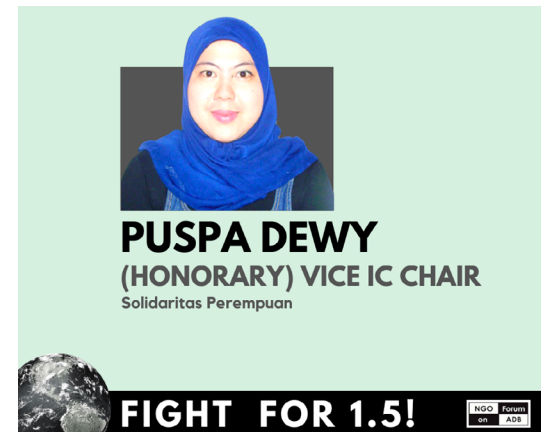


Screen grab of the 30 Years of Forum Network video

## Forum gets a new IC Chair

Halfway to 2021, Forum International Convenor (IC) Hemantha Withanage was elected as the Chairperson of Friends of the Earth International. With so much work and responsibility on the horizon, Hemantha has decided to step down as IC. This is to ensure that the network will not be abrupt change by his performance.

In a matter of days, Forum has two new International Convenors, Hasan Mehedi from CLEAN (Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network) and Dewy Puspa from Solidaritas Perempuan.









The **Coalition for Human Rights in Development (CHRD)** had the 'Unhealthy Silence', an activity that mobilized around reprisals issues with both ADB and AIIB.

CHRD urged the ADB to include provisions on reprisals/ retaliation regarding the Miraziz'

(Uzbek Blogger) case.

Meeting with European EDs and AIIB staff owas also conducted focusing on the implementation of the newly adopted provision on retaliation in their safeguards.

**New report out! #UnhealthySilence**

Development banks have provided **+150 billions of dollars** for the COVID-19 response.

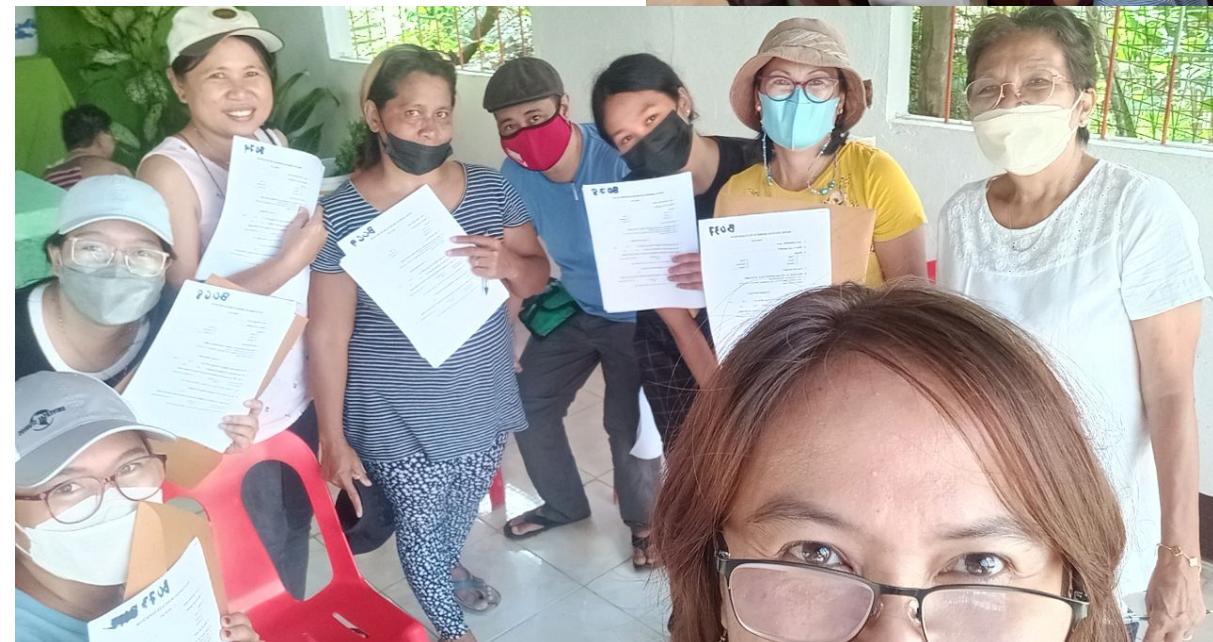
In many countries that got financial support from development banks, people who provided **crucial information about COVID-19** were arrested or attacked.

Yet, banks stayed silent and did not take any action to protect **freedom of expression** and the right to access to information.

[rightsinddevelopment.org/unhealthy-silence](https://rightsinddevelopment.org/unhealthy-silence)

**Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives (GAIA)** for 2021 continuously monitor projects, lobbied and campaign on Waste-to-energy (WTE) projects funded by AIIB and ADB.

In addition, GAIA also conducted trainings and educational sessions regarding WTE.

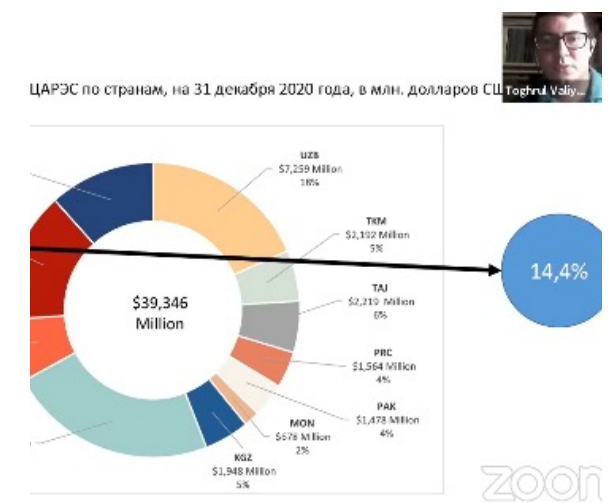


**Japan Center for a Sustainable Environment and Society (JACSES)** continued its ADB Energy Policy revision advocacy activities. Several meetings with

Japan's Ministry of Finance staff, who are in charge of ADB concerns, were conducted to make sure that the demands of the network regarding the ADB Energy Policy are heard.



Members from **Azerbaijan** continued monitoring the activities of ADB and other international financial institutions in Azerbaijan. In June, Azerbaijan signed new contracts on assistance to combat the consequences of COVID-19 with the Asian Development Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. ADB, jointly with the World Bank, issued a report on climate change, indicating the threats to Azerbaijan. He also gave recommendations on the need to diversify the country's economy. At the same time, negotiations continue between the government and ADB on future projects.



Members compiled and sent comments on the new energy policy of ADB, in which he touched upon design issues and attitudes towards projects in the renewable and alternative energy field.

an article on the relationship between ADB and the national energy operator Azerishig OJSC. This article will be published before the end of this year.

ADB has come up with a proposal to increase electricity tariffs by at least 1%. In this regard, I began work and practically finished writing

Members also discussed the new version of the "Energy Policy" of the Asian Development Bank. The groups compiled a short article regarding their comments on the policy.

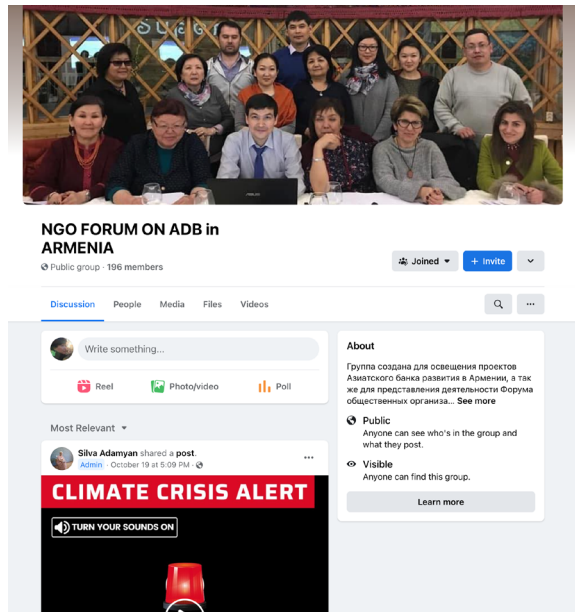


There was also a series of zoom meetings about CAREC. Togrul Veliev spearheaded the discussion on “Financing Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Program (CAREC) in Azerbaijan.”

During the reporting period, the monitoring of financial institutions, particularly ADB, intensified. Members from **Armenia** continued to monitor the North-South road project and have done a situational analysis of energy projects and a general overview of transport programs in Armenia.

A monitoring group of financial institutions from NGOs and professional experts is being created. The first online meeting was held, discussing the most critical monitoring areas. The first meeting of the monitoring group will take place in September, where the directions for monitoring will be distributed. The Facebook group, “NGO forum on ADB in Armenia,” is still active, where new members are involved. The group reflects the work of the forum as a whole and acquaints the civil society of Armenia with the ADB programs. In general, the result aims to inform the public and draw attention to the ADB’s policies and programs.

Members from Armenia focused on the most critical energy and transport projects, corruption risks, and environmental issues.



NGO “Youth Group for Environmental Protection,” as a member of the international committee of the NGO “Forum on ADB,” was able to lay the foundations for the promotion and development of monitoring activities of IFI projects in the **Republic of Tajikistan**, which is necessary to ensure transparency and reduce the harmful impact of projects on the environment and on the livelihoods of the local population.

Based on the prepared review of IFI activities, consultant/partner Mamadov I.A. was actively involved in the interaction of the NGO “Forum

on ADB,” supported and participated in the processes of the network, and provided information for representatives of NGOs and civil activists.

Although the work process is challenging due to the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions, we have been able to carry out much work to establish monitoring of IFI projects to ensure the implementation of social protection policies, accountability, and transparency. Consultant/partner Mamadov I.A. actively participated in all meetings of the “NGO Forum on ADB,” which took place online. Also, during this period, several meetings were held at the regional level, where, together with representatives of other Central Asian and Caucasian countries, they discussed current IFI projects, jointly solved emerging difficulties, and shared experience and knowledge.

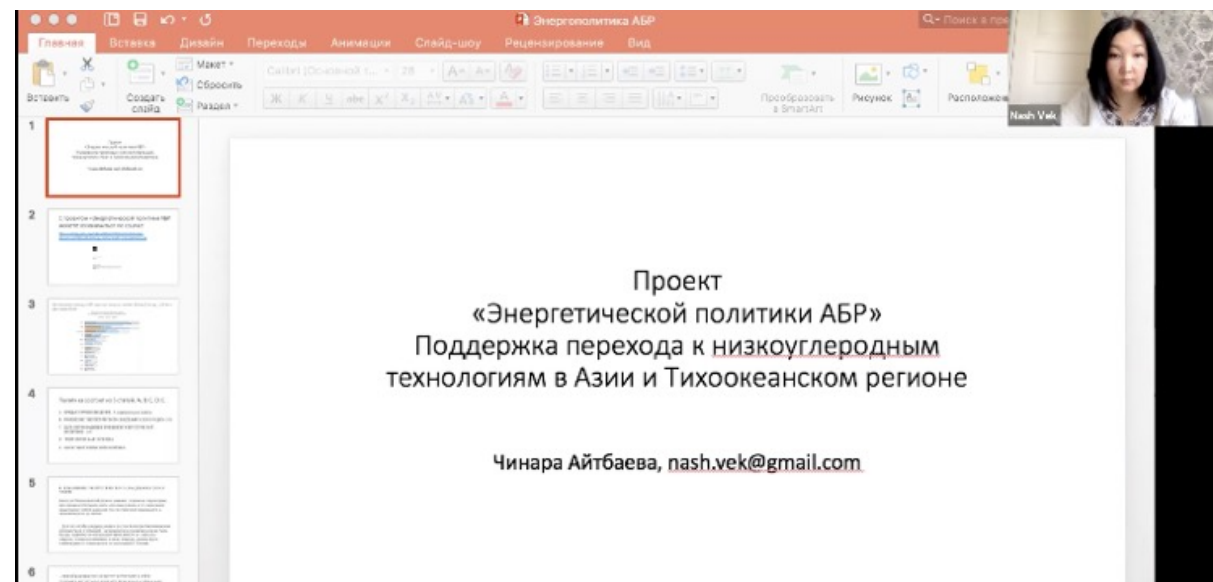
Also, to inform the population and consultations, meetings were held with the local people, representatives of public associations, students, and representatives of business structures. On the website and the

official Facebook page of the NGO “YGPE,” current information is regularly published, and a livestream of ongoing online events is made, where interested persons can always ask questions and get detailed information.

As a result of the work done, a solid database has already been collected, and experience in monitoring has been accumulated, which must be disseminated to involve other partners (public associations and civil activists) in the process.

Members in Tajikistan deem it necessary to monitor projects with the highest degree of risk and meetings with persons and social groups affected by the project. There is also a need for consultations with residents affected by the projects, especially before and during the implementation of projects.

The members also understand the need to strengthen the interaction with the offices of IFIs in Tajikistan and Central Asia, as well as a more significant interaction with the NGO Forum on ADB secretariat and membership. There is also a need to start and maintain an





information campaign by creating dedicated social media pages - to ensure the effective monitoring and dissemination of information regarding social protection, accountability, and transparency policies.

PF “Nash Vek” conducted a study review of foreign aid to **Kyrgyzstan**. Data on external assistance to Kyrgyzstan was collected from 1992 to 2020.

Coordination work was carried out with representatives of CSOs from Azerbaijan, Armenia, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan. All developments in the survey research are available at the link: [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Yt9iYHLqoYs6mx\\_a\\_fyEd2Ji0KkH3\\_xp?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Yt9iYHLqoYs6mx_a_fyEd2Ji0KkH3_xp?usp=sharing).

PF “Nash Vek” also conducted a mini-study on the Technical Assistance of the Asian Development Bank.

Members had a discussion of the draft “Energy Policy” of the Asian Development Bank with the following topics -

- Chinara Aytbayeva: “presentation of the” ADB Energy Policy “project;
- Ikrom Mamadov: “Presentation of the comments of the Forum NGO Network on ADB”,
- Togrul Veliyev: “Suggestions and Comments on Policy” (Azerbaijan),
- Silva Adamyan: “Suggestions and Comments on the Policy” (Armenia).

There is also the Facebook page for the **NGO Forum on ADB in Central Asia and the Caucasus** > <https://www.facebook.com/НПО-Форум-по-АБР-в-Центральной-Азии-и-Кавказе-106683515060974>.

Colleagues from Central Asia and the Caucasus can post information by country on this page themselves.



Meeting with Thako displaced people



Discussion with displaced people

Members from **Pakistan** had a community meeting- ADB-funded project displaced people for the Thakot Havelian highway project. They are still waiting for compensation. They were given meager rates for their lands.





A week of stories from  
women around the world



## **5** OTHER ACTIVITIES



## An appeal to stop environmental destruction in Sri Lanka

Forum on ADB supported the Centre for Environmental Justice's call highlighting the damage and loss of critical forest and wildlife habitats in Sri Lanka due to land grabbing and encroachment, specifically in the case of the Chena Cultivation and Agriculture Expansion.

## A Testimony of an Indonesia Woman Affected by a geothermal project

Forum joined AKSI in promoting and disseminating their short video showing the realities of women living around Gunung Slamet - Central Java - Indonesia, who have been impacted by the development of the Baturraden geothermal project.

## Letter to Mr. Elon Musk re: Decarbonization of Bitcoin trading and mining

NGO Forum sent a letter to Elon Musk FRS raising concerns about the unsustainable nature of Bitcoin mining and trading as well as Blockchain systems.

The letter was endorsed by over 40 organizations worldwide.



## International Women's Day

For International Women's Day, Forum produced a web talk show, "LeadHERship: Conversations with Women and their Advocacies," which aired a week before IWD.

The talk show featured women community spokespeople, discussing concerns related to safeguard policy provisions and implementation, Indigenous Peoples' rights, climate justice, and human rights. Guests include Titi Soentoro from Aksi, Muatar Khaidarova from International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL), Atty. Mai Taqueban of Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center, and Vidya Dinker from Indian Social Action Forum (INSAF)/Growthwatch. Each episode is 30 minutes long.

## Statement and Press Conference on Workers Killing at Banshkhali Coal Power Plan

Forum stood in solidarity with the Bangladesh Working Group on External Debt (BWGED) in condemning the killing of workers at the the Banshkhali coal-fired power plant in Chattogram (Chittagong), Bangladesh and the critical injuries sustained by over 50 other workers at the hands of state forces. The statement was endorsed by over 90 organizations worldwide.

## Do-It-Yourself Mobile Documentary Workshop

A workshop was hosted by the Forum that explores a hands-on do-it-yourself mobile documentary process that develops skills in conceptualizing, shooting, and editing mobile documentaries.

This was open to all Forum network members and was expected teach them basic interview techniques, techniques for visualizing and shooting mobile footages, and how to construct narratives and stories through the integration of sound and images using only their mobile phones.



Screen grab of the 'Mannar Wind Project Sri Lanka: A Story of Greening Renewables' dialogue

A total of 22 participants joined the workshop and all them was able to produce their own short documentary about harmful projects of the ADB or AIIB.

## Public Presentation: Making the "Green New Deal" Work for the Working People of Asia

The public presentation of the publication 'Making the "Green New Deal" Work for the Working People of Asia', a publication by NGO Forum on ADB and Freedom from Debt Coalition was launched to the public via zoom.

The paper was written by: Dr. Rene E. Ofreneo, Professor Emeritus, University of the Philippines. The research looks at Asia reeling from a multiple of interrelated crises – Covid 19 pandemic, climate emergency, extreme inequality and economic recession.

The launch was viewed live by 297 individuals around the world.

## South Asia Dialogue Series: Mannar Wind Project Sri Lanka: A Story of Greening Renewables

Forum on ADB took part in the South Asia Dialogue Series featuring Mannar Wind Project Sri Lanka: A Story of Greening Renewables.

The project has been met with serious concerns raised by local and international groups due to adverse environmental impacts once the project is operational, including bird deaths, as it is located along a key bird migratory pathway from India to Sri Lanka.

The web series was viewed live by 910 individuals worldwide.



Promo poster of the public presentation of the research 'Making the "Green New Deal" Work for the Working People of Asia'.





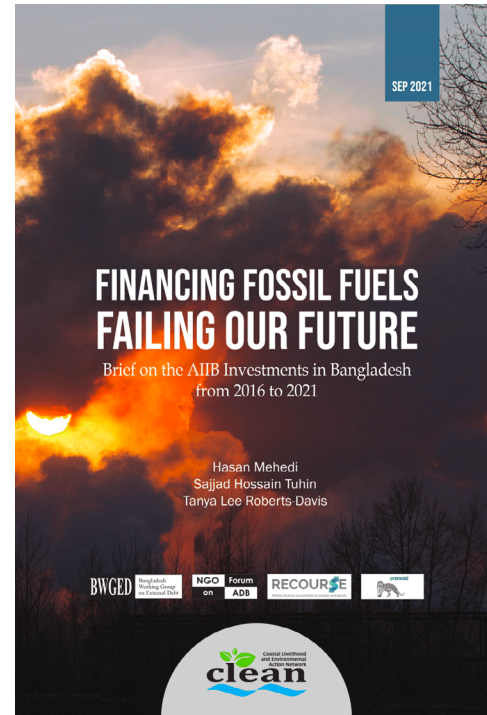
# 6 PUBLICATIONS





**MAKING THE GREEN NEW DEAL WORK FOR THE WORKING PEOPLE OF ASIA**  
DR. RENE E. OFRENEO

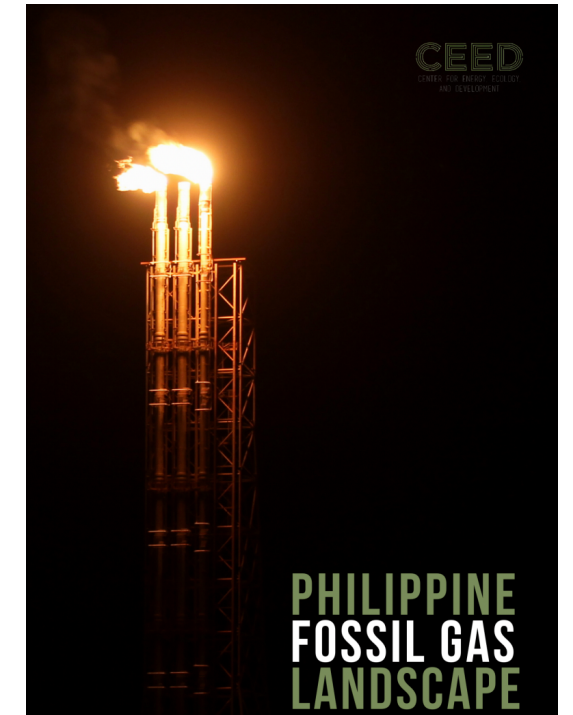
Making the “Green New Deal” Work for the Working People of Asia’



Financing Fossil Fuels Failing our Future



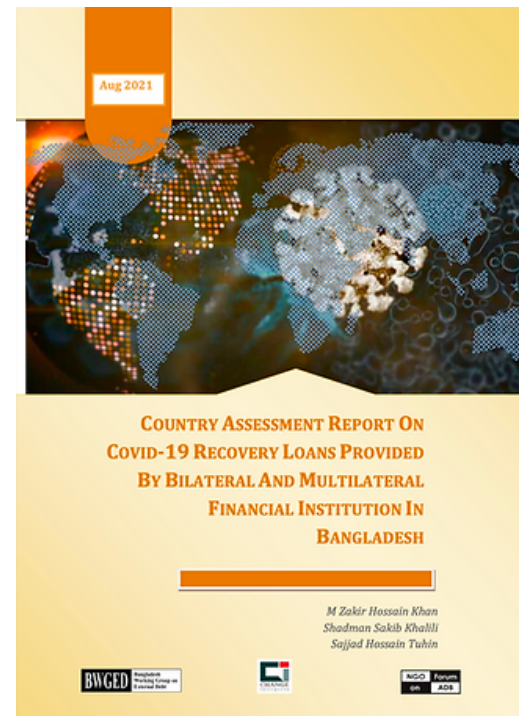
Country assessment report on COVID-19 recovery loans in India



Philippine Fossil Gas Landscape



Philippine Anti-COVID19 Fight: Where is the caring for the people?



Country assessment report on COVID-19 recovery loans provided by bilateral and multilateral financial institution in Bangladesh



Mekong Region Scoping Report





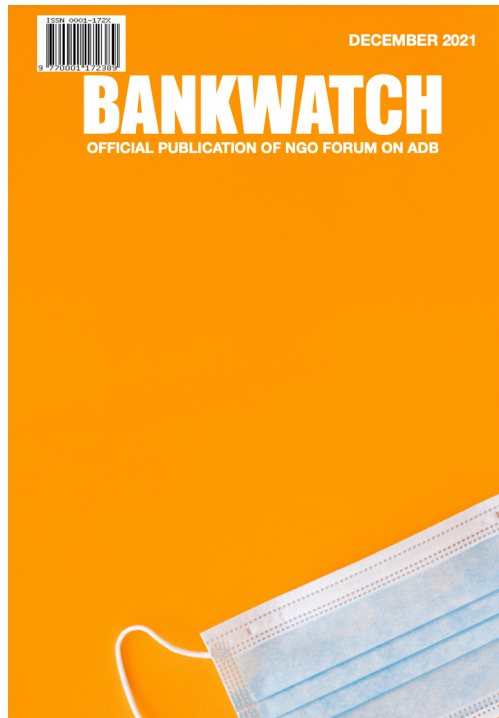
BANKWATCH MARCH



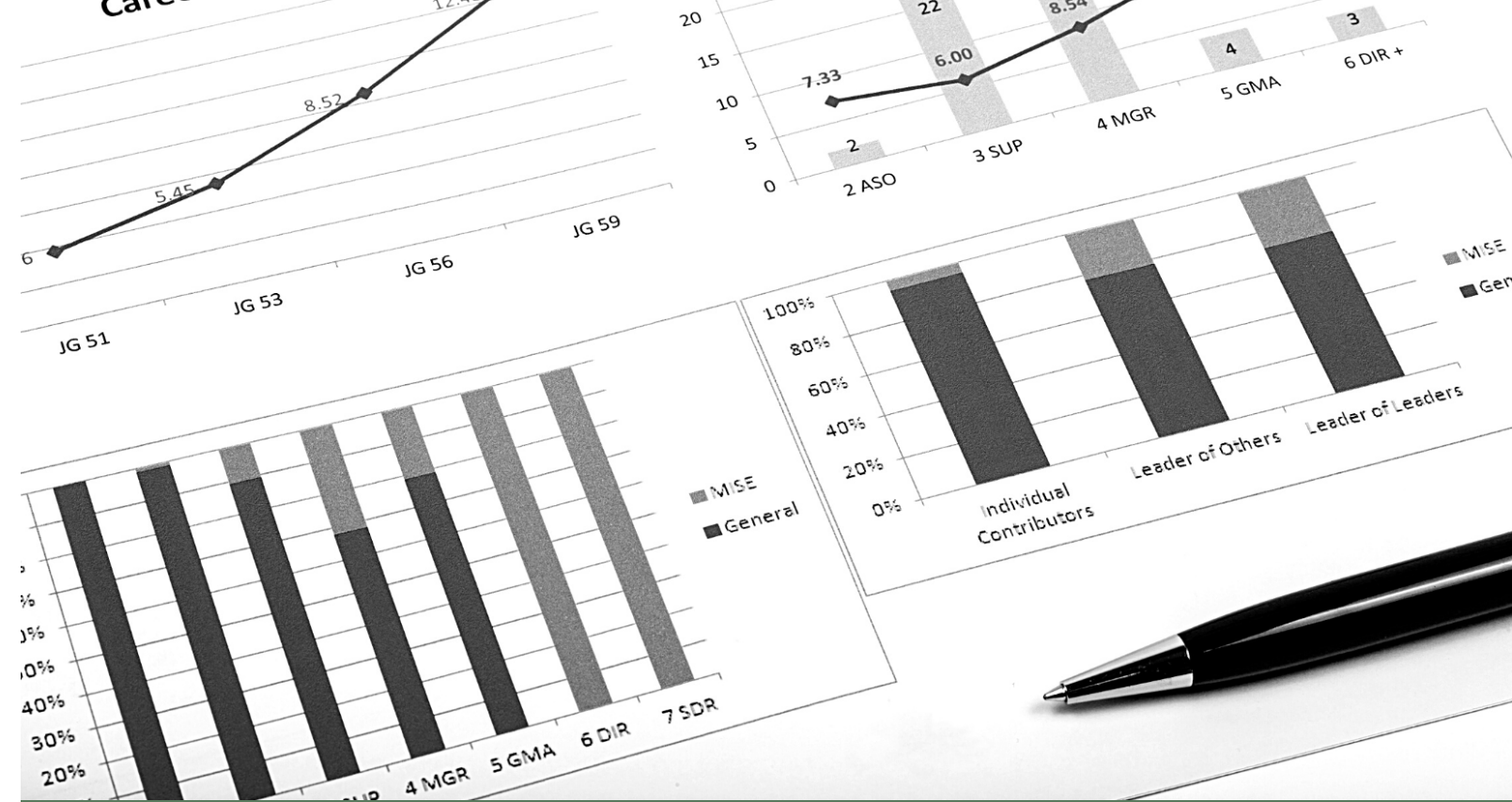
BANKWATCH JUNE



BANKWATCH SEPTEMBER

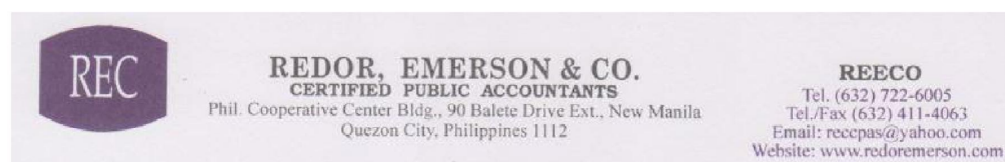


BANKWATCH DECEMBER



# 7 FINANCE





PRC / BOA Certificate of Registration No. 0015  
(valid until February 11, 2025)

**The Board of Trustees and General Membership  
NGO FORUM ON ADB, INC.**

**REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**OPINION**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **NGO FORUM ON ADB, INC.** (a non-stock, non-profit organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 and the related statement of financial activities and fund balances, statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund balances of restricted funds, and statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **NGO FORUM ON ADB, INC.** as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and its financial performance and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards for Small Entities (PFRS for Small Entities).

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). 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 Organization in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Philippines, the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines, and 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.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with PFRS for Small Entities, 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 Organization'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 Organization, or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

**REDOR, EMERSON & CO.**  
*Certified Public Accountants*

**The Board of Trustees and General Membership  
NGO FORUM ON ADB, INC.**  
page 2

**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 PSAs 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 PSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

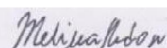
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting 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 Organization'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 Organization'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 Organization 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Organization to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our opinion.



**REDOR, EMERSON & CO.**  
Certified Public Accountants

The Board of Trustees and general membership  
**NGO FORUM ON ADB, INC.**  
Page 3

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.



**MELISSA ANNE M. REDOR**  
Partner  
CPA Certificate No. 133174  
TIN 401-049-191-000  
PTR No. 2933965  
January 28, 2022  
Paranaque City, Metro Manila  
BIR Accreditation No. 08-007810-001-2020  
Validity period: February 28, 2020 – February 27, 2023

March 22, 2022

**NGO FORUM ON ADB, INC.**  
(A Non-Stock, Non-Profit Organization)

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
(in Philippine pesos)

December 31,	Notes	2021	2020
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	23,648,272.63	12,119,230.17
Accounts receivable	7	899,372.14	348,293.01
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>24,547,644.77</b>	<b>12,467,523.18</b>
<b>PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT - Net</b>	8	<b>291,619.95</b>	<b>35,411.94</b>
<b>OTHER ASSETS</b>			
Miscellaneous deposits/prepayment		386,158.83	357,277.93
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>25,225,423.55</b>	<b>12,860,213.05</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>			
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts payables	9	5,517,348.87	2,804,073.12
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>			
General fund		3,745,124.87	121,942.43
Restricted funds	17	15,671,329.86	9,898,785.56
Property and equipment fund	8	291,619.95	35,411.94
<b>TOTAL FUND BALANCES</b>		<b>19,708,074.68</b>	<b>10,056,139.93</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>		<b>25,225,423.55</b>	<b>12,860,213.05</b>

See Accompanying notes to financial statements



NGO FORUM ON ADB, INC.  
(A Non-Stock, Non-Profit Organization)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES  
(in Philippine pesos)

Years ended December 31,	Notes	GENERAL FUND	RESTRICTED FUNDS	PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT FUND	2021	2020
<b>REVENUES</b>						
Grants/other donations	-	-	28,100,719.10	-	28,100,719.10	21,380,884.15
Interest Income	7,429.15	7,429.15	-	-	7,429.15	8,126.21
Donation	337,104.90	337,104.90	-	-	337,104.90	-
Return expense	2,361,154.66	2,361,154.66	-	-	2,361,154.66	919,304.13
Foreign exchange gain/loss	1,254,598.63	1,254,598.63	-	-	1,254,598.63	-
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>		<b>3,960,287.34</b>	<b>28,100,719.10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32,061,006.44</b>	<b>22,308,314.49</b>
<b>LESS: EXPENSES</b>						
Information Management	11	-	1,721,327.54	-	1,721,327.54	1,512,430.74
Research/Policy Analysis and Publication	12	-	5,895,943.63	-	5,895,943.63	5,383,256.31
Advocacy Support and Network Building	13	-	11,684,353.29	-	11,684,353.29	2,344,934.20
Capability Building and Internship	14	-	339,863.00	-	339,863.00	28,275.87
Personnel	15	-	1,874,485.15	-	1,874,485.15	2,052,593.90
Organizational Expenses	16	-	812,202.19	-	812,202.19	1,259,032.84
Depreciation	8	-	-	80,896.89	80,896.89	8,512.56
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>22,328,174.80</b>	<b>80,896.89</b>	<b>22,409,071.69</b>	<b>12,589,036.42</b>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES</b>		<b>3,960,287.34</b>	<b>5,772,544.30</b>	<b>(80,896.89)</b>	<b>9,651,934.75</b>	<b>9,719,278.07</b>
<b>ADD (DEDUCT):</b>						
Interfund transfer - acquisition of equipment	(337,104.90)	(337,104.90)	-	337,104.90	-	-
Fund balances, beginning	121,942.43	121,942.43	9,898,785.56	35,411.94	10,056,139.93	336,861.86
<b>FUND BALANCES, December 31</b>		<b>3,745,124.87</b>	<b>15,671,329.86</b>	<b>291,619.95</b>	<b>19,708,074.68</b>	<b>10,056,139.93</b>

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

NGO FORUM ON ADB, INC.  
(A Non-Stock, Non-Profit Organization)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES (DEFICIENCY) OF RESTRICTED FUNDS  
(in Philippine pesos)

Year ended December 31, 2021	Notes	11.11.11 COALITION	C.S. MOTT FOUNDATION	AVIDA Americas/ DAR	EUROPEAN CLIMATE FOUNDATION	ENVIRONMENTAL ENTREPRENEURS, INC. (EPSEE)	HEINRICH BOELL FOUNDATION	OXFAM ASIA	OXFAM HONGKONG	ROCKEFELLERS PHILANTHROPY ADVISORS	TOTAL
<b>REVENUES</b>											
Grants/other donations		2,866,453.03	14,895,098.35	377,019.60	3,835,318.71	1,971,995.94	1,863,321.15	94,917.21	637,995.11	1,568,600.00	28,100,719.10
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>		<b>2,866,453.03</b>	<b>14,895,098.35</b>	<b>377,019.60</b>	<b>3,835,318.71</b>	<b>1,971,995.94</b>	<b>1,863,321.15</b>	<b>94,917.21</b>	<b>637,995.11</b>	<b>1,568,600.00</b>	<b>28,100,719.10</b>
<b>LESS: EXPENSES</b>											
<b>Information Management</b>											
Salaries & benefits	11	112,000.00	-	-	635,267.28	-	77,892.05	-	291,924.00	-	1,117,083.33
Website/webhosting & other expenses		132,861.43	147,193.74	4,598.00	125,243.66	51,847.38	142,500.00	-	-	-	461,744.21
Other contracted services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142,500.00
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>244,861.43</b>	<b>147,193.74</b>	<b>4,598.00</b>	<b>760,510.94</b>	<b>51,847.38</b>	<b>220,392.05</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>291,924.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,721,327.54</b>
<b>Research/Policy Analysis and Publication</b>											
Publication	12	974,013.73	1,102,125.87	-	-	527,173.90	-	-	-	-	2,603,313.00
Salaries & benefits		140,000.00	121,000.00	-	801,620.20	686,160.30	-	-	316,251.00	74,000.00	2,048,031.50
Front office & other expenses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,048,228.13
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>1,114,013.73</b>	<b>2,276,224.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>901,620.20</b>	<b>1,213,334.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>316,251.00</b>	<b>74,000.00</b>	<b>5,895,943.63</b>
<b>Advocacy Support and Network Building</b>											
Policy review	13	1,712,518.85	1,368,447.72	715,029.48	2,854,524.80	85,645.87	-	-	-	5,857.68	6,742,024.20
Advocacy support		632,193.00	92,863.16	468,536.41	5,300.00	5,300.00	-	-	1,397,327.60	-	2,596,320.17
Other contracted services		224,000.00	365,443.40	176,648.86	480,500.00	315,201.23	324,014.73	-	243,270.00	-	2,129,078.32
Forum annual meeting		82,538.62	80,334.90	-	-	12,249.00	-	-	-	-	175,122.52
NGO campaign at ADB annual meeting		6,090.55	35,717.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,808.08
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>2,657,341.02</b>	<b>1,942,006.71</b>	<b>1,360,214.85</b>	<b>3,335,024.60</b>	<b>418,396.10</b>	<b>324,014.73</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>243,270.00</b>	<b>1,403,185.28</b>	<b>11,664,353.29</b>
<b>Capability Building and Internship</b>											
Skills/share workshop	14	315,536.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	339,863.00
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>315,536.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>339,863.00</b>
<b>Personnel</b>											
Salaries & benefits	15	187,600.00	287,870.63	-	308,598.95	47,949.51	307,290.01	-	316,251.00	-	1,455,660.00
Legislated benefits		-	152,885.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152,885.49
Other contracted services		51,085.00	66,500.00	-	4,805.00	9,110.00	-	-	-	6,500.00	138,000.00
Medical benefits		-	128,839.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128,839.66
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>238,685.00</b>	<b>635,295.68</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>313,403.95</b>	<b>57,059.51</b>	<b>307,290.01</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>316,251.00</b>	<b>6,500.00</b>	<b>1,874,485.15</b>
<b>Organizational Expenses</b>											
Office rent	16	69,000.00	92,000.00	69,000.00	-	23,000.00	-	-	-	-	276,000.00
Audit fees & other expenses		34,195.00	66,655.56	10,000.00	-	13,886.00	-	-	-	-	140,364.90
Utilities		19,283.74	30,945.78	6,090.49	13,790.34	3,087.25	-	-	-	-	98,847.99
Postage and communication		37,463.22	31,228.77	6,090.49	-	26,532.67	4,701.80	-	-	-	78,556.23
Repairs & maintenance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,319.73



NGO FORUM ON ADB, INC.  
(A Non-Stock, Non-Profit Organization)  
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES (DEFICIENCY) OF RESTRICTED FUNDS  
(in Philippine pesos)

Year ended December 31, 2021	11,11,11 COALITION	Notes	C.S. MOTT FOUNDATION	AVIDA Americas/ DAR	EUROPEAN CLIMATE FOUNDATION	SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENTREPRENEURS, INC. (FPOS/SEE)	HEINRICH BOLL FOUNDATION	OXFAM ASIA	OXFAM HONGKONG	ROCKEFELLERS PHILANTHROPY ADVISORS	TOTAL
Local transportation	27,736.36		12,736.75	17,240.00	-	2,500.00	-	-	-	4,475.00	64,688.11
Foreign exchange losses	-		3,977.85	19,904.25	-	2,972.00	-	-	29,819.67	-	29,819.67
Office & equipment supplies	-		17,789.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,854.10
Taxes, licenses & other expenses	-		632.39	305.10	975.39	308.95	670.86	-	653.62	-	17,789.24
Bank charges	50.00		1,295.00	1,227.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,941.21
Representation allowance	-		2,171.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,798.00
Reproduction of materials	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,221.01
Sub-total	166,444.58		318,690.04	154,715.62	14,766.73	72,289.87	5,372.66	-	30,483.29	47,537.40	812,502.19
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>4,738,881.76</b>		<b>5,320,710.67</b>	<b>1,519,528.47</b>	<b>5,325,328.42</b>	<b>1,812,927.06</b>	<b>857,069.45</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,222,506.29</b>	<b>1,531,222.68</b>	<b>22,328,174.90</b>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES</b>	<b>(1,872,428.73)</b>		<b>9,664,387.68</b>	<b>(1,142,508.87)</b>	<b>(1,490,009.71)</b>	<b>159,068.88</b>	<b>1,006,251.70</b>	<b>94,917.21</b>	<b>(594,511.18)</b>	<b>37,377.32</b>	<b>5,772,544.30</b>
<b>ADD (DEDUCT)</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(94,917.21)</b>	<b>594,511.18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,898,785.56</b>
Fund balances, beginning	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FUND BALANCES (DEFICIENCY),</b>	<b>1,872,428.73</b>		<b>2,334,557.16</b>	<b>1,142,508.87</b>	<b>4,059,696.83</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(94,917.21)</b>	<b>594,511.18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,898,785.56</b>
December 31, 2021	-		11,898,944.84	-	2,569,687.12	159,068.88	1,006,251.70	-	37,377.32	-	15,671,329.86

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements

NGO FORUM ON ADB, INC.  
(A Non-Stock, Non-Profit Organization)  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW  
(in Philippine Pesos)

Years ended December 31,	2021	2020
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Excess of revenues over expenses	9,651,934.75	9,719,278.07
Add (Deduct):		
Depreciation expense	80,896.89	8,512.56
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (Increase) in:		
Accounts Receivable	(551,079.13)	139,307.20
Miscellaneous deposits/Prepayment	(28,880.90)	(208,141.73)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	2,713,275.75	(1,139,626.08)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	11,866,147.36	8,519,330.02
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Acquisition of office equipment	(337,104.90)	(43,910.00)
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH</b>	<b>11,529,042.46</b>	<b>8,475,420.02</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT BALANCE</b>		
Beginning of year	12,119,230.17	3,643,810.15
<b>END OF YEAR</b>	<b>23,648,272.63</b>	<b>12,119,230.17</b>

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements



**NGO FORUM ON ADB, INC.**

(A Non-Stock, Non-Profit Organization)

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(In Philippine Pesos)

December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020

**1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

The NGO Forum on ADB, Inc. is a nonstock, nonprofit organization involved in conducting scientific and other researches as the means of assisting charitable organizations in understanding the work of the Asian Development Bank (ADB); developing closer working ties with other Asian Non-governmental Organizations/Peoples Organizations (NGOs/POs) and other public interest groups regarding advocacy work related to the ADB; stimulating public awareness and action on issues related to the ADB; and sharpening public debate and understanding of the basic issues on ADB's growth-oriented development model and centralized top-down development. Its operations are principally funded by grants and donations from foreign and local institutions and groups as well as individuals. The Organization was incorporated with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission on May 28, 2001.

The Organization leases and maintains its office at 85-A Masikap Ext., Barangay Central, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines. It has 5 and 4 regular staff as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 respectively.

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES****Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements of the Organization have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso, which is the Organization's functional currency, and all values represent absolute amounts except when otherwise indicated.

**Statement of Compliance**

The financial statements of the Organization as at and for the year ended December 31, 2021 were prepared in accordance with the PFRS for Small Entities (the "Framework") as approved by Financial Reporting Standards Council, Board of Accountancy, and Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

The Section 29 (Transition to the Framework) of Philippine Financial Reporting Standards for Small Entities has been applied earlier than its mandatory effective date of January 1, 2019, as allowed by the standard itself and the existing SEC rules and regulations.

**Financial Reporting Framework**

The following sections are the updated accounting standards from the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted to the Financial Reporting Standards Council (FRSC) effective January 1, 2019.

Section 3 – Financial Statement Presentation

Section 5 – Accounting Policies, Estimates and Errors

Section 6 – Basic Financial Instruments

Section 12 – Property, Plant and Equipment

Section 15 – Leases

Section 16 – Provision and Contingencies

Section 18 – Revenue

Section 21 – Impairment of Assets

Section 22 – Employee Benefits

Section 23 – Income Tax

Section 24 – Foreign Currency Translation

Section 25 – Events after the End of the Reporting Period

Section 26 – Related Party Disclosures

Section 29 – Transition to the Framework

The adoption of the above sections, upon which the Organization has opted to adopt, did not have any significant effect on the Organization's financial statements. These, however, require additional disclosures on the Organization's financial statements.

Section 3, "Financial Statement Presentation", explains fair presentation of financial statements, what compliance with the PFRS for Small Entities requires, and what a complete set of financial statement is. This section prescribes the basis for presentation of general purpose financial statements for small entities to ensure comparability both with the entity's financial statements of previous periods and with the financial statements of other entities. It sets out overall requirements for the presentation of financial statements, guidelines for their structure and minimum requirements for their content.

Section 5, "Accounting Policies, Estimates and Errors", provides guidance for selecting and applying the accounting policies used in preparing financial statements. It also covers changes in accounting estimates and corrections of errors in prior period financial statements.

Section 6, "Basic Financial Instruments", deals with recognizing, measuring and disclosing basic financial instruments and is relevant to all entities. An entity shall recognize a financial asset or a financial liability only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. When a financial asset or financial liability is recognized initially, an entity shall measure it at the transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction.

Section 12, "Property, Plant and Equipment", prescribes the accounting treatment for property and equipment so that users of the financial statements can discern information about an entity's investment in its property and equipment and the changes in such investment. The principal issues in accounting for property and equipment are the recognition of the assets, the determination of their carrying amounts and the depreciation charges and impairment losses to be recognized in relation to them. An entity shall measure an item of property and equipment at initial recognition at its cost. The cost of an item of property and equipment is the cash price equivalent at the recognition date. If payment is deferred beyond normal credit terms, the cost is the present value of all future payments.

Section 15, "Leases" applies to agreements that transfer the right to use assets even though substantial services by the lessor may be called for in connection with the operation or maintenance of such assets. This section does not apply to agreements that are contracts for services that do not transfer the right to use assets from one contracting party to the other. Its objective is to prescribe, for lessees and lessors, the appropriate accounting policies and disclosure to apply in relation to leases.

Section 16, "Provision and Contingencies", outlines the recognition of provision only when: (a) the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; (b) it is probably (i.e. more likely than not) that the entity will be required to transfer economic beliefs in settlement; and (c) the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Its objective is to ensure that appropriate recognition criteria and measurement bases are applied to provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets and that sufficient information is disclosed in the notes to enable users to understand their nature, timing and amount.



Section 18, "Revenue", prescribes the accounting treatment of revenue arising from certain types of transactions and events. The primary issue in accounting for revenue is determining when to recognize revenue. Revenue is recognized when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and these benefits can be measured reliably. This section identifies the circumstances in which these criteria will be met and, therefore, revenue will be recognized. It also provides practical guidance on the application of these criteria. An entity shall measure revenue at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Section 21, "Impairment of Assets", prescribes the procedures that an entity applies to ensure that its assets are carried at no more than their recoverable amount if its carrying amount exceeds the amount to be recovered through use of or sale of the asset. If this is the case, the asset is described to be impaired and the standard requires the entity to recognize an impairment loss.

Section 22, "Employee Benefits", deals with accounting and reporting by the plan to all participants as a group. It does not deal with reports to individual participants about their retirement benefit rights. An entity shall recognize the cost of all employee benefits to which its employees have become entitled as a result of service rendered to the entity during the reporting period: (a) as a liability (b) as an expense. This section shall be applied in the financial statements of retirement benefit plans where such financial statements are prepared.

Section 24, "Foreign Currency Translation", prescribes accounting for transactions and balances denominated in foreign currencies that are different from the entity's functional currency and use of presentation currency different from the entity's functional currency.

Section 25, "Events after the End of the Reporting Period", defines events after the end of the reporting period and sets out principles for recognizing, measuring and disclosing those events. Events after the end of the reporting period is the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue. Its objective is to prescribe: (a) when an entity should adjust its financial statements for events after the reporting period; and (b) the disclosures that an entity should give about the date when the financial statements were authorized for issue and about events after the reporting period. It also requires that an entity should not prepare its financial statements on a going concern basis if events after the reporting period indicate that the going concern assumption is not appropriate.

Section 26, "Related Party Disclosures", requires an entity to include in its financial statements the disclosures necessary to draw attention to the possibility that its financial position and profit or loss have been affected by the existence of related parties and by transactions and outstanding balances with such parties. An entity shall disclose key management personnel compensation.

Section 29, "Transition to the Framework", applies to a first-time adopter of this Framework regardless of whether its previous accounting framework was full PFRS or PFRS for SMES.

The significant sections and practices of the Organization are set forth to facilitate the understanding of the financial statements:

#### **Financial Assets**

Financial assets include Cash and Receivables.

##### **2a. Cash**

Cash includes cash on hand; cash in banks and petty cash fund. Cash on hand as of the end of the period were deposited intact. Cash in banks are deposits held at call with banks. The Organization reconciles the books and bank balances regularly as part of its cash monitoring and internal control measures. Petty Cash Fund is used for small payments not covered by checks.

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## 2e. Payables

### Reimbursable Expenses

Other Payables include payables to staff and other entities arising from various reimbursements.

### Accrued Expenses

These represent amount owed to individuals and organization which are payable within the normal accounting cycle or on demand. Included in this account are expenses contracted and incurred during the current year but will be paid in the succeeding year.

## 2f. Other Liabilities

### *Current Statutory Liabilities*

These accounts represent government-required personnel contributions and taxes withheld against salaries. These are intended to be remitted to the respective agencies.

### *Funds Held in Trust*

This account refers to deposits to the Organization's bank accounts which are intended for other individuals or organizations. It is credited when cash is deposited and debited when disbursement is made to the intended party.

## **Financial Instruments**

### *Date of Recognition*

The Organization recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in the balance sheet when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

### *Initial Recognition of Financial Instruments*

All financial assets are initially recognized at fair value.

### *Determination of Fair Value*

For all other financial instruments not listed in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value techniques, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, options pricing models, and other relevant valuation models.

### *Impairment of Financial Assets*

The Organization assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower or a group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicate that there is measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account and the amount of loss is charged to the statement of income. Interest income continues to be recognized based on the original effective interest rate of the asset. Loans, together with the associated allowance accounts, are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of such credit risk characteristics as industry, past-due status and term.

Future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Organization to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

The Organization first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individual asset with similar credit risk characteristics and that group of financial assets is collectively assessed for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is on continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment or impairment.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the statements of income, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

### **Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities**

#### *Financial assets*

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Organization retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a pass through arrangement; or
- the Organization has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

#### *Financial Liabilities*

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of income.

#### *Offsetting Financial Instruments*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the balance sheet.

#### *Impairment of Non-Financial Assets*

The Organization assesses as at reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Organization makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's



recoverable amount is calculated as the higher of the asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use or its net selling price and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. 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 assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses are recognized in the statements of income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statements of income unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as revaluation increase. After such a reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

#### 2g. Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Organization has a present obligation, either legal or constructive, as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. When the Organization expects reimbursement of some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision, the entity recognizes a separate asset for the reimbursement only when it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received when the obligation is settled.

The amount of the provision recognized is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognized because their existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent liabilities, if any, are disclosed, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

#### 2h. Due To (From)

The Due to (From) account represents the net amount of payable-to over receivable-from other funds of the Organization.

The interfund receivable (payable) accounts resulted from transactions among the various funds of the Organization. These accounts exist only in individual fund balances while these are non-account in the consolidated financial statements.

#### 2i. Fund Balances

To ensure observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of resources available to the Organization, the accounts of the Organization are maintained in accordance with the

principles of fund accounting. Fund Accounting is an accounting concept widely used by non-profit organizations. Fund Accounting is defined as a system of recording resources whose use may be limited by donors, granting agencies, governing boards, management, or by law. To keep the books and records in a way that gave recognition to the restrictions set by the donors, some NPOs kept a series of separate funds for a variety of specific purposes. Each fund consists of a self-balancing set of assets, liabilities and net asset accounts.

Fund Accounting assumes that the Organization receives funds under various terms and conditions and may be grouped in various ways based on their intent and purpose and restrictions set by donors and management. It is an accountability or stewardship concept, used principally by NGOs that are legally responsible for seeing that certain funds or assets are used only for specified purposes.

Total fund balances comprise of Operational Fund and Property and Equipment Fund.

#### Operational Fund

This includes funds received from various funding agencies which are intended for various activities and projects.

#### Property and Equipment Fund

Property and Equipment Fund represents the transactions pertaining to property and equipment of the Organization. Acquisitions from projects were charged against the respective program/project item where the properties are intended to be used. A corollary entry was made to present the property and equipment as Asset and credited to Property and Equipment Fund. Depreciation was computed on a straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the properties and was charged against the Property and Equipment Fund. The Property and Equipment Fund represents the carrying value of the properties and equipment.

#### 2j. Revenue and Cost Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Organization and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured. However, when an uncertainty arises about the collectability of an amount already included in the revenue, the uncollectible amount, or the amount in respect of which recovery has ceased to be probable, is recognized as an expense, rather than as an adjustment of the amount of revenue originally recognized.

#### Grants

Grants received are recognized upon receipt. These are considered restricted project funds when specifically restricted by the respective donors.

#### Donations

These comprised cash donations and contributions that are intended for general purpose determined by management from time to time.

#### Project Contributions

These are contributions from other organizations in implementing development projects.

#### Interest Income

Interest income is recognized as the interest accrues.

#### Other sources

Other sources include incidental income.

#### 2k. Expenses

Direct expenses were charged against the respective program/project/activity. Common/indirect expenses were charged based on the Organization's policy of cost allocation.

#### 2l. Employees' Compensation and Other Benefits

##### Short-term Benefits

The Organization recognizes a liability net of amounts already paid and an expense for services



rendered by employees during the accounting period. Short-term benefits given by the Organization to its employees include salaries and wages, social security contributions, short-term compensated absences, bonuses and other non-monetary benefits, if any.

#### 2m. Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. Operating lease payments are recognized as expense in the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### 2n. Events After the End of the Reporting Period

Post-year-end events up to the date of the auditor's report that provide additional information about the Organization's position at the balance sheet date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Post-year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to financial statements when material.

#### 2o. Related Party Disclosures

Related party relationship exists when one party has the ability to control, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. This includes: (1) individual owning, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, or under common control with, the Organization; (2) associates; and (3) individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of the Organization that gives them significant influence over the Organization and close members of the family of any such individual.

The key management personnel of the Organization and post-employment benefits plans for the benefit of the Organization's employees, if any, are also considered to be related parties.

The Organization's related parties include the Organization's Key Management. The compensation of the key management personnel of the Organization pertains to the usual monthly salaries and government mandated bonuses; there are no other special benefits paid to management personnel.

### 3. MANAGEMENT'S SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

#### Judgments

The preparation of the Organization's financial statements in conformity with Financial Reporting Framework in reference to the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Organization's financial statements and accompanying notes. The estimates and assumptions used in the Organization's financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the Organization's financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates, judgments and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### Determining Functional Currency

Based in economic substance of underlying circumstances relevant to the Organization, the functional currency has been determined to be the Philippine Peso, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Organization operates and is the currency that mainly influences the prices of the products and services and the cost of providing such products and services.

#### Repairs and maintenance

Repairs and maintenance incurred by the Organization have not resulted in an increase in the future economic benefit of its property and equipment, therefore charged to operations.

#### Estimates

In the application of the Organization's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following represents a summary of the significant estimates and judgments and related impact and associated risks in the Organization's financial statements.

#### Evaluation of asset impairment

The Organization assesses the impairment of assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The factors that the Organization considers important which could trigger an impairment review include significant changes in asset usage, significant decline in assets' market value and obsolescence or physical damage of an asset. If such indications are present and where the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. The net selling price is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction while value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if it is not possible, for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

In determining the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use of the assets, the Organization is required to make estimates and assumptions that may affect property and equipment.

#### Estimating useful lives of property and equipment

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change since the last annual reporting date in the pattern by which an entity expects to consume an asset's future economic benefits, the entity shall review its present depreciation method and, if current expectations differ, change the depreciation method to reflect the new pattern. The entity shall account for the change as a change in an accounting estimate.

Factors such as a change in how an asset is used, significant unexpected wear and tear, technological advancement, and changes in market prices may indicate that the residual value or useful life of an asset has changed since the most recent annual reporting date. If such indicators are present, an entity shall review its previous estimates and, if current expectations differ, amend the residual value, depreciation method or useful life. The entity shall account for the change in residual value, depreciation method or useful life as a change in an accounting estimate.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number of Years</u>
Office furniture and equipment	3 to 5

#### Fair Value of Property and Equipment

The Property and Equipment is stated at revalued amount based on the fair value of the property. The valuation was made on the basis of the fair market value determined by referring to the character and utility of the property, and comparable property which has been sold recently in the



locality where the property is located. Management believes that the basis of the fair value is reasonable.

#### Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Organization requires certain financial assets and liabilities to be at fair value, which requires use of extensive accounting estimates and judgments. While significant components of fair value measurement were determined using verifiable objective evidence (i.e. interest and vitality rates), the amount of changes in fair value would differ if the Organization utilized different valuation methodologies. Any changes in fair value of these financial assets and liabilities would affect directly the statements of income and equity, as appropriate.

#### Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Organization assesses the value of the property and equipment which require the determination of future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets, and require the Organization to make estimates and assumptions that can materially affect the financial statements. Future events could cause the Organization to conclude that property and equipment and other long-lived assets are impaired. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on the Organization's financial condition and results of operations.

The preparation of the estimated future cash flows involves significant judgment and estimations. While the Organization believes that its assumptions are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in these assumptions may materially affect the Organization's assessment of recoverable values and may lead to future additional impairment charges.

#### Revenue recognition

The Organization's revenue recognition policies require the use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of revenues and receivables. Differences between the amounts initially recognized and actual settlements are taken up in the accounts upon reconciliation. However, there is no assurance that such use of estimates may not result to material adjustments in future periods.

## 4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

### **Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies**

The main purpose of the Organization's principal financial instruments is to fund its operational and capital expenditures. The Organization's risk management is coordinated and in close operation with the Board of Trustees, and focuses on actively securing the Organization's short to medium term cash flows.

The Organization's activities expose it to liquidity risk. The Organization's overall risk management program seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Organization. The policies for managing specific risks are summarized below.

### **Management of Financial Risk**

#### *Regulatory Framework*

The operations of the Organization are also subject to the regulatory requirements of SEC. Such regulations not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities but also impose certain restrictive provisions.

#### *Financial Risk*

The Organization is also exposed to financial risk through its financial assets and financial liabilities. The most important component of the financial risks is liquidity risk.

#### *Liquidity Risk*

Liquidity or funding risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from either the inability to sell financial assets quickly at their fair values; or counterparty failing on repayment of contractual obligation; or inability to generate cash inflows as anticipated.

The Organization maintains cash to meet its liquidity requirements and the Organization maintains adequate highly liquid assets in the form of cash, and other receivables to assure necessary liquidity.

The Organization monitors its cash flow position and overall liquidity position in assessing its exposure to liquidity risk. The Organization maintains a level of cash deemed sufficient to finance operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuation in cash flows.

#### *Credit risk*

The Organization's credit risk is primarily attributable to its receivables. Credit risk is managed primarily through credit reviews and an analysis of receivables on continuous basis. There is no objective evidence yet to set provision for impairment.

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge and obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

Receivable balances are being monitored on a regular basis to ensure timely execution of necessary intervention efforts.

#### *Market Risk*

Market risk is the risk of change in fair value of financial instruments from fluctuation in foreign exchange rates (currency risks) and market interest rates (interest rate risk).

- a. Foreign Currency Risk arises from the change in the value of financial assets and liabilities particularly foreign currency cash and other foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities. To mitigate exposure to foreign currency risk, non-PHP cash inflows are also monitored regularly.
- b. Interest Rate Risk. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Organization is not exposed to significant interest rate risk because it has no financial asset subject to such risk.

## 5. TAXATION

### **Income tax**

The Organization, as a non-stock, non-profit corporation, is exempt from income tax pursuant to Section 30 (G) of the National Internal Revenue Code of the Philippines. Such however, does not apply to income of whatever kind and character derived from the use of its properties, real or personal, or any of its activities conducted for profit, regardless of dispositions made of such income.

## 6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This is accounted for as follows:

	2021	2020
Cash on hand - peso	15,000.00	20,985.00
Cash on hand - Euro (Eur 200.00 )	11,502.34	11,738.07
Cash in bank - peso accounts	2,197,008.37	2,468,989.95
-US\$ accounts (\$ 383,646.89 in 2021 and \$172,257.96 in 2020 )	19,479,287.19	8,274,583.37
- Euro accounts (Eur 33,827.46 in 2021 and Eur 22,881.66 in 2020 )	1,945,474.73	1,342,933.78
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,648,272.63</b>	<b>12,119,230.17</b>



**7. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE**

This consists the following:

	2021	2020
Accounts/Staff advances	649,945.20	209,339.73
Other receivables	249,426.94	138,953.28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>899,372.14</b>	<b>348,293.01</b>

**8. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT**

These are accounted for as follows:

	2021	2020
<b>Equipment, furniture and fixtures cost</b>		
Balance at beginning of the year	106,511.76	286,330.01
Additions	337,104.90	43,910.00
(Disposals)	-	(223,728.25)
Balance at end of year	443,616.66	106,511.76
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>		
Balance at beginning of year	71,099.82	286,315.52
Depreciation	80,896.89	8,512.56
Disposals	-	(223,728.26)
Balance at end of year	151,996.71	71,099.82
<b>Net book value, end of year</b>	<b>291,619.95</b>	<b>35,411.94</b>

**9. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE**

This consists the following:

	2021	2020
Staff	251,886.25	-
Unreleased checks/withdrawals	549,784.85	852,331.16
Other payables	4,715,677.77	1,951,741.96
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,517,348.87</b>	<b>2,804,073.12</b>

**10. LEASE AGREEMENT**

In December 2020, the Organization renewed its lease agreement in 85-A Masikap Street Extension, Quezon City to Ms. Lorena A. Alcordo for the office and premises it presently occupies. The lease agreement was for a term of one year from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021 renewable upon mutual agreement of both parties.

**11. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**

This consists the following:

	2021	2020
Salaries and benefits	1,117,083.33	1,092,000.00
Website/webhosting and other expenses	461,744.21	420,430.74
Other contracted services	142,500.00	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,721,327.54</b>	<b>1,512,430.74</b>

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**12. RESEARCH/POLICY ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION**

This consists the following:

	2021	2020
Publications	2,603,313.00	2,007,943.92
Salaries and benefits	2,244,402.50	2,290,026.22
Foreign travel and other expenses	1,048,228.13	1,085,286.17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,895,943.63</b>	<b>5,383,256.31</b>

**13. ADVOCACY SUPPORT AND NETWORKING BUILDING**

This consists the following:

	2021	2020
Policy review	6,742,024.20	1,307,705.47
Advocacy support	2,596,320.17	388,312.40
Other contracted services	2,129,078.32	-
Forum annual meeting	175,122.52	94,141.11
NGO Campaign at ADB annual meeting	41,808.08	8,370.22
Salaries and benefits	-	546,405.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,684,353.29</b>	<b>2,344,934.20</b>

**14. CAPABILITY BUILDING AND INTERNSHIP**

This consists the following:

	2021	2020
Skillshare workshop	339,863.00	28,275.87

**15. PERSONNEL**

This consists the following:

	2021	2020
Salaries and benefits	1,455,560.00	1,648,140.00
Legislated benefits	152,085.49	185,594.40
Other contracted services	138,000.00	137,500.00
Medical benefits	128,839.66	81,359.50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,874,485.15</b>	<b>2,052,593.90</b>

**16. ORGANIZATIONAL EXPENSES**

This consists the following:

	2021	2020
Office rent	276,000.00	276,000.00
Audit fees/expenses	140,364.90	97,263.27
Utilities	98,847.99	75,318.20
Postage & communication	78,558.23	48,836.72

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Repairs & maintenance	70,319.73	10,700.00
Local transportation	64,688.11	59,770.03
Foreign exchange losses	29,819.67	306,467.67
Office and equipment supplies	26,854.10	102,855.50
Taxes, licenses and other expenses	17,789.24	16,565.95
Bank charges	3,941.21	6,535.22
Representation allowance	2,798.00	1,897.00
Reproduction of materials	2,221.01	100.00
Management cost	-	232,723.28
Miscellaneous	-	24,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>812,202.19</b>	<b>1,259,032.84</b>

#### 17. RESTRICTED FUNDS

The Organization is a custodian of funds for humanitarian project consistent with its organizational objectives. These funds are specifically intended to finance designated projects and accordingly, are accounted for separately from its general-purpose fund. These are carried as restricted funds until such time that the project has been completed. The balances of these funds will revert to the grantor/donor or in certain instances, to the Organization's general or other similar purpose funds once the project is completed.

The balances (deficiency) of these funds are accounted for as follows:

	2021	2020
C.S. Mott Foundation	11,898,944.84	2,334,557.16
European Climate Foundation	2,569,687.12	4,059,696.83
Heinrich Böll Foundation	1,006,251.70	-
Social and Environmental Entrepreneurs, Inc. (FPOS/SEE)	159,068.88	-
Rockefellers Philanthropy Advisors	37,377.32	-
11.11.11 Coalition	-	1,872,428.73
AVIDA Americas/Derecho Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (DAR)	-	1,142,508.87
Oxfam Hongkong	-	584,511.18
Oxfam Asia	-	(94,917.21)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,671,329.86</b>	<b>9,898,785.56</b>

#### 18. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Organization for years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were approved by the board of trustees and authorized for issue on March 22, 2022 and April 3, 2021 respectively.

# SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR PARTNERS





# POSTSCRIPT

Looking back to 2021, the world was deep in the pandemic crisis, and the Forum, like all networks, struggled with the harsh reality of the disease. Friends and family have suffered losses, and I will take this opportunity to pass my most profound condolences to the Forum family. Yet somehow, amid the turmoil and grief, the work of the Forum campaign still managed to move forward, shifting into the virtual space. We had engaged the ADB around the Energy Policy review and pushed the bank towards a phase-out from Coal which was an incredible effort by the network members and all the climate activist allies. A special mention must go to the International Committee and the Forum finance and admin team for their swift action to help the network transition from an analog to a virtual and digital campaign which was the back-end support that the program team and the energy campaigners needed to continue their advocacy. Thanks to all our funders and supporters during 2021 who continued to trust us and believed in the network's ability to adapt and tackle the pandemic challenges. On the AIIB front, the space for civil society engagement had further closed. The Forum members still used the space available in AIIB to raise key project concerns from South Asia and engaged the AIIB ESF review effectively. There were noticeable improvements in ESF language around FIs, Gender, and Land Acquisition which were significant wins and a result of sustained pressure from Forum and the AIIB working group. We remain vigilant and have grown in experience in being adaptive and resilient through 2021 as a network. My heartiest congratulations to all who remain active and put their hearts and energy into the Forum campaign; I remain with you in solidarity every step moving forward.







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