



Towards unlocking green maritime jobs in Africa

A Presentation by the Maritime Just Transition Task Force Secretariat



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Global Compact



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Shaping the Future of Shipping



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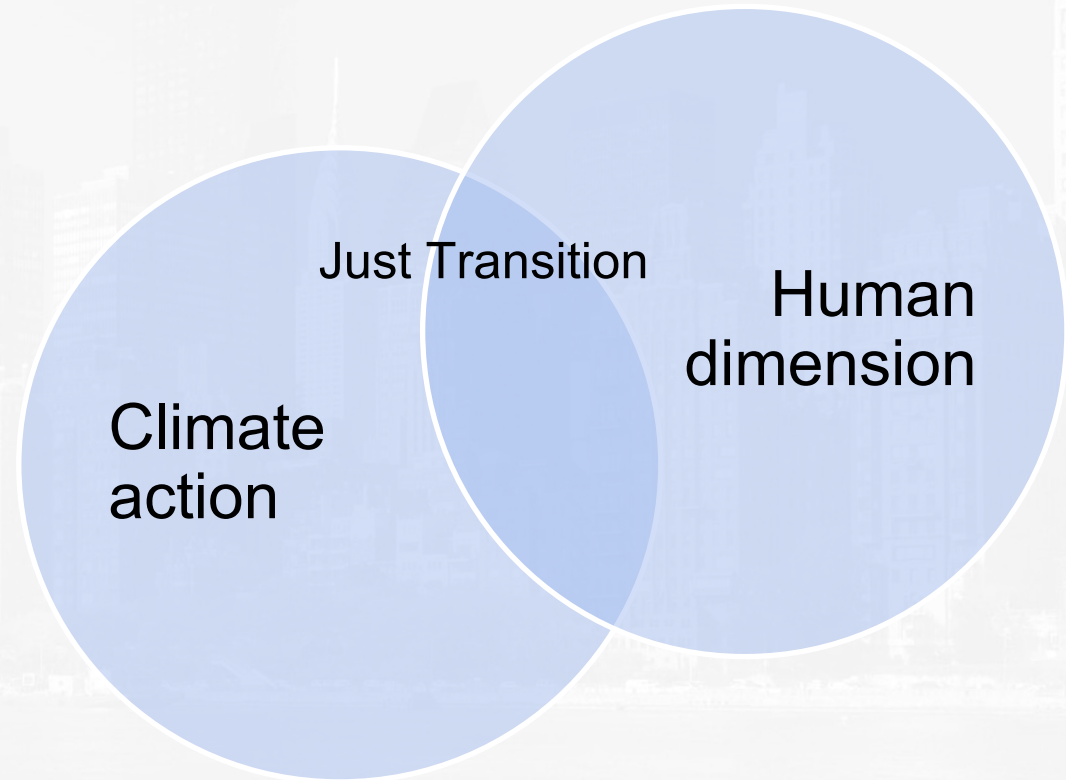
INTERNATIONAL
MARITIME
ORGANIZATION



The Maritime Just Transition Task Force was formed at COP 26 to ensure that shipping's response to the climate emergency puts seafarers and communities at the heart of the solution

A Just Transition means greening the economy in a way that is as fair and inclusive as possible to everyone concerned, **creating decent work and leaving no one behind.**

It maximizes the social and economic opportunities of climate action, while carefully managing any challenges – including through **effective social dialogue** and **respect for fundamental labour rights.**



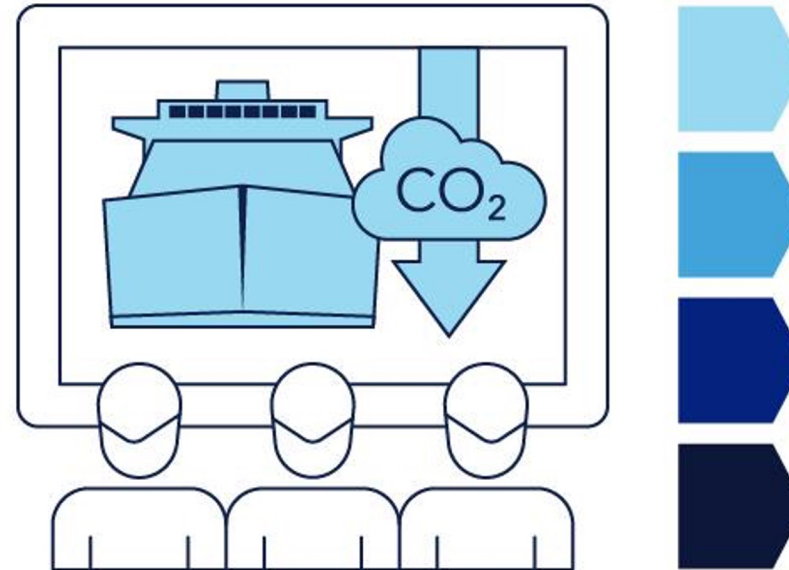
Training seafarers to support shipping's decarbonization is already subject to constraints

Key findings

Constraints affecting seafarer training for decarbonization

Training constraints

- 1 Slow regulatory development makes investment in seafarer training challenging
- 2 A need to invest in training facilities and up to date equipment
- 3 The availability of competent trainers
- 4 Shortage of experienced seafarers



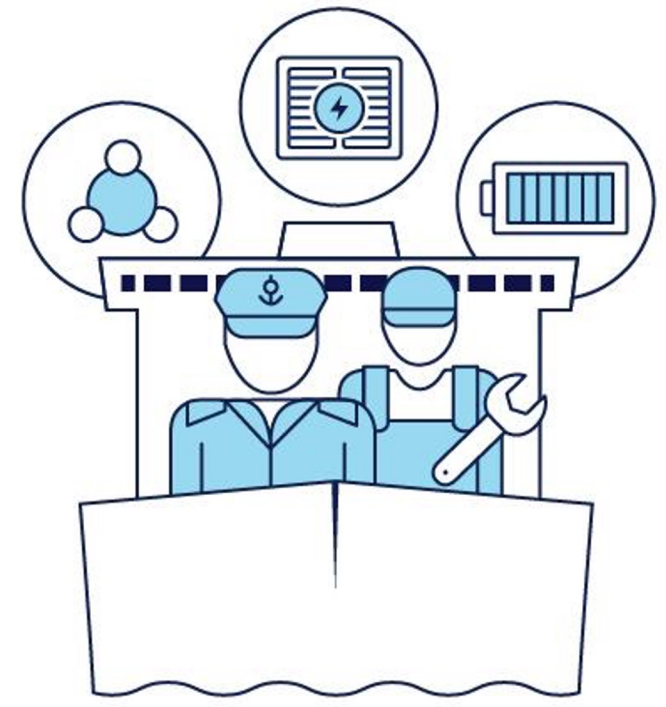
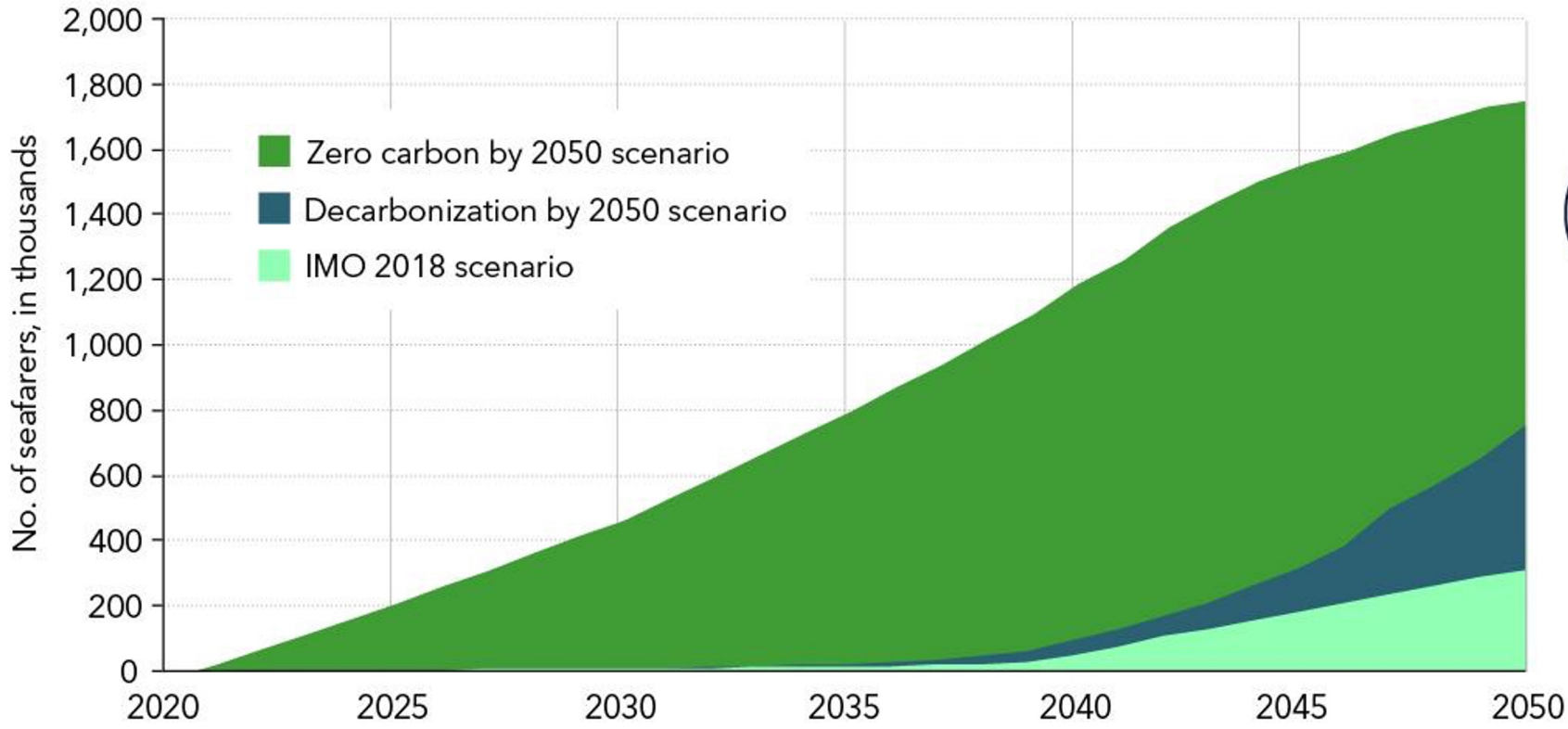
Source: DNV

Aligning with a 1.5 C degree target could result in up to 800,000 seafarers requiring new skills by the 2030s

Transitioning to decarbonized shipping will require additional training to hundreds of thousands of seafarers up to 2050.

Key findings

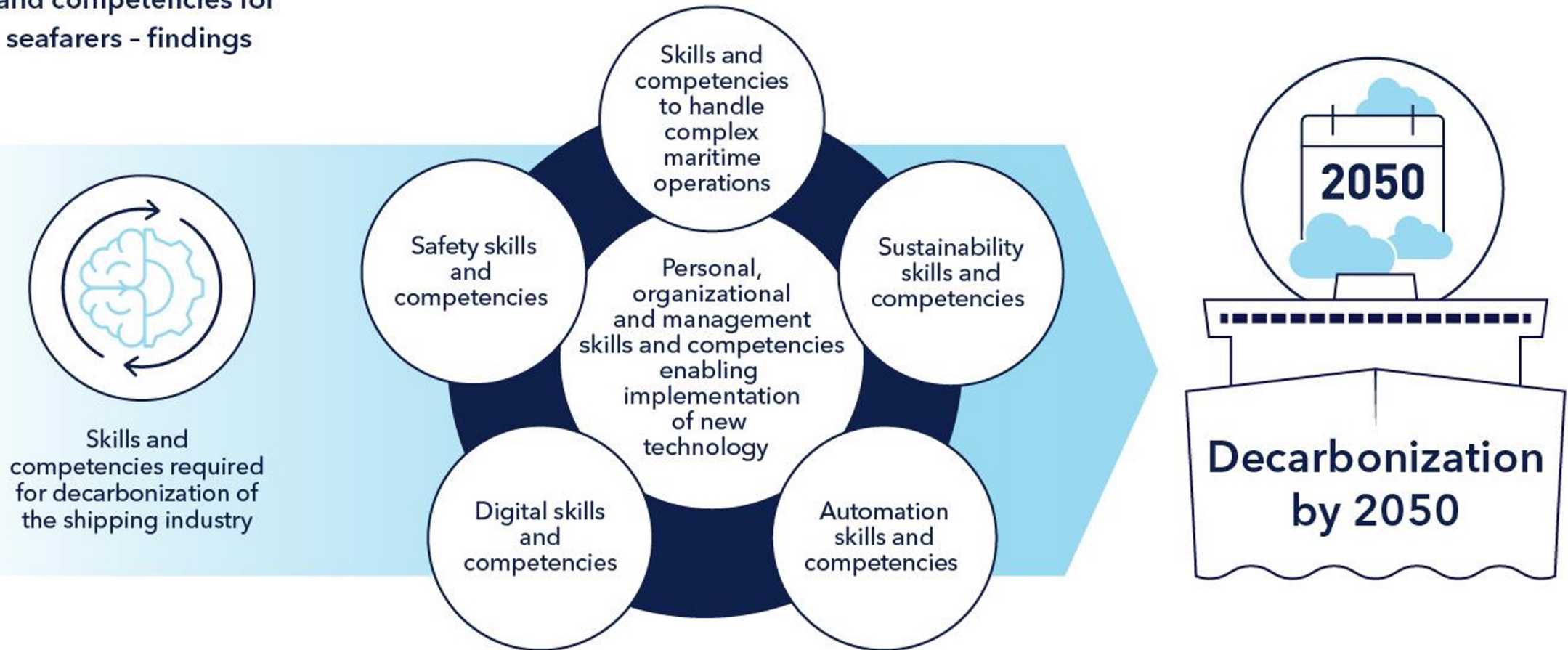
Estimated number of seafarers working on board ships equipped with alternative fuel technologies, all scenarios



Source: DNV

Decarbonization of shipping will require a new set of skills - with trends towards a more high-skilled profession

Skills and competencies for future seafarers - findings



Source: DNV

Overview of 10-Point Action Plan



Next steps for the Maritime Just Transition Task Force

November, COP
26 - 2021

Establishment of Maritime Just
Transition Task Force

November, COP
27 - 2022

Launch of action plan to achieve a just
transition for Seafarers

Workstream 1:
Recruitment and
Retention

Workstream 2:
Maritime Skills
Councils

Workstream 3:
Seafarer Training

**Strategic
Partnerships**
for a just transition
in global shipping

Policy engagement
global and national
implementation of
action plan

The Case for Unlocking Green Maritime Job Opportunities in Africa

- **2021 ICS/BIMCO Seafarer Workforce Report:** Expected shortfall in officers - circa 90,000 by 2026
- Industry must significantly **increase training and recruitment levels** to avoid a serious shortage in the total supply of officers by 2026
- **Covid-19** had a significant impact on the number of available seafarers.
- **Conflict in Ukraine:** Combined, Ukrainian (4%) and Russian (10.5%) seafarers make up **14.5%** of global shipping workforce. Both Ukrainian and Russian seafarers impacted by current conflict
- **Philippines:** Remains largest supplier of seafarers globally, but it's share of the global total of nearly 2 million seafarers has declined from circa 20% to around **14.4%**
- Since the pandemic, shipowners increasingly focused on **geographically diverse pools of seafarers** and **untapped potential** from a skills and people development perspective
- **Could a potential global centre of excellence for seafarer training be based in Africa, in not too distant future? Leveraging shipping's transition and other factors, to bring more jobs and wider benefits?**



The future of seafarers' education:

Shipping's decarbonisation will require new ways of training and educating seafarers, with increased focus on Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM) skillsets.

Joined-Up Approach: New synergies and reinvented partnerships should place special attention on strengthening and investing in national education systems to support the future generation of seafarers.

Who takes the lead? Would the African Union Commission, and the wider region, benefit from a new strategic 'Maritime Department'? To advance these priorities and other strategic objectives of the Integrated Maritime Strategy (AIM 2050 Strategy) and Agenda 2063: The Africa We

Want



African Union



As a matter of strategic urgency and as shipping transitions, African policymakers are recommended to implement policy measures that de-risk the transition of African Seafarers and mitigate Financial, Social and Livelihood Insecurity

Country	Officers	Ratings	Total
Algeria	560	874	1,434
Angola	400	655	1,055
Benin	6	10	16
Cabo Verde	284	425	709
Cameroon	883	1,310	2,193
Comoros	1,678	2,511	4,189
Congo (DRC)	52	70	122
Congo (Republic of the)	12	20	32
Cote d'Ivoire	40	58	98
Djibouti	226	360	586
Egypt	2,549	4,472	7,021
Equatorial Guinea	250	400	650
Eritrea	0	0	0
Ethiopia	116	159	275
Gabon	560	910	1,470
Gambia	26	51	77
Ghana	38	60	98
Guinea	37	52	89
Guinea-Bissau	83	113	196

Country	Officers	Ratings	Total
Kenya	19	166	185
Liberia	58	604	662
Libya	355	541	896
Madagascar	194	282	476
Malawi	0	0	0
Mauritania	37	52	89
Mauritius	98	665	763
Morocco	1,069	7,012	8,081
Mozambique	123	189	312
Namibia	33	56	89
Nigeria	8,953	16,657	25,610
São Tomé and Príncipe	225	332	557
Senegal	189	300	489
Sierra Leone	3,953	5,633	9,586
Somalia	0	56	56
South Africa	1,986	1,044	3,030
Sudan	40	59	99
Tanzania (United Republic of)	1,728	2,637	4,365
Togo	350	478	828

Country	Officers	Ratings	Total
Tunisia	414	655	1,069
Uganda	0	0	0
Zambia	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	0	0	0

African seafaring jobs at stake

Total Officers: 27,624

Total Ratings: 49,928

Grand total: 77,552

Seafarer perspectives

Captain Catherine Haizel

ITF inspector for Ghana

Lecturer, Regional Maritime University, Ghana

Member, Ghana Merchant Navy Officers' Association



Discussion questions

- In your view, what are the current challenges when it comes to training maritime professionals in Africa?
- What international, regional and national approaches or initiatives could support the training of seafarers in Africa to secure the high-quality, green maritime jobs of the future?
- What can maritime authorities collectively do to support training for green shipping and ensure that Africa can unlock high-quality, green maritime jobs?
- How can we make the green transition more inclusive and bring more women into the workforce?
- Selon vous, quels sont les défis actuels en matière de formation des professionnels de la mer en Afrique ?
- Quelles approches ou initiatives internationales, régionales et nationales pourraient soutenir la formation des gens de mer en Afrique afin de garantir les emplois maritimes verts et de haute qualité de l'avenir ?
- Que peuvent faire collectivement les autorités maritimes pour soutenir la formation au transport maritime vert et faire en sorte que l'Afrique puisse débloquent des emplois maritimes verts et de haute qualité ?
- Comment pouvons-nous rendre la transition verte plus inclusive et faire entrer plus de femmes dans la population active ?

Thank you for listening

