



Annual Report 2013/2014



Photo Credit: Peter Frenkenburg/MgFish

Mission

To reduce poverty and hunger by improving fisheries and aquaculture

Aquaculture, Bangladesh.

Message from the Director General

Improving the productivity of fisheries and aquaculture is vital to reducing hunger and poverty for millions of people in the developing world. Today, fish provides more than one billion poor people with most of their daily animal-source protein and, globally, more than 250 million people depend directly on fisheries and aquaculture for their livelihoods; millions more are employed in fisheries and aquaculture value chains.

WorldFish is committed to ensuring that the research we do makes a real and tangible difference in the lives of people who depend on fish for their food security and their livelihoods. Understanding what fish-dependent men and women need is essential if we are to make significant and lasting change.

Over the past three years, through our work within the CGIAR Research Program on Aquatic Agricultural Systems, WorldFish and our partners have connected with communities in Africa, Asia and the Pacific. We have been refining our approaches for working with communities to fully understand the challenges they face, identifying areas where new research is needed and bringing tested technologies and policies to scale.

We have also been investing in setting up our research programs so that we can measure the outcomes and impact of our work and evaluate the effectiveness of alternative approaches. Our ultimate goal is to deliver more development impact.

This year's annual report focuses on just a few examples of how we are working with communities, developing innovative approaches and, with our dedicated donors and partners, bringing them to scale. From increasing incomes of women fish retailers in Egypt to improving nutrition in Bangladesh through the production of indigenous small fish, we hope you will see how quality research leads to better lives.

We aim to improve the lives of more than 27 million poor and vulnerable people by 2025. While this is ambitious, I am confident it also realistic. I am sure, after reading this report, you will agree.



Dr. Stephen J. Hall
WorldFish

Board of trustees

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Message from the Chairman

I am in an enviable position to talk about both organizational growth and increased development impact.

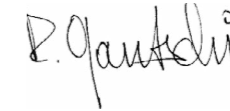
During the past year, we saw revenue increase by 29%, from US\$ 27.8 million to US\$ 35.9 million. This reflects steady growth since 2010, with a 28% increase annually. Increased revenue has allowed us to expand our research programs into new territories; increase our focus on core research areas, such as aquaculture technologies and genetics; and participate in new areas, such as value chains and nutrition.

Most importantly, WorldFish is committed to working with communities where our research is needed most. WorldFish started working in Egypt in 1998 when we established a research and training center in Abbassa. Since then, we have been a strategic partner with the Egyptian Government, working with them to develop the aquaculture sector. Despite the political instability of the past 24 months, we have remained in Egypt. Today, the Egyptian aquaculture sector employs more than 140,000 people and production has risen to more than one million tonnes per year, almost all of which is consumed in-country, providing the equivalent of one fish per person per week.

In Bangladesh, a country where 26% of the population suffers from undernutrition and 31.5% lives below the poverty line, WorldFish has expanded its program by 244% since 2011, investing in technologies and training that increase incomes, improve nutrition and provide resilient livelihoods in the face of a changing climate.

In 2011, CGIAR launched a significant reform process that resulted in 15 new CGIAR Research Programs. Today, WorldFish leads the CGIAR Research Program on Aquatic Agricultural Systems and contributes significant research to the CGIAR Research Programs on Livestock and Fish; Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security; Agriculture for Nutrition and Health; and, Policies, Institutions and Markets. Although these programs have just recently started, early indications suggest that the intensified partnership approach that underlies the CGIAR Research Programs will deliver faster and more effective results that achieve sustainable development.

As my 6-year tenure as Board Chair comes to an end in 2014, I am so proud of how WorldFish research has changed the lives of millions who rely on fish for food and income and how excited I am for even greater impact in the future.



Ambassador Remo Gautschi
Chair, WorldFish Board of Trustees

Dr. Rose Emma Mamaa Entsua-Mensah, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Ghana

Dr. Yvonne Pinto, Agricultural Learning and Impact Network (ALINe), United Kingdom

Dr. Elizabeth Woods, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry, Brisbane, Australia

Ms. Belinda Yang, AgriMarine Holdings Inc, Vancouver, Canada



WorldFish by the Numbers

Our impact

By 2025, WorldFish will have improved the food security and incomes of millions of poor people through fisheries and aquaculture.

7.3M

Direct beneficiaries

20.4M

Indirect beneficiaries

2M

Households with income increased by at least 30% and 40% of income earned by women

1.25M

Households with 50% increase in per capita consumption of nutrient-rich fish by women and children

Our reach

WorldFish works in Africa, Asia and the Pacific with an extensive network of partners to create change for the millions who depend on fish in the developing world.

20

Countries in which WorldFish conducts research



230

WorldFish partners with substantial program engagement

Our organization

WorldFish values scientific expertise and encourages and respects diversity.

438

Number of global staff

54%

Percentage of staff who are researchers

24%

International staff who are from developing countries

37%

Percentage of women on staff who are in management roles

WorldFish in the News

The media is crucial in helping us achieve our mission to reduce poverty and hunger through fisheries and aquaculture. To achieve development impact at scale and change policy and practice, our research must influence policymakers, researchers, donors, partners and others. Media can help us reach these groups.

“ I am very pleased with the results so far and am looking forward to continuing the selection process to produce further generations of the improved strain.

– Gamal El-Naggar, Country Director, WorldFish, Egypt ”

Title: Fast-growing fish variety could benefit Egypt and West Africa
Publication: Sci-Dev.net
Audience: 100,000

“ Keeping the environmental impacts of aquaculture at 2010 levels will be a challenge, but there are many options to reduce the impacts by managing trade-offs between the land, feed and water use.

– Michael Phillips, Discipline Director, Aquaculture and Genetic Improvement, WorldFish ”

Title: Fish farming could be solution for food sustainability, report finds
Publications: Christian Science Monitor and Business Day
Audience: 4 million+

“ Unable to breed, the replacement generations of fish will simply not be born. The Lower Se San 2 Dam will cut the annual fish catch of the entire Mekong Basin by 9.3%. It's 9.3% of 2.1 million tonnes – which is a gigantic amount.

– Eric Baran, Senior Scientist, WorldFish ”

Title: Mounting concern in Cambodia over hydropower project
Publications: Radio Australia and Deutsche Welle
Audience: 5.7 million

“ Sustainable aquaculture has long been acknowledged as an important tool in the fight against global hunger. As evidence consistently proves this point, there will be greater incentive for investment in the sector while at the same time supporting the development of sustainable wild capture fisheries.

– Stephen Hall, Director General, WorldFish ”

Title: Aquaculture's link to poverty reduction confirmed
Publication: The Fish Site
Audience: 90,000

Community theatre inspires women fish retailers in Egypt

An interactive theatre project has boosted the confidence of women fish vendors and inspired them to lobby for government recognition of their right to safely and legally sell fish



Women fish retailers in a community theatre workshop in El-Mineya, Egypt



The Facts

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

Exposed to the intense Egyptian sun, a woman sits by the side of a dirt road selling freshly harvested tilapia from a local fish farm. Tired after rising at dawn to buy her produce, she is approached by a man who demands that she pay him a fee for her roadside stall or he'll force her to sell elsewhere. She protests, but with no work license or union support, there is little she can do. Their exchange escalates and the man upturns her icebox in anger, spilling her fish across the road.

The scene is being performed by a female fish retailer in the Egyptian town of El-Mineya, as part of an interactive theatre project that has equipped 900 women to confront the challenges they face as they earn a living.

Magda Eid, a mother of five who sells fish to support her family, watches on with 21 other women as the scene continues.

"In these theatre training sessions, we practice interaction training on the social problems that could face women fish retailers in the community. The trainer encourages the women to interact in the show, so they start to think and raise the solutions for their problems," Magda explains.

The trainers are fish retailers who have learned to facilitate the sessions through the Improving Employment and Incomes through the Development of Egypt's Aquaculture Sector (IEIDEAS) project funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

“ *In these theatre training sessions, we practice interaction training on the social problems that could face women fish retailers in the community. The trainer encourages the women to interact in the show, so they start to think and raise the solutions for their problems.* ”

- Magda Eid, Egypt ”

The aquaculture sector provides full-employment for more than 100,000 people. However, due to social and religious norms, informal fish retail is one of the few segments of the industry where women can work and it's a job that comes with many hazards.

Without licenses to sell fish in the market, the women retailers have no protection and are frequently harassed and forced to pay unofficial retail fees by local bullies. Exposure to the elements affects the women's health and the heat from the sun often causes their produce to spoil, reducing the amount of income they can earn.

"These problems are negatively affecting every woman's life. If she lost her fish as we saw in the show, how she will earn money for her family expenses, such as food, medicine, clothes and school fees?" Magda asks.

The interactive theatre approach is an active learning method tailored for illiterate and poor groups. The sessions help the women learn a variety of skills including negotiation, problem solving and advocacy.

"Before the project, women retailers were working individually. Each one of us only cared about selling our fish. But now after joining the training, we have learned to work as a group," she adds.

As a result of the project, the participants formed the Women Fish Retailers Committee, of which Magda is the leader in her village of Deir Abo Hennes in Minya.

Together the committee members successfully lobbied the local government of El-Mineya, which made a milestone decision to issue the vendors with official retail licenses.

In Fayoum, a similar group worked with a local community development association to construct a sheltered marketplace that provides a regular location for customers to purchase fish. With concrete floors and running water, the new marketplace also provides a safe and hygienic area for the women to trade.

"With support, a woman can stay safe in the market and have the power to sell her fish like any other retailer," states Magda.

"I have realized my rights in the community and how to go the officials to ask for my rights," she says.

The IEIDEAS project is part of the CGIAR Research Program on Livestock and Fish and is implemented in five Egyptian governorates by CARE, in partnership with WorldFish.

Outcomes

900	6	1
Women fish retailers involved in the project	Women fish retailer committees developed and trained	Local government in El-Mineya has formally agreed to issue the women retailers with work licenses



Watch a video about how the project has helped women fish retailer

Nutritious small fish and vegetables fight hidden hunger in Bangladesh

Introducing nutrient-rich small fish and vegetables in to the homestead farms and diets of rural Bangladeshis provides better health and income



Tasbina Begum cooking mola in her kitchen in Jessore, Bangladesh



The Facts

Project: Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia in Bangladesh (CSISA-BD)

Donor: USAID

Partners: International Rice Research Institute
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center

“Before the project, we had fish only once a week and meat only once a month,” says Tasbina Begum, a mother of two from Jogahati village in Jessore district, southern Bangladesh.

‘Hidden hunger’, or micronutrient deficiencies, is widespread throughout Bangladesh, where more than 20 million people, particularly women and children, suffer from chronic deficiencies of vitamin A, iron and zinc. Micronutrient deficiencies cause irreversible damage in children, stunting their growth and inhibiting their brain development and cognition, making it difficult for them to learn at school and perform at work later in life.

While rice is an affordable staple food for the country’s poor, it lacks the vitamins and minerals that are essential for a healthy and balanced diet.

Through introducing micronutrient-rich vegetables and small indigenous fish species into the homesteads and diets of rural Bangladeshis, the *Cereal Systems Initiative of South Asia in Bangladesh* (CSISA-BD) is helping families to increase their income, food security and micronutrient intake.

“We had three meals a day but since we had to buy everything we were only having very simple food... We couldn’t afford to give good food to our children because it was difficult to maintain the basic things in life,” recalls Tasbina.

“ *The women around me now know the importance of complementary foods for their infants. Some of them attended the training and some of the others learned it from us.* ”
- Tasbina Begum, Bangladesh

Through the project, Tasbina and her husband learnt how to culture mola, an indigenous small fish species, alongside the existing major carps such as rui and catla, in their household pond, allowing them to consume fish more often and sell produce at the market.

“Before the project, we only ate the fish from our pond. But now, not only do we eat them but we also sell them in the market. Twice a week, we catch mola from our pond and eat them with orange sweet potatoes and their leaves, when they’re in season,” Tasbina says.

Orange sweet potato is a nutritious vegetable high in vitamin A that can be grown with other vegetables around the banks of the pond, making it easy to maintain and an efficient use of space.

“They taught us about the use of orange sweet potato leaves as food and explained how nutritious it is for our body. I cook them with mola as curries or eat them as vegetables,” she adds.

In addition to training sessions on polyculture and farming technologies, the project also focuses on sharing information about the importance of micronutrients for pregnant and lactating women, and introducing complementary foods for infants.

“I have learned that it’s necessary to eat more nutritious foods like fish and vegetables during pregnancy so the child remains healthy. Women who are breastfeeding their child should also eat lots of nutritious food as it helps them to produce more milk for the child. Now all the women know about it and they are following that,” explains Tasbina.

Traditionally, infants are fed a thin porridge made from rice powder, which lacks the energy and micronutrients needed for healthy growth and development.

“The women around me now know the importance of complementary foods for their infants. Some of them attended the training and some of the others learned it from us,” says Tasbina.

“We have learned how we can make *khichuri* with rice, pumpkin, lentils and orange sweet potato. It is very nutritious for infants. Sweet potato and mola curry is also good for them,” she notes.

Tasbina and her husband have earned BDT 21,045 (US\$ 271) in profit from the sales of their fish and vegetables over the last year, which has helped them to build a new brick house.

The USAID-funded CSISA-BD project is a five-year initiative spanning from 2010 to 2015, which will help rural and agriculturally dependent households in Bangladesh secure food, nutrition and income for their families.

Outcomes

2960

Women trained in aquaculture, horticulture, orange sweet potato cultivation, and nutrition, as of 2013

72%

Percentage of small fish produced are consumed by the household

5500

Households estimated to directly benefit from project by 2015



Learn more about nutrient-rich small fish and vegetables in Bangladesh

Reviving traditional land management in Zambia

Canal clearing in the Barotse Floodplain has reduced the impact of flooding and opened up larger farmlands for families to grow crops and graze livestock



George Mubita Munalula and his wife, Jane Mufuti Mubita, Zambia



The Facts

- Project:** Canal management for improved production and productivity
- Donor:** CGIAR Research Program on Aquatic Agricultural Systems
- Partners:** Barotse Royal Establishment and Department of Agriculture

Every year, Zambia's Barotse Floodplain is inundated by seasonal rain, transforming its expansive, flat grasslands into an immense inland sea.

Home to more than 240,000 people, the 1.2 million ha plain is traversed by a network of man-made canals that deliver water to homes and farmlands during drier months and reduce the severity of flooding during the wet season by carrying floodwater away from villages and farms.

The 400-year-old canals also serve as passageways for canoes to travel between villages and markets and are integral to cultural ceremonies held by the region's Lozi people.

Traditionally, clearing these canals of mud and weeds was an annual event that brought together men, women and youth from the surrounding communities.

After the country's independence in 1964, the responsibility for maintaining the canals moved from the hands of traditional leaders to the newly formed Zambian Central Government.

Faced with high rates of poverty and hunger, the government implemented a scheme that offered Zambians food or money in repayment for work, including clearing the canals.

A decade later, unable to sustain the program and recognizing that the communities should take an active role in managing their landscape, the government ended the 'food for work' program.

“Our fields are becoming larger and even the grazing pasture for our animals is big. This year we have a lot more crops than any other year past.”

- George Mubita Munalula, Zambia

“So when the government stopped providing that kind of assistance, people became lazy, we could not work anywhere without being paid,” recalls George Mubita Munalula, who has been farming on the plain for more than 30 years.

The practice was eventually lost and when the channels became blocked and overgrown, the communities struggled to cope with the consequences.

“When our fields were flooding again like that, there was hunger because there was limited space where we could farm,” says George.

In 2012, the CGIAR Research Program in Aquatic Agricultural Systems (AAS), began working with ten communities in the Barotse Floodplain, where more than 83% of the population live in poverty.

The program seeks to reduce poverty and improve food and nutrition security for small-scale fishers and farmers who depend on aquatic agriculture systems by partnering with local, national and international partners to achieve large-scale development impact.

“When the AAS program was introduced, the community was asked to reflect on the question: 'Where do you want your community to be in the next five years?' This was aimed at helping the community to form our own dream, our own vision of our place in future, to see how we could help ourselves. So we identified hunger as the main problem,” explains George, who acts as a facilitator during community discussions.

“Then we asked ourselves what actions we could take to address the problems and one of the actions was to clear the canals so we could free up land that is usually flooded,” he says.

This method of working in partnership with the community to design the program is part of an approach called “participatory action research”, which resonates with George and his community.

“When you think together as a group there is the sense of ownership which develops, you get a lot of ideas from the members of the community,” he says.

The revival of canal clearing has allowed families to access fertile, nutrient-rich soils that were once submerged beneath floodwater.

“The fields are dry on time and we are growing a lot of different crops... Our fields are becoming larger and even the grazing pasture for our animals is big. This year we have a lot more crops than any other year past,” George says.

“It has made our life easier as a family because from the crops we sell, we can provide anything the family needs like buying schoolbooks, taking the family to hospital, even buying clothes,” he adds.

Greater harvests mean George's family can include more vegetables such as tomato and sweet potato in their meals, which used to consist of only two plates of maize meal per day.

In a country where more than 45% of children under five-years-old are stunted and 64% of the population survive on less than US\$ 1 per day, improving the ability of women and men to take advantage of their natural resources is vital.

Outcomes



Read more about canal clearing in Zambia

Catfish farming provides more than food for Cambodian families

Catfish farming in small, intensive tanks has the potential to help Cambodian families earn extra income, produce more food for their families and provide water for irrigating vegetable crops



Sem Sokhon feeds her catfish in Koh Korndin, Cambodia



The Facts

Project: WISH Ponds

Donors: Wetlands Alliance (WAP), Fintrac (USAID through Feed the Future), CGIAR Research Program on Aquatic Agricultural Systems, Resources Legacy Fund

Partners: Stung Treng Fishery Administration Cantonment (FiAC), Culture and Environment Preservation Association (CEPA), Cambodian Rural Development Team

Surrounded by lush rice fields on the banks of the Mekong River is the quiet village of Koh Khorndin in Cambodia's Stung Treng province. Home to around 100 families, the people of Koh Khorndin make a living from aquatic agricultural systems, catching wild fish from the river, and farming livestock, vegetables, rice and now, African catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*).

Intensive catfish farming in small concrete tanks was introduced to the community through the WISH Ponds project with the aim of providing households with a source of food and income, as well as water storage that can be used for irrigating homestead vegetable gardens.

Aquaculture currently provides 10% of the country's fish production and can alleviate pressure on capture fisheries, which are under threat from overfishing and habitat destruction.

The dual purpose of the tanks makes them particularly useful for the 44 families across four villages that have adopted the technology, including Sem Sokhon and her husband in Koh Khorndin. "We eat some of the fish and we thus do not have to buy it from the market," explains Sokhon.

Fish is a staple food and source of nutrition not just for the people of Koh Khorndin, but throughout Cambodia where the population is estimated to consume 63 kg of fish per person per year – well above the global average of 17.2 kg.

“At the end of each fish farming cycle we use the tank to store water for possible use in another farming cycle. The tank also enables us to grow vegetables as the water is easily available.”
- Sem Sokhon, Cambodian

The project found that on average around 15% of the fish the families cultured was consumed at home and 70% of participants had reduced their reliance on catching fish from the Mekong River.

"At the end of each fish farming cycle we use the tank to store water for possible use in another farming cycle. The tank also enables us to grow more vegetables, as the water is easily available," says Sokhon, who was able to expand her cucumber patch.

"It takes time to pump the water up from the river. Now, once we pump the water we store it in the tank. We then take the water from the tank to irrigate vegetables manually and so don't have to pump water as often as before," adds the mother of four.

Pumping water less frequently not only frees up time for the family to work in their fields, it also saves money on fuel costs.

After harvesting their first cycle of catfish, 35 families in the area demonstrated the potential for a profitable business selling fish and vegetables, with adequate surplus for home consumption.

Together, the farmers from the four villages produced 2602 kg of fish during their first farming cycle, of which 85% was sold for a total of US\$ 3738.

"Some of the money is spent on sending our children to school. We also use part of it to buy chickens, piglets and baby fish to continue our farming," says Sokhon.

Along with 44 other farmers, of which more than half were women, Sokhon underwent training through the project on fish farming practices such as feeding, health care, monitoring and harvesting. This training has helped farmers overcome challenges such as disease outbreaks that occurred in some tanks.

The project focused on providing men and women with equal access to the training and services provided, as women often lack the opportunity to learn new skills and knowledge that can help improve their livelihoods.

The key to success will be the farmers' ability to reduce the cost of expensive commercial fish feeds by supplementing them with locally sourced feeds, such as termites and efficiently using the tank's nutrient-rich wastewater to irrigate vegetables.

Support and advice for the farmers is provided through village enterprise networks in each of the communities, which were established through the project between 2012 and 2014. The network

enables farmers to buy feed and seed at lower prices through bulk purchases, and to obtain low-interest loans: it is sustained through regular contributions by its local members.

WorldFish and partners will also continue to improve the production techniques and enhance the benefits from this integrated system.

With Cambodia's population expected to increase by 46% by 2050, aquaculture will become increasingly important to sustainably meet the growing demand for fish, and secure food and nutrition for the country's 3.7 million rural poor.

Outcomes

51

WISH ponds built through the project

52%

Percentage of project participants who are women

50%

Percentage of fish from WISH ponds consumed by the household



Read more about the benefits of WISH Ponds in Cambodia

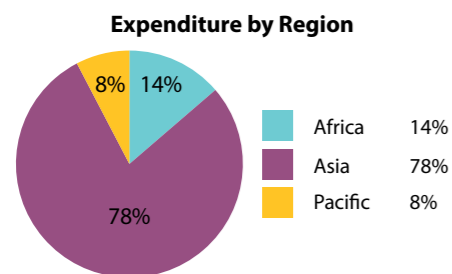
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (US Dollar '000)

	As at 31 Dec 2013	As 31 Dec 2012
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	15,307	19,955
Accounts receivable	-	-
Donors	9,746	3,518
Employees	112	253
Other CGIAR Centers	-	-
Others	927	896
Prepayments	588	502
Total current assets	26,680	25,124

NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Property and equipment, net	158	92
TOTAL ASSETS	26,838	25,216

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable		
Donors	8,063	9,782
Other CGIAR Centers	-	8
Others	1,907	1,720
Funds in trust	422	249
Accruals and provisions	5,424	3,371
TOTAL LIABILITIES	15,816	15,130

UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS		
Designated	1,092	1,092
Undesignated	9,930	8,994
TOTAL NET ASSETS	11,022	10,086
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	26,838	25,216



WorldFish expenditure by region, 2013

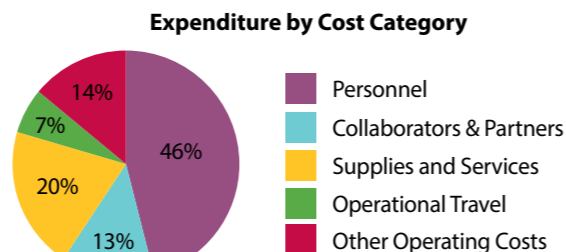
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY (US Dollar '000)

	For the Years Ended December 31	
	2013	2012
REVENUE AND GAINS		
Grant Revenue	708	526
Window 1 & 2	15,702	9,476
Window 3	7,021	954
Bilateral	12,070	16,170
Other Revenue and Gains	388	706
TOTAL REVENUE AND GAINS	35,889	27,832

EXPENSES AND LOSSES		
Research Expenses	30,278	23,678
General and Administration Expenses	4,675	3,674
Other Expenses and Losses	-	-
Sub-total Expenses and Losses	34,953	27,352
Indirect Cost Recovery	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	34,953	27,352

SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	936	480
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EXPENSES BY NATURAL CLASSIFICATION		
Personnel Costs	18,760	13,675
CGIAR Collaborators	757	525
Other Collaborators	3,843	3,179
Supplies and Services	8,522	7,117
Travel	2,904	2,783
Depreciation	167	73
Sub-total Expenses and Losses	34,953	27,352
Indirect Cost Recovery	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	34,953	27,352



WorldFish expenditure by cost category, 2013

WorldFish Investors 2013

- Academy for Educational Development
- African Wildlife Foundation
- African Women in Agricultural Research Development
- Agence Nationale de Recherche
- Agencia Espanola de Cooperacion Internacional
- AGHAM Party List
- ANZDEC Limited
- Asian Development Bank
- Asian Institute of Technology
- 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
- BG Group
- BG Group Egypt
- Canadian International Development Agency
- CARE International
- Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique-France
- CGIAR Consortium Board
- CGIAR-Science Council (Standing Panel on Impact Assessment)
- Challenge Program - Water and Food
- Compagnie Nationale du Rhone
- Concern International
- Conservation International
- Coral Reef Initiative to the Pacific
- Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
- Danish Development Assistance
- Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities
- Embassy of Ireland/Irish Aid
- European Commission
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- French Research Institute for Exploration of the Sea
- German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
- Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation
- 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 Food Policy Research Institute
- International Fund for Agricultural Development
- International Livestock Research Institute
- International Rice Research Institute
- International Water Management Institute
- Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Land O'Lakes, Inc. International Development
- Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute
- Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropies
- Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology
- Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
- Mitsui Bussan Environment Fund
- National Fisheries Research and Development Institute
- National Heritage Institute
- National Institute of Water & Atmospheric Research Ltd
- NEPAD Secretariat
- Nofima The Norwegian Institute of Food, Fisheries and Aquaculture Research
- Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
- Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- OPEC Fund for International Development
- Organization for Industrial, Spiritual, and Cultural Advancement-Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction
- Oxfam
- Pacific Rim Innovation and Management Exponents, Inc.
- Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development
- Philippines Bureau of Agricultural Research
- Philippines Department of Science and Technology
- Rajiv Gandhi Center for Aquaculture
- Resources Legacy Fund
- Save the Children (USA)
- SEAMEO Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture
- Sri Lanka National Aquaculture Development Authority of Sri Lanka, Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
- Stimulating Household Improvements Resulting In Economic Empowerment
- Swedish International Development Agency
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
- Technology Application and Promotion Institute
- The Agricultural Research Center of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Egypt
- The Nature Conservancy
- The Rockefeller Foundation - Bellagio Study and Conference Center
- U.S. Soybean Export Council
- UniQuest Pty Limited
- United Kingdom Department for International Development
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Environment Programme
- United States Agency for International Development
- University of Queensland
- University of Sussex
- University of Wageningen
- Winrock International
- World Bank
- World Resources Institute
- World Wide Fund for Nature



Local workers loading fresh catch to be transported to the city market at Chhnoc Trou pier, Kampong Chhnang province, Cambodia.

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