



Annual Report 2012/2013

Mission

To reduce poverty and hunger by improving fisheries and aquaculture.

Vision

To be the research partner of choice for delivering fisheries and aquaculture solutions in developing countries.



David Miller/Worship

Purse seine fishermen fish for squid and cuttlefish on the central coast of Vietnam

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

WorldFish exists to help move people out of poverty, and improve food security by increasing the availability and affordability of fish for poor consumers. We do this by using the best available science to achieve measurable development outcomes.

This Annual Report provides just a few examples of the pathways through which our work delivers benefits to poor people who rely on fish for food. You will find stories about:

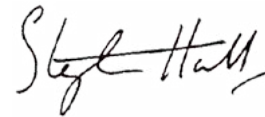
- Egyptian farmers who are now benefiting from faster growing fish strains;
- Women in Bangladesh whose incomes have grown because of the increases in production that pond management training has provided; and
- Improvements in access to fishing grounds and local employment that investment in strengthening aquatic resource governance in Zambia have delivered.

These stories are compelling and important, but we need to do more to reach the millions dependent on fish as a source of food and income. The new CGIAR Research Programs give us a tremendous opportunity to do so. We have been looking carefully at how we can work across the CGIAR system and with our partners to increase the number of people we reach.

First, we have implemented a gender transformative research approach to better understand and shift gender norms and beliefs that are barriers to achieving development impact; I encourage you to read more about it at: <http://www.worldfishcenter.org/our-research/research-focal-areas/gender-and-equity>.

Second, we have refined our monitoring and evaluation system so that we focus more systematically on identifying and achieving key measurable outcomes that can lead to impact at scale. Central to our effort as we continue to develop this system will be the common set of Intermediate Development Outcomes (IDOs) that the CGIAR is adopting to drive system level alignment across the CRP portfolio. While work on IDOs and the monitoring and evaluation system that underpins it remains a work in progress, I am very pleased with our success and the clearer line of sight it is giving to the large-scale impacts on poverty and hunger that we are striving for.

It is gratifying to see more clearly and explicitly how we will bring our work to scale with specific targets for each IDO. I look forward to seeing the fruits of these efforts in the coming year as we build on the strong foundation provided by the work highlighted in this Report and elsewhere.



Dr. Stephen J. Hall
WorldFish

Outcomes by 2024

7M	23M	30%	1M
Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries	Increase in income in 2M poor households	Households with improved diets

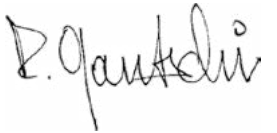
MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

This year saw efforts to implement our research agenda through the CGIAR Research Programs gather pace. Especially important for us was ensuring the quality of the roll-out for our work under the Aquatic Agricultural Systems program (AAS). Building on what we learned in 2012 as we worked with communities in Bangladesh, the Solomon Islands, and Zambia, we have made great progress in establishing the AAS program in our next two focal countries, Cambodia and the Philippines.

AAS places great emphasis on partnership and engagement with communities to co-develop solutions that meet their needs, and recognizes the centrality of gender transformative approaches as a lever for change. I am delighted by our progress with AAS, as I am with our work in other CRPs, and I am convinced that we will have significant and sustainable impact in the coming years.

I am pleased to report that we have also further strengthened our management and operations capacity through strategic investments in two key areas. First, our new Leadership Matters program, which has now reached 44 senior and mid-level staff across the organization, has significantly enhanced our leadership capacity, helped align our efforts, and prepared us for continuing organizational change. Second, as the first center to roll-out the new CGIAR enterprise resource planning system (OCS), we are now starting to reap the dividends.

These investments have also helped us align and embed all of our research within CRPs. While considerable effort was required to mobilize the resources for our significant program expansion, I have no doubt that our effort to fully embrace the spirit and intent of CGIAR reform process has and will continue to contribute to strong financial growth.



Ambassador Remo Gautschi,
Chair, WorldFish Board of Trustees

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Fast-growing Nile tilapia boosts employment in Egypt

The IEIDEAS project, now entering its third year, is helping to strengthen the aquaculture industry and generate employment for the one hundred thousand men and women who depend on the sector.



Fish market, Cairo, Egypt

While Egypt has struggled with violence and political unrest over the past year, the country's aquaculture sector has experienced stability and growth with the introduction of a new fast-growing strain of Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*).

Developed through a selective breeding program, the 'Abbassa Strain' grows up to 28% faster than the best commercial breed in the country, and is expected to bring much-needed economic, food and nutrition security benefits to millions of Egyptians.

Over the last year breeding centers established by the IEIDEAS project have supplied 50 fish farms and 130 hatcheries with the fast-growing strain, and the hatcheries plan to supply at least 2,000 more farms in 2014.

These private sector businesses are playing a key role in disseminating the highly productive fish to farmers, who will receive a much-needed boost in productivity.

“ There was a huge demand for the new strain from the fish farmers once they knew that there is a new improved strain in the market. - Ahmad El-Sharaky, Hatchery owner, Egypt ”

“Once I got the broodstock of the new strain, I decided to expand my hatchery to have a separate facility for the Abbassa strain, and in the future I may replace all the broodstock in the hatchery with the Abbassa strain,” says hatchery owner, Ahmad El-Sharaky, who received the strain in July 2012.

The expansion of businesses, like Ahmad's hatchery, is a key step towards the project's goal of increasing employment in the aquaculture sector, which will help boost incomes and stabilize the lives of thousands of vulnerable households.

While political instability has restricted the project's on-farm growth trials of the Abbassa strain, fish farmers are already reporting a clear improvement in the growth rate.

“Among some of the farmers who stocked the new strain in their ponds this year, there was a noticeable difference in growth compared to the ordinary strain,” explains Ahmad.

Boosting aquaculture productivity will increase food and nutrition security by making Nile tilapia available and affordable for the growing population, who are demanding low-cost animal source food alternatives to meat and poultry.

The IEIDEAS project, now entering its third year, is helping to strengthen the aquaculture industry and generate employment for the one hundred thousand men and women who depend on the sector.

Ahmad notes, “there was a huge demand for the new strain from the fish farmers once they knew that there is a new improved strain in the market.”



The Facts

Project: IEIDEAS (Improving Employment and Income through the Development of Egypt's Aquaculture Sector)
Donor: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
Partners: CARE Egypt, Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation

130 Hatcheries supplied with Abbassa strain	2000 Fish farms will be stocked with Abbassa strain in 2014	28% Increased growth of Abbassa Strain compared to non-improved Nile tilapia
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Read more about how the Abbassa strain is helping the people of Egypt.

Farming for Bangladesh's future

The AIN Project is training rural farmers, especially women, to improve productivity of ponds and gardens.



A woman holds Mola harvested from her pond in Rangpur, Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, almost half the population struggles with both poverty and hunger. Sustainably boosting the productivity of agriculture and aquaculture can increase incomes and provide better nutrition.

The USAID-funded Agriculture for Income and Nutrition (AIN) project is training and supporting rural farmers in the south of the country, especially women, to improve the productivity of their homestead ponds and gardens.

"I started fish farming following our traditional Bangladeshi methods more than forty years ago. I faced a lot of problems with my fish farm. The fish did not grow properly, they reproduced little, and their survival rate was low," says Sufia Begum, a wife, mother, and farmer from the Bagerhat district of Bangladesh.

"When the AIN project came to my village last year, and an officer spoke with women in my area about how we can improve our fish and vegetable farms, I spoke with my husband and decided to join the project activities and training," Sufia explains.

"The extra money I gained through fish farming helped me to buy food for my family. Some of the money I used to reinvest in the fish and vegetable culture, and I placed some in the bank."
- Sufia Begum, fish farmer, Bangladesh

By increasing the production of fish and vegetables from small households, the AIN project has helped thousands of Bangladeshis, like Sufia, increase their family income and improve their diets.

After learning the best ways to culture carps and tilapia, and how to grow vegetables around the banks of her pond, Sufia's family consumed twice the amount of fish, and almost triple the amount vegetables, than the previous year.

The project has also introduced Sufia's community to mola (*Amblypharyngodon mola*), a small indigenous fish that is rich in micronutrients and can be grown alongside carps and tilapia. Mola can be harvested frequently for consumption and provides families with a vital source of micronutrients that are essential for a healthy, balanced diet.

Women like Sufia have benefitted from homestead farming practices, as the pond and gardens are close to the home, allowing them greater access and more say in their use.

"The fish farming management and vegetable culturing training changed my thinking and attitudes, and built my confidence to be independent," she says.

By delivering technical training in fish and vegetable farming, supplying high-quality fish seeds, introducing nutrient-rich mola, and targeting policy makers to support sustainable aquaculture, the AIN project has equipped rural farmers with the knowledge and resources to grow more food and earn more income.

Sufia adds, "The extra money I gained through fish farming helped me to buy food for my family. Some of the money I used to reinvest in the fish and vegetable culture, and I placed some in the bank to prepare for any future crisis."



The Facts
Project: AIN (Agriculture for Income and Nutrition)
Donor: USAID
Partners: Department of Fisheries, Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute, NGOs: Codec, SpeedTrust, Save the Children; Private sector hatcheries and nurseries.

US\$120M	100,600	12,000
The total value of the additional production of carp and shrimp during the 2012-2013 growing season, reaching over 500,000 farmers across all AIN project activities	Farmers who have been trained in aquaculture technology during the last 2 years. Half of these farmers were women	Households who have received mola seed during the past 2 years

Watch a video about the AIN project.

From Conflict to Collaboration in Zambia

STARGO has helped lake communities in Zambia, Cambodia and Uganda lay a foundation for sustainable management of natural resources.



Mongu harbour, Zambia.

The vast waters of Lake Kariba, shared by Zambia and Zimbabwe, provide a vital source of food and income for more than 20,000 fishers, fish processors, and traders who live along its shores. The lake is also critical to Zambia's national food security.

However, over the last three decades, a dramatic rise in both the number and types of fishing activities has created conflicts between the commercial kapenta fishers, semi-commercial kapenta fishers, and local, small-scale fishers, many of whom are poor and vulnerable.

Most recently, new commercial cage aquaculture operations and tourism investments along the lake's edge have also generated tensions over access to the shoreline and fishing grounds.

The Strengthening Aquatic Resource Governance (STARGO) project has worked with local fishers, businesses, traditional leaders, and state agencies to address these issues by building capacity to manage conflicts before they affect neighboring communities.

“The project was able to bring people together, and in that process... people started identifying the issues.”
- Alexander Kasenzi, Director of Harvest Help Zambia

“The project was able to bring people together, and in that process of bringing people together, people started identifying the issues,” says Alexander Kasenzi, the Director of Harvest Help Zambia, a local partner.

Dialogue workshops provided an opportunity for small-scale fishers to negotiate with powerful players like large-scale aquaculture companies, and reach agreements on the actions needed to reach equitable access to, and control over, the lake's resources.

“Above all, what I saw as critical in the whole process, at every meeting, at every workshop, is that a plan of action was made,” Alexander adds.

By involving all stakeholders in the development of these action plans, the project's 'learning-by-doing' strategy fostered

locally owned and driven approaches for co-management of the lake's resources. These strategies ensure that local fishers can continue to access the fishing grounds they have depended on for decades.

STARGO has helped lake communities in Zambia, Cambodia and Uganda move from conflict to cooperation, build resilience to future shocks, and lay a foundation for sustainable management of the natural resources they depend on.

Outcomes

- **Improved attitudes towards collaboration and heightened dialogue among community groups, NGOs, and government.** Villagers at the Kachanga landing site in Uganda demonstrated a new willingness to invest in community-led actions after mobilizing to build a shared latrine and biogas facility.
- **New and successful engagement with private investors.** Villagers in Kamimbi fishing village in Zambia have negotiated agreements with commercial aquaculture investors to maintain fishing grounds and access routes, as well as to secure local jobs.



The Facts

Project: STARGO (Strengthening Aquatic Resource Governance)
Donor: Germany (BMZ)
Partners: Adelphi Research (Germany), Makerere University, Department of Fisheries Resources (Uganda), Department of Fisheries, Harvest Help (Zambia), University of Zimbabwe, Fisheries Administration, Analyzing Development Issues Centre, Cambodia Development Resource Institute, Fisheries Action Coalition Team (Cambodia).

- **Influence on government priorities in addressing the needs of fishing communities.** Floating communities on Tonle Sap Lake in Cambodia have partnered with local government agencies to introduce joint patrols to stem illegal fishing.
- **Scaling innovations.** The Zambian Environmental Management Agency is extending the dialogue approach to strengthen community voices in environmental impact assessment processes. And in Cambodia, the Fisheries Administration has committed to evaluate local initiatives to draw lessons for broader policy implementation.



Learn more about the fishers of Lake Kariba and how the STARGO project has transformed conflict into collaboration.

WORLD FISH INVESTORS 2012

- Agence Nationale de Recherche
- ANZDEC Limited
- Asian Development Bank
- Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
- Australian Agency for International Development
- Australian Center for International Agricultural Research Center
- Bangladesh Local Government Engineering Department
- Canadian International Development Agency
- CARE Bangladesh
- CGIAR Consortium Board
- CGIAR Science Council (Standing Panel on Impact Assessment)
- Challenge Program on Water and Food
- Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
- Danish Development Assistance
- Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, Timor Leste
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
- Economic and Environment Program for South East Asia (International Development Research Centre), Regional Office for Southeast and East Asia
- European Commission
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
- Indian Council for Agricultural Research and Ministry of Agriculture Department of Agricultural Research and Education
- International Centre for Environmental Management
- International Development Research Centre
- International Fund for Agricultural Development
- International Livestock Research Institute
- International Rice Research Institute
- International Water Management Institute
- Irish Aid
- Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology, Solomon Islands
- Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Solomon Islands
- Mitsui Bussan Environment Fund
- National Heritage Institute
- Nofima The Norwegian Institute of Food, Fisheries and Aquaculture Research
- Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- OPEC Fund for International Development
- Pacific Rim Innovation and Management Exponents, Inc.
- Philippines Bureau of Agricultural Research
- Rajiv Gandhi Center for Aquaculture
- Resources Legacy Fund
- Save the Children (USA)
- Sri Lanka National Aquaculture Development Authority of Sri Lanka, Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
- Swedish International Development Agency
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
- The Agricultural Research Center of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Egypt
- The Nature Conservancy
- The NEPAD Regional Fish Node
- The Rockefeller Foundation
- UniQuest Pty Limited
- United Nations Development Program - Global Environment Facility
- United States Agency for International Development
- University of Queensland
- University of Sussex
- University of Wageningen
- Winrock International
- World Bank
- World Wildlife Fund

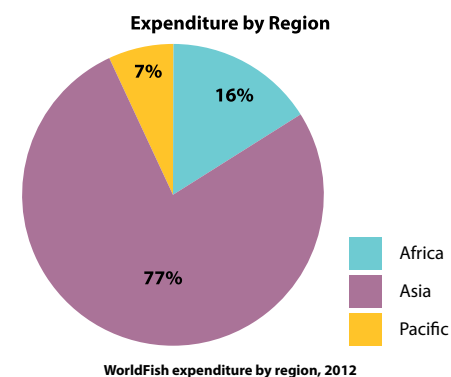
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (US Dollar '000)

	As at 31 Dec 2012	As 31 Dec 2011
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	19,955	13,118
Accounts receivable	-	-
Donors	3,518	4,258
Employees	253	128
Other CGIAR Centers	-	-
Others	896	530
Prepayments	502	202
Total current assets	25,124	18,236

NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Property and equipment, net	92	124
TOTAL ASSETS	25,216	18,360

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable		
Donors	9,782	4,578
Other CGIAR Centers	8	-
Others	1,720	1,317
Funds in trust	249	291
Accruals and provisions	3,371	2,568
TOTAL LIABILITIES	15,130	8,754

UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS		
Designated	1,092	1,092
Undesignated	8,994	8,514
TOTAL NET ASSETS	10,086	9,606
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	25,216	18,360



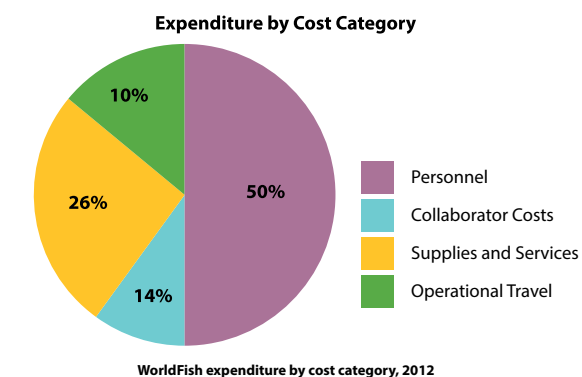
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES (US Dollar '000)

	For the Years Ended December 31	
	2012	2011
REVENUE AND GAINS		
Grant Revenue	27,126	18,488
Other Revenue and Gains	706	572
TOTAL REVENUE AND GAINS	27,832	19,060

EXPENSES AND LOSSES		
Research Expenses	23,678	16,113
General and Administration Expenses	3,674	3,652
Other Losses	-	-
Sub-total	27,352	19,765
Indirect Cost Recovery	-	(2,293)
TOTAL EXPENSES AND LOSSES	27,352	17,472

SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	480	1,588
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EXPENSES BY NATURAL CLASSIFICATION		
Personnel	13,675	8,903
Supplies and Services	6,977	7,050
Collaborators - CGIAR Centers	525	115
Collaborators - Partners	3,179	1,387
Travel	2,783	2,229
Depreciation	73	81
System Cost (CSP)	140	-
Sub-total	27,352	19,765
Indirect Cost Recovery	-	(2,293)
TOTAL	27,352	17,472





Small-scale fisheries, Ghana, Africa



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