THE SAMOA PATHWAY: ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN TRANSLATING VISION TO ACTION IN THE CARIBBEAN*

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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- Sustainable Development Challenges in the Caribbean Small Island Developing States (CSIDS)
- Implementing the SAMOA Pathway in CSIDS
- Role of Higher Education as an Enabler

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES IN CSIDS

- CSIDS regarded as largely "high human developed" countries, with Barbados being "very highly developed" and Belize, Guyana and Suriname classified as "medium human developed" and Haiti as "low human developed"
- Countries in the "efficiency to innovation" stage of development according to the WEF's Global Competitiveness Index
- Significant progress with the achievement of the MDGs.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES IN CSIDS

But major development challenges in CSIDS:

- Slow pace of economic growth esp since the end of the Great Recession. Declining rates over the past six (6) decadespossible "middle income trap". Reliance on a few developed country markets to drive economic growth
- High debt to GDP ratios and limited fiscal space
- Limited production diversification and declining productivity and competitiveness—nationally and regionally
- High rates of poverty, inequality and youth unemployment
- High cost of energy and regional transportation
- Human insecurity with increases in crime and violence
- Rise of chronic non-communicable diseases (CNCDs)
- Vulnerability to natural disasters, climate change and invasion of sargassum weed and lion fish in recent years

IMPLEMENTING THE SAMOA PATHWAY IN CSIDS

- SIDS Accelerated Modalities Of Action (SAMOA)
 Pathway(2014) places emphasis on the following re
 implementation:
 - Education and training ("people are their greatest resource" and "education for sustainable development")
 - Research and Innovation (esp with respect to the Green and Blue Economy initiatives in SIDS)
 - Partnerships among Governments, private sector, NGOs/civil society, labour etc
 - Capacity building and institutional training re education and training

IMPLEMENTING THE SAMOA PATHWAY IN CSIDS

- SAMOA Pathway consists of 16 Action
 Areas and several supporting activities and Implementation, Monitoring and Accountability Requirements
- Can be daunting for CSIDS with limited resources!!!

- Higher education institutions (esp in colleges and universities) can play a critical role in the process of implementation.
- Higher Education provides the "higher order skills" required for technological innovation, absorption and diffusion required for sustainable growth and development
- UN Declaration: Decade of Education for Sustainable
 Decade 2005-14 --- integrating principles and practices of SD in education and learning.
- Post- Decade Global Action Plan (GAP) to continue the work in 5 action areas.

- Several higher educational institutions exist in the region— University
 of the West Indies (UWI); University of Guyana (UG); University of
 Technology (UTech-Jamaica); University of Trinidad & Tobago
 (UTT); University of Belize (UB) etc
- These entities are engaged in:
 - Knowledge creation: research and innovation
 - Knowledge transfer: teaching, learning, training, capacity building
 - Knowledge application: advisory services, consulting, advocacy and community engagement
 - <u>Direct Campus Greening activities</u>

- Case of UWI (the largest of the universities):
 - Knowledge Creation:
 - Establishment of specialised institutes, centres, units and networks – CERMES, ISD, SALISES, SRC, IGDS, CDRC etc (across its four (4) Campuses)
 - Institute of Sustainable Development (ISD) established in 2006 to lead process in graduate teaching, research, consulting and project activities
 - Research work in such areas as: renewable energy, marine resources, climate change, natural products, green economy, bio-fuels, trade agreements, chronic diseases, agricultural diseases, cultural services, gender etc—all related to the sustainable development of CSIDS and SP(2014)

- Knowledge Transfer:
 - Certificate, diploma and degree programmes in several areas and professional training –with a rigid quality assurance system
 - Enrolment of almost 50,000 students and 5000
 graduates each year in recent times to meet the high
 order skill needs for the SD of the region. NB: regional
 enrolment is still relatively low to meet the needs of
 countries pushing the SD agenda.
 - Distance programmes to widen access and capacity building— Open Campus

– Knowledge Application:

- Individual and institutional arrangements w r t advisory services
- UWI Consulting Company; SALISES, Business Schools, Business Development Offices; Caribbean Centre for Competitiveness
- Establishment of University-Private Sector Partnerships (UPPs)
- Networking via MOUs with several universities and institutions across the world
- Working with CARICOM Secretariat on its Strategic Plan with theme of Building Resilience in the Caribbean

• **UWI plans to**

- Build further capacity in such areas as: agri-technology and food security; energy systems; tourism and hospitality; creative industries; ICT applications; governance and regulatory systems and human security.
- Engage in greater public discourse on issues of sustainable development in keeping with the Post Decade GAP
- Build out its global reach esp with other universities in small developing states (e g *University Consortium for Small Island States—UCSIS*, hosted by the ISD at UWI) to *share knowledge and develop joint* programs
- Host the Caribbean regional network for Sustainable Development Solutions (SDSN) –launched May 2014 at UWI (part of UN initiative)focus on energy, climate change adaptation and blue economy
- Place greater emphasis in the area of research and innovation to assist Caribbean countries with the "innovation stage of development"
- Develop creative ways of *funding* such research and innovation
- These initiatives would assist with the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway (2014) in the CSIDS

• Thank you for your attention