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WMU's Contribution to IMO's Concept of a Sustainable Maritime Transportation System

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THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME TRANSPORT & LOGISTICS CONFERENCE (MARLOG 5)

TOWARD SMART PORTS

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World Maritime University, Sweden

Founded in 1983 by the International Maritime Organization, the World Maritime University is a postgraduate maritime University with the aim to further enhance the objectives and goals of IMO and its member states around the world through education, research, and capacity building to ensure safe, secure, and efficient shipping and clean oceans









IMO's Concept of a Sustainable Maritime Transportation System

- According to the former Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO):
 - "Maritime transportation is an essential component of any programme for sustainable development because the world relies on a safe, secure and efficient international shipping industry"
 - This can only be achieved under a comprehensive regulatory framework developed by IMO, that provides the blueprint for countries to develop their maritime transport infrastructure in a safe, efficient and environmentally sound manner

Overview

- IMO's concept and role in a Sustainable Maritime Transportation System (SMTS)
- IMO's Actions and Goals aimed at achieving a SMTS
- Education and training for maritime careers, and support for seafarers (Action 2)
- WMU's contribution to IMO's Action 2 Goals:
 - Properly trained and educated seafarers
 - Quality of life for seafarers at sea, and
 - Training and education of non-sea going personnel, especially from the developing world
- Recommendations for the region

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Background



UN Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm 1972

 For the first time, the damaging impact of economic growth on the environment was placed on the international agenda and acknowledged as a global issue demanding global action and new forms of co-operation

UN Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro 1992

- The so called Earth Summit tried to change the traditional approach to economic development and adopted the famous "Agenda 21"
- A comprehensive programme for global action on development and environmental sustainability in different areas of human activity including maritime transport

UN Conference on Environment on Sustainable Development, Rio de Janeiro 2012

- At the Rio+20 Conference the concept of sustainable development gained further ground
- The conference called for a wide range of actions and asked Governments to commit working towards a transition to a "green economy" that should evolve around three dimensions:
 - economic
 - social
 - environmental
- Rio+20 outcome document: "The Future We Want" recognize that transportation and mobility are central to sustainable development

2015 Sustainable Development Goals

- Sustainable transport is essential to achieving most, if not all, of the proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Although sustainable transport is not represented by a standalone SDG, it is mainstreamed across several SDGs and targets, especially those related to food security, health, energy, infrastructure and cities and human settlements

2016 Current Status

 IMO's has developed a document where a set of goals, actions and partners has been identified, together with the way in which IMO could contribute towards the achievement of a sustainable maritime transportation system

Actions needed for a SMTS

- 1. Safety culture and environmental stewardship
- 2. Education and training in maritime professions, and support for seafarers
- 3. Energy efficiency and ship-port interface
- 4. Energy supply for ships
- 5. Maritime traffic support and advisory systems
- 6. Maritime security
- 7. Technical co-operation
- 8. New technology and innovation
- 9. Finance, liability and insurance mechanisms
- 10. Ocean governance

2. Education and training in maritime professions, and support for seafarers

- Goal 1: STMS requires properly trained seafarers
- Goal 2: Seafaring as an attractive career option
- Goal 3: Training of non-seagoing maritime professions, specially from the developing countries

• IMO's Partners: WMU, IMLI, flag and port State authorities, the International Labour Organization, and others

WMU's contribution to Action 2's goals

Goal 1: Properly trained and educated seafarers

- Refresher training and education upgrades on the STCW Convention
- Need to develop capacity building activities in coordination with ILO's Maritime Labour Convention

Goal 2: Quality of life for seafarers at sea

- Retention of qualified seafarers
- Actions against the criminalization of seafarers
- Campaign to attract women seafarers

WMU's contribution to Action 2's goals

- Goal 3: Training and education of non-sea going personnel, especially from the developing world
 - Professionals need training for legal, engineering, ship management and port careers
- IMO's Partners:
 - WMU
 - IMLI
 - Maritime Education Institutions

WMU's Contribution to Goal 3: Training and education of personnel

M.Sc. in Maritime Affairs

- Shipping Management and Logistics (SML)
- Port Management (PM)
- Maritime Safety and Environmental Administration (MSEA)
- Maritime Law & Policy (MLP)
- Maritime Education and Training (MET)
- Marine and Coastal Environmental Issues (MEOM)**
- Maritime Energy Management (new)
- Ocean Sustainability, Governance and Management (new)

Ph.D. in Maritime Affairs

WMU's Contribution to Goal 3: Training and education of personnel

WMU Graduates by Region

	1985	2003	2015
Africa	33 %	23 %	34 %
Asia & the Pacific	35 %	52 %	46 %
Europe & North America	5 %	6 %	3 %
Latin America & the Caribbean	15 %	11 %	15 %
Middle East & North Africa	12 %	8 %	3 %

WMU Graduates by countries in the MENA Region

Country	Total	Country	Total
Algeria	38	Morocco	14
Bahrain	10	Oman	4
Egypt	57	Qatar	2
Iran	81	Saudi Arabia	44
Jordan	16	Syrian Arab Republic	2
Kuwait	1	Tunisia	26
Lebanon	7	United Arab Emirates	3
Libya	2	Yemen	13

WMU 2015 Graduates by Gender (MENA region)

Percentage of female students by region

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Year	Female	Male
Africa	25 %	75 %
Asia & the Pacific	22 %	78 %
Europe & North America	33 %	67 %
Latin America & the Caribbean	31 %	69 %
Middle East & North Africa	0 %	100 %
Total:	24 %	76 %

Ph.D. programme students at WMU

Percentage of current Ph.D. students by region

Africa	8	28 %
Asia & the Pacific	7	25 %
Europe & North America	9	32 %
Latin America & the Caribbean	1	4 %
Middle East & North Africa	3	11 %

Conclusions

- WMU has helped MENA countries through capacity building aimed at developing their maritime transport infrastructure in a safe, efficient, and environmentally sound manner
- Even though there has been a steady flow of candidates who have attended WMU's programmes, more efforts are needed to promote and increase the participation of candidates from the region
- A more gender-balanced participation from the MENA countries would be desirable
- Participation of students at Ph.D. level should be promoted and supported not only by countries in the region, but also by MET institutions

