



COMHAFAT/ATLAFCO



**WORKSHOP: Towards a better access to the regional and International market of fishery and aquaculture products
March 10-11 2022, Abidjan - Côte d'Ivoire**

BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

- 1.** Fishery and aquaculture products are among the most traded food products in the world.
- 2.** In 2018, 67 million tons of fish (live weight equivalent) were traded internationally, representing nearly 38% of the world's fish caught or farmed. In the same year, 221 states and territories reported fish trade activity. The total value of \$164 billion recorded in 2018 for fish exports was nearly by 11% of the value of agricultural products exports.
- 3.** From 1976 to 2018, global exports of fish and other aquatic products grew at an annual rate by 8% in nominal terms and 4% in real terms. Available estimates for 2019 suggest that trade contracted by about 2 percent in volume and value from the previous year.
- 4.** In 2018, imports of fish and other aquatic products from developing countries accounted for 31% of the world total by value and 49% by volume (live weight).
- 5.** On the African continent, despite the increase in fish production in many countries, the regional supply of locally or regionally produced fish only meets less than half of the demand in the region. As a result, many African states are becoming increasingly dependent on imports, which may expose them to greater fluctuations and vulnerability to shocks and unexpected price increases in world markets.
- 6.** At the same time, external markets for fishery products are becoming increasingly difficult to access: hygiene and quality standards, increasingly expensive technologies, higher product transport costs, strong competition from Asian and South American countries. In addition to these constraints, there are the potential consequences of the liberalization of international trade led by the World Trade Organization (WTO) on the exports of developing coastal countries.
- 7.** Although there are still significant trade barriers, market access is not regulated solely by international agreements. Business-to-business relationships in supply chains are crucial to market access for potential exporters. Some key buyers, such as major brands and retailers, dominate supply chains in many sectors and provide the link between consumers and producers. Meeting their technical, quality, safety, and other requirements, whether set out in private specifications and contracts or formalized in international standards, is often crucial to securing market access.
- 8.** These challenges are, unfortunately, exacerbated by the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak, which has negatively affected trade between major exporters and importers in 2020.
- 9.** The organization of this workshop is part of this dynamic to contribute to a better access to the regional and international market of fishery and aquaculture products of the Member States of the Ministerial Conference on Fisheries Cooperation between African States bordering the Atlantic Ocean (ATLAFCO) and the Intergovernmental Organization for Marketing Information and Cooperation Services for Fishery Products in Africa (INFOPÊCHE).

I-OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

1.1 General Objective

10. The overall objective of the workshop will be to develop competitive market-oriented for fishery and aquaculture products.

1.2 Specific Objectives

11. Specifically, it will be a question of reinforcing the role and the importance of fishery and aquaculture products in the economic growth, through a better contribution to the trade balance and the balance of payments.

II EXPECTED WORKSHOP OUTCOMES

12. The workshop should allow to:

- Understand better the fishery and aquaculture products; markets
- adapt the offers to the requirements of the markets;
- identify the value chains and to identify the value added fishery and aquaculture products
- Understand better the services offered to the private sector (positive externalities, commercial facilities, promotion of exports, commercial information...);
- Understand public-private partnerships for research and development and a better valorization of fishery products;
- Identify marketing policies applied to fishery and aquaculture products;
- Identify segments to assure competitiveness of fishery and aquaculture products.

III-WORKSHOP ORGANIZATION

13. The methodological approach of the hybrid workshop was participatory, characterized by presentations and direct and open exchanges in plenary among the participants.

- Funding was provided by ATLAFCO.

IV. WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

14. The workshop brought together representatives of institutions, regional and international organizations, civil society, experts and officials from the fisheries administrations of ATLAFCO, ECOWAS and INFOPÊCHE Member States and any other resource person who contributed their expertise to achieve the objectives.

INTRODUCTION

15. ATLAFCO and INFOPÊCHE organized jointly, a workshop in hybrid mode on the topic ***"Towards a better access to the regional and international market of fishery and aquaculture products"***.from 10th to 11th March 2022, in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire)

16. The following representatives took part in this meeting:

ATLAFCO and INFOPÊCHE member states: Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, DR Congo, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo

- **Ivorian structures involved in the trade of fishery products**

- The National Agricultural Development Support Laboratory (LANADA-LCHAI)
- The Free Trade Administration Committee (CARF/FTAC)
- The National Committee of the African Continental Free Trade Area (CN-ZLECAF/NC-ACFTA)
- The National Federation of Cooperative Societies of Côte d'Ivoire (FENASCOP-CI)
- The Directorate of Veterinary Services (DSV)
- The Directorate of Fisheries

International Organization: FAO

Regional and Sub Regional Organizations:

- UA-BIRA
- ECOWAS
- FCWC

Civil Society :

- The African Confederation of Artisanal Fisheries Organizations (CAOPA)
- The Media Observatory for Sustainable Fishing in Africa (OMPDA)

Experts and resource persons also took part in the workshop

The list of attendances of the participants in Annex I

WORKSHOP OPENING

17. The opening ceremony chaired by Dr. Zoumana Meïté-Anlyou, Director of Cabinet, representative of Mr. Sidi Tiémoko TOURE, Minister of Animal Resources and Fisheries of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire recorded three interventions.

18. Dr. SHEP Helguilè, Director of INFOPÊCHE welcomed participants and explained that the topic of the workshop was chosen to sensitize the participants on the importance of intra-regional and inter-regional trade of fishery products, which deserves to be better quantified and assessed.

19. He also pointed out that the ecosystem of fisheries cooperation in our region is very dense and that trade of fishery products is a very dynamic sector, and a major provider of employment throughout our region, particularly in developing countries.

20. In addition, he indicated that fish is a specific product whose marketing is subject to specific international standards (sanitary certificate, IUU certificate, eco-labeling, etc.).

Furthermore, He stressed the fact that because the highly informal characteristics of the cross-border trade, data on volumes and prices are generally deficient. This situation does not help to assess the importance of this trade component. He concluded his remarks by reminding the audience that INFOPÊCHE is a very strong political will of 18 African countries and that it is up to the technicians of these member countries to provide an inclusive and attractive content to attract resources.

21. In his intervention, Mr. BENABBOU, Executive Secretary of ATLAFCO thanked the participants and gave a special mention to Côte d'Ivoire for regular support to support the ATLAFCO secretariat as the Chairman of the Governing Council. He reiterated his commitment to support INFOPÊCHE and committed its availability for the coordination of the activities of the Regional Fisheries Organizations in the ATLAFCO area.

22. Dr. Zoumana Meïté-Anlyou, Director of Ministerial Cabinet, representative of the Minister of Livestock and Fishery Resources, welcomed the participants and extended the warm greetings from honorable Sidi Tiémoko TOURÉ, Minister of Livestock and Fishery Resources, he remarked their presence as a proof of their commitment towards INFOPECHE and ATLAFCO and to play their decisive role in the Fishery and aquaculture sector.

23. Further, He reminded the audience that INFOPÊCHE endured a deep crisis for had reached more than 10 years

Hopefully, a request for support from the Côte d'Ivoire was answered positively by ECOWAS who organised an evaluation of the performance in the view of assessing the specific needs of the organisation. He also invited the representatives of the INFOPÊCHE member states to give full support for the transitional phase whose goal is to put the regional institution on the right direction. He specified that to do so, Africa needs good statistics of its trade flows in order to make the right decisions in favor of the fisheries sector.

24. He also called for the development and facilitation of inter-African trade cooperation, including for fisheries products, especially with the advent of the African Continental Free Trade Area (ACFTA).

25. The Minister's representative expressed his warm congratulations to ATLAFCO which remains a great organ of cooperation in the region and which was willing to help INFOPÊCHE through the co-organization of this workshop. He then requested that a deep reflection be carried out for the effective participation of the member states in the animation of INFOPÊCHE's website.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

26. The chairman presented the amended agenda to the participants, which was adopted unanimously. The agenda is attached as Annex 2.

SESSION 1

Presentation 1: Barriers to trade on fishery products in Africa.

27. Professor ANOH Paul, Lecturer and Researcher in Geography at the University of Félix Houphouët Boigny, reminded the audience of the low level of the African share in the world fish trade and intra-Africa trade.

28. In his presentation he enlightened the audience on the situation of the West Africa cross border trade. Specifically, he provided details on the main types of products, trade corridors, trade volumes &, values, transport costs and customs taxes.

29. In concluding he highlighted different type of barriers to sustainable development of regional fish trade and suggested selected solutions.

Presentation 2: The role of artisanal fishery in the international trade of fishery products: (case of Senegal)

30. Mr. Gaoussou GUEYE presented the role of artisanal fishery in the international trade of fishery products: (case of Senegal).

31. First, he introduced the current context of food and nutritional challenges and insisted on the socio-economic importance of artisanal fishery in Africa. Secondly, he emphasized the importance of the trade of fishery products in the Senegalese economy. He also underlined the species, volumes and commercial values of fishery products exports between African states and other continents.

32. Further, he showed the current constraints which should be removed in order to improve intra-African trade. The prospects for the establishment of an African market for fishery products were the last elements addressed during this presentation.

Presentation 3: “Prospects for improving fishery products trade in Africa through the AfCFTA”

33. In her presentation, Mrs. BAMBA first recalled the various stages that led to the creation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (ACFTA) and the National Committee in Côte d'Ivoire.

34. She later mentioned the objectives assigned to the ACFTA, particularly with regard to goods and services, and emphasized that the negotiations underway were in the second phase of the process. The content of the agreement was the third point addressed by the presenter.

35. In addition, the stakes for African people as well as the challenges to be met were presented. After the presentation of the perspectives, Mrs. BAMBA, to finish, declined the 2022 Strategic Action Plan of the NC-ACFTA.

DISCUSSIONS

36. Following the presentations, needs for additional information were expressed and contributions were made by the participants. The discussions focused on: (i) product quality, (ii) financing needs, (iii) removal of barriers to inter-African trade, and (iv) supply to manufacturing plant.

SESSION 2:

Presentation 4: EU standards for fishery and aquaculture products: General principles of EU food law

37. Dr. TALL presented the EU legislation specifically the Hygiene⁵ a set of five regulations, in particular, the regulation (EC) N° 178/2002, and the following regulations (EC) N° 852/, 853, 854 and N°882

38. Additionally, highlighted the consistency of the EU legislation with the international sanitary requirements specifically the WTO agreements. EU adopted a horizontal approach, facilitating the creation of the European Food safety Agency (EFSA)

Presentation 5: Eco-labeling

39. The definition of eco-labeling was the first point addressed by Dr. TALL. He also stressed the importance of practicing eco-labeling. The process of implementing eco-labeling was also described.

40. The structure of sustainability/eco-labeling standards was also brought to the workshop's attention. In addition he provided a comparative review of two standards, the African Eco-labeling Standards (AES) and the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC). The contribution of eco-labeling in achieving sustainability goals was noted by the presenter.

41. Any label claiming the ecolabel must be based on a recognized standard criterion and certified by a credible third party process. The presentation ended with the beneficiaries of eco-labeling.

DISCUSSIONS

42. The second panel discussion consisted of identifying the procedures for compliance with sanitary standards in the main importing markets for fishery products.

43. The framework of the discussions was circumscribed around the following questions:

- the existence of certification laboratories for fishery products;
- the correlation between eco-labeling and sanitary standards
- the knowledge of the needs of the member states in terms of analysis and accreditation of laboratories;
- the inspection process of the Food and Veterinary Office (FVO);
- the right to healthy consumption.

Presentation 6: Survey of Member States on trade of fishery and aquaculture products

44. The results of the survey of the Member States on trade of fishery and aquaculture products carried out by ATLAFCO were presented by Mr. Rachid REGRAGUI.

45. The first results presented were the production per country, the estimate of local consumption and the volumes exported per State. Concerning self-sufficiency in fish production, he indicated that the majority of countries did not meet their needs, with the exception of the Gambia and Sao Tome and Principe. However, he noted that he did not have data on these States.

46. In addition, the existence or not of assistance programs, accreditation systems for exporting companies, and business-to-business supply chain mechanisms to facilitate access to exports in the various member states were also presented.

47. The measures taken by the Member States to limit the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic was also discussed. Mr. REGRAGUI also highlighted the different export markets per country and the fish processing activities concerned by these exports.

48. The existence of assistance laboratory necessary for self-monitoring and the difficulties for the realization of self-monitoring were the last results presented by Mr. REGRAGUI. He ended his presentation by noting the proposals for improvement that were made.

SESSION 3:

Presentation 7: Value chain analysis of the main species exported by Morocco

49. The presentation was made by Mr. Rachid REGRAGUI. He recalled the fishing potential of Morocco which remains the first Arab and African country in fishing and seafood; Morocco is also the first country producer and exporter of sardines in the world with more than 150 destination markets around the world.

50. The main chains analyzed concern fresh products, frozen products, canned products, semi-canned products and fish meal. For each of the chains, the process of validation of the finished product and the different difficulties involved are briefly recalled.

51. With regard to fish meal, he emphasized the poor reputation of the product, which uses fresh raw materials instead of fish by-products and waste.

52. According to the speaker, the development of the fisheries sector is integrated into the economic and social policy of the kingdom through the strategy "Halieutis" whose main axes are (i) the sustainable exploitation, (ii) the development of an efficient fisheries and (iii) the development of competitiveness.

53. He concluded his presentation by recalling some of the tangible results of the "Halieutis" plan which are characterized by:

- a significant reduction in the informal share of the sector's business volume
- the increase in the number of direct and indirect jobs in the sector
- the an increase in export sales from 1.2 billion dollars in 2007 to 3.1 billion dollars in 2020.
- Increase in per capita consumption from 12kg/capita in 2007 to 16kg/capita in 2020

Presentation 8: The role of the Free Trade Administration Committee (CARF/FTAC)

54. The circumstances that led the Ivorian legislator to establish the Free Enterprise Regime for the Processing of Fishery Products (REFTPH) were the first topic of the presentation made by Mr. N'DA Atché Hugues Pacôme, Assistant to the CARF/FTAC's Executive Secretariat.

55. He then recalled the objectives of this regime, notably to increase the competitiveness and profitability of local fish processing industries. He also presented the management body of this regime and recalled the conditions of eligibility to the said regime.

56. He also revealed the advantages granted to free trade enterprises. Presenting the results of the implementation of this regime, the presenter highlighted its contribution to the Ivorian economy.

57. He ended his presentation by inviting ATLAFCO and INFOPÊCHE to join forces with FTAC and ATUNA for the organization of a new African Tuna Conference after those of 2014 and 2016.

Presentation 9: Public policies to support exporting companies: role of the laboratory

58. Dr AKÉ Assi Yolande DATTE, described the current context of the needs in terms of commercial exchange of fishery and aquaculture products.

59. She also mentioned the problem that Côte d'Ivoire must face if it wants to maintain its place on the world market, namely the alignment of detection methods of parameters used in the laboratory.

60. Then, she presented the regulatory bases of food hygiene in Côte d'Ivoire. The basics of controls were also recalled. Then, the presenter described the control mechanisms of the companies exporting fishery products in Côte d'Ivoire as well as the control structures operating there.

61. Further she concluded his remarks by revealing the challenges to be taken up by LANADA and the perspectives it has set for itself.

Presentation 10: Challenges and new perspectives of the tuna canning industries in Africa.

62. This presentation was made by Mr. Richster Nil Amarh Amarfio.

63. He noted in his introduction the socio-economic importance of tuna. Taking the case of Ghana, he recalled the role of the tuna fleets in the value chain.

64. The high production costs for the canneries, notably the cost of energy and the contestation of the maritime space by other industries were the main difficulties noted by Mr. Richster. He also presented the European Union market and its challenges.

65. He concluded his remarks by emphasizing the need to open up an African tuna market by taking advantage of the African Continental Free Trade Area (ACFTA)

DISCUSSIONS

66. Following the presentations, needs for additional information were expressed and contributions were made by the participants. Discussions focused on: (i) the conformity of the results of the analysis and the certification of LANADA, (ii) the viability of the “Free Trade Regime” and the other support mechanisms for SMEs, (iii) the sharing of Moroccan experience in the field of aquaculture, (iv) the establishment of a one-stop shop, (v) the realization of a diagnostic study of the sub-regional markets in the EU and Asia, and (vi) the establishment of a working group for the harmonizing sanitary standards.

SESSION 4:

Presentation 11: Status of tropical tuna stocks and future developments of the tuna industry.

67. The different species targeted by the tuna fishery as well as the different catch levels by species and by gear were the first elements discussed by Dr. Goujon during his presentation. He then presented the stock status of the three species for the Atlantic Ocean only.

68. Turning to the marketing of processed products, he noted that trade liberalization and the advent of the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) have considerably reduced the preference given to ACP producers of processed fish. Furthermore, he indicated that by-catches and spoiled tuna not accepted by the canneries feed a flourishing local economy in Abidjan based on fish trade networks mainly run by women.

69. The description of the challenges and the orientations to face them were the last points mentioned by Dr. GOUJON. The detailed summary of the presentation is enclosed in Annex III.

Presentation 12: Importance of average species price databases in fisheries agreement negotiations

70. In his presentation, Mr. DJOU Julien, Head of the Studies, Statistics and Documentation Department of the Fisheries Directorate, first recalled the definition of a database and its importance in a sector such as fisheries.

71. He then described the process leading to the concluding fishing agreements as well as the criticisms made of them. With regard to the parameters of the prices of the species in the fishing agreements, he indicated that it will be mainly a question, beyond the volume of transactions, of knowing the market price of the fishing products resulting from the agreements and analyzing its evolution over the years. Therefore, he stressed the need for the developing Countries to have a database on the trade of fishery products.

72. In order to do so, he identified four steps which are: (i) identify the information needs, (ii) collect this information, (iii) analyze this information and (iv) act on the basis of this analysis. In conclusion, Mr. DJOU invited all the stakeholders of the workshop to work together to better negotiate and defend our interests

Presentation 13: Emerging markets in ECOWAS' Member Countries and Mauritania

73. In her presentation, Mrs. Nelly ISYAGI of AU-IBAR showed the role and contribution of fisheries and aquaculture in Africa and particularly in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and Mauritania.

In terms of employment:

74. 7 to 8 million employed (fishermen, processors, wholesalers and fish traders).

And in terms of food and nutrition:

75. Small coastal pelagic species (notably sardinella, bonga shad and horse mackerel) are accessible to 40-50% of the populations in the ECOWAS zone, due to their abundance and low price and finally in terms of foreign exchange, industrial fishing and trade at the regional and international level.

Economic opportunities for women and youth:

76. 80% of those employed in the post-harvest sector (trade, processing, transport, distribution and retailing of fish) are women.

77. Mrs. Nelly ISYAGI, however, noted that the regional consumption of fish is on average 14 kg of fish/pc/year, with great disparities. This figure is lower than the world average which is 20 kg/pc/year. It also highlighted the problems that negatively impact the fish trade. These are: (i) inadequate production for a growing population demand; (ii) large amounts of post-catch losses, lower quality fish within countries, (iii) instability of fish supply (seasonality of production and inaccessibility of fishing sites) and (iv), climate change.

RECOMMENDATIONS

78. After the discussions, and in order to promote trade in fishery and aquaculture products at national, intra-regional and international levels, the participants made the following recommendations:

- In order to increase the volume of trade in fishery and aquaculture products in commercial exchanges by:

- ✓ The increase of investments at the level of all the links of the value chain of fishery and aquaculture through, in particular, the development of the public-private partnership;
- ✓ The improvement of catch landing facilities with adequate services, in particular to offer better post-harvest management;
- ✓ The improvement of the competitiveness of fishery products on national, regional and world markets;
- ✓ The increase in the value of the products by increasing their added value;
- ✓ The development and application of simplified administrative procedures, fast and without redundancy for export formalities (single window);

- In order to improve compliance with international hygiene standards through

- ✓ Legal convergence on international hygiene standards;
- ✓ Developing an awareness and capacity building program for non-state actors (e.g. women fish processors and traders) through a tailored program using language independent posters on the African Continental Free Trade Agreements (AfCFTA);

- ✓ Capacity building at the level of the National Competent Authorities, of the “quality managers” within the processing units through training sessions mainly in the field of self-monitoring, traceability and recall procedures;
- ✓ The organization of campaigns to disseminate good hygiene practices on site (ports, fish transportation areas, processing plants, etc.);
- ✓ The application of existing national and/or harmonized health regulations on product quality and safety;
- ✓ Diversification of destinations and supply by seeking new markets and other commercial species;
- ✓ The support to producers of aquaculture products for the satisfaction of sanitary requirements imposed for export;
- ✓ The intensification of the geographical coverage of laboratories for the analysis of samples of batches intended for export;
- ✓ Supporting the accreditation of national reference quality control laboratories and the application of international standards adopted by the Member States, including SPS;

In order to remove regional obstacles to the free movement of fishery products by:

- ✓ The lifting of all trade barriers (customs tariffs and quotas), technical barriers (sanitary measures), administrative procedural barriers and other hassles;
- ✓ The standardization of all laws, regulations and provisions relating to the production, processing, storage or transport of products, so that imported products do not pose a health risk;
- ✓ The establishment of mutual recognition agreements for laws, regulations, standards and provisions relating to the production, processing, storage or transportation of products and common accreditation procedures;
- ✓ The improvement of regional road and rail infrastructure
- ✓ The Improvement of regional road and railway infrastructure; Improving the efficiency of border crossing points and the services involved;

In order to have trade data that provides accurate or summary information about fishery products by:

- ✓ The institutional strengthening of INFOPÊCHE to enable it to adequately fulfill its mission;
- ✓ The institutionalization of channels for the transmission of relevant and reliable trade information to INFOPÊCHE;
- ✓ The payment of regular contributions of the member countries to the INFOPÊCHE’s budget in order to facilitate the implementation of its missions;
- ✓ The establishment of a mechanism for the collection of trade data on fishery and aquaculture products in the member states;
- ✓ The Conduct of studies on fish trade in different INFOPÊCHE and ATLAFCO member countries, focusing on market segments, barriers and opportunities.

CLOSURE

80. Following the formulation of the workshop's recommendations, the chairman, Dr. SHEP Helguilè, Director of INFOPÊCHE, gave the closing address.

81. He indicated that the various interventions and interactive debates highlighted that several preconditions as well as real commitments from all stakeholders are required, and will indeed constitute the key factors for the sustainable development of an African market for fishery and aquaculture products.

82. He also thanked all the participants for the work accomplished. While wishing a good return to the participants, he finally declared, on behalf of the Minister Sidi Tiémoko TOURÉ, the closing of the hybrid workshop on the topic "***Towards a better access to the regional and international market of fisheries and aquaculture products***".

ANNEX 1: ATTENDANCE LIST OF PARTICIPANTS



**Towards a better access to the regional and international market of fishery
and aquaculture products
March 10-11 2022 – Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire**

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ANNEX 2: THE AGENDA OF THE WORKSHOP OF MARCH 10-11 -2022



ATELIER SUR LE THEME : Vers un meilleur accès au marché régional et international des produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture

Date : du 10 au 11 mars 2022

Lieu : Hôtel IVOTEL, Abidjan – Côte d'Ivoire

AGENDA provisoire de l'atelier

Heures	Thèmes	RESPONSABLES
10.03.2022 Jour 1: Programme de l'Atelier		
08.30 – 09.00	Arrivée et enregistrement des participants/distribution des documents	
09.00 – 09.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allocution du Directeur d'INFOPÊCHE• Allocution du Secrétaire Général de la COMHAFAT• Allocution de Monsieur le Ministre des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques	
09.45 - 10.00	Photo de groupe et pause-café	
10: 00 - 10.20	Adoption de l'agenda et présentation des participants	
10:20 - 10.30	Session introductive de l'Atelier : Vers un meilleur accès au marché régional et international des produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture	
10.30 - 11.00	Thème 1 : Les obstacles au commerce des produits de la pêche en Afrique	Pr Anoh Paul
11.00 - 11.30	Thème 2 : Perspectives d'amélioration du commerce des produits de pêche en Afrique à travers la ZLECAF	Mme le Secrétaire de ZLECAF
11.30 - 12-00	Thème 3 : Contribution des pays de la COMHAFAT au commerce mondial des produits de pêche	M. Pape Ngora Ndiaye
12.00 - 12.30	Échanges et discussions sur les thèmes 1, 2 et 3	
12.30 - 13.30	Pause-déjeuner	
13.45- 14.15	Thème 4 : Revue comparée des normes sanitaires des principaux marchés importateurs des produits de la pêche (UE, USA, JAPON)	Dr Amadou TALL
14.15 - 14.30	Thème 5 : Éco-labélisation, amélioration des revenus des pêcheurs et gestion durable des pêches	Dr Amadou TALL

14.30 - 15.15	Thème 6 : Le rôle de la pêche artisanale dans le commerce international des produits de pêche : (Cas du Sénégal)	M. Gaoussou GUEYE
15.15 - 15.45	Échanges et discussion sur les thèmes 4, 5 et 6	
15.45 - 16.30	Pause - Café	
16.30 - 16.50	Thème 7 : Les tendances des produits de la pêche et de l'aquaculture au niveau régional et international Principaux résultats des analyses des chaînes de valeur dans le cadre du projet Fish4ACP	Dr Ndiaga Gueye (FAO) Virtuelle
16.50 - 17.30	Échanges et discussions sur le thème 7 – Fin de la journée	

11.03.2022-Jour 2 : PROGRAMME

Heures	Thèmes	RESPONSABLES
09.00 - 9.20	Thème 8 : Analyse des chaînes de valeur des principales espèces exportées par le Maroc	Expert marocain
09.20 - 09.45	Echanges et discussion sur le thème 8	
09.45 - 10.15	Pause – Café	
10.15 -10.35	Thème 9 : Le rôle du Comité d'Administration du Régime Franc (CARF) : Cas de la Côte d'Ivoire	CARF
10.35 - 10.55	Thème 10 : Les politiques publiques d'accompagnement des entreprises exportatrices : Rôle du laboratoire	Dr Aké Yolande
10.55 - 11.15	Thème 11 : Enjeux et nouvelles perspectives pour l'industrie de la conserve de thon en Afrique	Amarfio Richster Niiamarh
11.15 - 12.00	Echanges et discussions sur les thèmes 9, 10 et 11	
12.00 - 14.00	Pause déjeuner	
14.00 - 14.20	Thème12 : Etat des stocks de thonidés tropicaux et développements futurs de l'industrie thonière	Dr Michel Goujon (Virtuelle)
14.20 - 14.40	Thème13 : Importance des bases de données des prix moyens des espèces dans les négociations des accords de pêches	Djou Julien
14.40 -15.10	Thème 14 : Les marchés émergents dans les pays de la CEDEAO et Mauritanie	UA-BIRA
15.10 -15.30	Pause - Café	
15.30 - 16.00	Échanges et discussions sur les thèmes 12, 13 et 14	
16.00 - 17.00	Rédaction, lecture, et validation du rapport de l'atelier et clôture des travaux.	

ANNEX III. THE DETAILED SUMMARY OF THE PRESENTATION OF DR GOUJON.

I.Characteristics and catches (INFOPÊCHE)

The main species of tuna targeted by the tuna industry are:

- Skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelmanis*)
- Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)
- Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)

The biological characteristics of these three species (size at first sexual maturity, age at sexual maturity, maximum size and maximum life expectancy) are presented as follows:

Species	First maturity Size	Age of sexual maturity	maximum Size	Maximum life expectancy
skipjack	43 cm	1-1,5 year	108 cm	6-10 years
Yellowfin tuna	85-108 cm	2-3 years	205 cm	8 years
Bigeye tuna	102-135 cm	3-4 years	230 cm	15 years

Five (05) gears target the species: seine, longline, pole and line, hand and trolling, and gillnets. The contribution of each gear to the world tuna production in all three oceans is composed as follows: (i) Longline 368,000 t; (ii) Seine 3,300,000 t mainly under floating objects called fish aggregating devices FADs; (iii) Rod 386,000 t; (iv) Lines 612,000 t; (v) Gillnets 172 t, mainly in the Indian Ocean The use of purse seine with satellite buoys is a major threat to the sustainability of the stocks in the three oceans with an excessive catch of juvenile tunas.

The contribution by gear of the different species is as follows

Gears	Skipjack	Yellowfin tuna	Bigeye tuna	Total catches (tons)
Seine	68%	26%	6%	3,300,000
Longline	0,1%	52%	48%	368,000
Pole and line	78%	19%	3%	386,000
Hand and trolling	50%	43%	7%	612,000
Gillnets	58%	42%	0%	172

The different stocks are managed by five tuna RFMOs, namely the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) for the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) for the Pacific Ocean, the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT)

II. Status of tuna stocks

The status of the stocks of the three species is done only for the Atlantic Ocean and is as follows

✓ Skipjack.

The maximum sustainable yield (MSY) of the stock is 170,000 tons which contrasts with the recent rather high catches (282,427 tons of catch in 2018). The increase in fishing effort under floating objects (FADs) is a major threat to the stock. Some provisions of ICCAT Recommendation 19-02 apply to the management of the stock, including limiting the number of purse seine vessels using FADs, limiting the number of FADs to 300 per vessel and prohibiting fishing under FADs from January 1 to March 13).

✓ Yellowfin tuna

The maximum sustainable yield of 120,000 t per year would maintain the yellowfin tuna stock in good condition until 2033 and ICCAT has set a total allowable catch (TAC) of 110,000 t.

Recent catches of yellowfin tuna are relatively large. Indeed, the catches landed in 2018 by all vessels amounted to 135,689 tons and are thus above the MSY and TAC. The three fish are cosmopolitan and live together therefore the skipjack management measures apply to yellowfin tuna.

✓ Bigeye tuna

Bigeye tuna is a quota fish for all countries targeting this species. A TAC of 61,500 t has been set in 2019. The Scientific Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) recommends maintaining a TAC and states that it is too early to know if the measures adopted have reduced the mortality of juveniles and increased the long-term sustainable production of the stock.

III. The tuna canning industry

More than 300,000 tons of Atlantic tuna are destined for canning. Canned tuna destined for the European Union comes mainly from the canneries of Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), Tema (Ghana) and Dakar (Senegal). Half of the catches of EU vessels are taken in the EEZs of coastal States through Fisheries Partnership Agreements or private agreements.

In the past, preferential access to EU markets for fish and fishery products from ACP countries, particularly African countries, was a fundamental and important competitive advantage granted to this group of countries. However, with trade liberalization and the advent of the EPAs, the preference given to ACP producers of processed fish has been significantly reduced

IV. The fake tuna industry

European Union vessels land more than 20,000 t in Abidjan of by-catch and spoiled tuna that are not accepted by the canneries.

These fake fish feed a flourishing local economy based on fish-trading networks mainly run by women.

V. Management issues

The management issues focus on (i) conservation measures through VMS and the embarkation of observers, (ii) the strengthening of the fight against IUU fishing, (iii) the responsible management of FADs, (iv) the improvement of the quality of services in the ports of landing, (v) the safety of the vessel and the crew and (vi) the certification of the catches.

VI. Guidelines for dealing with it

The guidelines to ensure good management of tuna fisheries are based on four pillars.

Pillar 1: transparency

- Boarding of scientific observers from third countries
- Alternatively, use of cameras for on-board operations
- Promotion of fair fishing agreements

Pillar 2: Promote compliance with the rules guaranteeing sustainability

- Incentive for the management of FADs within the RFMOs
- Rigorous management of quotas
- Participation in FIPs and fisheries certifications

Pillar 3: Continuously improve fishing practices

- Limiting the number of FADs
- Migration to environmentally friendly FADs
- Safe release of sensitive species
- Selection of schools before fishing
- Elimination of discards

Pillar 4: Modernize the fleet

- Cold/freezing management
- Optimization of energy consumption
- Satellite communication
- Improving working and living conditions on board