



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands

Projet C-RED de l'OMD
DOUANE : REAGIR FACE AUX CRISES EPIDEMIQUES



C-RED Project: Second Sub-Regional Workshop Strengthening regional cohesion in humanitarian crisis situations

7-9 May 2018
Dakar, Senegal

Mission Report



Background

In 2016, the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands entered into an agreement to support WCO Members in the West Africa region affected by the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD), namely Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Mali, Senegal and Nigeria. The overall goal of the WCO project “Customs for Relief of Epidemic Diseases” (C-RED) is to provide Customs administrations with personalized assistance to build capacities and increase preparedness so that the effects of epidemic diseases and natural disasters can be mitigated. The C-RED Project is implemented by the WCO in close cooperation with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the two organizations in 2010.

The first Regional Workshop was held in Freetown between 1 and 4 November 2016, with both Workshops providing a forum for discussion between representatives of governmental organizations from beneficiary countries and representatives of regional organizations, including guest speakers from the Secretariat of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Regional Office of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

The main items on the Agenda for the second Workshop built on the topics covered in the first:

- encouraging a regional approach to C-RED (alongside a sub-regional approach);
- strengthening cooperation between beneficiary countries, ECOWAS and humanitarian actors;
- sharing updates on the progress made since the project was launched;
- working towards harmonized Customs clearance of relief goods in the region;
- developing strategies, national action plans and regional communication.

The specific goals for the Workshop were as follows:

- raising awareness of the problems associated with the Customs clearance of relief goods (these problems and their potential solutions were identified during the first Workshop);
- changing behaviours to improve upstream preparation;
- learning more about ECOWAS activities and its Customs Code;
- reporting on progress made and lessons learned in connection with the C-RED Project.

Senegal's Customs Administration was responsible for hosting the event and for making the logistical arrangements necessary for the Workshop to be held at the Hotel Fleur de Lys in Dakar, between 7 and 9 May 2018.

The Workshop was attended by around 60 representatives of the following bodies (a full list is set out in Annex 1):

- o the WCO Secretariat;
- o the six administrations of the beneficiary countries;
- o Governmental services selected by each beneficiary country (Ministry of Health and Border Police...);
- o Airport services;
- o OCHA and its Dakar Regional Office;
- o NGOs from Senegal, the IFRC and other UN agencies;
- o other private-sector stakeholders;

- ECOWAS;
- the WCO Regional Office for Capacity Building for West and Central Africa (ROCB-WCA).

1. Opening ceremony and introductory remarks

After a welcome was issued to all participants, the opening ceremony commenced with speeches by the representative of the WCO Secretariat, the representative of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Director General of the Senegal Customs Administration. Each of the speakers highlighted the importance of the C-RED Project and expressed the hope that it would bring about long-lasting change. It was pointed out that this innovative endeavour was in many ways a pilot project, since it facilitated direct interaction between governmental players and the humanitarian community on key issues with a view to mobilizing border-related efforts by administrations and boosting their efficiency in the ever-possible event of a crisis.

The WCO representative opened his speech by expressing his gratitude to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, donor of the C-RED Project, and represented during the opening ceremony by the Embassy in Senegal. He noted that Customs administrations played a vital part in streamlining the handling of relief goods, and should therefore assume a leadership role towards the other authorities involved in the Customs clearance of these goods as well as towards humanitarian actors and declarants, since all of these parties have an interest in better understanding the procedures to be followed so that more lives can be saved in emergency situations. He referred to the wide range of measures implemented by the WCO with a view to assisting Customs administrations, and concluded by expressing his thanks to Senegal for the warm welcome and all the efforts undertaken to make the Sub-Regional Workshop possible.

The OCHA representative stressed that WCO and the UN were vectors of improvement, but only if political will exist on the part of the countries themselves.

The Director General took the floor next, and said how happy he was to host this important event. He thanked the WCO and the Netherlands for having made it possible, and expressed his hope that the outcomes would live up to expectations.

The Director General and the OCHA representative were then interviewed about the three-day Dakar-based event by journalists from a national Senegalese television channel. Immediately afterwards, participants gathered for an official photo on the steps leading up to the hotel's entrance, in front of the banner prepared specially for the event (see photograph on page 1).

The main body of the Workshop then started, presided over by representatives of the WCO Secretariat, OCHA, ECOWAS and ROCB-WCA. Once the goals and Agenda for the Workshop had been explained (see Annex 2), a round table discussion was held during which the many participants introduced themselves and outlined their expectations in respect of the Workshop and the C-RED Project.

The Project Manager thanked participants for attending the Workshop, and emphasized the importance of a regional approach to natural epidemics and disasters, which are rarely confined by borders.

The remainder of the Workshop followed the scheduled Agenda.

3. Progress report for the C-RED Project

Attendees were reminded that this Workshop was built on the conclusions of the first Workshop, which was held in Freetown in November 2016 and which had served as a launchpad for a range of actions implemented by the Customs administrations of each of the countries represented. The beneficiary countries had reported their specific needs in terms of capacity building, and each country had started to draw up a national action plan. ECOWAS had undertaken to assist the countries with their efforts, and to raise awareness among the other ECOWAS Member States and provide them with support. A report on the first Workshop was available online on the WCO's C-RED Project web page, and a report on the second Workshop would also be posted there.

The Project Manager then moved onto the scoping and follow-up missions carried out by the WCO and OCHA in 2017/2018 in five out of the six countries. These support measures culminated in the drafting of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the Customs clearance and transport of relief goods in the event of a humanitarian and/or public health crisis. The purpose of this Workshop was to examine the "regional activities" component, which required further work.

The national support and scoping missions encompassed the following activities:

- analysing the existing legal framework and procedures;
- identifying the main bottlenecks affecting the importation and Customs clearance of humanitarian aid;
- recommending the implementation of recognized procedures at national level;
- providing assistance with the drafting of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

The Project Manager highlighted the importance of SOPs as a summary of useful and necessary information on the rules which apply to relief goods. The discussions which followed touched on key topics such as the registration of NGOs, procedures for the granting of exemptions, imports of medicinal products, the sharing of information prior to the arrival of relief goods, the prioritization of relief goods, etc.

The Project Manager then referred to the work which remained to be done during the final phase of the C-RED Project, which will come to an end on 5 October 2018. Even in the countries which have made the most progress on the drafting of SOPs, the following tasks are still outstanding:

- providing training to the main stakeholders on existing procedures and the use of SOPs; and
- organizing simulation exercises to ensure that the procedures can be implemented properly.

Presentations were then given by the individual countries on the following topics:

- progress made since the Freetown Workshop;
- lessons learned; and
- work in progress.

4. Presentations by the individual countries on progress made at national level in respect of crisis management systems

Spokespersons representing the individual countries took the floor to describe progress made, preferred approaches and recommendations for streamlining procedures during a crisis, with particular reference to the issue of responsibility for convoys of relief goods. All of the spokespersons referred specifically to the measures put in place during the Ebola epidemic in 2014/2015, as well as the constraints/problems encountered and the solutions identified since then.

Presentation by Nigeria

The spokesperson for Nigeria highlighted the efforts undertaken to harmonize procedures by establishing a dedicated national platform involving all the relevant national structures.

This platform works towards clarification of the role played by each structure in respect of crisis management, and facilitation of the Customs clearance and collection of relief consignments (such as medicinal products, food and medical and other supplies) as well as simplified and accelerated registration procedures for NGOs (which are eligible for diplomatic exemptions).

Problems reported by the spokesperson for Nigeria included red tape, bureaucracy and other bottlenecks.

Presentation by Sierra Leone

The spokesperson opened the presentation by reminding attendees of the wide variety and recurrent nature of the disasters – including in particular epidemics, floods and landslides – which affected the country and which frequently claimed many lives. The level of interest in the C-RED Project in Sierra Leone was therefore particularly high.

The spokesperson indicated that the country had ratified the Revised Kyoto Convention in 2015, and that it used the ASYCUDA++ system for relief consignments and exemptions for humanitarian goods. The country is planning to migrate, at all its border points, to ASYCUDA World.

Certain problems persisted, however: these included red tape, lack of cooperation between stakeholders, lack of awareness among freight forwarders of the parties responsible for relief consignments, lack of warehousing infrastructure for consignments and the absence of a harmonized legal framework.

The spokesperson proposed certain solutions to these problems, such as arranging meetings between stakeholders, capacity building among freight forwarders, calling on the WCO for assistance with the resolution of various problems at the highest possible level and asking ECOWAS to look into the matter.

The spokesperson noted that the Government had recently withdrawn the exemption granted to the World Food Programme, which served as evidence of the need to target awareness-raising measures at all ministerial departments.

Presentation by Liberia

The spokesperson for Liberia focused on inventory management for relief consignments, potential victims of humanitarian crises and the country's firm commitment to implementing an operational action plan, explaining that plans to build storage warehouses for relief consignments (anticipating crises by importing relief goods ahead of time) fitted into this context.

Particular interest was expressed in Liberia's humanitarian crisis response systems.

Presentation by Mali

The Mali Delegation presented its draft emergency SOPs, which were based on the ORSEC [Organisation des Secours, emergency response] plans available in almost all West African countries.

The spokesperson confirmed that all of the national structures involved in humanitarian matters had approved the SOPs, but that one of the key issues which still needed to be tackled concerned the similarity of daily procedures and emergency procedures for humanitarian flows. The spokesperson then moved onto topics including entry points for relief consignments, the identification of eligible goods, the roles of stakeholders and the nature of the checks carried out on relief consignments (based on destination, product quality, etc.). He explained that the next stage would be to finalize, disseminate and validate the SOPs.

Members of the audience welcomed the progress which had been made and the efforts undertaken by Mali in terms of drafting the SOPs, and engaged in a long discussion on the problem of security checks in view of the urgent nature of relief consignments.

The Project Manager ended the discussion by calling on all of the countries to accelerate their adoption of humanitarian disaster management SOPs so that tangible outcomes could be achieved by the project's end date.

Presentation by Senegal

This presentation highlighted the measures put in place by Senegal since the onset of the Ebola crisis in the neighbouring country of Guinea.

These had included the establishment of a crisis unit and a Public Health Emergency Operations Centre, the distribution of detection equipment, the introduction of joint border patrols and public awareness-raising measures, all of which were evidence that the country had adopted a policy of preventing and anticipating humanitarian crises. Further evidence included the drills organized periodically with the involvement of various national structures (police, public health services, Red Cross, etc.)

Customs systems were also in place for the effective handling of accelerated Customs clearance procedures for relief consignments or their transit into national territory (provisional collection declarations, automatic collections, automated Customs clearance procedures, measures to promote coordinated border management, etc.). Efforts were under way to computerize procedures, and a project aimed at harmonizing laws and regulations on the management of relief consignments for humanitarian disasters was at the development stage.

Presentation by Guinea

The spokesperson for Guinea firstly discussed the rise in public awareness in Guinea since the Ebola tragedy.

Reference was then made to Guinea's particularly high level of interest in the initiatives launched under the aegis of the C-RED Project, to the measures taken before, during and after the onset of the crisis, and to the regular meetings held between all the stakeholders with a view to effective prevention. The country's spokesperson underlined the fact that long-lasting change was possible only if political will was present, before moving on to talk about the country's draft SOPs. This draft covered procedures for consignments of relief goods, their entry points, the individuals in charge of implementing the SOPs, applicable exemptions, accompanying documents, the authorities involved (Ministry of Health, National Coordination of the Fight Against Ebola, National Public Health Security Agency), etc.

Once again, the spokesperson referred to administrative delays, the shortcomings of infrastructure planning and public health systems and the lack of a harmonized legal framework and emergency plan as problems which still needed to be overcome.

The spokesperson for Guinea concluded by stating that the country's SOPs would be further revised prior to approval at the highest governmental level.

5. Progress report by the ECOWAS Commission

A spokesperson for ECOWAS then took the floor and discussed the progress made on the topic at ECOWAS level and the regional monitoring systems in place. She then expanded in detail on the Community Code which had been agreed in an Additional Act adopted and signed in December 2017 during the 52nd Summit of Heads of State, and which was based on the provisions of the Revised Kyoto Convention, including the provisions of Specific Annex J5 on relief consignments.

The spokesperson made particular reference to the provisions of Specific Annex J5 on the handling and facilitation of Customs procedures for relief consignments, and quoted the following clauses:

- *“Clearance of relief consignments for import, export, transit, re-export, temporary admission, etc. shall be carried out as a matter of priority”;*
- *“In the case of relief consignments, any economic prohibitions or restrictions should be waived”.*

The ECOWAS Commission spokesperson informed the audience that a training Workshop on the Code would be held in June 2018.

She also noted that ECOWAS, and in particular its Humanitarian Affairs Department, was planning to publish a manual of crisis management procedures for all Member States.

This manual would analyse the various types of victims (primary, secondary, direct and indirect), the cycles of disasters affecting the sub-region, the establishment of crisis monitoring centres, partnerships with other bodies, etc.

The audience held a discussion on issues relating to application of the Community Code at national level.

Finally, calls were made for the countries to finalize their SOPs and for ECOWAS to establish a harmonized regional legal framework for humanitarian and/or natural disasters.

6. Comparative analysis of SOPs

In preparation for the Workshop, the WCO and OCHA had produced a comparative analysis of the first four SOPs drafted by countries involved in the C-RED Project (Nigeria, Mali, Guinea and Sierra Leone), identifying the similarities and differences between the crisis management procedures set out in these SOPs.

The comparative analysis revealed that all of these countries had ratified the Revised Kyoto Convention with the exception of Guinea, but none of them had accepted Specific Annex J5. Only Mali and Nigeria had ratified the Istanbul Convention, and Nigeria had not accepted Annex B9 thereto. Only Guinea and Mali had ratified the Tampere Convention. It was therefore recommended that the countries should take all the steps necessary to ratify and guarantee the full implementation of these international instruments (accepting the Annexes relating to relief consignments), since this would facilitate not only the exchange of information, but also the cross-border harmonization of procedures.

It was pointed out that individual countries applied differing definitions of the term “relief goods”, which meant that harmonization was necessary in this respect (whereby the definition may vary depending on the type of disaster to be contained or the type of epidemic to be eradicated).

It was also undelined that the concept was defined in the Community Code (on the basis of the definition in the Revised Kyoto Convention), and the countries were invited to refer to this definition.

Moving on to the topic of declaring imported relief goods, it was explained that the countries were required or accustomed to using the services of an approved Customs broker to carry out Customs clearance procedures, including those relating to relief consignments, despite the fact that such arrangements contravened the provisions of certain international instruments based on the Revised Kyoto Convention.

Reference was made to the problems shared by all four countries, which included red tape, various bottlenecks, a lack of coordination between governmental players, fees associated with imports of relief goods (warehousing, documentation, storage, etc.).

The WCO’s presentation was followed by a long discussion among audience members on examples of the stockpiling and appropriation of relief goods; it was agreed that these problems needed to be resolved urgently in view of their detrimental impact on humanitarian aid.

7. Regional coordination and monitoring system

Funding for the C-RED Project will run out in October 2018, and the countries will then be responsible for building on the work done, implementing best practices, implementing SOPs regarding customs clearance of relief items. ECOWAS was called upon to step into the role of project leader and potentially even extend the scope of the project to include all the ECOWAS Member States.

It was proposed to set up a community of practice in order to leverage the collective knowledge, expertise and experience of its members (development of SOPs or TORs). The Community would be active and operational to react swiftly in times of emergency situation. It was suggested periodical (monthly, quarterly, etc.) bulletins, and/or a platform established for communicating and exchanging information on humanitarian situations in the sub-region. Alternatively, existing platforms could be used for this purpose (e.g. the OCHA-operated virtual OSOCC platform).

The OCHA representative presented the dedicated platform for Nigeria which is actively used to share information and raise awareness, in particular among humanitarian actors, of the rules to apply, the updated national SOPs and real-time alerts. Delegates from other countries reported that debates were still ongoing on the need to establish such a system, and promised that attempts would be made to achieve a positive outcome.

Attendees then discussed the transport of relief goods arriving via a neighbouring country or intended for more than one country. A Customs transit procedure would facilitate all movements of this kind, and lead to other improvements including an exchange of information via interconnectivity solutions, effective guarantee systems (introduction of a regional guarantee scheme or global guarantees) and the implementation of security measures (e-tracking, regional seals, etc.).

8. Preparation of roadmaps and draft action plans

The representatives of each country were asked to work as a team to note down their main goals in the form of a roadmap, including actions to be taken in each of the following areas:

1. overall strategy;
2. international conventions;
3. national legal framework;
4. high-level cooperation and coordination;
5. work on SOPs;
6. use of information technologies;
7. e-learning platform;
8. regional cooperation and coordination;
9. exchange of information.

Each team then presented its roadmap to the remaining participants. The deadlines set for each action will help to steer work in the relevant area.

9. General recommendations and conclusion

By way of a conclusion to the Workshop, the following recommendations made by attendees over the course of the three days were revisited, with an indication that they would subsequently be assigned to the parties responsible for their implementation:

- the sharing of information between stakeholders involved in humanitarian matters should be promoted;
- NGOs should be registered in advance and report the list of products they intend to import in order to accelerate procedures in the immediate aftermath of a crisis;
- where possible, best practices from other countries should be integrated into national SOPs (while complying with existing procedures);
- all national legislation and procedures should be adapted to the international legal framework regarding Customs clearance of relief consignments (Revised Kyoto Convention, Istanbul Convention, Tampere Convention, WCO SAFE Framework of Standards, etc.);

- attempts should be made to harmonize SOPs on the basis of deliberations at ECOWAS level and the implementation of procedures under the Community Code;
- the SOPs should be validated (the Project Manager reiterated several times the importance of validating SOPs rather than allowing them to remain in draft form). Four of the six countries agreed that they should be validated at the very highest level of government, or even made into law, in order to ensure that their importance was recognized within the country;
- actions should be taken to ensure that SOPs are well embraced by all stakeholders, like holding simulation exercises;
- other countries in the region should be invited to follow in the footsteps of the “C-RED” countries;
- the ECOWAS Commission should be invited to monitor the measures taken under the aegis of the C-RED Project, even after its completion;
- a harmonized regional framework for emergency responses should be put in place;
- the OSOCC virtual platform should be extended to include a dedicated page for each beneficiary country, with information on the main focus and updating mechanisms;
- a system should be put in place for tracking relief consignments in transit (electronic tracking, seals, etc.);
- a mechanism should be established which makes it possible to prioritize relief goods in transit;
- the outcomes of the C-RED Project and this report should be widely disseminated on the websites of the national governments, the WCO, OCHA and ECOWAS, in order to gain greater traction for the topic.

Attendees agreed to meet again in Guinea in September 2018 in order to:

- (a) identify the lessons learned from the national Workshops and sub-regional Seminars;
- (b) review the best practices of the beneficiary countries; and, finally,
- (c) take decisions on follow-up measures for the C-RED Project, based on the funding available and the feasibility of extending the scope of these measures to include other countries in West and Central Africa.

10. Evaluation of the Workshop and closing ceremony

At the end of the Workshop, attendees were asked to complete evaluation forms. After collating all of the results, it was found that achievement of the goals on the Agenda had been rated at 3.3/4 (a mark of 4 being equivalent to “very good”), the content of each presentation had been rated at 3.4/4 and audience participation had been rated at 3.9/4.

Generally speaking, the Workshop participants welcomed the initiative and regarded it as vitally important. They suggested that more Workshops of this kind should take place, and that they should last longer in order to provide more opportunity for everyone to speak. They also called for more information to be shared, for the working documents to be translated into French and English beforehand (which would require the presentations to be sent to the WCO in advance), and for best practices to be identified and disseminated.

During the closing ceremony, a vote of thanks was delivered by one of the participants, on behalf of all those present, to the Kingdom of the Netherlands (Donor of the C-RED Project), the WCO, OCHA, the Republic of Senegal (in particular its Directorate General of Customs), and the team at the Hotel Fleur de Lys. The paramount importance of this Workshop for the advancement of work on each country’s national procedures was underlined.

Certificates were handed out as a mark of recognition for the active participation and contributions of all participants during the discussions on humanitarian crisis management.

The Coordinator of the Directorate General of the Senegal Customs Administration gave a final speech to close the Workshop.

He reiterated the importance of capacity building Workshops of this kind in view of the many disasters suffered by the region of West Africa, and called on the Customs administrations to step up their efforts to ensure the diligent and prompt handling of emergency relief goods.

The WCO wishes to thank the experts from OCHA, the IFRC, ECOWAS and ROCB-WCA who provided indispensable support during the planning and execution of the Workshop.

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Annexe 1: Liste de participants

	Pays/Organisation	Nom	Mail	Position
1	WCO - Brussels	Eve Gerard	eve.gerard@wcoomd.org	WCO C-Red - Project Manager
2	WCO - Brussels	Samson Bilangna	samson.bilangna@wcoomd.org	Administrateur technique principal
3	WCO - Brussels	Vyara Filipova	vyara.filipova@wcoomd.org	Technical Attaché - Compliance and Facilitation Directorate
4	WCO – BRRRC-AOC	Lemami Elsie	elsie.lemami@omdaoc.org	expert accrédité au BRRC
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6		Mohamed Sekou Samoura	samourasekoumohamed@gmail.com	Douane - Direction de la Législation, de la Réglementation et des Relations Internationales.
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10		Sekou Doukouré	sdouk22@gmail.com	Police - en service à l'aéroport International de Conakry Gbessia
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12		Oumar Cissé	oumarlucascisse@gmail.com	Direction de la protection civile
13	Liberia (5)	William L. Buku	william.buku@lra.gov.lr	Customs - C RED focal point
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17		Augustine Baysahwala	Augustine.baysahwala@lra.gov.lr	Customs - Logistics Manager
18	Mali (6)	Abdel Sangho	saintsangho@yahoo.fr	Douane - Focal Point C-Red project - Directeur de formation

19		Nicolas Levy	nicolas.levy@douane.finances.gouv.fr	Douane - Focal Point C-Red project -
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33		Ibrahima Thiam	mbackaihane@gmail.com	Douane - chef de la brigade prévôtale
34		Abdourahmane Dieye		Douane - chef du bureau des Douanes de Dakar Port Nord
35		Amidou Ndiaye		Douane- Chef du bureau des Douanes de Dakar Port Sud
36		Bourama Dieme		Douane - Chef de la Subdivision des Douanes de l'aéroport international
37		Abibou Diallo		Douane - Chef de l'Unité mixte de Contrôle des conteneurs
38		Abdou Ndiaye Diagne		Douane - Chef du Bureau administratif et financier de la DRCI
39	Sierra Leone (3)	Alfred Turay	alfray2001@yahoo.com	Customs - Focal point C-RED
40		Ronyl Turay	ronylturay@gmail.com	Office of National Security

41		Sahr P. Lahai	lahaisahr@yahoo.fr	NRA at the airport
42	ECOWAS (2)	Aissata Koffi	ayssatayameogo@yahoo.fr	ECOWAS Customs
43		Alozie Amaechi Godfrey	aloziea@yahoo.com	ECOWAS, Programme Officer, Emergency Response Team, Directorate of Humanitarian and Social Affairs
44	Humanitarian Organisations and others (12)	Virginie Bohl	bohl@un.org	OCHA Geneva
45		Saly Séné		OCHA Regional Office West & Central Africa, APLA
46		Corentin Cartuyvels		OCHA, Emergency Preparedness
47		Bamalick Thiane		OCHA, Dakar
48		Yeonjae Hwang		OCHA, Humanitarian Affairs Officer
49		Abdoulaye Diallo		National Red Cross
50		Daniele Wyss		IFRC
51		Cathy Cissé		FAS Dakar
52		Bess Cissé		Oxfam Dakar, Regional Humanitarian Coordinator
53		Jacquet Pierre Vincent		Alima, Dakar, Logistics Director
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55		Wendela Huisman		Embassy of the Netherlands

Agenda Day 1 – Monday 7 May

Timing	Subjects	Speakers/comments
08.30 – 09:00	Arrival of participants	WCO (Eve), Senegal (tbc)
09:00 – 09:30	<u>Welcome reception:</u> Introductory speeches Group photo	WCO (Samson), OCHA (Virginie), DG Senegal (tbc)
09:30 – 10:00	<u>Workshop course:</u> - objectives, -programme, - practical details & side meetings, - Tour de table – participants ➤ Adoption of the agenda	WCO (Eve) All participants
10:00 – 10:15	<u>Presentation of the final phase of the C-RED Project:</u> - Objectives, components, - past activities, - outstanding activities	WCO (Eve)
10:15 – 11:00	<u>Presentation by country 1:</u> -progress made and how it was reached -lessons learned -follow-up of recommendations prepared during previous missions ➤ questions and answers	Nigeria (speakers to defined) All participants
11:00 – 11h30	Coffee break	
11h30 – 12:15	<u>Presentation by country 2:</u> -progress made and how it was reached -lessons learned -follow-up of recommendations prepared during missions ➤ questions and answers	Sierra Leone (speakers to defined) All participants
12:15 – 13:00	<u>Presentation by country 3:</u> -progress made and how it was reached -lessons learned -follow-up of recommendations prepared during missions ➤ questions and answers	Liberia (speakers to defined) All participants
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break	
14:00 – 14:45	<u>Presentation by country 4:</u> -progress made and how it was reached -lessons learned -follow-up of recommendations prepared during missions ➤ questions and answers	Mali (speakers to defined) All participants
14:45 – 15:30	<u>Presentation by country 5:</u> --progress made and how it was reached -lessons learned -follow-up of recommendations prepared during	Guinea (speakers to defined)

	missions ➤ questions and answers	All participants
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee break	
16:00 – 16:45	<u>Presentation by country 6:</u> - actions taken since Ebola outbreak - the legal framework, the involved authorities in the case of crisis, - their self-assessment of the level of preparedness of the country ➤ questions and answers	Senegal (speakers to be defined) All participants

17:30 – 18:30: Side-meetings

Dinner offered by the DG of Senegal

Day 2 – Tuesday 8 May

Timing	Subjects	Speakers/comments
08.30 – 09:00	Arrival of participants	
09:00 – 10:00	<u>Comparison of:</u> - lessons learned, - content of the SOPs - list of common points ➤ questions and answers	WCO (Samson and Vyara) OCHA (Virginie) All participants
10:00 – 10:45	<u>ECOWAS activities:</u> - the Customs Code, - the Humanitarian handbook, - Regional approach on conveyance of relief goods ➤ questions and answers	ECOWAS (Aissata) All participants
10:45 – 11:00	Coffee break	
11:00 – 13:00	<u>Next steps in each country (work in split group per country):</u> - brainstorming on a draft roadmap per country - starting an action plan (1- next steps till the end of the Project, 2- in the long run)	All participants (use of the templates)
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break	
14:00 – 15:00	- <u>Setting up of a regional platform allowing the monitoring of future crisis:</u> - OCHA platform, - access to general information on the region - information on disasters or outbreaks in real time - access to related information for each of the 6 countries - Question on the scope of the platform: extended to all countries of the region? ➤ questions and answers	OCHA (presenting the existing lists of each country) ECOWAS (to be confirmed) OCHA (presenting the project) All participants

15:00 – 15:30	Coffee break	
15:30 – 16h45	<u>Discussion on conveyance of relief goods moving in or destined to more than one countries</u> - elements already in the SOPs, - missing elements in the SOPs,	WCO (Vyara and Samson) All participants

17:30 – 18:30: Side meetings

Day 3 – Wednesday 9 May

Timing	Subjects	Speakers/comments
08.30 – 09:00	Arrival of participants	
09:00 – 10:00	<u>Presentation of the next steps:</u> - 3 countries: draft roadmap and action plan	A rapporteur per group
10:00 – 10:30	Coffee break	
10:30 – 11:30	<u>Presentation of the next steps:</u> - 3 countries: draft roadmap and action plan	One rapporteur for each country
11:30 – 12:30	<u>Presentation of the next steps:</u> - ECOWAS: a regional strategy?	ECOWAS
12:30 – 13:00	<u>List of recommendations made during the workshop:</u> Presentation and discussion on the recommendations	WCO
17:00 – 18:00	<u>Closing session :</u> - sharing experiences on the workshop, - Certificates of participation, - Closure speeches and photos	Rapporteurs WCO/OCHA DG Senegal