



The WorldFish Center
ANNUAL REPORT
2006

STATEMENT FROM THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

This has been another good year for WorldFish. We have grown our research project portfolio, increased our publication rate, improved corporate services through our joint venture with IWMI, and modernized HR policies to place us at the forefront as a progressive employer. Performance against our 2006 Key Performance Goals (KPGs) is one measure of our progress. Of the 29 targets set, we met or exceeded 18 (65%), with a further two that were within 95% of the target and two more within 90%. We set challenging targets for ourselves, so we are pleased with this result. I am especially pleased that 86% of staff feel they understand the link between our KPGs and their own performance and that 84% believe that they achieve a satisfactory work-life balance. We put particular emphasis this year on improving performance management and this is now paying dividends.



Prof. Trond Bjørndal

The Board has also focused on itself this year, with constitutional amendments to reduce Board size and revise mechanisms for oversight of the WorldFish research portfolio. These changes reduce the Board of Trustees from 12 to 8 members and set up a new independent Science Advisory Committee. The committee met for the first time in August 2007 in conjunction with the WorldFish Science Forum. We have also introduced a new competency framework and assessment tool to help us further improve Board performance and ensure that we keep the right mix of skills and experience to fulfill our duties. I am confident that these changes will help ensure that the Board serves WorldFish well as it continues to evolve as an institution.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Trond Bjørndal'.

Prof. Trond Bjørndal
Chairman, WorldFish Board of Trustees

DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S STATEMENT

Any organization that wants to achieve great things needs a vision—a compelling picture of what the world will look like if it succeeds. For us, that vision focuses on the contribution fish can make to human development. Our picture has two panels—one focusing on small-scales fisheries, the other on aquaculture.



Stephen J. Hall
Director-General

Let's deal with fisheries first. We decided to focus on small-scale fisheries, where fishers work from shore or from small boats in coastal and inland waters, because it is where we can achieve the greatest impacts on people's lives. Our vision for the future is of small-scale fisheries that deliver the full range of societal and economic benefits that they are capable of. Greater food security, improved nutrition, improved incomes, rural economic growth, improved national trade balances are all part of the picture. To achieve this we need to build fisheries that are resilient—able to absorb shocks and reorganize themselves following stresses and disturbance while still delivering benefits to poor people.

Resilient fisheries will have stewards with the tools and skills to learn from experience and respond to threats and opportunities. Participants will have the freedom of alternative choices and economic opportunity outside fishing and all those whose interests are at stake will be fairly represented in decision-making. And management arrangements will ensure that, at a minimum, fishers always leave enough fish for sustainable populations. All these features will improve the chances that benefits from fisheries are sustained and enhanced.

Our picture for aquaculture, also adopts this resilience theme. Our vision is for vibrant and sustainable aquaculture in the developing world that provides food, nutrition and economic opportunity for those that need it most. Resilience will come from growing fish in ways that do not store up environmental problems for the future—using land, water, food and energy wisely and efficiently is key. It will also come from integrating fish farming into national and global economies in ways that maximize its development impact and deliver the full range of benefits to poor people.

Even the casual reader will realize that making these pictures a reality is a huge challenge. There are no ready-made solutions for building resilience and many questions remain unanswered. How do we best integrate small-scale fisheries and sustainable aquaculture into national and regional development policy? How do we improve assessment, advisory and management systems? How do we improve the technical foundation for sustainable aquaculture and small-scale fisheries management for resilience? And what is the best way to build institutional capacity for adaptive learning? These are difficult questions that we, with our partners, must answer for fisheries and aquaculture to deliver on their development potential. Not only that, we must also provide the commentary and encourage the dialogue that will stimulate investment and collective action by those with skills and influence beyond our sphere.

The research featured in this Annual Report shows clearly how WorldFish makes a difference. It also discusses the impending issues of climate change, where I think we have an important contribution to make. I am confident that we will continue to increase our development impact in the coming year. Over the last 12 months we have clarified our thinking on the place of fisheries and aquaculture in the development agenda and incorporated this into our new research plan. We have also further expanded our operations in sub-Saharan Africa with a growing presence in Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The next 12 months will see our research portfolio and our partnerships expand further to better deliver the knowledge products the development agenda demands. Benjamin Franklin said: "An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest." I look forward to seeing the new impacts that investments by WorldFish will undoubtedly bring.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stephen J. Hall'.

Stephen J. Hall
Director-General

SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE TO SPUR SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

While a third of all Africans are malnourished and half live on less than US\$1 a day, agricultural productivity has declined on many parts of the continent and fisheries are under stress. Clearly, the region faces a huge challenge in feeding its growing population and making inroads against poverty. WorldFish's small-scale aquaculture technologies could be a big part of the answer by revolutionizing fish production in Africa.

An integrated agriculture-aquaculture approach developed and tested in Malawi over the last two decades has delivered big returns: 10% higher farm productivity, 50% greater efficiency, less nitrogen loss in soil, and more resilience during drought. The families that took part also ate better, thanks to a regular supply of fresh fish. Analysis suggests that implementing this farming approach on just a fraction of all the land in sub-Saharan Africa suited for it could produce an extra 3 million tons of fish a year.

Key Partners: Department of Fisheries, Malawi; University of Malawi; BMZ, UK-DFID, OPEC, USAID

ADAPTING FISH-FARMING TO SUPPORT FAMILIES AFFECTED BY HIV/AIDS

The high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa aggravates hunger and poverty among huge numbers of rural families by reducing household labor supply and decreasing economic opportunities. In Malawi, WorldFish is adapting small-scale aquaculture technologies to address this problem.

The fish-farming practices are tailored to the specific needs of HIV/AIDS-affected families, often headed by widows or orphans. They find it especially hard to support themselves through farming because of labor shortage, inadequate skills and capital, and isolation from markets. Aquaculture can overcome many of these constraints, while promoting increased consumption of fresh fish by participating families. The enhanced nutrition that comes from high-quality protein and essential micronutrients in fish can help prolong the life of people with HIV/AIDS and boost the efficacy of anti-retroviral drugs.

Key Partners: World Vision; World Bank

AQUARIUM FISH FROM THE RAINFOREST

In several rainforest communities of Cameroon, villagers are using sustainable production methods to raise ornamental fish for the international aquarium industry. Some 200 species of colorful fish in Lower Guinean rivers are so prized that a single specimen sells for as much as US\$25—a small fortune to a poor farmer with few other sources of income.

In the past, methods of capture were wasteful and foreign middlemen got most of the profits. Now, assisted by WorldFish and other organizations under a World Bank-funded project, villagers are raising the fish through aquaculture and accessing markets in western countries through public-private partnerships. Mortality during shipping has been reduced and local economic returns have increased fivefold. The approach could also give other communities in Central Africa a new means of livelihood that averts rainforest destruction.

In Solomon Islands, WorldFish is developing methods for cultivating other commercially valuable species for export markets, including cleaner shrimp, spiny lobsters, angelfish, and giant clams, as well as investigating the social-economic conditions needed for successful adoption and expansion.

Key Partners: Organisation pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable; World Bank, IFAD, National Geographic Society, EC, NZAID

REGIONAL PARTNERSHIPS FOR ACTION ON FISH-RELATED ISSUES

WorldFish is playing a key role in making fish-production issues a mainstream concern of influential policy-making organizations in Asia and Africa. A driving force behind this achievement is the Center's high-profile "Fish for All" forum, which raises awareness of looming shortages in global fish supply and mobilizes joint action to solve the problem.

The 2005 "Fish for All" summit in Africa spurred widespread commitment to improving fisheries and increasing aquaculture across the continent. Now, WorldFish is working closely with the New Partnership for Africa's Development, the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa, the African Union, and other organizations in eastern and southern Africa to plan fish-related development priorities under the pan-African Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program. This kind of collaboration and coordination is increasingly important amid growing economic investments in fisheries and aquaculture in Africa. WorldFish also provides scientific information to ASEAN on fisheries matters relevant to its member countries in Southeast Asia.

COMMUNITY-BASED MANAGEMENT FOR MORE PRODUCTIVE FISHERIES

Research in Bangladesh offers a compelling picture of how local management of fisheries can increase benefits to communities. The CGIAR has called the decade-long project, implemented by WorldFish and several local NGOs, an “eminently replicable model for contemporary rural development.” Through its pioneering work the project developed new approaches for communities to manage their own wetland resources at 116 river and floodplain sites, representative of the country’s estimated 12,000 that form a critical livelihood source for 12 million fishers.

In-depth research, working in highly complex and transitional aquatic environments, revealed that project introduced fishery and conservation measures resulted in upward trends in biodiversity at 70% of all sites, and up to 29% bigger catches and 104% income gains from the floodplain sites, thus improving the livelihoods of thousands of community members including the empowerment of many women producer-groups set up by the project.

A significant outcome for potential scale-up has been the inclusion of the Community Based Fisheries Management approach into new policies, inland fisheries sub-sector strategies and new government and donor development plans.

Key Partners: about 25 local partners including Department of Fisheries, BRAC, Proshika, Caritas, Banchte Shekha; UK-DFID, IFAD, Ford Foundation, DANIDA

IMPACTS OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT ON CAMBODIA’S INLAND FISHERIES

As investors plan more dams, irrigation projects and other major structures for the Mekong River Basin, it’s important to understand the trade-offs involved in different development choices. WorldFish, and its research partners, offer some answers from an ADB-funded multidisciplinary study in Cambodia that looked at how infrastructure affects the vast Tonle Sap watershed area, including its hydrology, fish resources, and local communities.

This kind of information is very useful to Cambodia as the country’s fisheries represent a major source of protein and 12% of its GDP. Among the study’s conclusions: within river basins, dams are the major threat to local fish resources; stocking fish in the newly created reservoirs cannot compensate for the loss in capture fisheries; and the management of these new structures (access, water flow control) is as important as their technical specifications. Special care is needed to ensure that the poorest groups, particularly those affected both upstream and downstream, get a fair share of the benefits from development. Overall, an analysis of the trade-offs that includes both ecological and social dimensions should always be conducted upfront.

Key Partners: Cambodia National Mekong Committee, Inland Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology; Government of Finland through ADB



MODELING TO AID FISH-SUPPLY PLANNING IN PHILIPPINES AND OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES

Under a technical assistance grant from the ADB, WorldFish scientists have been part of a team developing a strategy for aquaculture development in the Philippines. Fish farming has great room for growth, and the government wants to expand the sector especially in ways that reduce poverty.

WorldFish's decision-support modeling tool called AsiaFish, also developed with ADB support, aids this planning. It offers a comprehensive picture of fish supply, demand, and trade in Asia – for both wild and farmed fish – up to 2020. The Philippines and eight other countries are using it to decide what combination of fisheries policies and aquaculture technologies can best meet their goals for increased fish production, poverty reduction, and economic development. Able to project fish supply and demand under different scenarios, AsiaFish is also useful for studies of the impact of climate change and trade globalization.

Key Partners: from nine countries; e.g., in the Philippines: Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, University of the Philippines in Los Baños; ADB

FRAMEWORK FOR POST-DISASTER REBUILDING OF COASTAL FISHING COMMUNITIES

The 2004 tsunami in Asia showed just how vulnerable poor coastal communities are to the effects of natural disasters. Based on post-tsunami research in devastated fishing communities of Indonesia's Aceh province, WorldFish and a coalition of partners have developed a "Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods Framework" to guide integrated, multi-sectoral rehabilitation.

The framework stresses the need to diversify local livelihoods after a coastal disaster, instead of just replacing lost fishing boats and gear. This diversification discourages over-fishing and makes poor coastal communities more resilient over the longer term. The Framework, which also guided response efforts in the Solomon Islands after an April 2007 earthquake and tsunami, can aid planning after other types of coastal disasters, including typhoons and oil spills. It is likely to be invaluable as climate change causes increased storms and other severe weather events.

Key Partners: Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia's Research Center for Marine and Fisheries Product Processing and Socio Economics, FAO, University Syiah Kuala of Banda Aceh; ACIAR, The Force of Nature Foundation, USAID-IOTWS

STRONGER RESEARCH TIES WITH CHINA AMID BOOMING GROWTH OF AQUACULTURE

WorldFish has stepped up our partnership with China to support further development of the country's aquaculture. China is already the world's dominant producer of farmed fish, providing 70% of the total, and the government sees a good opportunity to link continued progress in aquaculture with national policies for poverty reduction and rural economic development.

WorldFish and China have conducted joint research for many years. In the new phase of partnership, laid out in a five-year agreement signed in December 2006, WorldFish will help China map future directions in its research on fisheries and aquaculture, especially to minimize adverse social and environmental effects from further growth. Developing genetically improved strains of common carp for farm production is another area for focus.



Francis Murray

For more information on our work in 2006, list of publications and staff, please visit our website at www.worldfishcenter.org



FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE CAN PROVIDE SOLUTIONS TO COPE WITH CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change is high on the world's list of environmental concerns. It will alter fisheries in various ways and has major implications for global fish production and for those who benefit from fisheries and aquaculture. WorldFish is working with partners to help developing countries understand the threats that climate change poses to fisheries and aquaculture, and to reduce their vulnerability and help them cope with impending change.

A new report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)¹ warns that future conditions will include:

- greater drought and severe flooding in low latitudes of the tropics
- more extreme weather, with greater disturbance to agriculture and water-dependent systems
- rising water temperatures that may reduce the upwelling of food supplies that fish in upper water layers depend on
- increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere that will increase the acidity of water bodies, adversely affecting shellfish and coral reefs
- greater damage to coastal areas and islands from a combination of rising sea levels and more intensive ocean storms.

Such changes could seriously undermine the productivity of fisheries.

A recent study on the vulnerability of national economies and food systems to climate impacts on fisheries has revealed that African countries are most at risk. Several factors make them vulnerable. First, many African countries are semi-arid with significant coastal or inland fisheries. This gives them high exposure to

future increases in temperature and linked changes in rainfall, hydrology and coastal currents. Second, these countries also depend greatly on fish for protein, and have low capacity to adapt to change due to their comparatively small or weak economies and low human development indices. Countries in this category include Angola, Congo, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Sierra Leone. Other vulnerable African nations include Rift Valley countries such as Malawi, Mozambique and Uganda. Beyond Africa it is the Asian river dependent fishery nations including Bangladesh, Cambodia and Pakistan that are most at risk.

Knowing what areas and groups are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, and in what ways, is vitally important to determine priorities for action. WorldFish will support these efforts with detailed analyses of the vulnerability of landscapes, agricultural systems, and fisheries at various scales.

But the picture isn't universally bleak. With the right technologies farmers can exploit the opportunities that climate change brings and reduce its risks.

Experience in Bangladesh shows how productive these technologies can be. In an achievement that helped earn Dr Mogadugu Gupta, a WorldFish scientist, the 2005 World Food Prize, poor people in rural Bangladesh have converted up to a million bodies of water into small-scale fish farms. Even seasonally flooded ditches and pools are used.

Other technologies that integrate small-scale aquaculture into subsistence farming can help moderate swings between flood and drought. One such approach, adopted widely in Malawi, made small farms more resilient against the effects of drought. Here, farmers used water and recycled nutrients from fish ponds to sustain crop production. Because

the approach improves water management and boosts total farm productivity, it has promise for use in areas that will become drier in the decades ahead.

In developing an improved strain of tilapia specifically for use in small-scale, low-input aquaculture, WorldFish pioneered modern fish-breeding technology. Breeding hardier and more disease-resistant strains of fish suited to warm-water or saline coastal conditions induced by climate change offers another means for helping farmers cope.

Knowledge products such as the Center's FishBase, ReefBase, and BayFish² will be increasingly valuable as information sources to understand and minimize the impacts of climate change. With our partners we are now using BayFish, for example, to analyze the effects of infrastructure development on fish production in the Mekong region; it might be used similarly to predict the effects of changed flood patterns caused by climate change.

Research must also help ensure that climate change doesn't worsen the condition of communities that depend on catching fish from the wild. WorldFish is working to find ways of making these communities more resilient to major changes in circumstances caused by climate change and other external forces. Working with partners we are designing new management models to improve their adaptive capacity amid such changes, so they're better able to protect their long-term interests. One critical element in this is diversifying local livelihoods, to lessen reliance on traditional fishing activities.

The likely effects of climate change are certainly profound, but WorldFish and partners have shown that much can be done. In the coming years we will continue to work to meet this unprecedented challenge.

¹ IPCC Fourth Assessment.

² FishBase is the premier online database for information on fish, supporting 30,000 species; ReefBase is a global information system for coral reefs; The BayFish Models are decision-support tools that demonstrate the impact of land use and water management options on water-dependant food production.

WORLD FISH INVESTORS - 2006

Association of Southeast Asian Nations Secretariat
 Asian Development Bank
 Australian Center for International Agricultural Research
 Australian Institute of Marine Sciences
 Australian Department of Environment and Water Resources
 Canadian International Development Agency
 Conservation International
 Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
 Challenge Program on Water and Food
 Collective Action and Property Rights
 Danish Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
 FishBase Information and Research Group, Inc
 Ford Foundation
 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit GmbH
 German Federal Ministry for Economic Development Cooperation
 Indian Council of Agricultural Research
 International Fund for Agricultural Research
 International Fund for Agricultural Development
 Israeli Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
 IUCN-The World Conservation Union

Japanese Ministry of Environment
 Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 MacArthur Foundation
 Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute
 National Geographic Society
 Netherlands, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 Netherlands, Wageningen University
 New Zealand Agency for International Development
 Norwegian Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 Philippine Department of Agriculture
 Species 2000
 Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
 The OPEC Fund for International Development
 United Kingdom Department for International Development
 United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
 United Nations Environment Program
 United Nations Development Program
 United States of America, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 United States of America Agency for International Development
 World Bank
 Worldwide Fund for Nature

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	2006	2005
Asset		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,906	4,101
Investments	8,012	8,452
Accounts receivable	-	-
Donors	2,357	2,643
Employees	164	102
Other CGIAR Centers	4	37
Others	1,219	498
Other current assets	96	63
Total current assets	13,758	15,896
Non-current assets		
Property and equipment, net	486	652
Other assets	151	130
TOTAL ASSETS	14,395	16,678
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Current liabilities		
Donors	2,653	4,122
Other CGIAR Centers	7	267
Others	1,779	1,313
Accruals and provisions	822	1,626
Total current liabilities	5,261	7,328
Non-current liabilities		
Accounts payable - Employees	552	450
Unrestricted net assets		
Designated	2,455	2,492
Undesignated	6,127	6,408
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	14,395	16,678

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

	2006	2005
Revenues, Gains and Other Support		
Grant	14,817	13,300
Other revenues	405	146
Total revenues, gains and other support	15,222	13,446
Expenses and losses		
Program related expenses	13,927	11,657
Management and general expenses	2,698	4,095
	16,625	15,752
Indirect cost recovery	(1,085)	(619)
Total expenses and losses	15,540	15,133
NET DEFICIT	(318)	(1,687)
Net assets beginning of year	8,900	10,587
Net assets end of year	8,582	8,900



BOARD OF TRUSTEES - 2006

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