THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES

UWI SODECO
SOLUTIONS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Annual Report
2025-2026

UWI Solutions for Developing Countries is an internationally recognized research charity dedicated to advancing scientific solutions that improve resilience in people's health and in their environment. Through its two divisions, Solutions for Medicine and Solutions for Society, UWI SODECO addresses complex challenges affecting Jamaica and the world.









Foreword



Professor The Hon Terrence Forrester OJ, DM, FRCP, PhD
Chief Scientist & Managing Director
UWI Solutions for Developing Countries

At UWI SODECO, we have enjoyed continued success in our programmes with increasing evidence of intended impact. We are indebted to our team of experts that bring together diverse talents that are focused on tackling critical health, social, and environmental challenges that affect communities locally and globally.

Our research efforts span innovative medical research to transformative environmental projects. These initiatives not only deepen our scientific understanding but also deliver implementable solutions that enhance health and resilience of both people and their environment.

We remain committed to nurturing strong partnerships worldwide while staying deeply connected to the communities we serve. The passion and dedication of our staff, collaborators, and supporters are the driving forces behind our progress and success.

Looking ahead, we are excited by the opportunities that we see, including clinical service models for vulnerable groups, like those with stroke and cognitive impairment from multiple causes as well as poorer families in our coastal area where mangrove restoration nears completion. In every programme we have embedded research to drive innovation. On the environmental side we have implemented gold standard automated monitoring of our restored mangroves providing real time data to support adaptive management. These developments position UWI SODECO to continue advancing knowledge and fostering sustainable, positive change.

Thank you for your continued support and belief in our mission. Together, we will keep using science as the foundation of meaningful impact.

- Prof. The Hon Terrence Forrester OJ, DM, FRCP, PhD
- Chief Scientist,
- UWI SODECO

Our Story

The University of the West Indies Solutions for Developing Countries (UWI SODECO) is an internationally engaged UWI research charity headquartered at the UWI Mona Campus in Jamaica. Founded in 2013, UWI SODECO undertakes innovative, transdisciplinary research that addresses critical challenges in health, the environment, and development with a particular focus on low- and middle-income countries.

UWI SODECO is organised into two main divisions: **Solutions for Medicine (SFM),** which concentrates on pioneering medical and health research, and **Solutions for Society (SFS)**, which focuses on socioeconomic and environmental problems. Together, these divisions use research to develop practical solutions that improve the resilience and well-being of communities and their environment, both locally and internationally.

With active projects and collaborations spanning countries such as the United States, Ghana, South Africa, the Seychelles, and Bangladesh, UWI SODECO leverages a global network of partners and funders—including the US National Institutes of Health, The Wellcome Trust, Wellcome Leap, the Inter-American Development Bank, and others to fund the activities.

Committed to fostering scientific excellence, capacity building, and community engagement, UWI SODECO strives to be a global leader in research that informs sustainable approaches to human health and environmental resilience.

Our Mission, Vision and Values

Mission

To undertake inter - and transdisciplinary research and intellectual discourse that informs the prevention, cure or mitigation of that cluster of disorders characterised by impaired brain development, cognition, and behaviour, as well as chronic cardiovascular and metabolic diseases as they are all caused by early life adversity

To embed these approaches within the context of the environment and ecosystems, simultaneously addressing negative interactions that endanger both human and environmental health within an integrated ecological system.

To use systems approaches to enhancing ecosystems that simultaneously in one dimension safeguard the coastal environment and in another, influence health and wellbeing of inhabitants.

Vision

To be a global leader in transdisciplinary research and the promotion and conduct of intellectual discourse that together inform approaches to assure human health within the context of sustainable and resilient environments.

Values

UWI SODECO will be guided by three distinct sets of principles:

- Core principles that describe our foundational values.
- Intellectual principles that guide our decisions about the work we undertake; and
- Operational principles that describe how we do business.



Our Objectives

- To identify mechanistic pathways to impaired cognition and emotion regulation across the lifecycle as a result of early life adversity so as to devise interventions to reverse or mitigate.
- To improve the health of specific vulnerable groups, for example, charcoal burners & survivors of early life adversity.
- To provide the evidentiary base for interventions to alleviate multidimensional poverty, recognizing specific vulnerable groups (single female heads of households).
- To identify molecular mechanisms underlying the greatly increased risk of neurocognitive deficits and cardiometabolic disease affecting populations in the setting of poverty and early life adversity.
- To engage the appropriate stakeholders to ensure its research findings are used to create interventions to prevent or treat these chronic diseases.
- To deploy integrated interventions across the life cycle in health, education and livelihoods creation as one method to achieve primordial prevention of crime.
- To work with appropriately skilled partners to solve problems in the environmental domains, whose solutions create improvements in ecosystems, human capital and economic gain.
- To rehabilitate and protect mangrove forests which contribute to coastal resilience and climate change mitigation.
- To develop innovative solutions to modify and enhance the livelihoods of individuals and communities whose activities now adversely impact the mangroves

Our Projects

UWI SODECO leads innovative and impactful research projects that address critical health and environmental problems across the globe. Supported by major international funders, these initiatives use cutting-edge science to inform practical solutions aimed at improving lives and ecosystems. From pioneering studies on malnutrition and cognition to large-scale environmental restoration efforts, our projects exemplify our commitment to advancing knowledge and fostering sustainable change in vulnerable communities.

Saving Brains from Malnutrition

This groundbreaking project, funded by a US $1 million Wellcome Leap grant since 2020, evaluates the effects of brain-targeted nutritional supplements on cognition and emotion regulation in children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition in Dhaka, Bangladesh. It explores whether modifying WHO prescribed feeds and nutrition supplements can improve cognition in children treated for malnutrition.

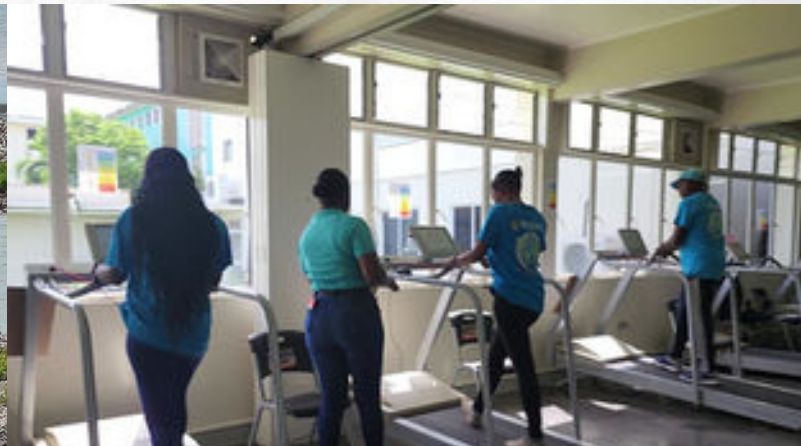
Exercise for Enhancing Cognition in Adult Survivors of Malnutrition

Launched in 2021 with funding of approximately €900,000 from the Nutriset Foundation, EXCORE investigates whether and how aerobic exercise improves cognition and emotion regulation in adults who, as children suffered severe childhood malnutrition. The project aims to develop scalable interventions that provide lasting neurological and cardiometabolic benefits to the billions of adults worldwide who had severe malnutrition in childhood.

Blue Carbon Mangrove Restoration Project

Funded with US $3.5 million from the UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and administered by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), this initiative, started in 2020, focuses on restoring over 1,600 hectares of dead mangroves in south Clarendon, Jamaica. The project restores damaged coastal ecosystems and thus, supports sustainable livelihoods for local communities. It enhances the intertwined resilience of the environment and the people within it.





Our Projects in Greater Detail

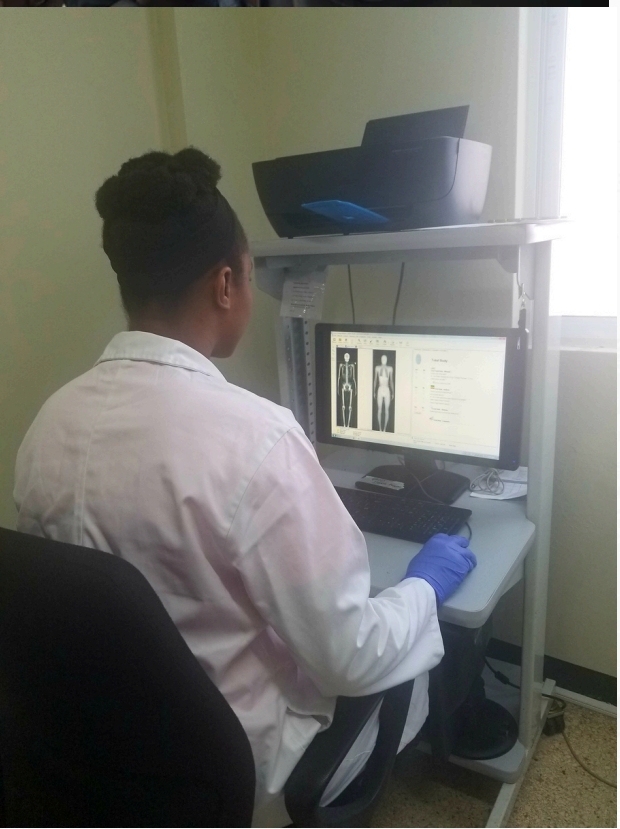
Solutions for Medicine

Solutions for Medicine (SFM) is dedicated to advancing innovative research that addresses pressing health challenges. Our focus lies in exploring the early-life origins of cardiometabolic and neurocognitive impairment, aiming to unravel the complex biological mechanisms that influence disease risk and progression. Through rigorous clinical studies, translational research, in collaboration with global health partners, SFM develops interventions designed to improve prevention, diagnosis, and treatment outcomes. By using cutting-edge science to inform solutions, Solutions for Medicine strives to enhance health and well-being, particularly in people exposed to early life adversities.









Reimagining Solutions for Obesity and Malnutrition

There is a global epidemic of obesity and related non-communicable diseases—hypertension, diabetes, stroke, and heart disease. These conditions are disproportionately affecting populations in the developing world, particularly those transitioning from poverty to affluence. As access to processed foods increases and lifestyles become more sedentary, rates of obesity and chronic illness have surged.

Critically, early-life undernutrition, sometimes beginning in utero and passed across generations, amplifies susceptibility to these diseases. It is estimated that intergenerational undernutrition affects about 40% of the global population, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, rural India and China, Latin America, and the Caribbean. If left unaddressed, this will significantly burden health systems, reduce productivity, and hinder long-term economic development.

Global efforts to tackle the epidemic have taken two paths: prevention through public health campaigns and improved disease management. However, these approaches have not eradicated malnutrition, especially in developing regions. There is now widespread recognition of the need for "game-changing" strategies. At UWI SODECO (Solutions for Medicine), we believe understanding the molecular mechanisms that drive chronic disease risk—especially in previously undernourished populations—is essential to developing transformative interventions.

SODECO's approach harnesses advanced technologies to investigate how malnutrition interacts with developmental biology and contributes to disease risk. This thought leadership, anchored in Jamaica and linked to a global research network, positions SODECO at the forefront of scientific discovery in this field.



Childhood Malnutrition and Cognitive Impairment

Severe early-life malnutrition during critical phases of brain development results in long-term cognitive impairments—even with current WHO-standard refeeding protocols. SODECO's review of these formulations revealed that they were deficient in specialized nutrients needed for rapid brain recovery during catch-up growth.

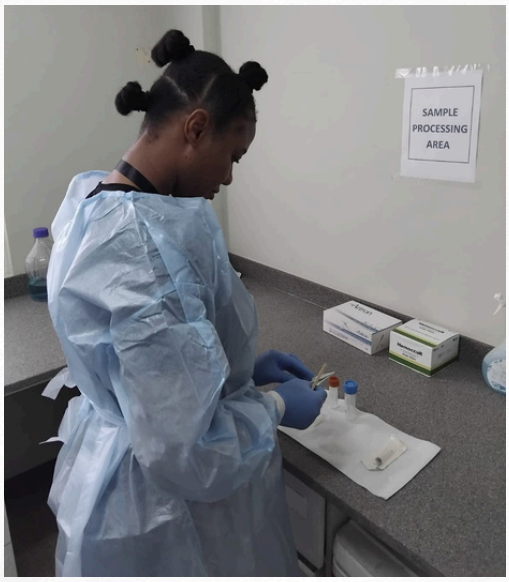
In response, we partnered with Nutriset (France) to develop enhanced refeeding formulas and lipid-based micronutrient supplements. These were tested in Bangladesh to evaluate their impact on cognition and emotion regulation in children being treated for severe malnutrition. This research aims to determine whether providing brain-targeted feeds during recovery from malnutrition can produce better long-term neurodevelopmental outcomes.

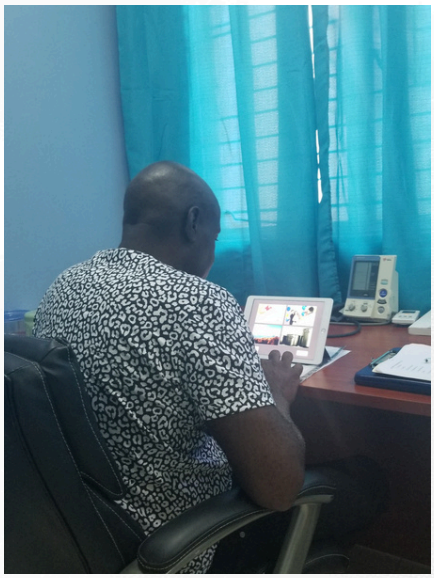
Saving Brains from Malnutrition: Using brain-targeted nutritional strategies to restore cognition

Severe malnutrition in early life, particularly during critical periods of brain development, causes impaired neurocognition. These impairments manifest as lifelong impaired memory, attention, decision-making, and emotion regulation—undermining a child's performance in school, their ability to form healthy social relationships, and even their economic potential in adulthood.

Despite advances in the treatment of acute malnutrition, standard therapeutic protocols—while effective at restoring weight—do little to repair the neurological consequences of early nutrient deprivation. UWI SODECO's Saving Brains from Malnutrition project, funded by Wellcome Leap, addresses this gap. The study evaluates whether augmenting WHO-standard therapeutic feeds with specific brain-targeted nutrients can lead to improved cognitive performance and emotion regulation outcomes in children recovering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

Conducted as a randomized controlled trial in Mirpur, Bangladesh, the study includes 280 children across four groups: healthy controls, MAM children receiving standard treatment, MAM children receiving enhanced treatment, and a comparator group with MAM before they were treated. The enhanced formulations—Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (E-RUSF) and Small Quantity Lipid-Based Nutrient Supplement (E-SQLNS)—are designed to support brain structure and function during the rapid catch-up growth phase. Key developmental domains under study include executive function (EF) and emotion regulation (ER), which are foundational to academic achievement, social adaptability, and long-term productivity.



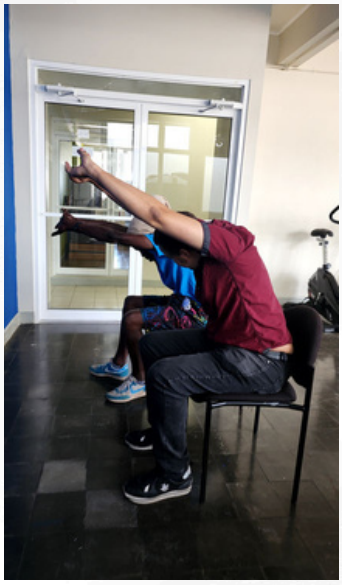



The project also investigates a crucial yet often overlooked factor: the gut–brain axis. Emerging research suggests that gut dysbiosis—imbalances in microbial composition and function—can impair brain development by disrupting immune function, inflammation regulation, and neurotransmitter production. By exploring how nutritional supplementation influences the microbiome and, in turn, brain recovery, the study introduces a new approach to treating malnutrition.

This initiative builds on UWI SODECO's earlier pilot work with mother–child dyads in Ghana, where lipid-based nutrient supplements were administered from mid-pregnancy through early childhood. Promising results from that pilot helped secure the grant from Wellcome Leap. Now completed, the Saving Brains trial used developmental testing, neuroimaging (EEG, fNIRS), microbiome sequencing and blood biomarkers to evaluate developmental outcomes at age three.

Data analyses are underway and reports placed in the international literature. The results will be shared with WHO. If the trial demonstrates significant improvements in outcomes, this project could significantly shift the global approach to malnutrition treatment—from focusing solely on survival to focusing on anthropometric recovery as well as neurocognitive outcomes. This work underscores UWI SODECO's commitment to pioneering science-driven, scalable solutions that help malnourished children not only survive but thrive.

Exercise to Improve Cognition in Adult Survivors of Severe Malnutrition



Childhood malnutrition is a global crisis that extends far beyond wasting of the body. While much attention has been paid to restoring physical growth in affected children, the long-term impact on the brain is less understood—and inadequately addressed. Severe malnutrition during critical windows of development leads to lasting deficits in cognition and emotion regulation. Survivors often have impairment of memory, decision-making, attention, and emotion regulation well into adulthood. These impairments limit educational achievement, earning potential, and quality of life, contributing to generational poverty and reduced national productivity.

Research now confirms that even when body weight is restored, the architecture and function of the brain may not fully recover—especially in regions associated with executive function and self-regulation, such as the prefrontal cortex and hippocampus. This highlights an urgent need for post-rehabilitative interventions.

The EXCORE study, Exercise to Improve Cognition in Adult Survivors of Severe Malnutrition, is UWI SODECO's pioneering response to this challenge. The project explores a science-driven hypothesis: Can structured aerobic exercise induce the brain's plasticity and repair the damage caused by childhood malnutrition decades ago?

Preliminary data suggest the answer may be yes. In earlier studies, SODECO observed significant cognitive improvements in adult survivors of malnutrition following six months of aerobic training. These participants also showed improved insulin sensitivity, increased fitness measured as VO2 max, and positive changes in muscle and mitochondrial function—suggesting that brain health may be modifiable even in later life.

EXCORE builds on this by conducting a rigorous randomized controlled trial involving 144 adults aged 30–60 who experienced severe malnutrition (kwashiorkor or marasmus) as children. Half receive a supervised, customized aerobic exercise program at SODECO’s state-of-the-art clinical facility, while the control group receives general lifestyle advice without structured exercise. Over six months, researchers have monitored cognitive performance using the NIH Toolbox, assessed physical fitness and glucose insulin dynamics to evaluate insulin-glucose signaling and key molecular markers such as brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF)—a peptide linked to neuroplasticity and learning.

This study is the first of its kind to investigate whether an accessible, non-pharmaceutical intervention—exercise—can restore brain function in adults who suffered early-life adversity. The results have the potential to reshape the field of neurorehabilitation, offering a scalable, low-cost solution for the millions of adult survivors living with the invisible scars of childhood hunger.

SFM Project Summaries

Saving brains From Malnutrition

The Saving Brains from Severe Childhood Malnutrition project is a groundbreaking initiative designed to protect and improve brain development in children affected by severe malnutrition. By enhancing current best practice WHO prescribed feeds with neuro targeted mirconutrients, the project seeks to prevent long-term cognitive and emotion regulation deficits that limit education, productivity, and well-being. Should the trial show superiority of the newly modified feed it could inform a WHO strategy to generalise the findings and provide the evidentiary base to change feed prescriptions for children with sever malnutrition.

Key Objectives

- Compare the effects of standard vs enhanced feeds: Ready To Use Supplementary Feed (E-RUSF) and Small Quantity Lipid-Based Nutrient Supplement (E-SQ-LNS) on cognition and behaviour.
- Investigate the role of the gut microbiome in brain development and function in malnourished children.
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The Big Picture

If this study demonstrates that use of WHO-prescribed feeds that are enhanced with the missing or low levels of brain-targeted nutrients lead to significantly improved cognitive and behavioural outcomes, it will offer a scalable, cost-effective solution, improving school performance and adult earnings for millions of children affected by malnutrition worldwide.

Exercise for Enhancing Cognition in Adult Survivors of Malnutrition

Launched in 2021 with funding of approximately €900,000 from the Nutriset Foundation, EXCORE investigates how aerobic exercise can improve cognitive and emotional regulation in adults affected by severe childhood malnutrition. The project aims to develop scalable interventions that provide lasting health benefits

Key Objectives:

- Assess whether six months of aerobic exercise improves cognition and emotion regulation in adults who experienced severe malnutrition in childhood.
- Investigate how exercise-induced myokines, particularly brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), contributes to cognitive improvements.
- Explore changes in muscle health, insulin sensitivity, and brain–body connections through biopsies and physiological assessments.

The Big Picture:

If this trial proves that aerobic exercise can significantly improve brain function in adult survivors of malnutrition, it will be the first scalable intervention to remediate these negative outcomes. The results could reshape approaches to public health, social development, and cognitive aging across the developing world, unlocking the potential of millions of people.



Solutions for Society

Solutions for Society (SFS) focuses on addressing socioeconomic and environmental challenges that affect communities, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. This division champions multidisciplinary approaches to solve problems related to sustainable development, climate resilience, and social equity. By leveraging scientific research and community partnerships, SFS designs and implements nature-based and socially inclusive solutions that promote environmental restoration, enhance livelihoods, and strengthen human capital.





The Blue Carbon Mangrove Restoration Project

The IDB-DEFRA Blue Carbon Restoration Project in south Clarendon is UWI SODECO's flagship environmental restoration initiative aimed at reversing the widespread dieback of mangroves along Jamaica's southern coastline. Spanning over 3,500 hectares from Salt River to Milk River, nearly half of the area lies within the Portland Bight Protected Area — Jamaica's largest conservation zone. However, more than 1,600 hectares of mangroves have died due to a combination of human impact and extreme weather events.

The causes of mangrove degradation and death have been delineated by the in depth science dense baseline studies are well-documented: decades of declining freshwater inflows from discontinued sugarcane irrigation, poor marine and terrestrial channel maintenance, hard infrastructure development obstructing water flows within mangroves, charcoal production from mangrove wood, and intense hurricane events have disrupted natural tidal flows and hydrology. These changes have severely compromised the health of the mangrove ecosystems — affecting biodiversity, food security, livelihoods, and coastal protection.

Guided by a science-dense baseline assessment (2021–2023), the project avoids ineffective replanting and instead embraces natural regeneration of mangrove forests. . These include:

- Reopening historic freshwater and tidal channels to restore natural hydrological flows
- Installing culverts where roads have blocked water movement
- Facilitating natural seedling dispersal by improving water circulation
- Monitoring ecological changes continuously for adaptive management

The project's restoration goals are ambitious yet grounded in evidence: restore 50% of historical mangrove cover in the medium term (5 years), with a 70% target over the long term (10+ years). The emphasis on natural regeneration not only reflects best practices in mangrove science but also ensures long-term ecological sustainability.

Beyond ecological benefits, the restoration project aims to strengthen community resilience. Healthy mangroves reduce the risk of storm surge, support fisheries, and store significant



Why are the mangroves dying?

The Problem

Over the past three years, UWI SODECO working with Coastal Dynamics Limited (CDL) conducted a comprehensive baseline assessment of the mangrove ecosystems in south Clarendon. This comprehensive scientific evaluation revealed that the primary cause of mangrove die-back is the disruption of natural water flows that bring fresh and saltwater into the mangrove areas. Factors such as blocked marine channels, silted drainage canals and land use changes causing reduced freshwater inflows have impaired the conditions that mangroves require to grow and thrive.

UWI SODECO'S Solution

Based on these findings, UWI SODECO and partners have adopted nature-based solutions focused on restoring these hydrological connections. The project's strategy includes reopening blocked sea channels, cleaning drainage canals, installing culverts beneath roads to encourage natural water flows, and reestablish natural seedling dispersal. This approach helps re-establish the natural balance of water flow, creating conditions for the mangroves to regenerate sustainably. By addressing the root causes identified in the assessment, UWI SODECO's work is laying the foundation for long-term ecosystem recovery and enhanced coastal resilience.

The Science Driving the Solution

A range of scientific methods were used during the baseline assessment to understand the condition of the mangrove ecosystems and determine the best ways to restore them. For example, topographic and hydrological surveys helped identify precise locations and depths for installing culverts and satellite and drone imagery showed areas where natural water flow was most restricted, guiding decisions on where clearing channels would be most effective. By combining data on tidal patterns, water quality, sediment transport, the project used numerical modeling to developed tailored solutions to restore natural water circulation, which is essential for mangrove health and regeneration. Some of these methodologies included:

Satellite Imagery and Drone Surveys: High-resolution images and aerial drone flights were used to map vegetation and monitor changes over time.

Topographic and Bathymetric Surveys: Measurements of land elevation and underwater terrain helped assess the physical landscape of the restoration areas, and the impact on wave action.

Coastal Dynamics and Geomorphology: Analysis of tidal patterns, beach shapes, and sediment movement informed how natural forces shape the coastline an dinfluence tidal exchange.

Hydrological and Coastal Hydrodynamic Assessments: Detailed evaluations of catchment areas, river and stream flows, sediment loads, and coastal water movement helped predict how the system behaves and how restoration actions might succeed.

Biodiversity Assessments: Surveys of plants, birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians provided insight into the health and diversity of the local ecosystem.

Meteorology and Climate: Weather patterns and wave climate inter alia were studied to assess environmental impacts on the mangroves.

Climate Change Impact: Examined past weather patterns, projections for weather, sea-level changes, and storm frequency to understand how these factors have affected the mangroves over time. This information was critical in predicting future risks and helped shape restoration strategies that build resilience against ongoing and projected climate challenges.

Participatory GIS mapping and Local Knowledge Sharing: This approach combined scientific geographic information system technology with the valuable insights and observations of local residents who have lived and worked in the mangrove areas for years. By involving community members in mapping key sites, changes, and challenges, the project gained a richer, more nuanced understanding of the ecosystem. As well as thoughts on how to restore the mangroves to a state of optimal health.

SFS Project Snapshot

The Blue Carbon Mangrove Restoration Project

The Blue Carbon Mangrove Restoration Project, funded by the United Kingdom's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs through the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), is a large-scale initiative focused on restoring approximately 1,600 hectares of degraded mangrove ecosystems along the southern coast of Clarendon, Jamaica.

Key Objectives

- Restore 1,600 hectares of degraded mangroves.
- Protect coastal infrastructure and communities from storms and erosion.
- Support local fisheries and livelihoods.

The Big Picture

This project harnesses nature-based solutions to rehabilitate critical coastal habitats that play a vital role in carbon sequestration, climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation. By restoring these mangroves, the project aims to enhance coastal protection against storms and erosion, support sustainable livelihoods for local communities, and contribute to Jamaica's national climate resilience goals.





Our Growth and Future

Since its inception in 2013, UWI SODECO has secured over USD 10 million in project funding from international agencies, including the US National Institutes of Health, the Inter-American Development Bank, the UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, and Wellcome Leap, and Nutriset-fr, among others. This robust financial support has enabled us to undertake a diverse portfolio of projects addressing critical problems in health, environmental sustainability, and socio-economic development.

Our research initiatives have expanded to encompass innovative studies in malnutrition, chronic diseases, environmental restoration, and climate resilience. These projects span multiple countries and communities, underscoring UWI SODECO's commitment to generating global impact rooted in local realities. The breadth and depth of our work reflect a dynamic institution continuously evolving to meet the complexities of the modern world.

Communications and Engagement









Parallel to our research achievements, UWI SODECO has strategically enhanced its communication and community engagement efforts to better connect with diverse audiences. Our user-friendly website serves as an interactive portal offering comprehensive insights into our work and is updated to keep our stakeholders abreast of developments. The inclusion of an innovative AI chat tool empowers visitors to ask questions and receive curated information about our projects, research findings, and impact. answering their queries directly immediately.

Our strengthened social media presence, particularly across platforms like Instagram, has allowed us to share compelling stories, visuals, and updates that resonate with both local communities and the global audience. In addition to digital engagement, we have maintained direct, face-to-face connections through community meetings, educational outreach, and stakeholder forums. This multi-channel approach ensures that UWI SODECO's research is not only scientifically rigorous but also socially relevant and inclusive.

Looking Forward

As we look to the future, UWI SODECO remains committed to deepening its impact across science, health, and environmental restoration, monitoring and management. A key priority in the coming years is to attract new investment and expand partnerships with governments, international development agencies, philanthropic institutions, and the private sector. These strategic relationships will provide the foundation for scaling our research, strengthening sustainability, and accelerating innovation.

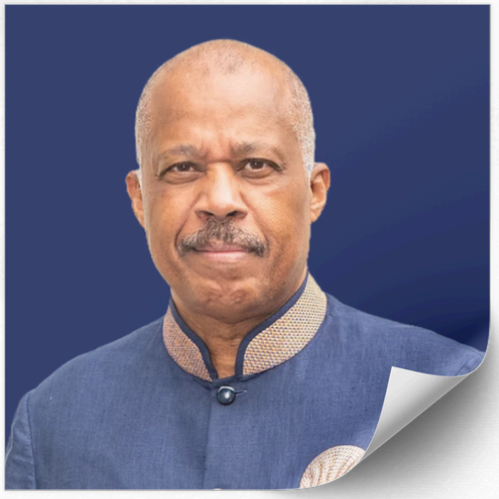
In the short and medium term, UWI SODECO aims to grow its international science network through structured knowledge exchange and collaborative evaluation of research programmes. Regular convenings of our global scientific advisory group will ensure that our five-year science agenda remains ambitious, relevant, and impactful.

Longer-term, UWI SODECO envisions a more integrated academic and research ecosystem — one that nurtures the next generation of Caribbean scientists. We plan to grow our cohort of PhD students, postdoctoral researchers, and junior faculty through robust partnerships with the University of the West Indies especially the Faculty of Medicine, and our international collaborators. By establishing core posts and sustained research funding, we aim to secure a stable, long-term institutional presence dedicated to interdisciplinary research.

We are also committed to amplifying our visibility and engagement using our website, expanded social media presence, and more public-facing dialogue with the communities we serve. These platforms allow us to better share our work, insights, and impact with the wider public.

Ultimately, our vision is clear: to be a globally recognized hub for cutting-edge science that delivers transformative solutions to development problems across Jamaica, the Caribbean, and beyond. With continued support from our partners and stakeholders, UWI SODECO is poised for even greater impact in the years ahead.

Our Board



Professor Sir Hilary Beckles
Vice-Chancellor The University of the West Indies



Professor Densil Williams
Principal, UWI Mona Campus



Dr. The Hon Earl Jarrett, OJ
Chief Executive Officer, The Jamaica National Group



Mr. Noel Levy
Myers Fletcher and Gordon,
Attorneys at Law



Professor The Hon Terrence Forrester, OJ
Chief Scientist & Managing Director
UWI SODECO

People in UWI SODECO

Solutions for Medicine

CORE ACADEMIC STAFF

Chief Scientist: Professor Terrence Forrester
Clinical Scientist: Dr. Marie Williams
Clinical Research Fellow: Dr. Melissa Arthurs
Adjunct Professor: Professor Richard Macko
Adjunct Professor: Professor Charlene Macko
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Professor Kirk Erickson, Advent Health, Florida
Dr. Mamane Zeilani, Nutriset fr
Professor Amy Luke Loyola University of Chicago
Professor. Lara Dugas University of Cape Town





People in UWI SODECO

Solutions for Society

CORE ACADEMIC STAFF

Chief Scientist: Professor Terrence Forrester
Wetlands Ecologist: Miss Angeli Williams
Wetlands Ecologist: Dr Rahanna Juman, Deputy Director, Institute of Marine Affairs, Trinidad and Tobago. (Adjunct)

GIS

Hamish Asnath
Nikia Gooding

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Dr. Hanna Morrissette, Smithsonian Institute, Maryland, USA

ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL STAFF

Miss Angeli Williams: UWI SODECO Manager
Mrs. Keva Taylor Edwards: Finance and Administration Manager
Mrs. Tia Armstrong: Senior Research Officer

SUPPORT STAFF

Mr. Garreth Bascoe: Transport Coordinator
Miss Latoya Blake: Housekeeping



SFS staff

UWI SODECO
SOLUTIONS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

For more information about UWI SODECO and our work,
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