



**CONFERENCE MINISTERIELLE SUR LA COOPERATION HALIEUTIQUE ENTRE LES ETATS
AFRICAINS RIVERAINS DE L'OCEAN ATLANTIQUE**

**MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON FISHERIES COOPERATION AMONG AFRICAN STATES
BORDERING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN**

Workshop **“Food Security through Aquaculture: Sustainability and Regional Synergies”**



Tangier, 16-18 October 2025

Final Report

Context and Summary of the Activity :

The international community celebrates World Food Day on October 16 of each year to recall the major imperatives linked to the fight against hunger and the promotion of healthy and sustainable food.

From this perspective, aquaculture is emerging as an essential lever, combining innovation and sustainability, to meet the growing food needs of a rapidly expanding global population. By developing rigorous practices that respect marine ecosystems, this sector ensures substantial protein production, while contributing to the preservation of natural fisheries resources. Aquaculture thus represents a strategic response to contemporary environmental and nutritional challenges, actively participating in the construction of resilient, equitable and sustainable food systems.

For many countries and hundreds of millions of individuals worldwide, aquaculture remains an indispensable resource, crucial for balanced and healthy nutrition. It also constitutes an essential basis for economic development, thanks to the wealth produced, the income generated, as well as the jobs and livelihoods it provides.

In 2022, global aquaculture production reached 94.4 million tons, surpassing capture fisheries for the first time (51% of total aquatic animal production). It provides 15% of the animal protein consumed worldwide and directly employs 22 million people.

In Africa, despite its considerable potential, aquaculture production in ATLAFCO member states represents only 15% of continental production. Although production has doubled since 2010 to reach 400,000 tons to date, its growth remains uneven and poorly diversified.

This situation leads to a heavy dependence on imports, which reached \$3 billion in 2023, 85% of which are frozen products intended to meet local demand increasing by 10% per year.

This dependence underscores the urgency of developing sustainable and competitive aquaculture, especially since aquatic products play an essential nutritional role. They provide at least 25% of the region's animal protein intake, making them a key issue for food security and economic resilience.

In this context, aquaculture is positioned as an essential strategic lever to meet the major challenges of the African continent. It must fully assume its role by guaranteeing a regular supply of animal protein, meeting the growing nutritional needs of the populations of the ATLAFCO region, and securing food for future generations.

The development of commercial aquaculture sectors—fish, mollusks, crustaceans, and seaweed—represents much more than just an economic activity. These productions offer a unique opportunity to reconcile commercial development and environmental conservation. By revitalizing coastal ecosystems, they contribute to building a more sustainable and equitable

global food system, while generating tangible social benefits for local communities.

Faced with these challenges, the development of aquaculture appears to be a necessity for the African continent and especially for the member countries of ATLAFCO and its role is proving decisive in multiple ways: ensuring food security, creating sustainable and qualified jobs, training young generations in the jobs of the future, adapting territories to climate challenges, and ultimately, stimulating inclusive economic growth .

More than an alternative, sustainable aquaculture presents itself as a global solution. It allows for a gradual reduction in dependence on imports while preserving natural fisheries resources, currently threatened by overfishing and environmental change. By focusing on innovation and responsible practices, Africa can transform its aquaculture potential into a true driver of food sovereignty and shared prosperity.

Furthermore, this vision of aquaculture development fits perfectly into the dynamic of a positive contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) included in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in September 2015 by the 193 Member States of the United Nations.

Among the SDGs set at the level of this program, SDG 14 is exclusively dedicated to “Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development”. Beyond SDG 14 and the key role that aquaculture can play in achieving its targets, the aquaculture sector also provides answers to the achievement of several other SDGs, including in particular:

- ✓ **SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition;**
- ✓ **SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;**
- ✓ **SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;**
- ✓ **SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation;**
- ✓ **SDG 12: Establish sustainable consumption and production patterns;**
- ✓ **SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;**
- ✓ **SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development;**

Furthermore, the development of aquaculture is fully in line with the objectives of Agenda 2063, led by the African Union, aimed at transforming Africa through the wise use of its natural resources, in the service of sustainable development and shared prosperity.

Indeed, the African Union places aquaculture at the heart of its blue economy strategy, envisioning a sustainable, inclusive and transformative aquaculture sector as an essential pillar of food sovereignty and economic development on the continent.

This vision is part of an integrated approach that harmonizes production imperatives with the preservation of aquatic ecosystems, while maximizing social benefits for coastal and continental communities.

Finally, the organization of this workshop by COMHAFAT/ATLAFCO is part of the effort to contribute to the sustainable development strategies of this sector and to the guidelines of the 13th session of the FAO Fisheries Committee's Sub-Committee on Aquaculture, held last May.

In this perspective, the member states of COMHAFAT/ATLAFCO have formed an African network RAFAQUA which brings together state organizations and public institutions for the development of aquaculture. to meet this urgent need for aquaculture development on an African scale.

This young network, created by COMHAFAT/ATLAFCO in 2021, serves as a platform for collaboration and sharing to promote the exchange of expertise and best practices among its members, thereby encouraging a collective and united approach to aquaculture development at the continental level.

In this context, and on the occasion of World Food Day, COMHAFAT/ATLFCO is organizing, as part of RAFAQUA's activities included in the new 2025–2027 Strategic Action Plan adopted on April 24, 2025, in Abidjan, during the 11th Ordinary Session of the Conference of its Ministers, a workshop under the theme *"Food Security through Aquaculture: Sustainability and Regional Synergies."*

This workshop will provide an opportunity to conduct a well-founded reflection on the implementation of an aquaculture development strategy aligned with sustainable development objectives, taking into account the environment and the economic and social context of the ATLAFCO region.

This workshop will also provide an opportunity to formalize a collective commitment to the sustainable development of aquaculture while strengthening synergies between stakeholders and fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships capable of generating inclusive growth consistent with national priorities.

Introduction

The workshop “*Food Security through Aquaculture: Sustainability and Regional Synergies*”, held from 16 to 18 October 2025 in Tangier, coincided with the World Food Day, celebrated every year on 16 October worldwide under the auspices of the FAO.

This event forms part of the implementation of the COMHAFAT/ATLFCO Strategic Action Plan 2025–2027, particularly its component dedicated to the development of sustainable aquaculture within its member states.

This event also serves as a platform for dialogue, exchange, and capacity building among stakeholders involved in aquaculture, a strategic pillar of the blue economy.

It also reflects the commitment and determination of COMHAFAT/ATLFCO to actively contribute to the implementation of the Atlantic Initiative, launched by **His Majesty King Mohammed VI, may God assist him.**

Indeed, aquaculture is a key sector of this initiative, as it contributes to food security, value creation, employment, and the economic development of both coastal and inland regions.

Objectives of the Workshop

1- General objective:

The overall objective of this workshop is to establish a common and shared vision to identify ways and means to promote the development of sustainable aquaculture for a better contribution to the SDGs in the ATLAFCO region. Competitive, sustainable, productive, profitable and equitable aquaculture will be the key words of this workshop to define a global strategy based on the synergy and complementarity of national actors capable of ensuring food security, fighting poverty, preserving the environment and charting a path forward for our future generations.

2- Specific objectives:

Specifically, these are:

- Exchange on national strategies and good practices;
- Identify common challenges and avenues for common development;
- Propose priority areas for a regional strategy (training, innovation, financing).

3- Expected results:

- ✓ Priority areas of action and cooperation are identified;
- ✓ An updated strategic roadmap is proposed;
- ✓ Renewal of RAFAQUA bodies: General meeting & election of the new office.

Workshop Participants

The following representatives participated in this event (Annex 2):

- **Member States:** Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Morocco, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo;
- **COMHAFAT Networks:** RAFAQUA, RAFISMER, and REFMA;
- **National Institutions:**
 - National Agency for Aquaculture (Senegal);
 - National Agency for Aquaculture of Guinea;
 - National Agency for the Development of Aquaculture (Morocco);
 - National Institute for Fisheries Research (Morocco), Chair of the RAFISMER network;
- **Regional Organizations:** FCWC (Fisheries Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea) and the Gulf of Guinea Commission;
- **JICA;**
- **Universities:** Mohammed VI Polytechnic University (UM6P, Morocco);
- **Aquaculture professionals** operating in the Tangier–Tétouan–Al Hoceima region.

It should be noted that the **Gulf of Guinea Commission (GGC)** was represented by its Executive Secretary, **Mr. Mba ABESO**.

Workshop Proceedings

Opening Ceremony

Moderator: Driss Tazi (COMHAFAT/ATLAFCO Executive Secretariat)

The opening ceremony of the workshop featured speeches delivered by:

- **Mr. Taoufik EL KTIRI**, Executive Secretary of COMHAFAT/ATLFCO;
- **Ms. Majida MAAROUF**, Chair of the RAFAQUA network;
- **Mr. Louis KAMANO**, Director General of the National Agency for Aquaculture of Guinea (ANAG), representing **His Excellency Mr. Fassou THEA**, Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Economy of the Republic of Guinea and current Chair of COMHAFAT/ATLAFCO.

The speeches began with expressions of gratitude to the Moroccan authorities and to Her Excellency, the Secretary of State in charge of Maritime Fisheries of Morocco, for their support and the facilities provided, which were instrumental in ensuring the success of this event.

Thanks, were also extended to all participants for traveling from their respective countries, highlighting the importance of the workshop as a platform for sharing experiences, expertise, and best practices among Member States and partner organizations. Participants were encouraged to actively engage in the various working sessions to ensure the success of the event and to draw concrete conclusions for the promotion of sustainable, inclusive, and equitable aquaculture.

During their speeches, all speakers emphasized the role of sustainable aquaculture in food

security, job creation, and population stability, while also highlighting its contribution to the emergence of a **blue economy** by supporting food production while preserving marine ecosystems.

The key achievements of the RAFAQUA network over the past mandate were also highlighted. Despite significant contributions to regional cooperation and capacity building, challenges remain, underlining the need for continued collective efforts and strengthened regional coordination to achieve the objectives of sustainable aquaculture.

Workshop proceedings:

Day of October 16, 2025

Session: African Initiatives for the Development of the Aquaculture Sector

Moderator: Dr. Samba Ka (Director General of ANA – Senegal)

Speakers: Representatives from the following States:

- Angola
- Benin
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Congo
- Gabon
- Gambia

Moderator: Dr. Nicole NEZZI (Director of Aquaculture, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire)

Speakers: Representatives from the following States:

- Mauritania
- Nigeria
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- Togo

This session aimed to present the aquaculture frameworks and strategies implemented with the objective of developing an aquaculture mapping of the member states.

The discussions addressed the role of the aquaculture sector in food security, job creation, economic development, and the legal framework governing this activity. They also covered aquaculture production systems and the main farmed species, mainly the Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis* spp.), carp (*Cyprinus* spp.), and African catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*).

Furthermore, the presentations highlighted the main challenges and issues facing the African aquaculture sector, summarized as follows:

1. Insufficient aquaculture infrastructure;
2. Limited knowledge of fish farming and pond management;
3. Lack of policies for strengthening fish farmers' capacities;
4. Financing challenges;
5. Limited availability of quality inputs (fingerlings and feed);
6. High cost of fish feed (mostly imported);
7. Difficult access to land;
8. Weaknesses in the design of fish farming facilities;
9. Low valorization of aquaculture products;
10. Lack of appropriate technologies: infrastructure and equipment often insufficient or unsuitable;

11. Low technical capacity and limited awareness of environmental aspects among fish farmers;
12. Insufficient budgets allocated to aquaculture and difficulties in mobilizing additional funding to meet public policy objectives;
13. Absence of a credit line dedicated to aquaculture stakeholders;
14. Lack of incentive measures (such as feed subsidies or reduced energy costs for aquaculture facilities);
15. Low private sector investment in the aquaculture value chain;
16. Ecosystem degradation: deforestation and soil erosion affecting ponds and basins;
17. Lack of appropriate technologies: infrastructure and equipment often insufficient or unsuitable;
18. Diseases and parasites: rapid spread due to limited health monitoring;
19. Insufficient or poorly enforced regulations;
20. Weak value chains: lack of facilities for processing, preserving, and transporting aquaculture products;
21. Competition from imports: imported fish often cheaper than locally produced aquaculture products;
22. Effects of climate change.

In conclusion, the analysis of the interventions by the representatives of the member states highlights a disparity in the level of development of the aquaculture sector.

Interactive exchange session: African aquaculture as a lever for sustainable food security

Moderator: Mr. Mohamed Amine Mansouri (ANDA, Morocco)

This sale involved the intervention of:

- The National Agency for the Development of Aquaculture (ANDA, Morocco):
 - Analysis of the data from the questionnaire submitted to the participants on the aquaculture situation in their national context.
 - Moroccan Marine Aquaculture Law: A modern legal framework for sustainable aquaculture development.
- The National Institute for Fisheries Research (INRH, Morocco), President of the RAFISMER network:
 - Surveillance and Management of Fish Pathologies Issues and Good Health Practices.
- Mohamed VI Polytechnic University (UM6P, Morocco):
 - Youth as catalysts for innovation and sustainability in African aquaculture

Summary of the Interventions:

1. The fundamental role of a solid legal framework forming a guideline for the development of sustainable aquaculture, by establishing clear rules that frame aquaculture exploitation, investment, social, advisory, innovation and good practices.
2. Intensive, globalized aquaculture illustrates the paradox of progress: although it represents economic and technological success, it simultaneously promotes the emergence and spread of pathologies. These diseases have a series of major consequences affecting production, the economy and biodiversity.
3. International trade, by facilitating the exchange of aquaculture species and products, remains the main vector for the spread of these pathogens on a global scale.
4. Beyond these immediate impacts, new emerging challenges further complicate the health management of aquaculture, global warming acts as a powerful modifier of the interactions between host, pathogen and environment.
5. In the face of these challenges, integrated prevention is a comprehensive and sustainable approach to ensure the sustainability of the sector. Biosecurity, the first line of defense, Health surveillance, early detection to act quickly, reasoned management, production without compromising sustainability.
6. The control of animal health remains a central issue: the spread of diseases and parasites, combined with the lack of specialized veterinary services, underlines the need for a strengthened scientific, regulatory and technical framework.
7. Young people, who make up nearly 60% of Africa's population under the age of 25, are a tremendous catalyst for innovation and sustainability in the aquaculture sector. Driven by a remarkable capital of innovation and a strong sense of community leadership, they drive local dynamics that promote resilience and the modernization of practices.
8. Thanks to the adoption of new energy sources, the digital transformation of value chains, and the integration of biotechnologies and artificial intelligence, these young actors are developing intelligent monitoring solutions that enable the sustainable management of aquatic resources.
9. The creation of youth cooperatives strengthens local inclusion and fosters a collaborative economic model, paving the way for a more competitive, sustainable, and equitable African aquaculture.

After the presentations, the following focus groups were formed:

Group 1: Morocco, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Mauritania

Group 2: Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, Angola

Group 3: Togo, Benin, Cameroon, Gabon, Guinea, Congo

Group 4: Nigeria, Liberia, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea

The conduct of part of this workshop in **focus group** format was welcomed and appreciated by all participants. Indeed, this dialogue engineering approach—promoting exchange and knowledge sharing—encouraged by COMHAFAT and now implemented in its capacity-building workshops since 2024, has proven highly effective.

Dialogue within a focus group is essential, as it allows for the collection of rich qualitative data, stimulates creativity and collective thinking, and helps understand the nuances of opinions and perceptions.

This dialogue fosters the emergence of new ideas through interaction and enables in-depth exploration of topics, including sensitive issues, by giving each participant a voice and capturing a wide range of perspectives.

Key advantages of focus group dialogue:

- **Richness of data:** Interaction among participants allows the collection of more detailed and nuanced qualitative information that would be difficult to obtain through other methods.
- **Idea stimulation:** The group dynamic encourages participants to react to each other's ideas, stimulating innovative and creative thinking.
- **In-depth understanding:** Dialogue helps explore the “why” and “how” behind opinions and behaviors. It is particularly useful for understanding social issues and evaluating public policies.
- **Exploration of sensitive topics:** The group setting can make it easier to address topics considered taboo, as participants may feel more confident and less isolated when expressing their opinions.
- **Identification of consensus and disagreement:** Debate and exchange of ideas help quickly identify points of convergence or divergence, leading to a better understanding of differences among COMHAFAT member state managers.
- **Time and efficiency gains:** By bringing several people together at once, group dialogue allows the collection of many viewpoints in a limited time compared to individual interviews.

Role of the facilitator :

- The facilitator's role is to guide discussions, ask the right questions, and ensure everyone has the opportunity to speak;
- He must manage the group to prevent any single person from dominating the discussion and encourage more introverted participants to contribute;
- He ensure the group stays on topic while allowing new ideas to emerge.

The work and discussions of these focus groups led to the following conclusions:

“Food Security through Aquaculture: Sustainability and Regional Synergies.”

What do you see as the future of aquaculture in our region over the next decade?

1. Aquaculture production ensuring the fisheries sovereignty of member states, with quality and affordable products;
2. Stimulation of aquaculture production;
3. Improvement of private investment;
4. Increased production of aquaculture products;
5. Creation of employment opportunities for women and youth;
6. Introduction of species that are easier to farm;
7. Significant improvement in aquaculture technologies;
8. Clear and well-defined regulations;
9. Possibility of exporting farmed fish.

Key Recommendations

1. Tax incentives (VAT exemption and reduction of customs duties) on aquaculture inputs;
2. Research and development for feed formulation using local ingredients and mastery of broodstock management;
3. Establishment of a concessional credit line for aquaculture and a guarantee fund;
4. Encouragement of public-private partnerships (PPP);
5. Implementation of aquaculture planning (both continental and marine);
6. Creation of a dedicated entity for aquaculture development;
7. Technical assistance for drafting laws, regulations, guidelines, and codes of practice in aquaculture, and for their implementation;
8. Development of a site selection methodology;
9. Training and awareness-raising;
10. Development of infrastructure;
11. Implementation of biosecurity measures;
12. Improved access to roads and markets;
13. Availability of adequate storage facilities and measures to prevent post-harvest losses.

Proposals

1. Strengthening partnerships and bilateral and multilateral cooperation in aquaculture.
2. Harmonization of the legal framework for the sector.
3. Establishment of infrastructure (centers of excellence).
4. Training of local technicians.
5. Improvement of indigenous species.
6. Research programs dedicated to indigenous species.
7. Creation of zones reserved for aquaculture to secure investments and provide visibility for investors.
8. Reduction of aquaculture production costs (animal feed is very expensive, most ingredients are imported, and fry and broodstock are of poor quality).

Your message

1. Sustainable aquaculture to enable food security and the creation of decent jobs;
2. Compliance with Good Sustainable Aquaculture Practices (GAP);
3. Investment in human capital and future generations.

Day of October 17, 2025

Morning session: Visit to aquaculture sites

- **Visit of the feed manufacturing unit, (APN Company);**
- **Visit to the Aquatic Animal Pathology Specialty Center and the Regional Centre for Fisheries Research, (INRH, Tangier).**

The visit to the aquafeed manufacturing unit “Aliment Protéine du Nord (APN)” provided an opportunity to observe the entire production process, from the receipt of raw materials to the final product. This included stages such as grinding, ingredient mixing, extrusion, and drying, as well as the strict quality controls implemented to ensure the safety and nutritional value of the feed intended for fish.

Explanations were also provided highlighting the modern industrial techniques used in this sector, as well as the unit’s production capacity for export across Africa.

The visit to the Specialized Center for Aquatic Animal Pathology (the only one of its kind nationally) and the Regional Fisheries Research Center (INRH, Tangier) offered a deeper understanding of animal health issues in the aquaculture sector, along with the various techniques for monitoring and diagnosing aquatic diseases. It provided an opportunity to observe research infrastructures, laboratories equipped for microbiological and parasitological analysis, histopathology, and nutritional analysis of aquatic animals, as well as programs for monitoring fish and crustacean populations. The visit also facilitated direct exchanges with researchers and technicians, allowing participants to better grasp the challenges related to species health, conservation, and the improvement of fisheries practices in the region.

These field visits were highly appreciated by all participants, highlighting that the “practical & field visit” component remains a crucial element in any capacity-building activity.

Afternoon Session: General Assembly of RAFAQUA

The minutes of this assembly are included in a separate report.

Conclusion

The workshop “***Food Security through Aquaculture: Sustainability and Regional Synergies***” stood out for its success at all levels, thanks to the quality of the exchanges and the active involvement of the participants.

This meeting represents a significant step forward in capacity building and further strengthens cooperation among member states in the aquaculture sector. The objectives set were fully achieved, marking an important milestone in enhancing capacities and promoting the sustainable development of aquaculture.

The enriching discussions, both during plenary exchanges and focused sessions, helped open new perspectives for deepening technical knowledge, stimulating innovation, and better understanding the challenges related to sustainable aquaculture production in the COMHAFAT region.

The quality of the recommendations formulated by all participants, many of whom hold high-level responsibilities within their institutions, reflects the importance that member states place on the development of sustainable aquaculture.

At the conclusion of this report, the Executive Secretariat wishes to extend its sincere thanks to Ms. Majida MAAROUF, President of the RAFAQUA Network, for her dedication and contribution, as well as to her close collaborators for their role in organizing and ensuring the full success of this workshop.

Appreciation is also extended to the participants for their valuable input and highly constructive intellectual contributions, to representatives of partner regional fisheries organizations, to the REFMA and RAFSIMER networks for the quality of their proposals, to the OFCF for its constant and strong support of COMHAFAT activities, and to all invited guests and participants.

Annex 1: Agenda

Agenda and program of the workshop Tangier, 16 -17 October 2025

Date & time	Program	Speaker
Thursday, October 16, 2025		
9 :00 a.m.	Welcome	
– 9 :30 a.m.	Welcoming participants and registration	RAFAQUA / ATLAFCO
	Welcome speech & opening of the workshop	
9 :30 a.m.	Executive Secretary of ATLAFCO	ATLAFCO
–	Director of the National Agency for the Development of Aquaculture	President RAFAQUA
10 :00 a.m.	Representative of the Presidency in office	Guinea
	Presentation of objectives, expectations and progress	ATLAFCO
10 :00 a.m.	African initiatives for the development of the aquaculture sector	
–	Moderator : Senegal	
11 :15 a.m.	Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Congo, Gabon, Gambia	
Group Photo		
11 :15 a.m.		
–	Coffee Break & networking	
11 :30 a.m.		
11 :30 a.m.	African initiatives for the development of the aquaculture sector	
–	Moderator : Côte d'Ivoire	
12 :30 p.m.	Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Morocco	
12 :30 p.m.		
–	Lunch break at Hilton Garden Inn Hotel	
2 :00 p.m.		
–	African initiatives for the development of the aquaculture sector	
3 :00 p.m.	Moderator : Côte d'Ivoire	
	Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo	
3 :00 p.m.	Interactive exchange session: African aquaculture as a lever for sustainable food security	
–	Moderator : Morocco	
5 :00 p.m.	Group 1 : Morocco, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Mauritania	
	Group 2 : Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, Angola	
	Group 3 : Togo, Benin, Cameroun, Gabon, Guinea, Congo	
	Group 4 : Nigeria, Liberia, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea	
5 :00 p.m.	Focus group summary	
–	Closing remarks and final words: ATLAFCO	
6 :00 p.m.		
	Coffee Break & networking	

Friday, October 17, 2025

Visit to aquaculture sites

9: 00 a.m.	Departure from Tangier
9: 30 a.m. - 10: 30 a.m.	Visit to the aquaculture feed production unit.
11 :00 a.m. - 12 :30 p.m.	Visit to the Specialized Center for Aquatic Animal Pathology – Tangier Regional Fisheries Research Center
1 :00 p.m. - 2 :30 p.m.	Lunch at Hilton Garden Inn Hotel
3 :00 p.m. - 4 :30 p.m.	RAFAQUA General Assembly
4:30 p.m.	Coffee Break & networking

Annex 2 : List of participants

CONFÉRENCE MINISTÉRIELLE SUR LA
COOPÉRATION HALIEUTIQUE ENTRE LES ETATS
AFRICAINS RIVERAINS DE L'OCEAN
ATLANTIQUE



MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON FISHERIES
COOPERATION AMONG AFRICAN STATES
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LISTE DE PRESENCE

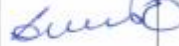
Atelier de renforcement des capacités sous le thème :
« Sécurité Alimentaire par l'Aquaculture : Durabilité et
Synergies Régionales »

Les 16-17 octobre 2025 à Tanger (Maroc)

Hilton Garden Inn Tanger City Center

N°	Pays/Organisation	Nom et Prénom	Titre	Signature
1	Angola	M. Onde Antonio NSANDA	National Director Aquaculture	
2	Bénin	M. C. Eugène DESSOUASSI	Ingénieur du développement Rural au ministère de l'Agriculture de l'Elevage et de la Pêche	
3	Cameroun	M. Guy Pascal NANDJOU ZEZON	Chef service d'Aquaculture à la direction des pêches	
4	Côte d'Ivoire	Dr. NEZZI Epouse M'BCJA NICOLE EDWGE	Vétérinaire Principale, Directrice de l'Aquaculture	
5	Congo	M. Ahmed STANISLAS BELVERE NAKAVOUA	Directeur de l'aquaculture	
6	Gabon	M. Barthélémy NGOULAKIA	Secrétaire Général au Ministère de la Mer, de la Pêche et de l'Économie bleue	
7	Gambie	M. Baba NO DARBOE	Directeur adjoint de l'Aquaculture et des Pêches continentales	
8	Ghana	M. Anthony WASIPE	Gestionnaire Principal des Pêches	

9	Guinée	M. Louis KAMANO	Directeur Général de l'Agence Nationale de l'Aquaculture (ANAG)	
10	Guinée Bissau	M. Efraim Armando BARAI	Spécialiste en aquaculture affecté au Département des ressources halieutiques et de l'océanographie de l'INIPO	
11	Guinée Equatoriale	M. Lazaro OVONO	Ingénieur Technico de PESCA au ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage, des forêts, de la pêche et de l'environnement	
12	Libéria	M. Yarkpawolo KPASQUIO JONNISON	Associate Director, Inland Fisheries	
13	Maroc	Mme Majida MAAROUF	Directrice Générale de l'Agence Nationale pour le Développement de l'Aquaculture (ANDA)	
14	Mauritanie	M. Abdel Barka HMETTOU DADDA	Chef du service océanographie et aquaculture de la direction de l'aménagement	
15	Nigeria	Mme Onuselogu NCHEDO MARYROSE	Principal Fisheries Officer / Federal Ministry of Marine and Blue Economy, Federal Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture	
16		M. Samba KA	Directeur Général de l'Agence Nationale de l'Aquaculture (ANA)	
17	Sénégal	M. Mamadou SENE	Directeur technique / ANA	

18		M. Ibrahima Fagnane SENGHOR	Juriste Chef de division des partenariats et de la coopération	
19	Sierra Leone	Mme Jamilatu Tenneh SWARAY	Responsable des pêches en charge de station expérimentale d'aquaculture	
20	Togo	M. Sanita LARE	Ingénieur des travaux d'élevage, directeur des ressources halieutiques, animales et de la réglementation de la transhumance des plateaux	
21	RAFISMER	M. Said SEDKI	Chef de la Station Piscicole au Centre Spécialisé en Zootechnie et Ingénierie Aquacoles Marines de l'INRH à M'diq.	
22	REFMA	M. Ibrahim TOKO	Enseignant chercheur en Hydrobiologie et Aquaculture et Ecotoxicologie Aquatique	
23	CPCO	M. Antoine Gaston DJIHINTO	Secrétaire Général	
24	Université Mohammed VI Polytechnique (UM6P)	M. Houssam EL ABOUBI	Représentant du Club des jeunes leaders Africains	
25	Agence Nationale des Eaux et Forêts (ANEF)-Maroc	M. Outmane BERREZOUQ	Représentant	
26	JICA	M. Ken HOMMA	Conseiller Technique au Cabinet au Ministère des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques-Côte d'Ivoire	

27	CGG	M. Jose Mba ABESO	Secrétaire Exécutif	
28	ANDA	M. Mustafa AMZOUGH	Chef de département de l'Investissement, de la Promotion et des Etudes	
29		M. Mohamed Amine MANSOURI	Chef de service des études	
30		Mme Fatimzahra NADIM	Chargée de la promotion et de la communication	
31		M. Abdelkadooss MORCHID	Chef du Département de l'Ingénierie des Projets Aquacoles	
32		Mme Asmae JAHID	Chef de service des plans	
33		M. Brahim KERFAL	Chef du service juridique	
34		M. Bouchta AICHANE	Représentant de l'ANDA	

35 INRH

N. Abdenabim
CHEAAR

chef du
CSPAA.

36 Fish Tech
Moroc

M. NAFIA
Khalil

Responsable
Qualité et
formulation

37 Fish Tech
Moroc

EL Goutabi
Marouane

Responsable
Usine

Annex 3 : Photographic report

