



INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF
**ARTISANAL FISHERIES
AND AQUACULTURE**
2022



Capacity building workshop for journalists and communicators members of MOSFA in the ATLAFCO area on the sustainable management of fisheries resources and the fight against IUU fishing

"Media for the sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture"



Agadir 05-07 May 2022

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REPORT

I. CONTEXT

Fisheries and aquaculture are a source of health, wealth, nutritional security and jobs for African countries. Fish is one of the most traded food products in the world. It is particularly important for African countries because it creates jobs and contributes significantly to reducing extreme poverty, building climate-resilient communities, food security and strong economies for millions of Africans. An FAO study shows that the fisheries sector as a whole employs 12.3 million people as full-time fishers or full-time or part-time processors, representing 2.1% of Africa's population aged 15 to 64 years old. Fishermen represent half of all people engaged in the sector (42.4% are processors and 7.5% work in aquaculture). About 27.3% of those engaged in fisheries and aquaculture are women, with marked differences in their proportion among fishers (3.6%), processors (58%) and aquaculture workers (4%).

The World Bank estimates that an additional \$300 million in annual value-added revenue could be created through better governance, enforcement of rules and regulations, and better management of the fisheries sector. For example, according to the FAO, in just two years, Sierra Leone increased its fish catch by imposing a six-nautical-mile trawl-free zone.

The New Normal arising from the Covid-19 pandemic situation is already having an impact on the fisheries and aquaculture sector and on the management of fishery resources, at different levels, ranging from regulations to operations and activities, including national or even supranational policies. It is therefore essential to take this new situation and other potential effects into account in the new approaches to fisheries issues.

Due to illegal fishing, overfishing, climate change causing rising sea temperatures, declining catches, poor management and lack of governance, the yields generated are much lower than expected.

This situation has a direct impact on small-scale fishing and aquaculture, which nevertheless constitute vital sectors for local communities and the economy of nations. Moreover, 2022 is decreed by the UN as the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IAPAA).

II. JUSTIFICATION

Fishing is one of the key sectors of the economy of the African continent. Sea fishing alone lands millions of tonnes of fish products every year. Catches are often over 400,000 tonnes between Morocco, South Africa, Nigeria, Mauritania, Senegal, Ghana and Namibia. Inland fishing, on the other hand, is practiced mainly in rivers and the Great Lakes.

However, **illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing** disproportionately affects communities, their economies, food security and contributes significantly to extreme poverty. As foreign countries illegally step up their efforts to further dwindle Africa's fish supply, their impact on marine life and habitats is also worsening. The abundance of fishing vessels and trawls in African coastal waters is particularly damaging to marine life. In many cases, affected areas are trawled repeatedly before the seafloor has enough time to recover.

Today, it is noted both at African and global level, a stagnation, even a decrease in catches of maritime and continental fisheries. For many specialists, IUU fishing is the cause of this drop in catches. Present in all types of fishing and with several dimensions, this illegal fishing takes place both on the high seas and in areas under national jurisdiction. It concerns all aspects and all stages of the capture and use of fish, and it is sometimes associated with organized crime.

On the African continent, IUU fishing is accelerating the depletion of fishery resources. In West Africa alone, this practice is estimated at 30% of fishing activities. It generates losses estimated at 1,350 billion FCFA in revenue. Not to mention the innumerable ravages on the activities and the survival of small-scale fishermen and aquaculturists.

With the prevalence of Covid-19 and/or the post -Covid 19 context, a new situation has emerged. While some believe a return to pre-Covid-19 normalization will take time, others believe the new conditions are irreversible. Today we are experiencing restrictions that require a reframing of our approaches and programs. Certain objectives must be reconsidered while we are witnessing the virtualization of many activities. The various professions are called upon to readapt, including those involved in communication, invited to constantly update the knowledge, techniques, methods and tools of their profession.

Faced with this situation of overexploitation and dwindling resources, important decisions have been taken by various States, alone or in cooperation, to combat this scourge. **This willingness of States to fight against IUU fishing must be accompanied by effective and efficient communication.** To this end, meeting and exchange spaces are required for the various stakeholders in the sector (the Administration, associations, the private sector, partners, the media, etc.).

It is within this framework that the Ministerial Conference on Fisheries Cooperation among African States bordering the Atlantic Ocean (ATLAFCO), in partnership with the Media Observatory for Sustainable Fisheries in Africa (MOSFA), intends to organize a regional capacity building workshop for journalists and communicators who are members of MOSFA from ATLAFCO zone countries, on the sustainable management of fisheries resources and the fight against IUU fishing. Likewise, it will be an opportunity to immerse in the issues of the celebration of the AIPAA in 2022.

This activity is in line with the three-year Partnership Agreement signed between the two parties in October 2018 in Rabat (Morocco), renewed in October 2021.

III. WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

1. General objective

The general objective of this workshop is to build the capacity of journalists and communicators who are members of the MOSFA from the ATLAFCO area on the sustainable management of fisheries resources and the fight against IUU fishing.

Ultimately, it will be about empowering them to be part of the solution to help change fisheries mindsets and practices on the continent and to develop a common vision on the challenges of fishing and artisanal aquaculture, in line with the celebration of AIPAA 2022.

The workshop will provide new insights into the fisheries sector and the communication tools needed to present the most pressing issues of fisheries and related coastal issues, climate change, erosion, land use planning and aquaculture related issues such as pollution and fish diseases.

This workshop will also include media and technical approaches to increase and update knowledge and professionalism regarding radio, television, print media, blogs, podcasts , websites and online media in general, to better address fishing issues.

Lessons learned from this workshop should provide journalists and communicators with a strong professional capacity and credibility to inform governments, seafood companies and fishers about the importance and urgency of improving fisheries management and of aquaculture, so that the demand for fish is met in a sustainable manner, that new jobs are created, food security strengthened, and incomes improved (those of individuals, organizations and States). They will also come out of it better immersed in the reality and potential of artisanal fishing and aquaculture on the continent.

The discussions, exchanges, interactions and deliberations will take into account the new contextual conditions imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic.

2. Specific objectives of the workshop

The specific objectives are as follows:

- a)** Provide journalists and communicators with information on sustainable resource management, and IUU fishing and its consequences;
- b)** Provide guidance on existing legal frameworks at international and regional levels;
- c)** Present a global, concerted, coherent and coordinated approach that improves fishing conditions, environmental and socio-economic development, as well as the capacity to generate wealth from sustainable governance of the fisheries sector in Africa;
- d)** Present the challenges of artisanal fishing and aquaculture and the articulations of the celebration of IYAFA 2022;
- e)** Share comparative experiences on media coverage of fisheries issues;
- f)** Strengthen the skills of participants in terms of investigation, writing, and use of ICT for fisheries issues;
- g)** Strengthen the capacities of participants in the collection, management and use of data to enhance their media and communication productions;
- h)** Promote collaboration and interface between journalists and communicators on the one hand, and experts/specialists on the other;
- i)** Make participants aware of the needs for rehabilitation and reframing in view of the new context of Covid-19: use of virtual and network tools
- j)** Create a consultation framework for regular media coverage of fishing themes in the respective countries of the participants, or even beyond.

IV. INTRODUCTION

The Ministerial Conference on Fisheries Cooperation among African States bordering the Atlantic Ocean (ATLAFCO), in partnership with the Media Observatory for Sustainable Fisheries in Africa (MOSFA), organized, in Agadir (Morocco), on 05-07 May 2022, a Regional Workshop for the capacity building of journalists and communicators members of the MOSFA of the countries of the ATLAFCO zone, on the sustainable management of fisheries resources.

The meeting organized under the theme: "*The Media for the sustainable development of Fisheries and Aquaculture*", coincides with the celebration of the year 2022, decreed by the United Nations, International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture. .

This workshop is the 2nd of its kind after the one organized online, on November 04, 2020, due to the circumstances imposed by the COVID19 pandemic.

The partnership initiated in 2018, renewed in 2021, between ATLAFCO and MOSFA, makes it possible to put in synergy and complementarity, their respective expertise, so as to strengthen the specialization of communicators in fishing and thus bring their contributions. in the implementation of fisheries reform policies recommended by the competent bodies at the international, regional and national levels

More than 30 participants took part in this meeting, representing MOSFA members, partners and resource persons.

The list of participants is attached (Appendix I).

V. OPENING CEREMONY

Mr. Abdelouahed BENABBOU, Executive Secretary of ATLAFCO, on behalf of **Mr. Sidi Tiémoko TOURE**, Minister of Animal and Fisheries Resources of Côte d'Ivoire and President of ATLAFCO, welcomed all participants and expressed his gratitude to resource persons for their availability.

He also praised the commitment of the MOSFA through its coordinator and its members, to develop a specialized communication in fishing, and their firm desire to deepen their knowledge, through the training series put to their benefit by ATLAFCO, thus helping to popularize the principle of sustainability and sustainability of the exploitation of living aquatic resources. He ended his speech by presenting his thanks to the Moroccan authorities for all the facilities offered for the success of this workshop, to the delegation of maritime fisheries for its effective involvement in the work of this workshop.

Mr. Andre Naoussi for his part, welcomed the level of cooperation initiated since 2018, between MOSFA and ATLAFCO, and the actions implemented, in favor of the promotion of inclusive sustainable fishing, through the mobilization of communicators and journalists of all media. The partnership, bringing together fisheries development experts and communication specialists, initiated in 2018, was renewed in 2021. It is within this framework that this workshop is organized, dedicated to the development of members' skills of the MOSFA, in the various aspects related to the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources. He also presented these sincere thanks to the Kingdom of Morocco, for the hospitality and welcome reserved for the members of the MOSFA, in the beautiful city of Agadir, and to ATLAFCO for its efforts in the reinforcement of the communication specialized in fishing.

Mr. Rafik, from the Agadir maritime fisheries delegation, representative of Morocco, welcomed the participants to this workshop, and congratulated them for the judicious choice of holding this activity in the beautiful city of Agadir, located in a region with a maritime vocation, where fishing, aquaculture and related activities constitute a major development pole in the region.

VI. PROGRESS OF WORK

The agenda as adopted is attached (Appendix II)

Interpretation was provided in French and English.

VII. SUMMARIES OF PRESENTATIONS

Presentation 1: The sustainable development of the fishing sector in the ATLAFCO area: assets and threats. (Mr. Mohamed Sadiki - ATLAFCO).

The presentation reviews the strengths of the fisheries sector in the ATLAFCO region, the opportunities for the development of this sector as well as the threats that compromise the expected beneficial effects:

a. Assets of the fishing sector in the ATLAFCO region

- Vast region with great geographic diversity
- Great hydro-climatic variety particularly favorable to the development of abundant and diversified aquatic resources and to trophic enrichment,
- Existence of an institutional and legal framework conducive to cooperation: Regional fisheries cooperation organizations: SRFC, FCWC, CECAF, COREP, ICCAT Economic integration organizations: ECOWAS, ECCAS

b. Threats to the fishing sector in the region:

- Worrying preponderance of piracy and IUU fishing, exacerbated by insufficient resources for coastal surveillance
- Institutional weaknesses and inadequate governance of national and shared fisheries resources
- Low adherence to relevant international legal instruments and their integration into national legislation,
- The consultative mandate of RFMOs does not make it possible to make their decisions enforceable (A study commissioned by ATLAFCO concluded that it was necessary to create an RFMO in the region, whose resolutions would be binding on the parties)
- Low resilience to the effects of climate change vLow socio-economic resilience to epidemics and pandemics, which are rampant in the region, (AIDS, Ebola, COVID19, etc.)
- Precarious working conditions, safety and security of seafarers
- Population growth, strong coastline and urbanization put pressure on capture fishing and accentuate overexploitation and pollution of the marine environment

c. Opportunities for the development of the fishing sector

- The political will displayed by the Ministers during the Conferences of Ministers and also within the African AU bodies to reform sectoral policies
- Adherence to the UN SDGs by 2030, in particular SDG14

- Important support from Technical and Financial Partners: European Union Commission, World Bank, FAO, UNDP, African Development Bank, USAID, ...,
- Existence of RFOs for fisheries management with better anchoring at regional and international level;
- Presence of a dynamic civil society, women's NGOs, artisanal fishing, media, even to strengthen co-management...
- Internal and external demand for fish products is structurally growing

Presentation 2: State of play and challenges of artisanal fisheries and aquaculture in Africa; Issues and priorities for the celebration of AIPAA 2022 in Africa. Mr. Gaoussou GUEYE/ CAOPA and the

According to the FAO, the world population will reach 9.6 billion people in 2050, which represents a major challenge to feed the planet while preserving resources for future generations.

In Africa, Artisanal Fisheries, fishing plays a big role in eliminating hunger, promoting health, creating jobs and reducing poverty.

In this International Year, to give a dignified and sustainable future to small-scale fishing, it is essential to focus on Sustainable Development Goal 14.b, and to guarantee access to resources and markets for small-scale fishing. African.

Thus, all of the 27 national member organizations of CAOPA, maritime and continental artisanal fisheries have defined advocacy priorities.

Priority 1: Promote secure access to resources

Priority 2: Promote the place of women in African artisanal fisheries

Priority 3: Protect artisanal fisheries from competition from other blue economy sectors

In terms of communication, CAOPA proceeded to the creation of the Network of Communicators and generalists of community radios/Senegal and the establishment of the CAOPA-CAPE program to celebrate IYAFSA by giving more visibility to artisanal fishing.

Presentation 3: IUU fishing: A scourge that particularly affects developing countries (Mr. Naji LAAMRICH – ATLAFCO)

No matter where we live, what food we eat and what language we speak, we all rely on the oceans to sustain us. Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing threatens this vital resource.

IUU fishing is a set of dishonest fishing practices, both on the high seas and in areas under national jurisdictions that threaten global geopolitical security and prosperity and weaken the rules-based order; especially as the global demand for fish as a source of protein continues to grow

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), IUU fishing represents up to 20-30% of the fishing sector, with an estimated annual turnover of between 10 and 23 billion dollars.

The weakness of MCS leads many African coastal countries to pay the highest price for IUU fishing.

Presentation 4: Fight against IUU fishing: international legal instruments and current status (Mr. Naji LAAMRICH –ATLAFCO)

IUU fishing remains one of the main threats to sustainable fisheries in Africa, it negatively affects the livelihoods of people who depend on fisheries in African coastal countries.

An international framework has been developed to address fisheries management since the adoption of UNCLOS in 1982, with an increasing number of fisheries management instruments being developed in the 1990s.

This framework includes both binding agreements and voluntary instruments that facilitate fisheries management at global, regional and national levels.

Within this framework, several provisions and requirements specifically address IUU fishing, with provisions and guidance relating to port State measures, flag State conduct, coastal State responsibilities, Market States or a combination thereof.

The dissemination of objective and factual information on IUU practices to local fishing communities, the general public and local, national and international officials increases awareness of IUU activities which undermine the sustainable exploitation of living marine resources and have so many negative consequences for the environment, economy and society.

Giving journalists and their networks the tools to overcome the lack of publicly available information can help the media raise awareness about the drivers of IUU fishing and their socio-economic impact on coastal communities in through regular broadcasts, international surveys and articles in the written press.

Presentation 5: Sustainable management of fisheries resources and the fight against IUU fishing: what communication strategy for countries in the ATLAFCO zone? (Mr. Ashok TALUCK BEEHARRY - Mauritius / MOSFA)

The notion of sustainability is very important in the management of fisheries resources. Equally decisive is the issue of combating IUU fishing. A communication strategy around these two issues in the ATLAFCO Zone is therefore necessarily dependent on multiple factors and variables, not to say complexities. It is not possible to sketch the contours of this strategy without taking into consideration a set of fundamental principles; but also certain exogenous elements, all linked both to the disciplines, activities and problems of fishing on the one hand, and on the other to the communication dynamics both in a macrocosmic and global way and from a microcosmic and specific point of view.

From the characteristics and particularities to the needs, prospects and challenges, it is therefore essential to take an interest in the expectations, objectives and orientations, before being able to look into the necessary means and mechanisms, the programmatic deployment, the content and the message and the implementation., i.e. a real strategic approach to ensure measurable, modular and rectifiable results.

A communication strategy around the management of fisheries resources and the fight against IUU fishing cannot be imposed or offered. It is the result of consultations and the sharing of

ideas. It is based on a partnership at several levels. Its components/elements are provided by the actors concerned, especially the local protagonists, the field practitioners, that makes possible to systematize the approach, the interventions, the orientation and the follow-up.

Presentation 6: The fight against IUU fishing: Case of Morocco: (Mr. Driss Tazi-DPM)

The fisheries sector is a structuring resource for the national economy. Morocco has an extended coastline of 3,500 km in the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea with fishing potential estimated at nearly 1.5 million tons, thus occupying first place in the Arab world and 17th internationally in terms of fish production...

The "HALIEUTIS" Strategy dedicated to maritime fishing and aquaculture is made up of 3 main axes

Sustainability: "A sustainably exploited resource for future generations"

Performance: «A sector equipped and organized for optimal quality, from landing to consumption"

Competitiveness: "Well valued and competitive products on the most buoyant markets"

To fight against IUU fishing, and ensure the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources, Morocco has set up a National System for the Control of Fishing Activities and has adopted measures aimed at developing its capacity in terms of monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing activities, which consists of developing an integrated control system to combat IUU fishing, in particular by setting up:

- An updated legal platform (Regulation Update, Central Fleet Registration Registry, Fishing License system);
- An Administrative entity for coordinating the control of fishing activities (Direction de Contrôle des Activités de la Pêche Maritime);
- Procedures and operational methodologies for the control of landings, post-landing and transshipment and inspection at the quays;

The areas of control mainly concern:

- Access rights to a fishery Authorized fishing areas Fishing seasons (closure and prohibition) Fishing gear and techniques;
- Catches (composition, species, legal size);
- Traceability documents;

The preservation and management of fishery resources and their habitats require financial means, skills and experience, which could be lacking in developing countries, hence the importance of cooperation, collaboration and pooling means the region States.

Presentation 7. What communication for a good harmonization of fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance policies: the case of the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC), ATLAFCO partner. (Mr. Aidara TALIBOUYA –Senegal /MOSFA).

The Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC) has set up a communication mechanism for proper harmonization of fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance policies between Member States.

In terms of communication, the SRFC has a communication service. Its mission is, among other things, to:

- Implement the Permanent Secretariat's communication policy and strategy through an annual communication plan;
- Ensure the management of the teams (program managers and assistants);
- Ensure the follow-up of the periodic update of the communication strategy of the Permanent Secretariat;
- Establish an effective information management system at the level of the Permanent Secretariat and between it and its partners;
- Ensure the continuous development of the SRFC website and its regular updating;
- Coordinate the implementation of the “communications” components of the various SRFC projects and programs, and monitor them;
- Assist in the writing, formatting and distribution of communication media, including publications, exhibitions, visual documents, etc.
- Facilitate contacts with national, sub-regional and international media for better visibility of SRFC activities

Presentation 8: Co-management model adapted to artisanal fisheries in West Africa: the case of Senegal (Dr. Moustapha KEBE / Consultant)

The co-management of artisanal fisheries in Africa is characterized by a great diversity of approaches or models and various logics of involvement of actors through a plurality of grassroots bodies. Mr Mustapha KEBE proposed a co-management model adapted to artisanal fisheries in Senegal.

He also cited the **Conditions for successful co-management**, mainly 1) Affirmation of State authority over the resources concerned 2) More active participation of local populations (users and local authorities) 3) Economic progress (in terms of contribution to local development) 4) Political (contribution to the democratic process), 5) Ecological (conservation and preservation of the resources concerned). He reviewed the main co-management models:

- 1) Partnership or collaborative model
- 2) Legalistic model
- 3) Community model
- 4) Dealer or contract model
- 5) Private model
- 6) Decentralizing model

This typology is based on the form of the management body that serves to animate the model and the basic principle of each model. Concerning the organizational frameworks of co-management, he specified that there are five (05) categories of organizational frameworks:

- 1) Federative-type frameworks based on the principle of the inclusion of all types of actors in fishing and its related and ancillary activities;
- 2) Associative-type frameworks based on the principles of operationally and appropriation by the users of the resource;
- 3) Community-based frameworks guided by the principles of operationally and community anchoring;
- 4) Territorial-type frameworks based on the principle of respect for the public and territorial nature of the resource: public resources to public institutions, even if they are local;

- 5) Public-private partnership type frameworks based on the principle of sharing the costs and benefits of conservation as well as related damages.

For the co-management model adapted to Senegalese artisanal fisheries, he recommended the approach integrating the two extreme positions, legality and current practices:

- **Legalistic posture** having for postulate: any co-management initiative for artisanal fisheries that aims to be sustainable and unfailingly supported by the public authorities must be tied to national legislation.
According to the law (Maritime Fisheries Code), the Local Artisanal Fisheries Committee (CLPA) is considered as the official structure around which co-management must be organized, but ensuring that institutional and governance mechanisms are created in favor of its functionality
- **Operational posture** based on the postulate: initiatives for the co-management of artisanal fisheries based on the experience, tradition and culture of user communities are more operational than modern forms of organization than local fishing committees (CLP) and all forms existing organizations at the local level that fulfill the same roles as the CLPs

Finally, he listed the conditions for success in applying the model, including:

- 1) Institutional support to management bodies (CLPA)
- 2) Creation of mechanisms for management autonomy and operation of co-management bodies
- 3) Creation of Income Generating Activities and Social Safety Net
- 4) Accountability at all levels of governance involved
- 5) Support for market access and price improvement of co-managed species
- 6) Contribution to protected area management efforts and to the socio-economic development of the locality where the co-management initiative is implemented
- 7) More sharing of management power with local authorities in fishing areas
- 8) More inclusion of women in the management bodies of protected areas.

Presentation 9: The impact of Video in the communication strategy to promote the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Artisanal Fisheries in Africa. (Mr. Naoufel Haddad –Tunisia / MOSFA)

The Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines): are the first international instruments dedicated to small-scale fisheries. These guidelines, developed in a participatory way, give us all a fundamental roadmap to follow to ensure sustainable small-scale fisheries that can help us eradicate hunger and poverty.

To be able to implement the recommendations made in the SSF Guidelines, they must be known, understood and applied. This is why raising awareness is an essential element of their implementation.

Among the communication tools making it possible to make known the SSF directives, there is the use of audio-visual production which has become accessible by beginners and professionals using a Smartphone.

Presentation 10: The consumer and the protection of fisheries resources (Mr. Halim Hamid/Morocco)

"The protection of fisheries resources begins with the consumer", is the slogan of a national campaign to fight against the promotion of seafood products without the authorized legal size, launched by the (Maroc Bleu) Foundation in partnership and in cooperation with the actors public and private in sea fishing .

The action is part of the global context of sustainable development of the oceans, adopted by the United Nations, and in accordance with the sectoral plans of the Moroccan government for the sustainability of marine resources and the preservation of fisheries resources included in the strategy " *Halieutis* 1 and 2".

The presentation presented by Mr. Hamid Halim , member of the MOSFA, underlines the importance of the maritime fishing sector in Morocco and the sectoral measures which have been adopted in order to preserve the fishery resources, and the constraints which hinder these initiatives. .

It is also highlighted the initiative of the Maroc Bleu Foundation which targets the consumer as the main actor in the value chain, and the role that he must play in the protection of fishery resources within the framework of the national campaign against the marketing of juvenile seafood.

Presentation 11: Developing communication strategies and plans for fisheries: the MOSFA experience / (Mr. André Naoussi)

At its launch in March 2016 in Elmina (Ghana), the Media Observatory for Sustainable Fisheries in Africa (MOSFA) included, in its vision and missions, the creation of networks to develop efficient communication strategies for the management sustainable fisheries resources on the continent.

Not only has the MOSFA been asked to develop Communication Strategies and Plans, but it has developed proposals to various structures concerned with the sustainable management of fisheries resources on the continent.

On order, the MOSFA produced a Communication Strategy, together with a Communication and Awareness Action Plan, for the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC) in West Africa (2018 and 2019, bilingual documents French English). The MOSFA also developed, in French and English, the ToR of the workshop to strengthen African journalists and communicators, organized by ATLAFCO (videoconference in November 2021, face-to-face in Agadir in May 2022).

On the initiative of a group, and very often with the informal agreement of the organizations, the MOSFA has produced communication offers, among others: for the promotion of the Blue Economy in Africa (AU-IBAR), the popularization of the Port Access Country Measures (FAO Africa), Promotion of Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (NEPAD), Fight against IUU fishing through illustrations and graphics (IUCN).

All these offers remain voluntary (we insist on the adjective), awaiting concretization. However, it is necessary to rely on the MOSFA to build a diversified, permanent, hard-hitting, effective and efficient communication, aimed at all stakeholders in the fisheries sector. The partners could well draw inspiration from the mutually fruitful collaboration between MOSFA and ATLAFCO, materialized by a three-year agreement signed in October 2018, and renewed in October 2021.

Presentation 12: Communication for the sustainable development of fishing: what complementarity between ATLAFCO and MOSFA? (Mr. Mohamed SADIKI/ATLAFCO)

Mr. SADIKI recalled that ATLAFCO and MOSFA signed in 2018 an Agreement of Cooperation for the development of sustainable fisheries in the region.

He then clarified that in terms of development cooperation, there are mainly two lines of communication:

1. Institutional communication which is part of an institutional image and visibility policy which presents the activities, objectives and results of development cooperation.
2. Communication for Development (C4D), which is a tool for social and political influence. It promotes participation and social change through the methods and instruments of interpersonal communication, community media and modern information technologies. Communication for development is a social process whose objective is to:
 - Strengthen dialogue with stakeholders in development projects;
 - Promote ownership of programs at the local level;
 - Produce a lasting impact.

Communication for development is a mission shared between development specialists and communicators. From journalists to communicators for development, it is no longer just a question of informing, but of acting as an agent of development and of an evolutionary change in behavior and mentalities.

Presentation 13 Concrete uses of WordPress and digital tools by the MOSFA, Mr. Naoufael HADDD

The Media Observatory for Sustainable Fisheries in Africa has chosen to develop its website using the WordPress CMS.

We commonly associate Wordpress with the idea of a blogging service, but it's actually much more than that. This platform makes it possible to build robust and fully functional websites, and to reach almost any level of complexity.

The choice of Wordpress is based on 10 reasons including ease of use.

Finally, the administrative dashboard of the website <http://www.mosfa-MOSFA.org/fr/> which is constantly being improved with the participation of the members of the observatory was briefly presented.

Presentation 14: Communication and sustainable development of aquaculture in Africa MOSFA / M. Thanguy Agoi)

The speaker defined Communication as being the mobilization of scriptural, graphic or mixed knowledge with the intention of influencing the perception, opinion and decision of

the target. He specified that the current context of communication is characterized by the explosion of the media and domination of social media and the professionalization of the profession of communication officer and communicators.

It has developed proposals for initiatives for communication at the service of aquaculture:

- Initiation of aquaculture organizations to primary digital communication techniques
- Lobbying for aquaculture programs on traditional media
- Promoting aquaculture techniques for sustainability
- Enhancement of the nutritional and economic interests of the sector
- Encouragement to the specialization of communicators and the media
- Capitalization of communication opportunities offered by social media
- Set up national cells of the different organizations with a communication monitoring specification
- Periodic training and retraining of communicators on the technical and practical news of the sector

Presentation 15: International fisheries governance: ATLAFCO, an actor in strengthening the "Voice of Africa" (Mr. Mohamed SADIKI/ATLAFCO)

Strengthening and consolidating the Voice of Africa in international fisheries decision-making bodies is an essential component of ATLAFCO's strategy.

To ensure active participation of its Member States in international forums such as ICCAT, CITES, IWC, FAO..., ATLAFCO ensures:

The organizations of preparatory meetings as a prelude to the meetings of the management organizations to which the Member States are parties, to grasp the issue, explain the agenda and harmonize positions

Take charge of the regular participation of at least one representative per Member State in these bodies, in particular the participation of a scientist in the scientific commissions for active participation upstream of the decision-making process

However, the low participation of African media in meetings of international fisheries bodies does not contribute to this process of strengthening the voice of Africa.

To this end, ATLAFCO calls for the involvement of African communicators and journalists to better understand and honestly describe the realities in which fishing communities have to live and work and the challenges they face.

They must be a better defense of national interests by bringing to the public square the stakes of the debates relating to the international management of halieutic resources by explaining and defending the principle of the sustainable exploitation of marine species.

Presentation 16: Role and new challenges of the media in the governance of the fisheries sector (Mr. Ashok TALUCK BEEHARRY / MOSFA)

The media already in full mutation before Covid-19 is undergoing an organic and extrinsic metamorphosis in the wake of the pandemic, suffering a wave of backlashes and socio-economic pressures.

Governance is questioned, and seems to be redefining itself or positioning itself for more or less similar reasons.

So these are the premises underlying the question of the role and new challenges of the media now operating in a changed landscape with a redesigned configuration and a new typology, within a transformed system of governance.

With its weight and its importance in the life and existence of the populations that depend on it, the fishing sector thus lets itself float at the mercy of a governance that the media can certainly influence, but within the precise framework of responsibilities and functions dictated by a real revolution in the sector.

This leads to a number of difficulties and requirements in a context that would undermine traditional or conventional methodologies.

It is therefore a question of redefining the parameters of this governance by taking into account new imperatives and new requirements in an attempt to reconcile apparent contradictions.

Presentation 17: What communication for more visibility of ATLAFCO's activities? (Mr. Gara Léon Bernard / MOSFA)

The importance of communication is today considered by everyone as strategic. It is an essential component of any organization, and its actions must be structured and take place in phase with the structure, just as the management of an organization must be subject to an adequate methodology.

So why communicate? The answer is obvious, because it is essential to make known what you are doing so that everyone associated with your organization, all stakeholders in your project, are informed, but also so that the work that is done gains in visibility in the eyes of all, because the goal in the end is that your activities are known.

Communication must be considered as an investment: an investment for the development of knowledge and the improvement of professional attitudes and practices, an investment for quality, an investment to promote adherence and encourage change, and finally an investment for a better readability and visibility of an organization's activities.

It has become absolutely imperative to be able to communicate effectively in the age of globalization and the rapid movement of goods, people, animals and animal products. The dazzling advances in information technologies and the new methods of individuals' access to information are reflected today more than yesterday in greater demands on experts and managers, who are now required to communicate clearly, quickly and credibly on the opportunities offered by a project, an organization.

Presentation 18: Importance of promoting aquaponics in Africa: Mr. Taty DILENGENDJU / MOSFA

To meet the food needs of the world's population, which is expected to reach 10 billion people by 2050, it is estimated that world food production will have to increase by around 50% compared to current production.

In Africa, the question of food supply in large cities is a major issue. The development of aquaponics in urban and sub-urban areas is one of the solutions to guarantee food security in developing countries, according to experts in the ecology of the aquatic environment. Aquaponics is a combination of aquaculture and hydroponics. It uses water from the fish tank which is circulated through a growing bed where the plants are grown. Aquaponics is a totally organic (natural) technique for the simultaneous farming of fish and vegetables according to experts in aquatic ecology.

There are many benefits to practicing aquaponics:

- Reduction of water consumption by 90 to 95%;
- The growth rate of plants is 3 to 4 times faster than on soil;
- There is no need to use chemical fertilizers and pesticides, the cultivation is mainly
- Reduced operating costs compared to a traditional horticultural operation;

VIII. FIELD VISIT

During the morning of the 2nd day, the members of the MOSFA were also made aware of the realities on the ground, through the visits scheduled on the sidelines of this workshop:

- 1) Landing point equipped for artisanal fishing, IMOURAN,
- 2) Center for the promotion of fishery products.
- 3) The higher institute of maritime fishing

Through this field visit, the participants touched on the efforts made by the Kingdom of Morocco, as part of its " *Halioutis* " strategy, aimed at the sustainable development of fishing and aquaculture through the formation of resources qualified human resources, and the optimization of the sector's contribution to the achievement of food sovereignty, to the creation of added value for the national and local economy, to the creation of employment, to the balance of the balance trade and to provide foreign currency. This integrated model of fisheries development can be duplicated in African countries within the framework of united and active South-South cooperation.

To this end, journalists and communicators were called upon to continue to make their contributions through awareness-raising, education and training, through their various media, by capitalizing on the achievements of this workshop relating to the various aspects of sustainable management of fishing, in particular the fight against IUU fishing, the sustainable development of artisanal fishing and aquaculture, regional cooperation, the improvement of working conditions, sea fishermen and women operating in fishing , the strengthening of the "voice of Africa in international decision-making bodies on fisheries (IWC, ICCAT, CITES, FAO/COFI, etc.)

IX. CONCLUSION AND CLOSING OF THE WORKSHOP

Based on the discussions and the various presentations, the participants proposed a series of recommendations, aimed at further involving the African media in issues related to the fisheries sector.

These recommendations are included in this report (**Appendix III**).

It should be noted that all presentations are available in the original language on ATLAFCO's website

The work of the workshop is declared **closed at 15:30**.

APPENDIX I: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

No.	COUNTRY	NAMES	MEDIA / ORGANIZATION	E-MAIL
1	ANGOLA	Mr. SEBASTIAO INACIO Junior	NACIONAL RADIO OF ANGOLA	sebastiaojunior55@hotmail.com
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4		Mr. TENKEU Claude	Communicator / Translator. AU Office - Yaoundé	clodyiapsc@gmail.com
5		Mr. Léon Bernard Gara	Director of Communication and Marketing of the Project for the Development of Fisheries and Livestock Value Chains in Cameroon	garaleonbernard2014@gmail.com
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26	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	Mr. NTUGU OCOMO Cristobalina Abua	Equatorial Guinea National TV	cristelle.lafille2012@gmail.com
27	MAURITIUS ISLAND	Mr. BEEHARRY Taluck	MOSFA Secretary General	ashokb@intnet.mu
28	LIBERIA	Mr. SAYON O. Joseph	JPN (Journalist for the Protection of Nature)	jpnliberia@gmail.com
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30	MAURITIUS	Mr CASIMIR Louis David	Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation	kazidav@gmail.com
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APPENDIX II: AGENDA

DATES AND TIMES	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE / COMMENTS
Standby (Day - 1) <i>Wednesday 04 May 2022</i>	- Welcome and installation of participants	ATLAFCO / MOSFA
DAY 1 – Thursday 05 May 2022		
08:30 - 09:00	- Arrival and registration in the conference room	ATLAFCO/MOSFA
09:00 – 09:30	- Opening ceremony - Speeches	- ATLAFCO, Presidency - ATLAFCO, SE - MOSFA, Coordinator
9:30. - 10:00	- Presentation and adoption of the workshop program - Appointment of Rapporteurs	ATLAFCO/MOSFA
	- Presentation of participants	Attendees
BASIC INFORMATION		
10:00 - 10:30	- Presentation of ATLAFCO and MOSFA	ATLAFCO/MOSFA
10:30 - 10:45	Coffee break	
10:45 11:00	- The sustainable development of the fishing sector in the ATLAFCO area: Assets and threats	ATLAFCO/ Mr. Mohamed Sadiki
11:00. - 11:15	- Status and challenges of artisanal fisheries and aquaculture in Africa; Issues and priorities for the celebration of AIPAA 2022 in Africa.	Mr. Gaoussou Guèye / President CAOPA and of the ANE Fisheries and Aquaculture Platform in Africa
11:15 - 11:30	- IUU fishing: A scourge that particularly affects developing countries	ATLAFCO / Mr. Naji Laamrich
11:30 - 11:45	- Fight against IUU fishing: International legal instruments	ATLAFCO / Mr. Naji Laamrich
11:45 - 12:00	- Sustainable management of fisheries resources and the fight against IUU fishing: What communication strategy for countries in the ATLAFCO zone?	MOSFA / Mr. Ashok Taluck beeharry
12:00. - 12:15	- The fight against IUU fishing: the case of Morocco	MPM / Mr. Driss TAZI- Naji LAAMRICH
12:15 - 12:30	- Which communication for a good harmonization of fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance policies? : the case of the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC)	MOSFA /M. Aidara Talibouya

12:30 - 12:45	- Co-management model adapted to artisanal fisheries in West Africa: the case of Senegal	Dr. Moustapha KEBE / Consultant
12:45 - 13:00	Discussion	All attendees
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 - 14:15	- The impact of video in the communication strategy to Promote the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Artisanal Fisheries in The role of the consumer in the protection of human resources. An initiative in Morocco, to be extended to Africa.	MOSFA / (Mr. Naoufel Haddad
14:15 - 14:30	- The consumer and the protection of fishery resources	MOSFA / Mr. Halim Hamid
14:30 - 14:45	- Development of communication strategies and plans for fisheries: the MOSFA experience	MOSFA / Mr. André Naoussi
14:45 - 15:00	- Communication for the sustainable development of fishing: what complementarity between ATLAFCO and MOSFA?	ATLAFCO / Mr. Mohamed Sadiki
15:00 - 15:15	- Concrete uses of WordPress and digital tools by the MOSFA	MOSFA / Mr. Naoufel Haddad
15:15 - 15:30	- Communication and sustainable development of aquaculture in Africa	MOSFA / M. Thanguy Agoi)
15:30 - 15:45	- International fisheries governance: ATLAFCO, an actor in strengthening the "Voice of Africa"	ATLAFCO / Mr. Mohamed Sadiki
15:45 - 16:00	- Role and new challenges of the media in the governance of the fisheries sector	MOSFA / Mr. Ashok Taluck beeharry
16:00 - 16:30	Discussion	All attendees
16:30	Coffee break	
DAY 2 - Friday 06 May 2022		
09:00 – 12:00	Field visit - Visit of the INRH Valorization Center - Visit of the arranged landing point	Rapporteurs
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch	
14:15 - 14:30	- What communication for more visibility of ATLAFCO's activities?	MOSFA / Mr. Gara Léon Bernard
14:30 - 14:45	- Importance of promoting aquaponics in Africa	MOSFA / Mr Taty Dilengendju
15:00. - 15:30	Preparation of workshop resolutions by the Rapporteurs	Committee of Rapporteurs
16:30. - 16:45	Coffee break	

16:45 - 18:00.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restitution of the work by the Rapporteurs; - Adoption of Resolutions; - Constitution of the Platform for monitoring the Resolutions of the workshop and strengthening ATLAFCO-MOSFA collaboration 	
DAY 3 - Saturday 07 May 2021		
09:00 – 11:30	- MOSFA General Assembly (Face-to-face + Zoom videoconference)	MOSFA
11:30 - 11:45	Coffee break	
11:45 – 13:00	Closing ceremony and presentation of certificates of participation	ATLAFCO / MOSFA



APPENDIX III: RECOMMENDATIONS

Participants in the capacity building workshop for journalists and communicators members of MOSFA in the ATLAFCO area on the sustainable management of fisheries resources and the fight against IUU fishing adopted the following recommendations:

- 1.** Promote and support the implementation of "Communication for the sustainable development of fisheries" strategies at regional and national levels
- 2.** Ensure wider coverage of issues relating to the fisheries sector, in particular those relating to threats to sustainable fisheries, including overexploitation and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing;
- 3.** Assist in the writing, formatting and distribution of communication media, including publications, exhibitions, visual documents, etc.
- 4.** Facilitate contacts with national, sub-regional and international media for better visibility of ATLAFCO's activities and
- 5.** Promote the regular exchange of media treatment of fishing themes in the countries of the ATLAFCO zone;
- 6.** Develop concrete approaches to promote artisanal fisheries and aquaculture, with involvement in the celebration of IYAFA 2022.
- 7.** Produce each month a contribution on a specific subject related to the sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture;
- 8.** Continue the production and distribution of the newsletter and content on the website;
- 9.** Develop, with the support of ATLAFCO and other partners, a reporting guide on the treatment of fisheries and aquaculture issues;
- 10.** Ensure the participation of an MOSFA representative in international decision-making forums on fisheries, and presenting an important issue for fisheries and aquaculture (ICCAT, IWC, FAO/COFI, CITES.)
- 11.** Launch of the ' 'ATLAFCO-MOSFA Media Award on Fisheries ' '
- 12.** Further develop the skills of journalists and communicators on the aspects of sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture and deepen their knowledge of emerging issues, such as the impact of climate change on maritime fisheries;
- 13.** Accompany ATLAFCO to develop a communication strategy on its strategy and actions and any initiative likely to advance the cause of sustainable fishing and aquaculture.