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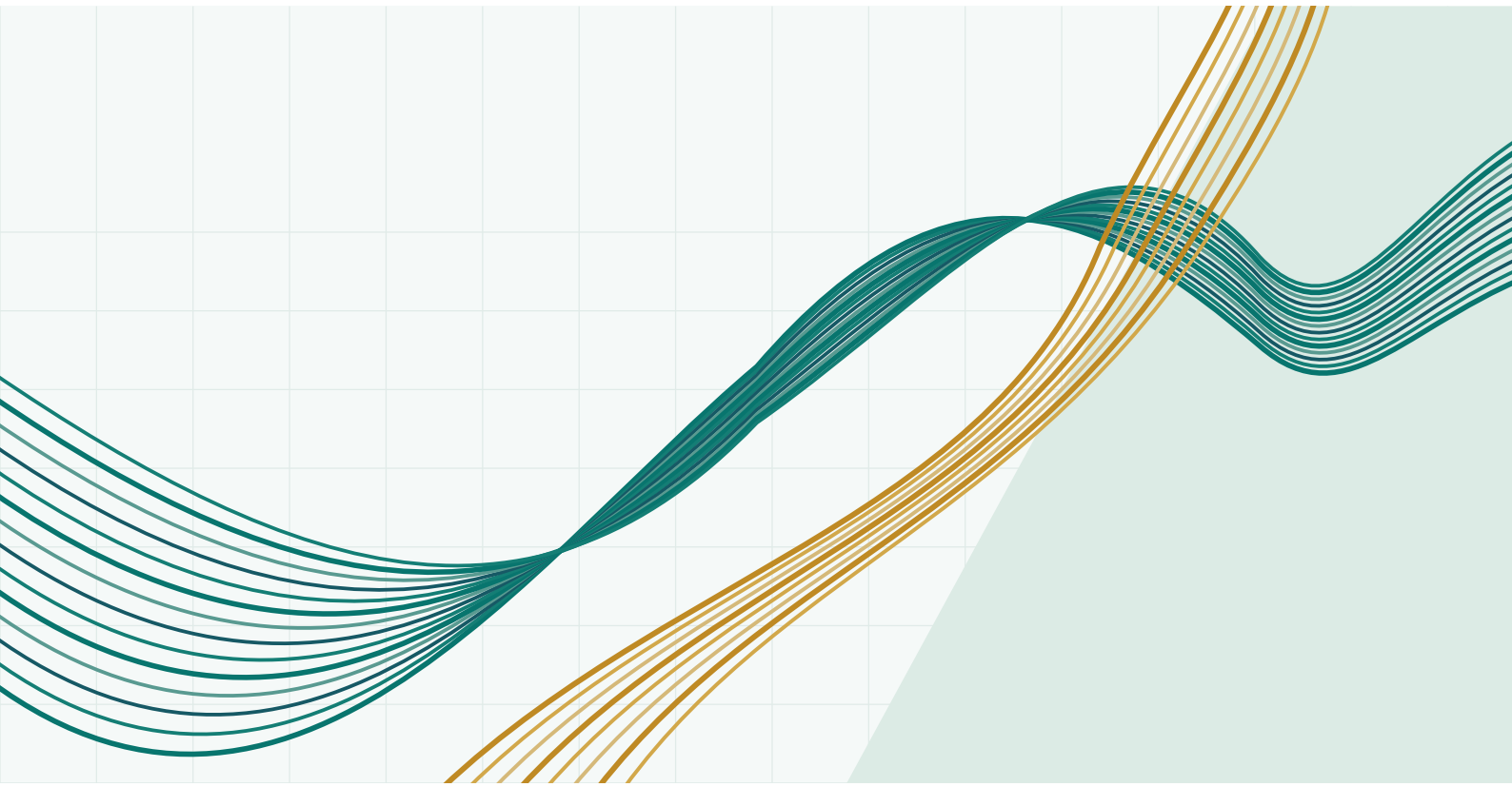
RESEARCH & POLICY SERIES

Caribbean AI Framework

Practical guidance for adopting AI in the Caribbean

Lead author: Adrian Dunkley

Expanded consultation edition, based on the May 2026 readiness framework



INDEPENDENT GUIDANCE, NOT LAW

24 November 2026

RESEARCH & POLICY SERIES

Start with a service

Approve one use only when you can show who benefits, what can fail and who has the authority to fix it.

Abstract

This edition gives public agencies, businesses and community organisations a common way to decide whether to use an artificial intelligence (AI) system. Start with one service and the people who rely on it. Compare the proposed tool with the current process, identify who can stop it, and test how the service will continue if the tool fails.

Legal status

This is independent consultation guidance from the Caribbean AI Association. It is not enacted law, official CARICOM policy, legal advice or a certification standard. The applicable law and regulator depend on the activity and jurisdiction. A sector example in the paper is a proposed check, not a finding about the performance of a real system.

How to read the chapters

Use the background sections to understand the choice, then read the actions and measures for the people responsible. The suggested measures are a starting point. Set thresholds before testing and record who can pause a rollout or return to the previous process.

Five readiness questions

Infrastructure	Can people use the service when power or connectivity fails?
Data	Can the people responsible trace and correct the records?
Talent	Can staff check the result and step in when they need to?
Governance	Who may approve, pause or change the decision?
Adoption	Does the service improve after you count checking time and errors?

> **Read the guidance alongside the laws and regulator instructions that apply where the service will run.**

Read the live Caribbean AI Framework
Find your jurisdiction's guide and official sources
Read the separate CAIA Model AI Act proposal
Read the original May 2026 readiness framework

Attribution

Dunkley, A. (2026, November 24). Caribbean AI Framework: Expanded consultation edition, based on the May 2026 readiness framework. Caribbean AI Association. https://caribbeanaiassociation.com/caribbean-ai-framework/

Annex C / Purpose, mission and targets

Annex D / Sector pathways

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Part I / Regional guidance

CHAPTER 01

Countries can share tests and keep authority local

Caribbean countries can share evidence and negotiate common contract terms. Each government must still explain the decisions it makes under its own laws and remain answerable to the people affected.

Share the work countries repeat

When two public agencies consider the same AI service, they can ask for the same evidence about performance, security and data handling. Pool the test methods and share findings that contain no personal or protected information. The Caribbean Telecommunications Union task force's work on harmonised AI policy provides a regional point of comparison. UNESCO's Caribbean roadmap frames cooperation as a way to develop policies suited to the region. This independent CAIA framework does not represent either organisation or create duties.

Name the authority that answers for each decision

The OECD's accountability principle asks organisations to record how they manage AI from purchase to retirement. Apply that principle to a joint purchase: agree on a common checklist, then require each participating authority to sign its own decision. The record should name the person who can suspend the service, the body that hears complaints, and who pays if the supplier fails. Publish the reason for the decision, with lawful redactions. Invite affected people and smaller jurisdictions to comment before terms are set.

Protect the option to leave

In deals with overseas governments, cloud providers or advanced AI developers, ask who controls the contract, who can change the service and what happens if supplies are restricted. Require an export test and a workable exit clause before signing. Use a shared negotiating position where it helps, without promising to buy as a bloc or treating political alignment as evidence that a service works.

What to do

- Publish a joint test brief with one accountable national decision maker per jurisdiction.
- Before signing, rehearse exit in one participating agency and compare the results.

What to measure

- Count sign-offs that name a complaint route and stop authority; record time and cost to leave.

Terms used here

Decision rights: The authority to approve, change or stop a particular decision.

Sources and further reading

UNESCO Caribbean Artificial Intelligence Policy Roadmap

CTU Caribbean AI Task Force final report

CTU Caribbean AI Task Force Interim Report announcement

UWI account of the CTU final report launch, July 2026

OECD accountability principle

CHAPTER 02

Control access to the records an AI system uses

Before an AI system reads a record, trace who can see it, which laws apply and how the organisation can take back control when a contract ends.

Map where the record goes

A hosted AI tool can send a prompt, uploaded file, usage log or backup to different companies and countries. Ask for a map of each stage, including access by the supplier's staff and subcontractors. Record why each transfer is needed, which legal rules apply and which authority can investigate a complaint. A local server address alone does not answer who can access the records, reuse them to train a model or respond to an order from another jurisdiction.

Set a separate rule for sensitive use

Start from UNESCO's ethics recommendation on privacy and rights and the OECD's accountability principle. Check the law in force where the service runs and for the sector using it. When public benefits, credit or insurance are at stake, identify the minimum information the system needs. Test whether it penalises people for absent records or language differences. Require a human review route, and let people correct relevant errors through the existing service. The proposed CAIA Model Act offers questions to test against local law; it is not enacted law.

Put permission limits into the contract

Adrian Dunkley's Agentic Constitution recommends stating permitted systems and data and the actions requiring human approval. Use those limits in the purchase terms: separate permission to store or process records from any permission to train on them. Name who may grant an exception. Rehearse export, suspension and deletion before going live; ask for evidence of what can be deleted and what must be retained under law. For community archives, verify who can grant permission before reuse.

Protect beliefs and private affiliations

People should be able to use a public service without saying what they believe. Do not infer religion or belief from names, accents, appearance or neighbourhoods. Where a specific lawful purpose requires this information, document why, limit access and set a date for deletion.

What to do

- Draw the data route and have the privacy lead verify each access, transfer and retention decision.
- Ask the supplier to show that a test account can export and delete approved records.

What to measure

- Record the number of unexplained data flows and unverified subcontractors; resolve both before approving sensitive use.

Terms used here

Data sovereignty: The practical and legal control a person, community or institution has over how data is accessed, used and transferred.

Sources and further reading

UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (2021)
OECD AI Principles
Adrian Dunkley, Agentic Constitution
CAIA's independent proposed Model AI Act

CHAPTER 03

Test whether people can reach the service

Measure the connection people actually have. Check peak electricity needs and the backup route before relying on an AI service or investing in a data centre.

Test beyond the capital

Ask people to complete a real service task on a basic phone, with weak reception and without a paid subscription. Include disabled people and readers who need text in a different language. Record which users could not complete the task and why. If the service handles essentials such as benefits or clinic appointments, keep a staffed alternative. The OECD and Inter-American Development Bank's Caribbean Development Dynamics report provides regional context for infrastructure and access. Local tests establish how one service performs.

Compare the cost with the power available

A data centre's annual electricity bill does not tell a utility what the site needs on its busiest day. Ask for peak site demand in megawatts, annual use in megawatt-hours, the cost and timing of grid upgrades, and who bears those costs. The International Energy Agency notes that data-centre demand can have concentrated local effects. Compare a local build with leased regional capacity and smaller tools that may need fewer resources. Adrian and Nicholas Dunkley's Portmore study illustrates a siting comparison; it does not establish approvals or national demand.

Make backup service part of the design

Run a drill in which power, internet or the hosting provider fails. Start with the most urgent service action, such as finding an existing appointment. Ask staff to switch channels and recover the records without exposing private data. Put recovery targets and the person in charge in the operating plan. Upgrade only when a tested option can meet the service standard.

What to do

- Test one low-connectivity location and one outage before expanding the service.
- Ask the utility and proposer to sign off on peak load and who pays for any required upgrade.

What to measure

- Track completion rates by access channel and time to restore service in a drill.
- Publish peak demand and annual use separately, with measurement boundaries.

Terms used here

Peak demand: The highest rate of electricity use during a stated measurement interval.

Megawatt-hour: Energy used by a load of one megawatt running for one hour.

Sources and further reading

OECD and IDB Caribbean Development Dynamics 2026

International Energy Agency, Energy and AI

Adrian and Nicholas Dunkley, Portmore data-centre assessment

CHAPTER 04

Set water and coastal limits before building

A power-saving design can still use more water. Set limits by site and season, then measure impacts on the communities and coast near the project.

Ask where the water comes from

Ask the proposer to state the source, withdrawal and consumption separately for a typical month and for a hot, dry period. State where the accounting starts and ends, over what period, and when and where water returns. Check who else uses the source, how much usable storage exists and what happens during restrictions. Dry and evaporative cooling can trade electricity use for water use. Portmore research by Adrian and Nicholas Dunkley compares these options under assumptions. Use it to design questions for a bidder, not as a substitute for measurements at the proposed site. Use the same workload, weather and accounting period for every design in the comparison.

Follow the route from site to sea

Map stormwater, cooling discharge and fuel storage against waterways, settlements and sensitive coastal areas. The Cartagena Convention and its land-based pollution protocol offer wider-Caribbean context; check which instruments and local permit conditions apply to the site. Ask the responsible authorities to check sensitive habitats, flood risks and the discharge path before approval. Set monitoring points upstream and downstream where practicable. Publish the permitted limits and who will investigate an exceedance.

Count what the project adds beyond its fence

UNESCO's AI ethics recommendation covers environmental well-being. Apply it by separating the facility's own electricity, water and emissions from those linked to power generation and equipment. State the boundary before comparing options; shifting consumption elsewhere does not make it disappear. Where AI is proposed for hurricane alerts or marine monitoring, check it against observations from the area and have staff rehearse how to respond when the model or sensor fails.

What to do

- Ask for a dry-season water budget and an independently checked drainage map before approval.
- Publish who can pause the project when a permit limit is exceeded.

What to measure

- Track daily withdrawal, consumption and discharge using separately named units and sources.
- Compare outage or storm drill results with written service recovery targets.

Terms used here

Withdrawal: Water taken from a named source.

Consumption: Withdrawn water not returned within the declared water-accounting boundary and period. State the accounting convention before comparing sites.

Sources and further reading

UNEP Caribbean Environment Programme, Cartagena Convention and protocols
UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence
International Energy Agency, Energy and AI
Dunkley and Dunkley, Portmore data-centre assessment

CARIBBEAN FIELD IMAGE

Before a coastal project changes drainage

Jobos Bay shows why a project boundary can be too narrow. At this reserve, mangrove, seagrass and coral reef habitats meet around the same set of islets. When reviewing a nearby facility, trace where rainwater and discharge would go, then verify the route on the ground.



Caribe Keys, Jobos Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, Puerto Rico. NOAA Photo Library (nerr0514); individual photographer not listed. U.S. public domain. Full frame, resized.

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CHAPTER 05

Keep the value of skilled work in the Caribbean

Record a shift before AI changes it. Use that starting point to check what happens to pay and work quality. Count lasting technical roles separately from short-term jobs.

Find which tasks change

A call centre may use AI to summarise a customer call while staff still interpret the policy and make decisions. Ask workers which tasks disappear, which take longer to verify and which new tasks enter their shift. The International Labour Organization's exposure index measures how much work might change; it does not predict layoffs. Adrian Dunkley's REWEAVE consultation paper gives teams a way to redesign one task and names the workplace validation still needed.

Create reasons to stay

Training can increase a worker's options without creating a local job that uses their new skills. Tie major public or publicly supported purchases to a plan for who will learn, operate and improve the system after launch. Negotiate paid placements where people can work on real tasks, agreed access to training material, and a mentoring commitment. If a university and a company share a project, write down who can reuse the code and publish the findings. Separate local technical work from jobs tied to construction or short contracts.

Make the gains and costs visible

Agree with managers and worker representatives on what happens to time released by a pilot. It could reduce the number of unresolved cases or give workers time to train. Compare correction time, quality and workload before and after. Monitor whether workers lose routes to gain judgment and experience, especially if entry-level tasks are cut. Use local hiring and retention evidence, and identify what remains unknown. Do not infer who will leave the country from a course completion or one employer's results.

What to do

- Plan the before-and-after task trial with workers and their representatives.
- Put paid progression routes and local ownership of at least one operating role in the procurement review.

What to measure

- Track paid placements, local hires still in role after an agreed period, wage changes and opportunities to progress.
- Report verified time saved after checking and rework, alongside error and complaint rates.

Terms used here

Occupational exposure: The extent to which AI could affect the tasks in a job. It is not a forecast of job losses.

Sources and further reading

ILO, Generative AI and Jobs: A Refined Global Index of Occupational Exposure (2025)
Adrian Dunkley, REWEAVE consultation paper
CAIA, AI and work in the Caribbean
OECD and IDB Caribbean Development Dynamics 2026

CHAPTER 06

Compare an AI service with the current process

Test a specific service against the way it works today. A pilot should make the service better for the people who use it and leave a workable route when the software fails.

Give small teams a place to start

A guesthouse can draft answers from its own booking terms and have a staff member check refunds or storm closures. A farm cooperative can compare crop or rainfall summaries with field observations and official forecasts before circulating them. A public agency can try the same method with benefit enquiries: test against current rules, local language and incomplete records, then keep a staffed route for people the tool cannot help. The Caribbean Telecommunications Union's task force treats sector readiness and cooperation as regional priorities. Similar buyers can share test cases and still check their own sites, languages and rules.

Keep review close to consequential decisions

A bank can use AI to organise documents for assessment; an insurer can use it to sort claims for staff review. Neither workflow should turn an unverified inference into a refusal. Financial literacy tools can explain fees, fraud warnings and basic terms using public materials so people can make their own choices. Avoid personalised product recommendations. Clinics can first try reviewed administrative tasks; schools can start with teacher-checked materials. Clinical or grading decisions need stronger evidence and review by the qualified staff responsible for them.

Match safeguards to consequences

NIST's voluntary framework helps teams govern, map, measure and manage risk. The European Union's AI Act sets legal rules within its scope, including high-risk classification for some credit and education uses; its categories are a reference here, not Caribbean law. Check the rules that govern the service before a pilot and before wider use.

What to do

- Choose one service, name the person who can pause it, and set a pass threshold before comparing the pilot with the current process.

What to measure

- Track time and cost per resolved case, errors that affect users, and the share of complaints corrected. Compare results by service channel or language where sample sizes permit.

Terms used here

Baseline: The current process or result used to judge whether a change helps.

Sources and further reading

CTU Caribbean AI Task Force final report, sector chapters

Bank of Jamaica, National Financial Inclusion Strategy

PAHO, AI readiness toolkit for public health, section 6

NIST AI Risk Management Framework 1.0

EU AI Act, Article 6 and Annex III

CHAPTER 07

Give young people room to think

AI can explain a lesson or help organise everyday tasks. Schools and families should check whether it builds a person's ability to act without it and protects their privacy.

Keep the part of the task a learner should practise

A secondary school class can ask students to predict how a change in bus fare affects a weekly budget. Give everyone the same figures. After students explain their first answer, let the tool offer a hint that the teacher has checked. Then give students a similar problem without AI. If students finish faster with the tool but cannot explain their choices in the second task, change how the tool is used. The UN Global Digital Compact calls for accessible digital skills in diverse languages and formats. Offer a paper or teacher-led version to students without a device or reliable connection.

Give children a way to reach a person

UNICEF's guidance covers privacy, safety, fairness and children's development. A school or youth service should minimise the personal information it collects, explain the tool in language children understand and provide a clear route to a trusted adult. Do not ask a chatbot to diagnose a mental health condition or act as the only crisis contact. If a youth-facing service allows personal conversation, check that a young person can leave easily and reach human support.

Treat claims about well-being with care

An OpenAI and MIT Media Lab research collaboration found mixed effects across its study conditions. Very high use was associated with self-reported indicators of dependence, an association that does not show that use caused it. Do not use session length as proof that a service is helping. Ask users whether the tool makes it easier to do what they chose, and make feedback optional.

What to do

- Pair one AI-assisted lesson with an unaided check. Tell students what data is collected, offer an alternative and name the adult who receives a concern.

What to measure

- Track independent task completion and the number of unresolved safety reports. Keep reporting separate from grading and avoid collecting sensitive disclosures for evaluation.

Terms used here

Unaided check: A follow-up task completed without AI assistance to see what the learner can do independently.

Sources and further reading

UNICEF, Guidance on AI and children, version 3.0

UN Global Digital Compact, digital literacy and inclusion

OpenAI and MIT Media Lab, affective use and emotional well-being study

CHAPTER 08

Let creators and communities decide how their work is used

AI can help an artist edit audio or a community transcribe an archive. Decide who may authorise the use before giving a tool access to the material.

Separate the recording from permission to use it

Suppose a community archive wants transcripts of recorded stories in a local Creole. Start with a small collection that the archive and relevant speakers or custodians have agreed can be processed. Name who can listen to the recordings, whether the supplier may keep them, and who can read the transcript. Ask people who know the language to check names, changes in meaning and places where the software filled a gap. Make corrections possible before wider release. An agreement to make a transcript need not give a supplier permission to reuse a recording to train a model.

Record the terms before production

For music, film, design or performance, record the source, intended use, attribution, any agreed payment and a contact for disputes. When commissioning a synthetic voice, confirm permissions for the person's voice and for any recordings used. Tell audiences when a synthetic performance could reasonably be mistaken for the real person. If a use involves culturally restricted material, consult the people who hold responsibility for it and respect their restrictions. WIPO describes several ways existing intellectual-property rules may apply to traditional cultural expressions; protections vary by jurisdiction. This chapter recommends an ethical practice and does not determine ownership or permissions under local law.

Return the work to its contributors

The UNESCO Caribbean AI Policy Roadmap links regional policy to cultural diversity. An archive can put this into practice by giving approved transcripts back to the community and making sure contributors can correct them. A project agreement should say what the community receives and what happens when a vendor changes its terms.

What to do

- Before uploading a sample, write one permissions record and ask the relevant authorised people to confirm use, access and allowed reuse.

What to measure

- Check the share of sampled files with a verified permission record and how long it takes to resolve correction or removal requests.

Terms used here

Custodian: A person or body recognised as responsible for caring for material and helping decide how it may be used.

Sources and further reading

UNESCO Caribbean Artificial Intelligence Policy Roadmap
UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI, culture
WIPO, Traditional Cultural Expressions
CAIA proposed CARICOM Model AI Act, Articles 11 and 13

CHAPTER 09

Limit what an AI agent can do

An AI agent can use tools to act. Give it the smallest permission it needs, and keep a person able to check and stop consequential actions.

Start with read-only help

An insurer can let an agent prepare a fraud referral or group duplicate alerts for an analyst. The analyst can see the records and verify a discrepancy before using it. A fraud flag should prompt checking; it should not be treated as proof. Do not let an agent freeze an account, reject a claim, send a payment or disclose records on its own. Verify unexpected payment or account-change requests through an established contact channel before taking action.

Check what the agent can do with its permissions

Adrian Dunkley's proposed S4 method asks teams to specify the purpose, stress-test the behaviour, safeguard actions and scrutinise what happens. The preprint describes how to apply and evaluate this method; its effect on harm has not been established. In a test using approved sample records, check that the agent leaves an ambiguous case in the queue and cannot change the record or pass information outside the authorised system. Treat instructions inside messages and documents as untrusted. Keep a record of approvals and make sure a named operator can remove the agent's access. If the model or connected tools change, repeat the relevant checks.

Plan for an incident and a return to service

NIST's Cybersecurity Framework 2.0 covers protection, detection, response and recovery alongside governance and identification. CARICOM's updated Cyber Security and Cybercrime Action Plan provides a regional coordination reference. Use local reporting rules and approved routes. In a tabletop drill, have a named lead pause the workflow, preserve the relevant records and restore the manual queue without losing unresolved cases.

What to do

- For one agent, record who can approve each action, what evidence they require and who can revoke access. Run the drill before connecting live records.

What to measure

- Count unauthorised actions, missed suspicious cases and legitimate cases flagged. Measure the time to pause the workflow and restore the manual queue.

Terms used here

AI agent: An AI system that can select or carry out actions using connected tools.

Tabletop drill: A discussion-based rehearsal in which staff practise their roles without operating the live system.

Sources and further reading

Adrian Dunkley, S4 AI Safety Framework, preprint v1.0

Adrian Dunkley, proposed Agentic Constitution

NIST Cybersecurity Framework 2.0

CARICOM Cyber Security and Cybercrime Action Plan, 2025 update

CHAPTER 10

Test scientific claims and prepare for wider failures

Use AI to ask useful scientific questions, and measure its performance before relying on the answer. Prepare for disruptions that could affect several services at once.

Compare results against observations

A Caribbean climate team can compare an AI rainfall model with its current forecast and quality-checked observations from storms the model did not train on. Report the places and events where the model performs poorly, including gaps in station coverage. Publish enough information about data and tests for another team to check the result where licences permit. Early research can inform decisions about what to test next. An experimental forecast should not replace an authorised public warning.

Check who shares the same weak point

A common model or supplier can make failures spread: an outage could interrupt tools used by several public agencies. This is a systemic risk, because the harm extends beyond one team. List shared suppliers and demonstrate that an essential service can switch to a manual process or an independent backup. Provide regulators and authorised partners with incident information through agreed channels. The UN Global Digital Compact calls for inclusive global cooperation on AI; the EU AI Act provides a separate legal reference for systemic-risk obligations for certain general-purpose AI models within its scope.

Use dated evidence when planning for extreme risk

The February 2026 International AI Safety Report describes disagreement about whether loss of control could lead to human extinction. It does not establish a probability. It found early signs of relevant capabilities in the systems it reviewed, below the level it judged sufficient for loss of control. This finding applies to the systems reviewed at that time. Rehearse how to suspend consequential actions, and address documented harms such as fraud, exclusion and service outages.

What to do

- Name the decision that the model could affect, its comparison point and the result that would pause deployment. Test an independent fallback before relying on a shared supplier.

What to measure

- Report forecast error by held-out event, the number of essential services sharing one supplier, and the time needed to restore service without it.

Terms used here

Held-out event: An event kept out of model training and tuning so that it can be used for a separate test.

Systemic risk: The possibility that a failure spreads across organisations or services through shared dependencies.

Sources and further reading

Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, climate data and decision tools

International AI Safety Report 2026, sections 2.2.2 and 2.3

UN Global Digital Compact, objective 5

EU AI Act, Articles 51 and 55

Adrian Dunkley, testing AI safety in Caribbean conditions

CHAPTER 11

Use international frameworks for distinct decisions

Human rights guide what the team needs to protect, and local law determines what it can do. Published risk frameworks can help the team decide what evidence to collect.

UNESCO and the OECD: rights and accountability

UNESCO's 2021 recommendation puts human rights, inclusion, cultural diversity and the environment at the centre of AI ethics. Its Caribbean roadmap turns those concerns toward regional capacity, culture and resilience. The OECD AI Principles add clear expectations for explaining a system and assigning responsibility throughout its life. A Caribbean purchaser can apply both by involving people affected by a service, giving them a route to challenge a decision and naming the officer who can change it.

NIST and Singapore: evidence before permission

The US National Institute of Standards and Technology's voluntary AI Risk Management Framework helps teams organise risk work, identify who could be harmed, test the system and manage failures over time. Singapore's agentic AI framework asks teams to limit the actions an agent can take and assign meaningful human oversight. Apply this with Adrian Dunkley's proposed S4 method: write down what one permission allows, test its failure cases, set controls, then inspect what the system actually did. Together they suggest evidence to collect, not a guarantee that a system is safe.

The EU, the UN and CARICOM: different roles

The EU AI Act is a regulation whose requirements depend on scope, role and use. Its approach to matching duties to the seriousness of harm can inform the region; verify applicable laws and cross-border obligations separately. The UN Global Digital Compact calls for wider participation and cooperation. It leaves operating choices to the bodies implementing it. The CARICOM Single ICT Space roadmap and CTU's Caribbean AI Task Force add regional context. Governments could share test methods and specialist capacity while each competent authority retains its decision under its own mandate.

CHAPTER 11 / CONTINUED

Use international frameworks for distinct decisions

A decision record that fits on a page

For a benefits assistant, write down which official sources it can use, who reviews a wrong answer, and what happens when the internet fails. Test language, mobile access and claims that cannot be verified before launch. Name who reviewed the results and where a resident can ask for a correction. A single trial can reveal problems; a decision to expand also needs evidence from the people, settings and conditions the trial missed.

What to do

- Name the service and identify who would lose access if it failed.
- Set a pass condition with an independent reviewer before seeing the results. Pause the release if the evidence cannot support use.
- Publish a brief decision record without exposing personal records or security details.

What to measure

- Completion and correction rates by channel and language where the data allow.
- Time to restore the service after a failed system change.
- Unresolved complaints and the time taken to resolve them.

Terms used here

decision record: A short note that explains who approved a use, the evidence they relied on and when the decision must be checked again.

competent authority: The public body that has legal responsibility for a decision.

Sources and further reading

UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence
UNESCO Caribbean Artificial Intelligence Policy Roadmap
OECD Recommendation on Artificial Intelligence
NIST AI Risk Management Framework 1.0
Singapore IMDA Model AI Governance Framework for Agentic AI
EU Artificial Intelligence Act, official legal text
UN Global Digital Compact, adopted text
CTU Caribbean AI Task Force final report
Adrian Dunkley, S4 AI Safety Framework
Adrian Dunkley, Agentic Constitution

Part II / Topic and sector guides

TOPIC 01

Name who can stop a public AI system

Assign a named public official to approve high-consequence AI and a reviewer who can change the outcome.

Identify how the public decision affects applicants

Scenario: a benefits agency uses AI to prioritise cases. A place in the queue affects how long a household waits, even if the tool never issues a refusal. The service director should map the proposed decision from application to appeal, identify which delays could do harm and name the official who may stop the tool. Ask people who use the service which channels they can actually reach.

Require evidence before expansion

The OECD calls for accountability throughout the system's life. In this scenario, require comparisons with the existing queue across the same weeks and similar case types. Record who designed the test, who signed off and how unusual cases were handled. If the test misses smaller communities or late arrivals, record that gap separately.

Rehearse what staff do next

Give reviewers access to the records they need, and authority to correct an error. If the new queue causes missed urgent cases or cannot produce reliable reasons, restore the manual queue using a dated export, notify those affected and log the change. Publish the decision, test scope and complaint route with lawful redactions.

Check equal access across beliefs

Offer the same public service to people of any religion, other belief or none. For a simple test, hold eligibility facts constant across two invented applications and change only a detail that could signal belief. Investigate any unexplained difference in access, waiting time, outcome or human review. Use no real affiliations. Keep a staffed way to challenge a decision.

What to do

- Have the service director sign the suspension and complaint plan before trialling the tool.

What to measure

- Compare urgent cases missed and time to correct a wrong priority with the old queue.

Terms used here

Accountable owner: The official responsible for operating the service and for acting when it fails.

Sources and further reading

OECD AI Principles

UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI

CAIA independent draft Model AI Act

TOPIC 02

Hold governments to account for AI deals

Collective buying can improve bargaining power. Elected governments remain accountable for purchase decisions, national priorities and trade-offs.

Make room for public choices

Scenario: a foreign supplier offers two Caribbean governments discounted AI in return for a multi-year commitment. Each cabinet should ask which services would change, what could become dependent on the supplier and who can see the terms. Publish what can lawfully be disclosed, including the problem the contract is meant to solve and the options considered. Give opposition representatives, civil society and affected users a usable route to scrutinise the proposal.

Separate partnership from authorisation

The Caribbean Telecommunications Union's regional work offers a forum to compare policies. It does not approve individual purchases under this framework. The government's designated procurement authority should record any conflicts and test alternative providers. Review what happens if export rules, tariffs, model access or diplomatic priorities change during the contract.

Maintain a credible fallback

A supplier change should not interrupt an essential service. Require operating instructions, tested data export and a replacement path before signing. If the bidder refuses to explain how the service can continue after termination, keep the existing service until the gap is resolved. Share this finding regionally without disclosing protected contract or personal information.

What to do

- Ask the procurement authority to publish a decision note and run an exit rehearsal.

What to measure

- Record the number of viable alternatives and time needed to restore essential functions without the supplier.

Terms used here

Supplier concentration: Dependence on one supplier or a small group that cannot be substituted quickly.

Sources and further reading

UWI account of the Caribbean Telecommunications Union final report launch

UNESCO Caribbean AI Policy Roadmap

OECD AI Principles

TOPIC 03

Verify who can use Caribbean data

Record who holds data, why it is used and what happens when permission expires or a service ends.

Trace each copy

Scenario: a Caribbean cultural institution wants to build a searchable archive of oral histories. The archive owner should map recordings, transcripts, prompts, outputs and backups separately. For each copy, ask who can see it, where it is stored and whether any provider can use it to train a model. Find the person or community body authorised to agree to reuse. A general agreement to record someone may not settle permission for a new use.

Test the promised limits

UNESCO addresses privacy and cultural diversity in AI ethics. Dunkley's Agentic Constitution calls for clear permissions over systems and data. Apply both by giving the tool access only to approved material and separating searchable excerpts from private records. Ask a reviewer to test whether a query can return material outside the approved set or reconstruct a restricted passage.

Plan withdrawal in advance

The archive owner should document how to remove a recording from search and who confirms what happened to copies. If a supplier cannot explain whether its backups or trained models retain the material, limit the pilot to material cleared for that risk. Keep one export that the local team can restore without relying on the supplier.

What to do

- Set separate permissions for storage, service use and training.

What to measure

- Count unauthorised returns during testing and log time to remove a test record from each approved store.

Terms used here

Data sovereignty: Practical and legal control over access, use and transfer of data.

Sources and further reading

UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI
Adrian Dunkley's Agentic Constitution
CAIA independent draft Model AI Act

TOPIC 04

Check which laws apply across borders

Use national official sources to check each use, transfer and decision. CAIA guidance and draft clauses do not establish the law in force.

Name every relevant place

Scenario: a Caribbean insurer uses a service hosted overseas to sort files for claim review. The compliance lead should list where customers are located, where the insurer operates, where records are sent and where support staff can access them. Data protection, insurance, consumer and outsourcing rules may attach to different parts of the same service.

Record the evidence rule by rule

Start with CAIA's jurisdiction directory to find likely sources. Check the text and commencement dates with the official publisher, and identify the competent authority. A shared regional checklist can collect the same answers in each country, but the conclusion and approval need to be made for the actual facts in each jurisdiction. Separate current duties from the independent CAIA Model Act's proposed clauses.

Pause the part of the project under review

If the legal assessment cannot yet justify a transfer or use, pause that part of the project. Keep manual claim review or use records approved for the planned test. Set a date for local legal review, and repeat the check after a provider, storage location, rule or project purpose changes. Retain the signed legal assessment with the version of the vendor terms it considered.

What to do

- Create one jurisdiction row per activity, with legal citation, owner and decision.

What to measure

- Track pending interpretations separately from controls that are confirmed for the service.

Terms used here

Commencement: The date when a law or part of it takes effect.

Sources and further reading

CAIA jurisdiction directory
CAIA independent draft Model AI Act
UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI

TOPIC 05

Measure who can reach an AI service

Design for the phones, connections and languages in use at the service desk, including when a connection goes down.

Test how residents complete the job

Scenario: a public appointments service is buying an AI help tool. The service manager should observe whether residents can find and confirm an appointment over a weak connection, complete the steps with assistive technology and use an appropriate local language. Note whether they need paid data, a new login or a newer device. Ask permission before recording anyone's test results.

Compare against the service already available

Broadband and digital infrastructure context in Caribbean Development Dynamics helps explain why access varies. What matters for this purchase is the observed difference in task completion compared with the ordinary website, phone or walk-in route. Keep findings by channel and note the specific reason a person stopped. Show the number of people tested in each group. An average can hide the results of a small group.

Retain a staffed route

The service manager should keep a name and contact route for staff to resolve failed cases. If the pilot creates repeated abandonment at a key step, return to the existing booking channels and repair that step. Test the backup as part of office procedures instead of treating it as a statement on a help page.

What to do

- Run phone, weak-signal and assistive technology trials before launch.

What to measure

- Track completion and repeat contacts by channel; note cases completed through the fallback.

Terms used here

Service channel: The route a person uses to complete a task, such as web, phone or a service counter.

Sources and further reading

OECD and IDB Caribbean Development Dynamics
UNESCO Caribbean AI Policy Roadmap
UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI

TOPIC 06

Check if the grid can supply a data centre

Review peak site power, annual electricity use and the plans for outages before approving new computing capacity.

Compare demand with real grid conditions

Scenario: a developer seeks a connection for new AI hosting. The electricity utility and energy authority should ask for expected peak site demand, annual electricity use and how demand changes hour by hour. Include cooling and backup equipment. Identify when the facility expects to draw electricity, utility upgrades it may need and who pays for them. An annual total alone does not show how a busy hour affects the local grid.

Test lower-cost options first

The IEA finds that data-centre demand can be concentrated locally. Compare a staged local build, rented capacity and a smaller AI system on the same workload and service target. Dunkley and Dunkley's Portmore analysis illustrates how comparing alternatives can expose trade-offs. It is a project model, not approval or proof of demand. Ask for written evidence of customers and costs before committing public funds.

Agree what happens in a shortage

The operator should run a test to show how it will reduce load or transfer work during a shortage. Publish who can request that response and what power sources it can use. If the utility cannot confirm capacity or the project cannot show workable backup, defer expansion and keep the staged or rented option under review.

What to do

- Ask the utility to sign a connection and shortage-response assessment.

What to measure

- Record peak megawatts, annual megawatt-hours and how quickly the facility reduces demand in a drill.

Terms used here

Peak load: The highest rate of electricity use over a specified interval.

Sources and further reading

IEA Energy and AI

Dunkley and Dunkley Portmore assessment

OECD and IDB Caribbean Development Dynamics

TOPIC 07

Protect local water supplies before expanding

Compare water withdrawals and consumption in hot, dry conditions. Make the source and shortage priorities explicit.

Follow the source through the driest weeks

Scenario: a compute site proposes evaporative cooling on an island with periodic water restrictions. The water authority and project owner should compare expected daily demand with a named source's reliable supply in the driest weeks. Include staff, cooling and any on-site power uses. Confirm how much storage is usable and who has priority if the source is restricted.

Compare like with like

Adrian and Nicholas Dunkley's Portmore modelling illustrates how an option that uses less electricity can use more water. Compare the options using the same computing task and weather assumptions, then measure water at the site when operating. Use one declared accounting boundary and period. List withdrawals, the source, when and where water returns, and the volume classified as consumed under that convention. Mark supplier forecasts as estimates until metered. Keep water used to generate purchased electricity separate from direct site water. Document why any alternative source or reclaimed water is suitable for its intended use. Label estimates as estimates until operating meters can verify them.

Set a response for breaches of site limits

Have the project owner name who checks readings and who can reduce operations. If withdrawals exceed the agreed limit, follow the operating response and notify the relevant authority where required. Where evidence of dry-season supply is insufficient, assess a lower-water design or delay expansion. Publish what is measured, the review frequency and the scope of any restrictions.

What to do

- Request a signed daily dry-season budget with named sources and shortage priority.

What to measure

- Track peak-day withdrawal by source and days exceeding the agreed threshold.

Terms used here

Evaporative cooling: A cooling method that removes heat as water changes into vapour.

Sources and further reading

Dunkley and Dunkley Portmore assessment
IEA Energy and AI
UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI

TOPIC 08

Check what reaches the coast

Review stormwater, discharge and fuel paths before opening facilities near coastal communities or habitats.

Map storage and drainage together

Scenario: a coastal industrial park considers AI hosting with backup fuel and new cooling equipment. The operator should map tanks, drainage outlets, nearby wells, waterways and sensitive habitats together. The environmental authority and affected community can identify a flooding or runoff path that a site plan has missed. Check the full drainage path for overflow and backflow during a storm. Ask the responsible authority to name who signs off, what limits apply, and what to do when monitoring fails. Ask the approving authority which flood and backflow conditions the design has to meet. Record the conditions against which it was checked.

Use the applicable rules

The Cartagena Convention and supporting protocols give the wider Caribbean common reference points for marine protection; the project still needs to verify the instruments and national permits that apply to the specific place. A site review should compare baseline conditions with expected discharges or runoff. Ask the reviewer to describe sampling points, frequency and conditions in advance so the team knows how to detect harm.

Keep a response ready

The site manager should maintain a spill and drainage procedure, name the authority to notify and rehearse closing the affected activity. If a safe discharge or containment route cannot be verified, redesign that route before expansion. Report exceedances promptly under the local procedure and keep records of corrective actions and the evidence used to reopen.

What to do

- Request a drainage and fuel map checked against local permits and coastal flood conditions.

What to measure

- Track discharge and drainage incidents by location, sampling condition, response time and closure evidence.

Terms used here

Runoff: Water that flows across land and can carry contaminants into waterways.

Sources and further reading

UNEP Cartagena Convention and protocols
Dunkley and Dunkley Portmore assessment
CAIA jurisdiction directory

TOPIC 09

Keep essential services working through a storm

Prepare local validation and a manual procedure for hurricane alerts and other essential services.

Separate model output from the official warning

Scenario: a municipality uses AI to sort reports of flooded roads. The emergency operations lead should state who verifies a road closure and how the team checks reports against authorised observations. The AI may help route reports to the right team; it should not become the only route by which residents learn whether a road is open.

Check how results change when observations are missing

Use observations from different communities and include times when sensors, mobile service or the power supply were interrupted. Compare where the system flags a closure that has not occurred and where it misses a real one. Pay particular attention to communities with fewer sensors or mobile reports. Regional sharing can reduce repeated design work, while local responders still check local thresholds and reporting chains.

Practise the changeover

The designated emergency lead should be able to use radio, paper logs or other authorised options if the AI tool is unavailable. Test that choice with another team before storm season and record what evidence can be transferred safely when the connection returns. If the test fails, keep the manual process as the official route until the team shows that it can restore service and correct errors.

What to do

- Run a joint drill using a known closure and a simulated communications outage.

What to measure

- Measure time to confirm a closure, missed confirmed closures and time to switch to the fallback.

Terms used here

Manual fallback: The process staff follow when the preferred technology is unavailable or unreliable.

Sources and further reading

UNESCO Caribbean AI Policy Roadmap
UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI
Dunkley and Dunkley Portmore assessment

CARIBBEAN FIELD IMAGE

After a storm, compare the same place

Carriacou is shown before and after Hurricane Beryl crossed the island in July 2024. A photograph can direct a field check, but colour changes alone cannot tell a responder which road or clinic is open. Record the date of the image and verify the condition with the agency responsible.



20 June 2024: before Beryl



6 July 2024: after Beryl

Carriacou, Grenada. Landsat 8 natural-colour images, 20 June and 6 July 2024. Michala Garrison / NASA Earth Observatory, with Landsat data from the U.S. Geological Survey. U.S. public-domain government imagery; full frames, resized.

Original image record
Image reuse and credit guidance

TOPIC 10

Measure what AI changes on a shift

Work with staff to test effects on pay, workload and quality before changing roles or targets.

Write down the tasks that change

Scenario: a contact centre uses AI to draft summaries. The manager and worker representatives should document the old routine, what the draft changes and what employees must still check. Compare total work time, including corrections, and compare whether customers receive complete records. A task-level exposure measure in ILO research describes potential change, not a prediction that someone will lose their job.

Agree where the time goes

Workers may save time per call while spending more effort resolving difficult cases. Use a trial of one task, as outlined in REWEAVE's consultation paper, and record the consequences before changing targets or headcount. Ask workers where the freed time could help, such as reducing call-backs or learning to deal with complex cases. Give trainees a way to practise skills they would otherwise rely on the tool to perform.

Stop if quality or conditions worsen

Set stop conditions with management and worker representatives. If scores fall or overtime rises, suspend the change and return to the previous review steps while the causes are checked. Track whether changes affect shifts or roles differently. Where measurements are weak, extend the trial. Less time on screen does not establish a lower staffing need.

What to do

- Set a baseline with workers and agree who can pause or change the trial.

What to measure

- Compare correction time, customer call-backs, overtime and training access before and after.

Terms used here

Task baseline: Measured time, volume and quality before a change is introduced.

Sources and further reading

ILO Generative AI and Jobs

Dunkley REWEAVE consultation paper

UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI

TOPIC 11

Create paid paths into lasting technical roles

Distinguish short contracts and certificates from paid progression into lasting Caribbean technical roles.

Tie training to work people can do locally

Scenario: a public agency funds a training programme attached to an AI service contract. The agency lead should ask which technical duties will be available locally when the contract ends. Include paid mentoring and realistic practice with a team that can approve changes. A certificate shows participation or attainment, depending on its rules. It is not evidence of a well-paid job.

Measure where trainees go next

Review which participants move into paid roles, which can take on more responsibility and what wages or benefits changed. Ask about barriers to progression before concluding that training alone retains talent. Compare results by location and opportunity to access the training. Use official workforce indicators for national context, and label employer-level findings so they do not imply regional migration trends.

Protect capability if people leave

The agency should maintain usable local documentation, pair staff across roles and pay for supervised handover. Add a backup arrangement for technical review if a key person leaves before the service is ready. Hold funding for the next phase if the promised local responsibilities are missing, then agree a practical remedy with the employer or supplier.

What to do

- Write paid progression and handover milestones into funded training.

What to measure

- Count placements becoming ongoing roles, retention at a published interval and roles with a trained backup.

Terms used here

Talent retention: The ability to keep workers in relevant, sustained roles after they finish training.

Sources and further reading

OECD and IDB Caribbean Development Dynamics

Dunkley REWEAVE consultation paper

ILO Generative AI and Jobs

TOPIC 12

Share test methods without moving private records

Give small Caribbean organisations a common way to test services while each partner keeps control of its own records.

Choose a first job all partners recognise

Scenario: two Caribbean universities and a government service want to test language support in information tools. The partners should agree on a set of representative questions using public material or cases cleared for the test. Keep each original service record with the institution responsible for it. Contributors who represent local languages should receive credit and know how their work may be reused.

Write down who keeps what

The UNESCO roadmap calls for Caribbean cooperation. The CTU task force report gives partners a regional reference. For the proposed partnership, name who runs the shared test, who pays to update it and who may release results or withdraw a contribution. If a university, company and government bring different records or code, identify rights for each item instead of imposing one blanket permission.

Keep results useful even if one partner goes

Agree on a plain test format, version number and a way to reproduce a result without a private login. Partners should stop sharing any material that cannot be safely separated from personal information and switch to cleared cases. If a partner withdraws, preserve the approved public tests and record which places, languages or service cases the test no longer covers.

What to do

- Sign a one-page test-sharing agreement naming permissions, cost, duty owners and exit.

What to measure

- Track reproducibility across partners and release coverage by service and language.

Terms used here

Shared test set: A group of agreed cases that multiple teams can run without pooling private records.

Sources and further reading

UNESCO Caribbean AI Policy Roadmap

CTU Caribbean AI Task Force final report

UWI account of the Caribbean Telecommunications Union final report launch

UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI

TOPIC 13

Make financial costs and decisions easier to check

The benefits of better financial information should reach the person paying the fee or applying for credit. Education and access are useful starting points.

Teach with a real fee schedule

A community educator can explain a remittance or bank fee using a public schedule. Give learners two example amounts and show the source date, currency, total fee and amount received. Check every figure against the provider's published terms. Leave out personal balances and account details. The aim is financial independence in this practical sense: the person can compare their choices, ask a question and decide without relying on the assistant.

Separate education from credit decisions

A lender can use AI to group application documents for a trained reviewer. Require the team to test incomplete files and verify that decisions do not treat absent records as negative evidence by default. Give the reviewer the actual record, permission to correct an error and a route for the applicant to challenge it. Jamaica's credit-reporting resources illustrate an existing dispute route for incorrect bureau records, separate from a request to reconsider a lender's decision. Routes differ by jurisdiction.

Decide what the tool may say

Keep a qualified person responsible for the final assessment where needed. Do not present examples as personalised financial, investment or borrowing recommendations.

What to do

- Ask a reviewer to trace one quoted cost to the dated fee schedule and one model flag to a source record. Hold either output if the source cannot be verified.

What to measure

- Count fee errors that change the total and corrections completed after a complaint. Compare outcomes by channel or file completeness where samples support it.

Terms used here

Thin credit file: A credit record with too little information to draw a well-supported conclusion.

Sources and further reading

Bank of Jamaica, National Financial Inclusion Strategy
Bank of Jamaica, credit reporting and consumer resources
EU AI Act, consolidated EU legal text
NIST AI Risk Management Framework 1.0

TOPIC 14

Check what students can do on their own

AI should give learners a chance to practise a skill and get feedback. A school needs evidence that the skill remains when the tool is removed.

Choose the part that needs practice

A lower-secondary class can estimate how a bus-fare change affects a weekly budget. Students write their first answers, get one checked hint and explain what they changed. A second problem with different figures tests whether they can carry the reasoning to a new case. Give the same task and marking guide to students using a print or teacher-led alternative.

Make a limit that pupils can understand

Teachers check that the tool uses the lesson's terms and does not supply the answer in place of a hint. Administrators should check what is collected, retained and visible to suppliers, and explain it in age-appropriate language. Stop the pilot if children are asked for sensitive information or cannot reach a trusted adult. Do not make automated detection a sole basis for accusing a child of misconduct.

Leave responsibility with teachers

A teacher judges whether the feedback helps the intended learning. If students get faster while unaided explanations get weaker, change the task before making the tool routine.

What to do

- Keep the original task, hint, unaided follow-up and marking guide together. Name the teacher or school lead who can stop the use.

What to measure

- Compare correct reasoning on the follow-up and the share of pupils who can complete the alternative. Do not publish identifiable pupil results.

Terms used here

Transfer task: A new problem that tests whether the learner can use the same idea in another situation.

Sources and further reading

UNICEF, Guidance on AI and children, v3.0

UNESCO Caribbean Artificial Intelligence Policy Roadmap

UN Global Digital Compact

TOPIC 15

Give people control over AI companions

An assistant may help organise a conversation or encourage a short break. Judge it by whether the person can pursue their own goals and reach real support.

Keep support concrete

A community youth programme may let participants use an optional tool to plan a busy school week. Ask whether it helped them make a plan they understand and can change. Provide a paper or staff-led option. Do not require young people to share moods or private experiences to take part. Staff should know how to respond to a concern without asking participants to repeat it to software.

Test whether someone can leave

A service offering a conversational assistant should show how to end the exchange, remove optional data and contact a person. It should avoid messages that pressure users to stay. Do not use a chatbot to diagnose a condition or as the only source of crisis support. Pausing deployment is appropriate if the tool discourages contact with a person or repeatedly responds unsafely to distress.

Do not use time spent as a benefit

OpenAI and MIT Media Lab researchers reported mixed results across study conditions and a link between very high use and self-reported dependence indicators. That link does not establish cause. Track the help people asked for, not minutes they spent chatting.

What to do

- Ask a safeguarding lead to test the exit and human contact paths. Record what staff should do if a participant reports harm.

What to measure

- Record successful exits, handoffs and unresolved concerns without asking for sensitive disclosures to improve a metric.

Terms used here

Emotional dependence indicator: A study measure of how much a person reports relying on a tool for emotional support; it is not a diagnosis.

Sources and further reading

UNICEF, Guidance on AI and children, v3.0

UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence

OpenAI and MIT Media Lab, affective use study

TOPIC 16

Decide who can reuse a performance

An artist can use AI for editing, mock-ups or translation and still keep control over the use of a recording, image or voice.

Set permissions before recording

For a musician preparing a demo, write down who owns or can authorise access to the performances, the territories and uses agreed, and whether any recording may train a model. Record agreed credit and payment separately. For a voice or likeness that could be mistaken for a real performance, check that the permission covers the intended audience and publication.

Review what reaches the audience

A producer should verify dialogue, attribution and disclosures before release. Check that a synthetic voice cannot be mistaken for an unapproved endorsement or performance. Keep the original files and agreed permissions in a controlled location. If approval is unclear or a contributor raises a credible objection, hold the affected version while the producer checks the record.

Know what the reference provides

UNESCO's ethics recommendation addresses cultural diversity. WIPO describes distinct rights and policy questions across contemporary works, performances and cultural expressions. Neither source determines the applicable licence for a specific project; local rules and contracts still matter.

What to do

- Make a one-page rights record for one asset, then have someone other than the editor match it to the proposed release.

What to measure

- Sample releases for complete permission records and test whether a rights-holder can reach the named contact.

Terms used here

Likeness: A recognisable depiction of a person, such as their image or voice.

Sources and further reading

UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence
WIPO, Traditional Cultural Expressions
CAIA proposed CARICOM Model AI Act

TOPIC 17

Let communities govern sensitive material

A transcript or searchable catalogue can help people find a story. The community should shape what is recorded, who can see it and what an outside supplier may retain.

Start with a collection people can review

A community archive wants to transcribe oral histories in a local Creole. Ask the recognised custodians and relevant participants to agree which recordings may be processed and for whom. Start with material they identify for a local test. Do not assume an old publication or a public copy authorises new processing. Some records may need to stay closed even if a vendor can process them. Some recordings are sacred or private. Ask the recognised custodians whether the proposed use is allowed. If they decline, leave the material out.

Keep correction and return practical

Give speakers and reviewers a way to correct names and changes of meaning. Store the original and the authorised version separately. The agreement should address which copies the community receives, whether files may be used for training, and how restricted copies can be removed or access revoked. Pause release if the supplier cannot comply with the agreed controls.

Follow the community and applicable rules

WIPO explains that national and regional protections for traditional cultural expressions differ. Use the UNESCO Caribbean roadmap as a regional policy reference while checking local rules and the community's own decision process.

What to do

- Ask the archive lead and custodians to approve one pilot collection and identify the person authorised to allow publication or remove access.

What to measure

- Record orthographic or meaning errors raised by reviewers and days to regain control of a restricted copy.

Terms used here

Traditional cultural expression: A form in which communities transmit culture, such as songs, stories, performances or designs.

Sources and further reading

WIPO, Traditional Cultural Expressions

UNESCO Caribbean Artificial Intelligence Policy Roadmap

CAIA proposed CARICOM Model AI Act

CARIBBEAN FIELD IMAGE

An image is one person’s account

Jamaican artist Isaac Mendes Belisario painted this view in 1835. It records what one artist chose to include. An open image licence lets you reuse this digital reproduction. Seek separate permission to record a living community’s ceremonies, reuse its stories or train a model on them.



Isaac Mendes Belisario, Lady Rowe, Standing Small Full Length on a Terrace, a Moonlit Jamaican Landscape beyond (1835). Watercolour and gouache; Jamaican setting. Yale Center for British Art, B2007.3; digital image CC0 1.0, via Wikimedia Commons. Full frame, resized.

Original image record
Image reuse and credit guidance

TOPIC 18

Treat a fraud alert as a lead to check

AI can group records or prepare a referral. A person must check the facts before an alert affects a customer, worker or member of the public.

Name the evidence behind a referral

An insurer can ask AI to direct similar claims to one reviewer. The reviewer should check the underlying records, see which facts are missing and look for a legitimate explanation. A matching address can be an apartment building or a business that serves many clients. Document the confirmed discrepancy before escalating.

Protect people wrongly flagged

Keep personal information in the approved case system. Review a sample of false alerts to see if the tool treats names, locations or harmless differences as evidence without justification. A competent person should consider a challenge, correct a wrong record and send the case back through the applicable process. Suspend the feature if staff cannot trace alerts to records or an approved reviewer cannot correct a false result.

Use normal reporting channels

CARICOM's Cyber Security and Cybercrime Action Plan is a regional coordination reference, not a replacement for national reporting procedures. Use established channels and follow applicable retention and privacy requirements. Do not use AI to conduct private surveillance or make a finding of guilt.

What to do

- Give one reviewer a flag and the evidence behind it. Require them to document both a verified concern and a plausible explanation before deciding whether to refer it.

What to measure

- Measure confirmed cases found, legitimate cases flagged and time to correct a wrong case record.

Terms used here

False alert: A warning that incorrectly flags legitimate behaviour or a legitimate transaction.

Sources and further reading

CARICOM Cyber Security and Cybercrime Action Plan, 2025 update

NIST AI Risk Management Framework 1.0

CAIA proposed CARICOM Model AI Act

TOPIC 19

Name who can approve each action by an AI agent

An agent may read a queue, draft a response or change a record. Those permissions create different risks and require different evidence.

Map what the agent can do

For an agent preparing a customer reply, let it read the necessary record and create a draft. A staff member checks the source and sends it. Write down which accounts, data and actions are allowed, who can approve changes, and how an administrator removes access. Keep money movements, record deletion and external data sharing outside the trial.

Test access limits before connecting real data

Adrian Dunkley's proposed S4 method asks teams to Specify, Stress-test, Safeguard and Scrutinise. Use approved test records to see whether the agent holds an ambiguous case for review, logs its decisions, and cannot make an unauthorised change. Include a drill in which an operator stops the workflow and staff finish from the manual queue. The S4 preprint proposes a method and evaluation; it does not show reduced harm.

Recheck after a change

Model updates, new data access and extra tools can alter the original risk. A named service owner should review the change before extending permission. If records cannot explain what happened, stop consequential actions until the gap is resolved.

What to do

- Make one permission card for one task. Record who approves the next step, what evidence they inspect and who can turn off access.

What to measure

- Track out-of-scope actions, approval records missing and time from stop request to manual service resuming.

Terms used here

Permission boundary: The set of records, tools and actions an agent is allowed to use.

Sources and further reading

Adrian Dunkley, S4 AI Safety Framework, preprint v1.0

NIST AI Risk Management Framework 1.0

Adrian Dunkley, proposed Agentic Constitution

TOPIC 20

Give another team enough evidence to check a result

AI can help scientists test an idea, sort observations or create a forecast. The research record should show what was measured and what the model inferred.

Compare with a method people already use

A Caribbean research team assessing rainfall can compare a new model with an established forecast and quality-checked gauges. Set the test places, lead times and pass criteria in advance. Keep entire test storms out of training and report where station readings are missing. A map with fine detail does not demonstrate that local readings improved. Check error at the scale where a decision would be made. Set the error threshold before inspecting the results. Hold out whole storms so reports from the same event cannot appear in both training and testing.

Share what another team needs to rerun the test

Record the version of the model, the datasets and which results were measured or simulated. Report how results change across storms and show failed cases. Share the code, test definitions and allowed data, or explain what access restrictions prevent repeating the work. Regional climate data tools offer a starting place; they do not validate a model on their own.

Name who can use the result

A principal investigator signs the research release. The authority responsible for issuing warnings decides whether a tool may inform operations. Keep experimental forecasts out of official warnings until tested and accepted by that authority.

What to do

- Choose one forecast claim and have a second researcher trace it to an observation set that was not used to train or tune the model.

What to measure

- Report errors and coverage by event and place. Track tests another team can rerun with the available data and method.

Terms used here

Independent test set: Data held back from choosing, training and tuning a model so its performance can be assessed separately.

Sources and further reading

Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, climate data and decision tools

WMO, climate prediction and verification resources

NIST AI Risk Management Framework 1.0

TOPIC 21

Prepare for AI failures that spread across services

A failure can spread when many teams rely on the same model, provider or records. Some future risks are deeply uncertain; organisations can still rehearse their response to shared failures.

Start with what services share

Find which public services use the same supplier or need the same identity, cloud or data service. Give one owner the job of checking the dependencies. If the same outage could interrupt benefit applications and health appointments, run both continuity plans at once. Demonstrate that each can meet its minimum service level without the shared component.

Read the frontier evidence by date

The February 2026 International AI Safety Report found early signs of capabilities relevant to loss of control in the systems it reviewed. It judged those capabilities below the level needed for loss of control. The report records disagreement about whether such a future failure could cause human extinction and gives no established probability. The findings apply to the systems reviewed at that time. Treat documented harms and severe future scenarios as separate decisions with different evidence.

Decide when to pause

Agree what independent evidence a supplier must provide before wider deployment. Pause consequential use if controls fail, a serious incident cannot be explained or the fallback cannot meet the minimum service level. The UN Compact calls for inclusive international AI governance; EU systemic-risk duties are a separate legal reference within EU scope.

What to do

- Ask an independent reviewer to walk through one shared supplier failure and show who can pause use and how information reaches the proper authority.

What to measure

- Track unresolved critical dependencies, fallback recovery time and serious incidents shared through an authorised channel.

Terms used here

Loss of control: A proposed future scenario in which people cannot effectively regain control of an advanced AI system.

Sources and further reading

International AI Safety Report 2026

UN Global Digital Compact

EU AI Act, consolidated EU legal text

NIST AI Risk Management Framework 1.0

TOPIC 22

Start with a health task staff can verify

A clinic can test a tool for routine appointments or paperwork. A model that may affect care needs separate evidence and qualified oversight.

Keep the first trial easy to verify

A clinic might test an assistant that prepares appointment reminders using approved scheduling records. Staff verify the date, place and language before release. Compare it with the reminder process already in use, including what happens if the patient has no smartphone. Avoid sending patient data to an unapproved supplier.

Treat care decisions separately

A tool that might influence diagnosis, treatment or clinical urgency is a different use. The responsible clinical lead and data protection staff should review the evidence, local population and applicable rules first. Build a route for staff to contest or set aside a recommendation. Independent testing must include the cases that matter to patient safety, not just an average accuracy score. PAHO's public health AI toolkit is a readiness reference; it does not authorise clinical use.

Keep care available if the tool fails

Give a named service manager the power to pause the trial. If a reminder changes a patient's appointment incorrectly or a record reaches the wrong recipient, use the ordinary service and incident procedures, contact affected people where appropriate, and check the corrected record before resuming.

What to do

- Compare a small set of approved sample reminders with the scheduling record and test one non-digital fallback with the responsible clinic lead.

What to measure

- Track material reminder errors, successful reach by channel and time to restore normal scheduling.

Terms used here

Clinical oversight: Review and responsibility by a qualified person authorised to make the relevant healthcare decision.

Sources and further reading

PAHO, AI readiness toolkit for public health, section 6

CARPHA, Caribbean Cooperation in Health monitoring and data resources

CTU Caribbean AI Task Force final report

TOPIC 23

Keep claims review available when AI sorts the queue

Use AI to organise claim files and help staff find relevant evidence. A faster queue is only useful if it preserves fair review and a way to correct errors.

Separate sorting from coverage

After a storm, an insurer may use AI to sort incoming claims by missing documents and route urgent cases to staff. A damaged file or unreadable photograph should prompt a request for another record. It should not decide whether the policy covers the loss. Compare the AI queue with the manual queue on a set of authorised cases, including weak connections and damaged files.

Give the claimant a route to correction

A handler checks the relevant policy, the evidence and the action the tool suggested. If the organisation makes an adverse decision, it should explain it using the applicable review process. A reviewer should be able to correct data and reconsider the decision where permitted. Jamaica's Financial Services Commission publishes an insurance complaints route; equivalent authorities and procedures vary by country.

Stop if evidence disappears

The claims lead must be able to return to a manual queue without losing timestamps, pending files or open complaints. Pause the AI route when a flagged case cannot be traced to records, or when a tool change affects escalation order without review.

What to do

- Read one simulated storm claim from initial receipt through a correction request. Record who can update the file and continue the claim.

What to measure

- Track time to first useful contact, legitimate claims delayed by false flags and corrections completed through the review route.

Terms used here

Claims triage: Sorting claims into review queues based on what must be checked next, without deciding coverage.

Sources and further reading

Jamaica Financial Services Commission, complaints

CAIA proposed CARICOM Model AI Act

NIST AI Risk Management Framework 1.0

TOPIC 24

Check AI messages against what a business can deliver

A small tour operator or guesthouse can use AI to prepare replies. A staff member should keep control where a reply creates a promise or affects safety.

Feed the tool current information

Compile approved opening hours, transport arrangements, accessibility information and cancellation terms. Let the tool draft a reply to one guest query. The booking supervisor checks the draft against the date-stamped source. Ask for human review of refunds, accommodation requests and information about closures. Do not include passport numbers or payment details in a draft.

Keep safety messages on official channels

A storm can make normal booking information misleading. Use official notices to check what is open and what is safe. An assistant can prepare a translation for review, but it should not make an evacuation announcement. The Caribbean Tourism Organization's sustainability and industry resources can help teams find sector references while they adopt local operating rules.

Rehearse an outage before high season

Ask who owns the current list of guests and who can switch to phone or printed contact details if the service is unavailable. Pause automated replies if the tool quotes a stale rate or tells a guest a closed site is open. Fix the source and review the messages already sent.

What to do

- Test one dated refund question and one closure question against the same approved information staff use.

What to measure

- Measure corrected booking messages, unanswered cases and minutes to switch to the staff-only channel.

Terms used here

Staff-only channel: A way to complete the service without an AI tool, such as a staffed phone line or desk.

Sources and further reading

Caribbean Tourism Organization, sustainable tourism research and framework

CDEMA, Regional Response Mechanism

CTU Caribbean AI Task Force final report

TOPIC 25

Check AI advice against conditions on the farm

A cooperative can use AI to organise observations and make a briefing easier to read. Conditions on farms and islands differ, so a local check should come before an advisory goes out.

Test a modest decision

A farm group can ask a tool to summarise recent rain and list farms where an extension officer should check conditions. Compare the output with dated local observations and official forecasts. Mark places with missing measurements. Do not let a forecast summary set irrigation amounts or chemical use on its own. The extension officer gives the final advisory through the approved channel.

Keep small farms in view

Collect only observations needed for the trial. Ask whether people with basic phones or weak connections can send them and receive an update. Check whether the pilot only works on well-instrumented farms. The Caribbean Climate Change Centre's tools and the food and agriculture policy references offer regional context; a cooperative still needs to verify conditions locally.

Keep a field check and fallback

Use the normal extension process if the tool invents an observation or misses an urgent official alert. Give farmers a way to correct the report. Where a recommendation could harm crops or livelihoods, pause and verify with the appropriate professional before acting.

What to do

- For one weekly water or crop briefing, document the observation date, location and source; ask the extension lead to check one mismatch before release.

What to measure

- Track missing observations, local corrections and trusted advisories delivered over low-bandwidth channels.

Terms used here

Extension officer: A person who works with farmers to assess conditions and provide practical, locally informed guidance.

Sources and further reading

FAO and Caribbean Development Bank, agriculture sector review

Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, climate data and decision tools

CTU Caribbean AI Task Force final report

TOPIC 26

Keep a person available for important public decisions

A resident should be able to get an accurate answer, ask for a correction and use a route that still works when a tool is down.

Choose a decision, then the source

A public agency can try a question assistant for benefit opening hours and application steps. Check every answer against the current notice. Include local language and a case in which a document is missing. If the tool cannot verify an answer, give the resident the next staffed step. Updating an eligibility rule should trigger a new test before the previous answers continue circulating.

Keep decisions reviewable

An assistant can help staff find a rule; it should not decide who receives a benefit on its own. Name the official who owns the service and an authorised person who can review and correct a record. Give residents an accessible way to reach them. Use the same national legal and complaint routes that apply to the service. The CAIA model Act proposes further measures and creates no duties by publication.

Prepare for storm conditions

Rehearse a switch to phone, in-person or paper processing. Record how staff reconcile the queue after an outage without making residents apply again. When a test shows people cannot access the fallback or the assistant cannot distinguish new notices from old ones, pause the relevant function.

What to do

- Run a missing-document case and outage during a staff rehearsal. Record the responsible person, expected result and recovery step.

What to measure

- Track answers based on current rules, cases successfully corrected and access to a staffed route during an outage.

Terms used here

Reconsideration: A review in which an authorised person can examine the evidence and change a decision where permitted.

Sources and further reading

CDEMA, Regional Response Mechanism

CAIA proposed CARICOM Model AI Act

CTU Caribbean AI Task Force final report

UN Global Digital Compact

TOPIC 27

Test one business change you can undo

A team does not need a large AI system to test a benefit. Pick one task people already know well and check the cost of getting the answer right.

Pick a task with its own source

A small retailer can use AI to draft answers about stock or prepare a weekly sales summary. Start with a checked product list or a sample of approved records. Ask the person responsible for the task to compare answers with the source and keep a list of errors. Do not use real customer details in an unapproved service.

Count the work the tool adds

Measure the time to send an accurate answer or close the report, including verification and rework. Add the subscription, training and support costs. If the business spends longer checking the drafts, shrink the task or stop. Caribbean Development Bank programmes can help businesses assess digital needs, but participation does not establish that any particular tool will pay for itself.

Protect the way out

Before paying for a longer term, ask how the team can export its records and restore the previous process. Give one staff member permission to pause the pilot and one person responsibility for complaints. Hold the pilot if access controls fail or outputs regularly promise stock the business does not have.

What to do

- For one week, run the current process and one small comparison. Decide in advance what time saving is worth the cost and which error stops the trial.

What to measure

- Compare staff minutes after checking, material errors and cost per corrected or completed task.

Terms used here

Reversible trial: A limited test the team can stop without losing records or its ability to carry on the service.

Sources and further reading

Caribbean Development Bank, support for small business digital adoption

CTU Caribbean AI Task Force final report

NIST AI Risk Management Framework 1.0

TOPIC 28

Share the costs and gains of regional AI projects

Pool work that countries would otherwise repeat, then check whether the savings reach the public and smaller markets.

Pooling a purchase can change who bears the cost

Two public agencies buying similar tools could commission a joint language, security and accessibility test. They could invite Caribbean suppliers to answer the same technical questions without requiring all countries to choose one vendor. Each agency would set its own service limits, lawful data terms and appeal route. If a pooled contract locks the region into an unsuitable supplier, the apparent saving can become expensive to unwind.

Work out who gains before signing

Separate the shared fixed cost, country-specific adaptation, support and any fees to leave. Agree which costs are split equally and which depend on use or ability to pay. Publish each country's expected contribution and what it receives, including access to tests and training. Compare the pooled proposal with credible separate purchases at the same service level. Include a smaller market and a backup provider in the comparison.

Set a condition for stopping the joint trial

Ask two volunteer public buyers to run one shared assessment in a low-risk service, using test data. Change course if local language checks cost as much as separate reviews, if smaller suppliers cannot bid, or if one country cannot continue the service after leaving. No regional economic gain is assumed before measuring it.

What to do

- Name a lead buyer, a finance reviewer and at least one small-market partner.
- Require an exit clause, usable records on exit and a fallback service.

What to measure

- Total cost per usable service, including support, local adaptation and exit.
- Local supplier participation and share of payments retained by participating organisations.
- Changes in the price, time or quality residents actually experience.

Terms used here

pooled procurement: Two or more organisations buy or evaluate a product together to share costs and strengthen their bargaining position.

Sources and further reading

OECD and IDB, Caribbean Development Dynamics 2026

CARICOM Single ICT Space roadmap

TOPIC 29

Keep cross-border messages working when networks fail

Trade, disaster response and everyday public services need messages that people can receive and trust, including when networks fail.

Start with a message that has to arrive

Imagine one Caribbean country sends a weather alert to neighbours. It arrives once as a machine-translated note and once as a forwarded voice message. Readers need to know which authority sent it, what time it applies, and what to do. An AI system can draft translations and shorter formats, but an authorised person should approve official emergency language.

Use a common format, keep local channels

Use the existing Common Alerting Protocol where the relevant authorities have adopted it. Confirm the sender, place, time, urgency and action with those authorities. The receiving country can then choose radio, text, messaging apps or community relays. Test accents, local names, large print and screen readers, then check what happens without mobile data. Keep the source message available so staff can correct or withdraw a translation.

Share mistakes without sharing everybody's data

An incident record can describe the missing parish name or mistranslated action without publishing private numbers or message contents. Rehearse correction messages and use a separate route if the official sender account is compromised. Governments retain control of which instructions they issue.

What to do

- Run a joint exercise using a mock alert and one low-bandwidth relay.
- Assign a national approver and a regional exercise coordinator before testing.

What to measure

- Minutes to reach each channel and correct a bad translation.
- Share of test readers who could say what action to take.
- Completion under weak or absent mobile data.

Terms used here

low-bandwidth: A connection that can move only a small amount of information at a time.

Common Alerting Protocol: A standard format authorised warning services can use to send the same alert across multiple channels.

Sources and further reading

WMO: Caribbean impact-based forecasting and warning exercise, 2026

CARICOM Single ICT Space roadmap

UNESCO Caribbean dialogue on responsible AI for disaster resilience

TOPIC 30

Share research while protecting rights to reuse it

Universities, public agencies and creators can share methods without handing over control of records, works or cultural knowledge.

Choose what can travel

A research team can share a test procedure, a list of data fields and invented examples before sharing any record about a real person. Before sharing images, music, language recordings or archives, ask who can authorise each use. Decide separately whether partners may teach with the work, publish it, train a model on it or sell a product that uses it. These permissions are not interchangeable.

Put the bargain in writing

A project agreement should name contributors, the person or group who can approve reuse, the credit or payment due, the place where material can be stored and how a participant can raise a complaint. Agree which project outputs remain open to Caribbean researchers and which stay restricted. Check local intellectual-property and data rules before signing; this framework does not decide who owns a specific work.

Try a shared test that uses no private records

Two universities could reproduce an AI test using invented test cases while each recruits and pays its own local reviewers. Share the scoring procedure and differences in results. Use LAC Eval as one starting method; its current public release is a test plan, not a comparison of model safety. Publish what could not be reproduced and why.

What to do

- Keep a permissions and contributions register for each shared asset.
- Give contributors a contact and a way to dispute the use before any public release.

What to measure

- Share of assets with reuse terms and a named approver.
- Number of Caribbean partners who can reproduce the result without restricted data.

Terms used here

reuse terms: The written conditions that say who can use something again and what they must do, such as giving credit.

Sources and further reading

UNESCO Recommendation on Open Educational Resources

Adrian Dunkley, CAIA LAC Eval

UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence

TOPIC 31

Build a shared Caribbean AI learning programme

Teach with local examples, share lessons that can be adapted, and leave assessment and child protection with the institutions that are responsible.

Give teachers something useful to share

Schools and training institutions can build short, reusable lessons on checking an AI answer, judging a source and protecting private information. A lesson about reading a coastal warning can use place names and languages local teachers choose. Another can let students compare an AI-generated budget with a calculation they did themselves. A printed version should let a class finish the task without a chatbot or student account.

Recognise skills without assuming a credential transfers

A group of institutions can agree on what learners should be able to show, such as finding a wrong statement and tracing it to the source. Each institution still decides how it awards credit, protects students and stores work. Ask disability groups and youth representatives to test the materials first. Offer instructors time to adapt lessons and maintain an openly licensed copy when rights permit.

Try it in two different settings

Ask one school with strong internet and one with limited connectivity to run the same exercise on paper. Compare what learners can explain a week later. Make a local version if an example fails in one setting, and share what was changed so another teacher can follow the reasoning.

What to do

- Select two volunteer schools and a teacher reviewer in each location.
- Publish the activity, answer key, reuse terms and offline option together.

What to measure

- Learners who can explain their reasoning after a week.
- Completion gap across device, language or access conditions where appropriate.
- Lessons reused or adapted by another Caribbean institution.

Terms used here

open educational resources: Teaching and learning materials released with permission to use and, under the terms of the licence, adapt them.

Sources and further reading

UNESCO Recommendation on Open Educational Resources
CARICOM digital working groups and focal points

TOPIC 32

Include faith communities and people with no religion

People should be able to take part in decisions about AI without having to declare their religion or accept someone else's beliefs.

Make room for disagreement

Invite faith organisations, Indigenous or customary knowledge holders, people with no religion, disability groups and youth alongside public officials and vendors. Ask what a proposed system might get wrong in their community. Make room for neighbours who disagree with a recognised representative. Explain how comments changed the proposal, including suggestions the working group chose not to adopt and why.

A public service is for everyone

Imagine a benefits assistant treats a question about a religious observance as suspicious or refuses the same service to someone who has no religion. A service owner should test such cases with non-identifying examples, consistent rules and an accessible human review route. Avoid asking people to disclose their beliefs just to provide feedback. Where dates, names or translations matter to the service, ask members of the affected community to check them.

Keep authority with people

An AI tool can help a moderator organise comments. It should not decide what a community believes or assign risk to people based on those beliefs. Local authorities should check applicable rights, anti-discrimination provisions and privacy rules for the actual deployment.

What to do

- Offer confidential written feedback and an offline way to participate.
- Record how you included people outside the largest groups; avoid recording individual belief.

What to measure

- Participation routes offered and changes made after feedback.
- Results of matched scenarios that vary a belief reference without changing eligibility.

Terms used here

matched scenario: Two examples that differ in just one relevant detail so a reviewer can see whether the answer changes unfairly.

Sources and further reading

OHCHR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Articles 18 and 26

UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence

TOPIC 33

Review the service after launch and correct errors

Give communities a way to flag an error. Check whether each proposed pilot improved the service, kept it open during an outage and made it possible to reverse a wrong decision.

First 30 days: check the public guidance

CAIA should name an editor for the public framework, keep a dated list of material changes, and invite one responsible service office and one affected community group for each proposed pilot. Offer an accessible, non-digital route and an option to give feedback in a locally used language. Do not ask people to send case records, names of children or other private details. Record how many groups were invited, took part or declined, plus what changed or remains disputed. Published guidance can be corrected before a government decides whether to join. The dates on this page are proposed review milestones. They do not create duties or bind participating organisations.

Days 31 to 90: test one service in each participating place

The local service owner should record the current time, cost, error rate and waits by channel before testing a change. Use the same cases with and without the tool where practical. Check whether people can reach a human and keep using the service when the tool is offline. Compare results only where tasks and definitions match. Show the number of cases and which groups were missed. Each government or responsible authority keeps its own decision on whether to proceed.

A serious mistake: stop, then explain

If guidance describes the wrong authority, or a pilot causes a credible risk to safety or access to essential services, pause that guidance or AI use. Keep the existing service route open. Verify the correction with the responsible office and affected users, and give affected people a way to ask for review. Publish what changed, when and who is responsible, without revealing anyone’s private records. Follow any separate local reporting duties.

TOPIC 33 / CONTINUED

Review the service after launch and correct errors

Six months: review the deal with partners

Ask which costs fell, which costs shifted to another country, which results a second team could reproduce, and what each partner kept the right to withdraw. Reconsider contracts or pilots that make essential services dependent on one provider. Share cleared methods and corrections with neighbours while local authorities keep control of decisions and records.

What to do

- Before any trial, list who can authorise, stop, restore and hear a complaint. Set specific conditions for pausing and publish a manual service route.
- Send questions or suggested corrections about the framework to info@caribbeanaiassociation.com. Use the applicable local process for a decision about your case. Do not send personal case files to CAIA.

What to measure

- Report time and cost per correct decision, missed cases, reversals and days to fix serious errors. Include how often the fallback worked during a timed test.
- Report gaps by channel or language where privacy permits. List countries and communities that did not take part.

Terms used here

Fallback: A staffed or manual way to keep a service working when the usual software is unavailable.

Service owner: The person accountable for how a service is delivered and for stopping a change that fails.

Sources and further reading

NIST AI Risk Management Framework

UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence

Caribbean Telecommunications Union Caribbean AI Task Force final report

Part III / CARICOM member briefings

BRIEFING 01

Antigua and Barbuda

Juvenile reef fish and lobster live in Codrington Lagoon in Barbuda. Frigatebirds nest there. If a planning tool labels calm water as unused, an official could overlook habitat that local fishers know well.

Check the map on both islands

Ask Barbudan fishers and guides to test the proposed map alongside officials in Antigua. Offer a paper map for corrections to place names. Fishers should be able to flag habitat without giving away a productive fishing ground.

Before a map changes a permit

Have the responsible planning body record which boundaries it accepted, which remain disputed and who can challenge a proposed use. Keep sensitive habitat coordinates off public maps.

Count habitat the map misses

Compare the flagged areas with field observations in wet and dry periods. Count habitat the map missed. The number of images the software processed says nothing about those misses.

Where to collaborate

Coastal managers could split the cost of testing reef maps. Each authority decides which records can leave its island and whether the map can inform a permit.

Sources and further reading

Ramsar: Codrington Lagoon site record

CAIA: existing jurisdiction guide

BRIEFING 02

The Bahamas

The Hurricane Dorian assessment reported what happened on Abaco and Grand Bahama. For a relief map used across The Bahamas, a successful test in Nassau would say little about whether a responder can find a dock or shelter on a Family Island.

Can responders find the dock?

Hand local responders a printed map and ask them to find settlements, docks and shelters with the power off. Note which places the map omits and how long it takes a correction to reach the next shift.

Get permission to record Junkanoo work

Junkanoo groups make and carry their own designs. A disaster inventory that includes a group's workshop should not hand a supplier permission to train on costumes, photographs or recordings.

Put a contact on every map

Put the national and island contacts on each approved map. A resident should be able to correct a location by phone without joining the mapping service.

Where to collaborate

Other archipelagos could use the Bahamian damage survey as a starting point. The authorised response team keeps household names and addresses. Partners can compare repair priorities or counts that do not identify households.

Sources and further reading

IDB: assessment of Hurricane Dorian in The Bahamas

UNESCO: Junkanoo

CAIA: existing jurisdiction guide

BRIEFING 03

Barbados

Barbados is developing a project on the south coast to treat wastewater so it can be used again. To see whether AI can help conserve water, compare its leak forecasts with the faults repair crews actually find.

Take a leak report by phone

Test voice reports in Bajan and in standard English. Invite people who cannot use a smartphone to phone in a report. Ask them to repeat the location the tool recorded.

Match alerts to leaks

Compare leak alerts with the faults crews confirm. Count trips that found no leak and leaks that triggered no alert. Test neighbourhoods with water pressure problems even if they submit few reports.

Keep water and billing decisions with the utility

The utility should name the person who may issue or change a water service notice. Do not let the model change an individual supply or bill. Explain how to challenge a wrong reading.

Where to collaborate

Offer Caribbean utilities a shared set of leak tests and repair-time measures. Keep customer addresses and decisions over water allocation with the Barbadian service owner.

Sources and further reading

IDB: South Coast Water Reclamation Project
Government of Barbados: languages
CAIA: existing jurisdiction guide

BRIEFING 04

Belize

The Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System covers seven protected areas. Garifuna oral traditions in Belize preserve fishing and boatbuilding knowledge. Reef managers who want to learn from that knowledge should agree on how it can be used before recording it.

Agree terms with fishers and language keepers

Let fishers and language keepers choose the interview language and agree on payment before a recording starts. Get separate permission for a map, a classroom lesson and model training. Let people contribute without recording them.

Check the map from the water

Ask rangers to compare model labels with field observations from several reserve areas. Show cloudy or unsurveyed water as unknown. Do not label it healthy.

Let crews dispute a map before a decision

If a proposed map would change access to a fishing area, identify the Belizean authority responsible. Give affected crews paper copies and a way to dispute the map before any decision.

Where to collaborate

Regional reef partners could pool image-labelling methods and pay Belizean reviewers. Release coarser habitat maps only after local review; keep sensitive sites and voices under agreed local control.

Sources and further reading

UNESCO: Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System
UNESCO: Garifuna language, dance and music
CAIA: existing jurisdiction guide

BRIEFING 05

Dominica

Dominica's work on climate resilience includes helping farms and communities recover from disasters. The Kalinago Territory has an elected council. Before a national project maps farms there, find out who can approve use of place names, recordings and community knowledge.

Agree what the project can use

Talk with the Kalinago Council and the people whose land or recordings are involved. Write down which uses they approve and how contributors can ask to withdraw material. Agree on payment for their time. A signature for one use does not extend to later uses.

Make a forecast useful without internet

Let farmers check a printed rainfall advisory and dispute missing plots through a local contact. Test whether the warning arrives early enough for a farmer to act on it.

Keep a record of a missed warning

When a forecast misses a flood or likely road closure, save the observation, the forecast time and the final call. Keep official warnings in the hands of the responsible authorities.

Where to collaborate

Share forecast error measures with neighbouring islands and budget for local observers. Retain community maps and permissions in Dominica; a partner can learn from the test without receiving those records.

Sources and further reading

Government of Dominica: agriculture project environmental and social framework

World Bank: Dominica climate resilience work

CAIA: existing jurisdiction guide

BRIEFING 06

Grenada

Hurricane Beryl damaged Carriacou and Petite Martinique, where builders still make wooden boats. A recovery inventory can help identify workshops that need repairs. Let builders decide which designs can appear in it and who may copy them.

Let boatbuilders decide what to share

Pay boatbuilders to review photographs, terms and damage categories. A boatbuilder who withholds a drawing or technique should remain eligible for a workshop inspection.

Look for delays on each island

Make paper and phone reporting available to outlying communities. Compare missed workshops and time to inspection on each island. Remove identifying details from small public totals when a single business could be recognised.

Give applicants a way to challenge an aid decision

Have an authorised officer sign any funding decision. Give the applicant a short reason, a named reviewer and a deadline for correcting a mistaken damage grade.

Where to collaborate

Neighbouring islands can reuse a boatyard damage checklist. Share inspection lessons, not designs. Grenadian officers would retain control over aid decisions and builders over any agreed use of their work.

Sources and further reading

UNESCO: wooden boatbuilding in Carriacou and Petite Martinique

Government and UN partners: Beryl damage assessment

CAIA: existing jurisdiction guide

BRIEFING 07

Guyana

Under Guyana's forest carbon programme, participating villages decide how to spend their share of the proceeds. If a satellite model flags a change in tree cover, look for field evidence before the flag influences a village's payment.

Let residents challenge a satellite image

Before a disputed forest alert affects a village, show the image, its date and the area it covers. Invite residents to challenge it in a language they choose, including at an in-person meeting.

Record who signs off on payments

Name the public officer who approves a financial decision. Keep the dated observations and any corrections with that decision. Record where a village can challenge it and count how often a field check overturns a model flag.

Keep sensitive locations under village control

Let community representatives identify sites that a public map must omit. Ask separately before sharing cultural knowledge or using it to train a model. Agree who pays local monitors for their time.

Where to collaborate

Guyana and Suriname could compare forest-alert errors under cloud cover. Share error counts and methods, with each country and participating communities deciding what field information may travel.

Sources and further reading

Guyana Department of Public Information: village decisions and forest revenues

CAIA: existing jurisdiction guide

BRIEFING 08

Haiti

The disaster guide for Bonbon describes ways to warn residents, including community radio and megaphones. An alert sent only through an app could miss the people these channels are meant to reach.

Read the warning aloud in Haitian Creole

Ask local speakers to read the warning in Haitian Creole. Use French where appropriate. Ask listeners where they would go and when. A translation can sound fluent and still send someone to the wrong place.

Run the drill with the power off

Run a drill through radio and local messengers as well as SMS. Record which communities got the correction if the first message was wrong. Do not put people's movement or identity on a public dashboard.

Have civil protection clear the message

Name the civil protection contact who approves the alert. A machine translation should not go on air until an authorised person checks the location, instruction and time.

Where to collaborate

Partners could fund paid Creole reviewers and share approved alert templates. Haitian authorities would approve messages for Haiti. A common template is not an instruction to evacuate.

Sources and further reading

UNDP project: Bonbon municipal risk guide and alert channels

CAIA: existing jurisdiction guide

BRIEFING 09

Jamaica

Reggae grew out of communities in western Kingston. Before using AI to answer callers or imitate a performer, test how well it understands Jamaican speech and check who authorised the use of the voice.

Test whether listeners hear the right place

Pay people who speak Jamaican English and Patwa to test a proposed public flood line. After hearing the alert, have them repeat the river, community and action. Keep identifiable call audio only when there is a valid reason to retain it.

Check permission to use a recording

Have the data controller check the Jamaican rules for processing and overseas transfers before uploading recordings. Keep licensing of an artist's voice separate from obtaining permission to process a caller's information.

Keep a person available when the tool fails

Test the service on a low-cost phone and during a simulated outage. Route disputed warnings to a person. Publish how often listeners got a place name wrong.

Where to collaborate

Jamaica could offer a speech-testing method and examples made from locally licensed phrases. The service owner remains responsible for warnings. Get separate agreement from performers for commercial use.

Sources and further reading

Office of the Information Commissioner: controller obligations

UNESCO: reggae music of Jamaica

CAIA: existing jurisdiction guide

BRIEFING 10

Montserrat

Montserrat is a full CARICOM member and a UK Overseas Territory. The Montserrat Volcano Observatory publishes hazard information for Soufrière Hills. A visitor who gets yesterday's access conditions from an AI tool could head into a closed area.

Show the notice and map together

Show the Observatory's notice, date and map alongside any explanation. If the feed is missing or stale, stop the automated answer and direct readers to the official notice. Never guess a zone's status.

Ask residents to check the route

Ask residents and guides to check local names and to explain where the map says they can go. Put the same directions on radio or in print so people can get them on their way to a site without mobile data.

Name who can change access conditions

Keep the Observatory's scientific notices distinct from instructions by the emergency management authority. Agree who may change the tool. Check which territorial or UK office must authorise a proposed agreement.

Where to collaborate

Montserrat and regional volcanic observatories could share outdated-map tests. The decision to change access conditions remains with the competent Montserrat authorities.

Sources and further reading

Montserrat Volcano Observatory: hazard map and level system

Government of Montserrat: Disaster Management Coordination Agency and its role

CARICOM: membership and special agreement for Montserrat

CAIA: existing jurisdiction guide

BRIEFING 11

Saint Kitts and Nevis

The Nevis Island Administration has reported work to find groundwater. Test a water-demand forecast on Saint Kitts and Nevis separately. A federation-wide score could hide missed shortages or reporting errors on either island.

Check meter readings on both islands

Have staff on Saint Kitts and Nevis review meter coverage, reservoir records and place names for their own island. Compare forecasts with actual use on each island before you add the figures together.

Make it easy to report low pressure

Invite residents and small farmers to describe low pressure in their own words. Provide a phone route. Check how often the system assigns a report to the wrong place or leaves a settlement off the map.

Keep field checks in a dry period

Identify which office can approve a service notice on each island. Test the system on a dry-period scenario and keep the existing field checks when the model has insufficient readings.

Where to collaborate

Other small utilities could compare drought forecasts using the same measures. Saint Kitts and Nevis would decide which operational records to disclose; no regional model would allocate household water.

Sources and further reading

Nevis Island Administration: groundwater exploration at Dasent's

CAIA: existing jurisdiction guide

BRIEFING 12

Saint Lucia

English is Saint Lucia’s official language, and Kwéyòl is widely spoken. Before broadcasting an AI translation of a storm warning, find out what a listener would do after hearing it once.

Ask listeners what they would do

Pay speakers to review a short radio warning in Kwéyòl and English. Ask a second group, including older residents and people who use screen readers, to name the place, action and deadline. Record misunderstandings and revise.

Show when the warning was issued

A storm update should identify the issuing authority and time. If conditions change, withdraw the old version from every channel. Keep telephone and radio alternatives when mobile data is unavailable.

Withdraw a translation that gets the action wrong

Keep a correction log and name the person who can release a new warning. A recording made to check an alert should enter training only with the speaker’s permission for that purpose.

Where to collaborate

Saint Lucia and Dominica could share question sets for testing warnings. Each would pay its own reviewers and decide which Kwéyòl phrasing listeners can act on.

Sources and further reading

Saint Lucia Tourism Authority: languages and cultural life

Saint Lucia: national climate report to the UNFCCC

CAIA: existing jurisdiction guide

BRIEFING 13

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Scientists monitor La Soufrière on Saint Vincent. When a warning also has to reach the Grenadines, check whether it gets to the people who rely on boats. A national delivery score could hide an island that got the message late.

Check place names with residents

Review settlement and landing-place names with residents. Ask Garifuna heritage representatives before using cultural sites in public maps. A public history of a place does not authorise publication of every location or story about it.

Get the warning to boat crews

Check whether residents and boat operators can repeat an alert without a smartphone. Record delivery time and misunderstandings separately for the mainland and participating islands.

Say who issues the evacuation order

Pair observations from the monitoring scientists with any instructions the national authorities issue. During a drill, test how staff correct a chatbot that relays the wrong order.

Where to collaborate

Share alert-channel tests with Grenada and its northern islands. Each country keeps control of its instructions and of any passenger or shelter lists.

Sources and further reading

The UWI Seismic Research Centre: volcano monitoring
Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Garifuna history
CAIA: existing jurisdiction guide

BRIEFING 14

Suriname

At Pokigron on the Upper Suriname River, a Samaaka community project links forest protection with local income. If a tourism tool recommends the village, the hosts should decide which routes and stories it can publish.

Ask hosts where visitors may go

Speak to participating Indigenous and Maroon communities separately about visitor permissions and the languages they want to use. A Dutch translation or a meeting in Paramaribo does not clear a release for an interior community.

Check directions with local guides

Have locally chosen guides check travel descriptions, including what happens if river conditions change or a phone loses signal. Do not turn a model's route suggestion into safety advice.

Count referrals to local operators

Agree who can update or withdraw a listing. Count bookings referred to participating local operators, complaints resolved and material removed on request. Do not publish sacred sites in an open dataset.

Where to collaborate

Suriname and Guyana could commission a shared test for forest-tourism tools. Publish the test without exporting community recordings; let each participating host decide which places and stories may be promoted.

Sources and further reading

UNDP Suriname: community-led forest tourism in Pokigron
UNDP: forest programme community engagement plan
CAIA: existing jurisdiction guide

BRIEFING 15

Trinidad and Tobago

Parliament declared the steelpan the national musical instrument in 2024. A vendor that wants to train on a recording from a panyard, where a steelband rehearses, still needs to check who can give permission.

Ask who controls the recording

Ask the band, the arranger and the performers what rights they hold. Check who owns the recording. Before collecting audio, agree on credit, payment and how a contributor can withdraw permission.

Include musicians from both islands

Invite contributors from Trinidad and Tobago. Record where errors occur in names or musical terms without ranking groups against each other. Let a contributor report an error without giving up new rights.

Check that the catalogue can be restored

Before using AI to catalogue recordings, keep an offline copy and a plan for flood or power loss. Name a local keeper who can restore the catalogue and verify that it still matches the originals.

Where to collaborate

Caribbean archives could share a rights checklist and pay regional musicians to review it. An archive's participation would not license its recordings. Each rights holder would decide separately.

Sources and further reading

Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago: National Musical Instrument Act 2024

CAIA: existing jurisdiction guide

Part IV / Other jurisdiction briefings

BRIEFING 01

Colombia

Palenquero is spoken in Palenque de San Basilio. A clinic on Colombia's Caribbean coast could ask speakers whether an appointment reminder makes sense and keep their calls out of a vendor's training material.

Test whether callers can act on the reminder

Ask local speakers to correct place names and explain what they would do after hearing the reminder. Try it by phone as well as in text. Include a test in which flooding disrupts normal travel and a patient needs to change the date.

Check the authority to use health data

Have clinic staff correct reminders without reducing access. Articles 5 and 6 of Law 1581 cover sensitive information, including health data. Before using it, document which exception applies. Article 6 includes explicit authorisation from the person concerned. Name who can hear the call and set an erasure date.

Where to collaborate

Compare comprehension tests with other multilingual Caribbean clinics. Use scripts and aggregate results. No real recordings enter the shared test.

Sources and further reading

UNESCO: cultural space of Palenque de San Basilio

Colombia: Law 1581 of 2012, Articles 5 and 6

CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 02

Costa Rica

La Amistad stretches across the border with Panama. A satellite map can show forest on both sides. Before sending a ranger to check a clearing, find out which authority can approve entry and what starts an investigation.

Ask who can verify a clearing

Ask park staff and participating communities to mark false alarms on a paper map. Seek permission separately to record places or knowledge they share. Try a cloudy image and a trail the satellite cannot see.

Check the site before assigning a cause

Compare flagged clearings with ranger observations and known storm damage. Map the approving office and route for corrections on each side. A pixel that changes colour is not evidence of who caused a clearing.

Where to collaborate

Agree with Panamanian partners on a common alert format, paid field checks and an expiry date. Exchange broad environmental indicators; withhold sensitive coordinates unless the competent authority and source communities agree.

Sources and further reading

UNESCO: Talamanca-La Amistad transboundary site

CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 03

Cuba

Old Havana's historic buildings include the homes and courtyards people use every day. After a storm, a tool trained on photographs of famous façades could miss damage behind them that a neighbour reported by phone.

Let residents report what the photographs miss

Ask residents and conservators to check images and local street names. Record whether a person can report damage in Spanish without uploading a photograph, disclosing a neighbour's name or having reliable mobile data.

Get a safety inspection before acting

Name the officer who authorises a visit or referral. A heritage repair estimate does not clear a courtyard for people to enter. Follow voice recordings from the municipal desk to the contractor and get separate authority for any speech training.

Where to collaborate

Caribbean conservation offices could share a building-condition checklist. Keep household images, identifiable calls and decisions about occupancy with the authorities responsible in Cuba.

Sources and further reading

UNESCO: Old Havana and its fortification system

CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 04

Dominican Republic

An archive in the Dominican Republic could use AI to find merengue recordings that heat, damp or storm damage have put at risk. Check the permissions for each use before a supplier gets the original files.

Ask musicians to check the credits

Ask musicians, dancers and archivists to check names, dates and permitted uses in Spanish. Give smaller ensembles a route to correct credits in person. Keep a copy that can be restored after a power or storage failure.

Check who can release a recording

Before putting a clip online, check who can license the performance, arrangement and voice. The archive should log the permission and name a contact who can suspend access to a disputed clip.

Where to collaborate

Share a consent template and preservation test with other Caribbean music archives. Dominican contributors and rights holders decide which items may travel, for what use and on what payment terms.

Sources and further reading

UNESCO: music and dance of Dominican merengue
CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 05

El Salvador

Volcanic ash preserved evidence of everyday farming life at Joya de Cerén. When pupils see an AI reconstruction of a house, they should be able to tell which objects archaeologists found and which the software added.

See what pupils can tell from the picture

Ask Salvadoran educators and heritage staff to mark each object as excavated, inferred or unknown. Test with pupils whether they can tell those categories apart. Provide a printable version for classes that cannot load the animation.

Keep the excavation and illustration records separate

Keep the excavation records with the objects they describe. Label any additions made for the picture. Give the contributing specialists credit, date corrections and hold back the coordinates of vulnerable finds.

Where to collaborate

Regional museums could exchange a labelling method for AI reconstructions and compare what pupils remember. The Salvadoran authority and contributors retain the decisions about local collections and excavation records.

Sources and further reading

UNESCO: Joya de Cerén Archaeological Site
CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 06

Guatemala

Guatemala's bilingual education work includes Maya languages, Garifuna and Xinka. To test an AI lesson in one of those languages, ask pupils to put a local instruction into their own words. A Spanish reading score cannot answer that question.

Test a lesson in the language children use

Commission teachers and speakers of the specific language to review a local lesson, for example instructions for keeping drinking water safe after a flood. Ask pupils to explain the action without help. Keep an offline version.

Keep pupils' voices out of commercial training

Follow a teacher's correction to every copy pupils use. If the translation is wrong, correct it before interpreting a pupil's response. Keep pupils' voices out of commercial speech datasets by default.

Where to collaborate

Guatemala, Belize and other willing partners could share lesson-testing methods and pay local language reviewers separately. Each language community should decide what material it is willing to license.

Sources and further reading

UNICEF: intercultural bilingual education in Guatemala
CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 07

Honduras

Río Plátano in the Mosquitia includes forest, wetlands and sites of cultural importance. A tool used to spot changes in the forest could mistake a cloud shadow for a clearing or reveal an archaeological site on a public map.

Decide which features the map can show

Before mapping, ask participating communities and park staff what should remain private and how to report an error without internet. Pay local reviewers; do not make access to services conditional on handing over a map.

Send an alert for a field check

Have field staff mark confirmed damage, suspected change and areas they have not seen. Name the investigator and specify what evidence a land claim or allegation would require. An alert cannot settle either.

Where to collaborate

Compare forest-alert error rates with Nicaragua using a shared test. Each authority retains its field files, and communities decide which locally supplied knowledge can leave the reserve.

Sources and further reading

UNESCO: Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve

CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 08

Mexico

Sian Ka’an, on the Caribbean coast of Quintana Roo, includes forests, mangroves and a coastal reef. Before a visitor tool recommends a site, a local reviewer can check whether people may enter and whether the route is open.

Test the route with local guides

Have local guides and conservation teams check Spanish and locally requested language versions. Ask whose sites are omitted or exposed. Include a day when weather or conservation restrictions make a normally suitable route unsafe.

Give visitors a dated, correctable answer

Identify who can correct a route and which office can close it. Date the last route check. A public tourism office should assess a contractor’s request to use visitor records for its own training separately from the work it hired the contractor to do.

Where to collaborate

Mexico and Belize could compare reef-visitor guidance and mistaken place names. Keep precise protected locations and personal complaint records with the appropriate Mexican authority.

Sources and further reading

UNESCO: Sian Ka’an, Quintana Roo
CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 09

Nicaragua

Mayangna observations from Bosawas describe species and waterways people know firsthand. Before a school uses an AI version of an existing lesson, ask the people who shared the material when and with whom it can be used.

Let contributors choose what enters the lesson

Ask community-selected speakers which material can enter a school resource, and pay them for checking it. Offer audio or print without requiring a student account. Leave restricted knowledge out before training or publication.

Keep observations, permissions and dates together

Ask teachers to place dated local observations beside ecological claims. Save the terms that apply to each recording. Test that the editor can remove a withdrawn contribution from every copy the project controls.

Where to collaborate

Invite neighbouring education teams to try the review method with their own materials. Local contributors should approve any translation or additional licence.

Sources and further reading

UNESCO: Mayangna language, culture and knowledge
CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 10

Panama

The Panama Canal Authority reported drought affecting canal operations in fiscal years 2023 and 2024. A forecast built for shipping can show where water may run short. Allocation decisions need the people responsible for drinking water as well as canal operations.

Compare the trade-offs before a dry season

Show watershed residents, port users and water managers the same dry-season projection in plain Spanish, with other locally requested languages or formats. Ask each group which trade-off is missing and what evidence would change its view.

Check the forecast against lake levels

Compare the AI forecast with measured lake levels and a simpler seasonal forecast. Show the range of plausible water levels. Name who can change ship transits and who represents the public water service before acting on the result.

Where to collaborate

Caribbean ports could share disruption measures for planning freight. Panama's responsible authorities keep operational decisions and sensitive infrastructure records; publish what water assumptions a partner actually needs.

Sources and further reading

Panama Canal Authority: annual report on water and operations

CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 11

Venezuela

Canaima’s flat-topped mountains attract visitors. A route in an AI itinerary could be out of date or pass through an area where visitors need permission. Ask a local guide and the responsible park authority before publishing the route.

Have local guides check the route

Have locally chosen guides and park staff review proposed routes and how place names appear. Ask communities which stories and sites should stay off a visitor tool. Provide printed advice and a way to report a change without sending a traveller’s itinerary.

Remove advice when conditions cannot be verified

Repeat only conditions and closures the responsible park authority has verified. Date each route, remove stale directions and leave a contact for urgent corrections. An online review cannot decide who controls a disputed boundary.

Where to collaborate

Other Caribbean parks could test how quickly a visitor tool removes an outdated route. Venezuelan authorities and participating communities would keep control over local information within their respective powers.

Sources and further reading

Venezuelan National Parks Institute: Canaima
CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 12

Anguilla

Anguilla's National Trust monitors wetlands, including East End Pond. A bird-count tool trained on clear photographs might pick up every bird on a sunny day and miss a small flock against dark water.

Try the count in different light

Ask local birders, teachers and Trust staff to check a sample from wet and dry periods. Give volunteers a paper tally sheet. Pay for expert identification; do not publish the home location of someone who regularly submits observations.

Record misses by wetland

Report missed birds by wetland and light conditions so good results at one pond cannot hide poor results at another. A conservation manager should sign off on any visitor guidance. Keep exact nesting locations private.

Where to collaborate

Share a counting test with neighbouring bird-monitoring groups. Anguillan partners retain their site files and decisions on access; schools can receive a coarser map suitable for teaching.

Sources and further reading

Anguilla National Trust: conservation and protected sites

CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 13

Aruba

Fontein Cave in Arikok National Park contains Indigenous rock art. If software brightens a photograph, a visitor needs to know whether a newly visible line was present in the original.

Put the original photograph beside the edit

Ask guides, heritage custodians and conservators to review proposed captions. Offer explanations in Papiamento and other useful visitor languages. Display the original beside any enhancement and mark uncertain interpretations.

Let heritage custodians review any release

Keep permission records, the original photograph and the history of its edits together. A cleaned-up image is not the site record. The park and heritage authorities should decide together whether they can release a high-resolution photograph.

Where to collaborate

Other Caribbean museums could test the same image-preservation rule. Do not transfer a protected design to a regional dataset simply because another museum has agreed to the test.

Sources and further reading

Aruba Tourism Authority: Fontein Cave and rock art

CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 14

Bermuda

Bermuda’s environment department monitors coral reefs in the North Atlantic. Before using a Caribbean reef model there, compare its labels with observations from Bermuda’s own dives.

Collect photographs at different depths

Ask divers, fishers and marine scientists to label photographs from several depths and water conditions. Give people a low-cost way to report an observation. A public map of fishing pressure should not identify individual fishers.

Match each label to the field record

Compare model labels with field records for the same site and date. Record differences between poor visibility and actual reef damage. A territorial officer should review disputed results before they affect access or public advice.

Where to collaborate

Exchange the photo-test protocol with Caribbean reef teams. Bermuda should keep its own threshold for publishing coral stress warnings; release research images only under terms contributors have approved.

Sources and further reading

Bermuda Department of Environment and Natural Resources: coral reefs
CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 15

Bonaire

Lac Bay in Bonaire's National Marine Park has seagrass and a reef close to shore. If glare hid the seabed in the survey photographs, check the area in person before a map recommends a way into the water.

Ask people where the camera cannot see

Invite Papiamentu-speaking residents, water users and park staff to mark areas they know and places the camera cannot see. Give people a shore-based reporting route; contributing should not require a boat or an expensive camera.

Get local approval before changing an entry point

Before changing a sign or recommending a way into the water, compare the map with a field survey. Date the official notice. Name who can correct it and which site details should stay private.

Where to collaborate

Other Dutch Caribbean islands could use the same seagrass test. Bonaire, Aruba and Curaçao have different legal arrangements. Ask each partner which office can release its own survey records.

Sources and further reading

STINAPA Bonaire: Bonaire National Marine Park

CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 16

British Virgin Islands

The National Parks Trust began its reforestation work with Sage Mountain. An aerial photograph after a storm can help staff choose which trees to inspect first. Rangers still need to check a trail is safe to reopen.

Ask park workers which routes people use

Ask island residents and park workers to check plant names and heavily used paths. Test photographs from steep and shaded ground. Allow a local guide to report a blocked path by phone without identifying clients.

Identify which paths staff have inspected

Have the Trust or the responsible territory office name the trails staff inspected before approving visitor notices. Leave uninspected areas marked as unknown. A change in tree cover says nothing about who caused it.

Where to collaborate

Offer neighbouring parks a storm-damage inspection sheet and compare missed hazards. Keep sensitive species locations and decisions about opening trails with the competent local managers.

Sources and further reading

Virgin Islands National Parks Trust: reforestation
CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 17

Cayman Islands

Artificial light can disorient nesting turtles and hatchlings. An image survey can help crews choose which stretches of beach to inspect. Check a bright spot in person before deciding that a nearby property is the source.

Ask night patrols to check doubtful images

Invite night patrols, residents and beach workers on the participating islands to review doubtful images. Let them submit a simple location description. Do not collect identifiable images of beachgoers or announce precise nesting sites.

Confirm a light source before enforcement

Inspect a flagged beach before contacting a property owner or considering enforcement. Count passing lights the tool misidentified and sources it missed. Give residents a contact if the tool points to the wrong property.

Where to collaborate

Share a light-survey protocol and anonymous error counts with other nesting beaches. Only the competent Cayman authorities decide whether a light, site or activity calls for local action.

Sources and further reading

Cayman Islands Government: public turtle-lighting advice
CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 18

Curaçao

People live and work in Willemstad's historic centre and harbour. A tool that assesses buildings from the street could give a busy visitor route priority and miss structural damage in a home.

Let residents describe problems hidden from view

Invite residents and conservators to review descriptions in Papiamentu and Dutch. Let someone report moisture or storm damage not visible from the street. Keep home interiors and occupants out of public datasets.

Have an inspector check the risk

Have a qualified inspector check the rating. A heritage repair recommendation does not authorise a safety order. Identify which Curaçao office can do each and count urgent faults the tool missed.

Where to collaborate

Neighbouring ports could share methods for inspecting historic waterfronts. Keep local records and approval of building work in Curaçao; a shared Kingdom connection is not a substitute for checking local powers.

Sources and further reading

UNESCO: Historic Area of Willemstad
CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 19

French Guiana

The Guiana Amazonian Park works with other protected areas on the Guiana Shield. An AI trail guide trained on tourist routes could send someone into forest where residents limit access or where river conditions have changed.

Let communities set the terms for a route listing

Ask participating Indigenous and Maroon communities which languages, places and routes may appear. Pay reviewers and include a non-digital method for correcting errors. Do not collect sensitive sites first and ask permission later.

Confirm who can approve a map

Keep a dated source for each route. Find out who can approve a map or a transfer under the rules that apply in French Guiana. Take the route offline when staff cannot verify river conditions.

Where to collaborate

Use existing regional conservation ties to compare how often routes are wrong. Partners can exchange lessons without moving community maps, identifiable voices or exact locations across borders.

Sources and further reading

Guiana Amazonian Park: protected-area cooperation and partners
CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 20

Guadeloupe

Gwoka combines music, singing and dance in Guadeloupe. An archive could use AI to identify recordings at risk from damp or storm damage. Before a supplier gets those files, tell performers whether the service would also use them to imitate voices.

Ask performers about credits and circulation

Ask practitioners to check credits, the spelling of Creole terms and whether a recording was intended for public circulation. Let a family request a correction without handing over another recording.

Set different permissions for repair and release

Keep a separate record of which files are cleared for a classroom, a public stream or model training. Restore a backup to test it. Name the editor who can remove a disputed clip until the archive has checked permission.

Where to collaborate

Guadeloupe and other Caribbean music archives could compare preservation methods and arrange paid reviewer exchanges. No collection is licensed merely because its archive joined the project.

Sources and further reading

French Ministry of Culture: Gwoka in Guadeloupe

CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 21

Martinique

Mount Pelée and the Pitons of Northern Martinique are a World Heritage site. A visitor can read about the volcano from an archive. Directions about where to go today need a current notice.

Ask guides and visitors to follow the directions

Ask residents and guides to try the route instructions in French and Martinican Creole. Include visitors who cannot read a detailed map or download a large file. Check the destination they identify, not just whether a translation sounds fluent.

Stop giving route advice when the notice expires

Date each notice and name the authority that issued it. If the official notice is unavailable, withdraw the generated advice and show that authority's contact. Publish a reopened route only when the responsible office confirms it.

Where to collaborate

Neighbouring volcano islands could test what each tool does when a hazard notice expires. Exchange test results, while authorities responsible in Martinique retain the decision about local restrictions.

Sources and further reading

UNESCO: Mount Pelée and the Pitons of Northern Martinique

CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 22

Puerto Rico

The US Department of Homeland Security's Inspector General documented Puerto Rico's power-grid reconstruction after Hurricanes Irma and Maria. Before relying on an AI outage map, test whether someone can correct a restoration estimate while their power and internet are down.

Try a report without mobile data

Test Spanish-first voice and radio reporting with community workers as well as utilities. Include a resident without mobile data and a facility whose generator is failing. Do not publish a list of homes containing vulnerable people.

Compare restoration estimates with repair times

Compare restoration estimates with actual repair times by service area. Have the utility or emergency office confirm the public notice. Before buying a tool, check territorial approval and the conditions of any federal funding.

Where to collaborate

Other island utilities could learn from Puerto Rico's outage-reporting tests. Share error measures and repair categories. Keep critical network layouts and household medical information private.

Sources and further reading

US DHS Inspector General: Puerto Rico electrical grid reconstruction audit

CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 23

Saba

Saba's conservation foundation manages land and marine programmes. A reef map could direct an inspection around Saba Bank. Before putting it online, check whether it would reveal fishing grounds or show an outdated safety notice.

Give boat crews a way to comment from shore

Ask local boat crews and conservation staff to check depth assumptions and customary names. Allow anonymous comments on coarse maps and provide shore-based feedback. Ask whose locations would become identifiable even without names.

Date the survey and protect fishing records

Verify the map against a dated field survey and label unsurveyed waters as unknown. Keep fishing records out of visitor guides. Before transferring a record, confirm which local or Netherlands authority can authorise it.

Where to collaborate

Use a common survey checklist with neighbouring marine parks. Saba's partners should agree what can be published at broad scale and reserve decisions about access for the competent authority.

Sources and further reading

Saba Conservation Foundation: marine and terrestrial programmes

CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 24

Saint-Barthélemy

The territorial environment agency identifies beaches where marine turtles nest. A map can show people how to reach a public beach without revealing an active nest nearby.

Have beach stewards check the directions

Have beach stewards and residents check local names and accessible routes. Test the guides in French and in useful visitor languages. Allow calls or in-person reports and avoid publishing photos that identify a person, nest or private entrance.

Agree how much location detail to release

Compare tracks the tool flags with what a ranger sees on the beach. Ask the environmental authority how much location detail to release. Leave the decision about the next action to the ranger applying local rules.

Where to collaborate

Neighbouring territories could compare false turtle-track identifications and visitor education signs. Keep nest coordinates with local conservation staff; agree permissions separately for any shared photographs.

Sources and further reading

Territorial Environment Agency: beach and turtle guidance

CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 25

Saint-Martin (French part)

Hurricane Irma affected Saint-Martin's nature reserve. Matching coastal maps could help both parts of the island plan repairs. The French and Dutch sides have different authorities and rules for sharing personal information.

Ask residents to check the coastal map

Ask residents, fishers and conservation staff on the French side to check mangrove observations and local place names. Test French and English messages and offer paper reporting when coastal connectivity fails.

Separate habitat maps from relief records

Keep names and addresses on relief applications off a habitat map. List the contact for corrections on each side. Before allowing access, name the authority approving it and list the fields a partner needs.

Where to collaborate

With Sint Maarten, agree one legend for coastal habitat damage and two local routes for complaints. Share broad habitat changes, not identifiable recovery files or a single cross-island permit decision.

Sources and further reading

Saint-Martin Nature Reserve: impact of Irma
CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 26

Sint Eustatius

The island’s parks foundation manages the Quill and Boven National Park. Years-old visitor photographs can show what a trail looks like. Have a ranger check whether it is safe today before an AI guide directs people there.

Let local guides test the route and the map

Invite local guides to check commonly used place names and conditions on steep paths. Provide a small printable map and an accessible alternative to a map-only screen. Ask before publishing images or stories supplied by residents.

Withhold advice when a path has not been checked

After heavy rain, publish directions only if staff can verify the path. Record the time of that check. Keep a closed area off the guide even if an old visitor photograph shows people there.

Where to collaborate

Offer neighbouring parks a test for old trail advice. The local manager retains trail records and authorisation for access; confirm the applicable authority before any agreement involving park data.

Sources and further reading

Sint Eustatius National Parks Foundation: Quill and Boven
CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 27

Sint Maarten

Hurricane Irma damaged Princess Juliana International Airport. If a travel tool repeats an outdated airport or ferry notice during a disruption, passengers crossing from the other side of the island may go to the wrong place.

Test notices with passengers crossing the island

Ask airport and passenger-service staff to test messages with residents and travellers in English and other languages they request. Include a person who uses a wheelchair and someone with no roaming data.

Use the latest confirmed schedule

Name the airport or ferry operator responsible for each notice and show when it was issued. Staff should resolve conflicting updates before displaying a schedule and confirm their authority before sharing any passenger record.

Where to collaborate

The operators on each side could agree how to spell shared place names and date the notice. Keep passenger records with the issuing operator unless a separate arrangement authorises a transfer.

Sources and further reading

World Bank: reconstruction of Princess Juliana airport

CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 28

Turks and Caicos Islands

Queen conch is part of the local diet and provides income for fishers in the Turks and Caicos Islands. The territory surveys habitats and samples landings at the dock. An AI shell count needs those checks before an officer can draw a conclusion about the fishery.

Compare photograph counts with field surveys

Invite fishers and environment officers to compare model counts with field surveys at different depths and habitats. Let a crew query an apparent outlier without disclosing its fishing grounds in a public meeting.

Keep setting quotas with fisheries officers

Publish the survey dates, area covered and effort alongside the estimate so a low count has context. Mark where visibility was poor. Leave decisions to set a quota or apply a penalty to the authorised fisheries officer.

Where to collaborate

Participating conch fisheries could share sampling definitions and pay reviewers to check results. Each territory retains landing records and decisions about local access, while neighbouring teams can compare trends.

Sources and further reading

Turks and Caicos Government: conch surveys and dockside monitoring

CAIA: local law and implementation guide

BRIEFING 29

US Virgin Islands

The territorial reef programme reports poorer reef health at sites with more silt, or fine sediment. Image analysis can help staff choose a dive site for inspection. Establish the source of the silt before attributing damage to a property.

Ask local divers to verify cloudy images

Ask local divers, shore users and scientists from the participating islands to verify labels. Include cloudy-water photographs and a way to contribute observations without owning a dive camera. Keep personal and vessel identifiers out of the public map.

Check which authority can act

Check the map against field measurements. Mark which sites are predictions. Identify whether territorial or US federal authority applies before ordering a closure or assigning legal responsibility.

Where to collaborate

The British Virgin Islands or Puerto Rico could try the same method for classifying silt. Start by sharing the map at the broadest scale partners can use and keep inspection records and decisions within each jurisdiction.

Sources and further reading

US Coral Reef Task Force: US Virgin Islands monitoring

CAIA: local law and implementation guide

ANNEX A / RISK REGISTER

Risk register for AI use

Before a pilot starts, name the person who can act, what they will watch and when they must pause the system. Update the record when new evidence changes the decision.

How to use the entries

Use each entry to discuss potential harm, available evidence and the authority to pause a service. The tiers group risks by their scope and kind of harm. They do not express a probability or a ranked order for responding. The accountable organisation should set local thresholds before testing and document the reason for each decision.

Add the service, the evidence date and the name of the responsible person to your own copy before a trial. Keep a working fallback and record the evidence needed to restart.

Independent CAIA consultation guidance. It does not establish a legal duty, approve a deployment or estimate the likelihood of harm.

r01 / Identity errors and impersonation

Risk tier: 1 Operational

Potential harm: High for payments or access

Evidence about likelihood: Use verified local incidents and test cases. Neither establishes a future rate.

Role responsible: Service manager

What to watch: A sensitive record was assigned to the wrong person or a contact changed outside the approved channel.

What to do: Confirm identity using the organisation’s existing process; give the person a correction route.

When to stop: Hold the affected decision or payment and refer it to the responsible officer.

CAIA Caribbean AI Safety and Alignment guidance

r02 / Sensitive data leaves its approved route

Risk tier: 1 Operational

Potential harm: High; may be irreversible

Evidence about likelihood: Use access reviews and local incident logs. Unknown vendor access is an evidence gap.

Role responsible: Privacy officer

What to watch: An unapproved recipient, data destination or model-training use appears in the record.

What to do: Map the data route; minimise information and verify permissions with the supplier.

When to stop: Suspend the affected transfer and use the applicable reporting process.

UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI

r03 / People accept a wrong AI answer

Risk tier: 1 Operational

Potential harm: High for consequential decisions

Evidence about likelihood: Blind comparisons and correction logs can show local errors. Unreviewed outputs cannot establish accuracy.

Role responsible: Quality lead

What to watch: Reviewers accept a seeded error or cannot trace an answer to its approved source.

What to do: Give reviewers time, source access and authority to correct the outcome.

When to stop: Pause automatic use for that decision until the review is retested.

NIST AI Risk Management Framework 1.0

r04 / Fraud or unauthorised system changes

Risk tier: 1 Operational

Potential harm: High

Evidence about likelihood: Track confirmed incidents, failed approval drills and access review findings. Unreported incidents are not counted.

Role responsible: Security lead

What to watch: A consequential action lacks recorded approval or a critical account retains unneeded permissions.

What to do: Keep approvals in the existing system; restrict permissions and rehearse incident response.

When to stop: Revoke affected access, preserve evidence and route the case through the incident plan.

NIST Cybersecurity Framework 2.0

r05 / Service excludes people

Risk tier: 1 Operational

Potential harm: High for essential services

Evidence about likelihood: Test locally by language, disability access and channel; note missing groups and sample sizes.

Role responsible: Service owner

What to watch: Someone cannot finish a required task with assistive technology or in a supported language.

What to do: Repair the failure and retain a staffed alternative.

When to stop: Do not make the AI route mandatory while access is unresolved.

Dunkley, CAIA LAC Eval, test plan

r06 / Poor training creates hidden work

Risk tier: 1 Operational

Potential harm: Moderate to high

Evidence about likelihood: Compare corrections, supervision and work quality before and after the trial.

Role responsible: Training lead

What to watch: Staff pass a course but cannot spot material errors in a supervised exercise.

What to do: Provide paid task practice using approved records and feedback from a supervisor.

When to stop: Keep independent checks and delay wider use until staff can perform them.

CAIA Caribbean AI Safety and Alignment guidance

r07 / Cultural material is used without authority

Risk tier: 1 Operational

Potential harm: High where harm cannot be undone

Evidence about likelihood: Audit permissions and complaints. An empty complaints log does not verify consent.

Role responsible: Archive or rights lead

What to watch: A recording, likeness or restricted cultural item has no verified approved use.

What to do: Consult the relevant rights holder or custodian, agree compensation where applicable and log permitted reuse.

When to stop: Remove the material from the service until authority is established; use the dispute process.

WIPO, Traditional Cultural Expressions

r08 / Power demand strains the local grid

Risk tier: 2 Facility / community

Potential harm: High where essential demand competes

Evidence about likelihood: Use utility studies, load readings and outage tests. Earlier demand projections are not readings.

Role responsible: Utility liaison

What to watch: Peak site demand exceeds the agreed capacity or backup cannot meet the written service requirement.

What to do: Compare scope, connection and staged options using the same workload.

When to stop: Follow the agreed load-reduction procedure and pause expansion if capacity is unconfirmed.

International Energy Agency, Energy and AI

r09 / Cooling competes for water in dry periods

Risk tier: 2 Facility / community

Potential harm: High where the source is scarce

Evidence about likelihood: Compare dry-period supply evidence with metered withdrawals and consumption; identify forecasts.

Role responsible: Facility water lead

What to watch: Daily draw exceeds its agreed limit or the named source cannot supply users under restrictions.

What to do: Check alternate designs, named water sources, storage and shortage priority.

When to stop: Reduce the affected operation as agreed and notify the relevant water authority where required.

Dunkley and Dunkley, Portmore data-centre assessment

r10 / Local air, noise, heat or runoff affects neighbours

Risk tier: 2 Facility / community

Potential harm: High when exposure reaches people or sensitive areas

Evidence about likelihood: Use seasonal baselines and operating measurements at relevant receptors; model estimates remain estimates.

Role responsible: Environmental manager

What to watch: A pollutant, discharge or noise reading exceeds an applicable limit, or complaints cluster at a sensitive site.

What to do: Check generator use, cooling and drainage conditions. Publish the monitoring route.

When to stop: Use the permit or response plan to halt the affected source and report where required.

IFC General Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines

r11 / Flood or storm interrupts multiple services

Risk tier: 2 Facility / community

Potential harm: High

Evidence about likelihood: Compare hazard maps and site inspection with scenario drills; no drill predicts every storm.

Role responsible: Continuity lead

What to watch: A common feeder, fibre route or access road blocks both the main service and its backup.

What to do: Test fallback with affected agencies and retain independent access where feasible.

When to stop: Switch to the approved continuity process and delay restart until hazards are assessed.

CDEMA Regional Response Mechanism

r12 / Batteries and electronics lack a safe end route

Risk tier: 2 Facility / community

Potential harm: High for fire, disposal or contaminated land

Evidence about likelihood: Track stock, incident records and transfer documentation by item category.

Role responsible: Facilities and waste lead

What to watch: A damaged battery, retired drive or shipment has no documented handler or destination.

What to do: Separate waste streams through qualified operators and verify approvals, reuse or final disposal.

When to stop: Isolate affected equipment as the safety plan requires. Do not ship material without required approvals.

Basel Convention e-waste amendments

r13 / Automation pressures pay and entry-level work

Risk tier: 3 Regional / structural

Potential harm: High for affected workers

Evidence about likelihood: Use worker feedback, pay and local staffing records. ILO task exposure is not a layoff forecast.

Role responsible: Employer and worker representatives

What to watch: Overtime or verification rises while local entry roles and supervised practice decline.

What to do: Agree where time saved goes and protect paid pathways into more responsible roles.

When to stop: Suspend staffing changes attributed to the trial until quality and workload evidence is reviewed.

ILO, Generative AI and Jobs: Occupational Exposure

r14 / Skills leave faster than local roles grow

Risk tier: 3 Regional / structural

Potential harm: High over time

Evidence about likelihood: Track local placements and retention against agreed periods. A training count does not show migration.

Role responsible: Workforce programme lead

What to watch: Funded trainees cannot move into paid roles that use the skills, or a service depends on one undocumented specialist.

What to do: Fund placements, mentoring and local handover. Track jobs that persist after the contract.

When to stop: Hold the next funding release if a promised role or handover has no evidence.

OECD and IDB, Caribbean Development Dynamics 2026

r15 / Foreign provider dependency defeats an exit

Risk tier: 3 Regional / structural

Potential harm: High for essential services

Evidence about likelihood: Check contract terms and test export and restoration. Vendor assurance alone is insufficient.

Role responsible: Procurement authority

What to watch: A live drill cannot recover usable records or continue the service without the vendor.

What to do: Retain portable exports, document dependencies and compare a priced fallback.

When to stop: Keep the existing route and delay award or expansion until the fallback works.

CTU Caribbean AI Task Force final report

r16 / Political or supplier pressure distorts public decisions

Risk tier: 3 Regional / structural

Potential harm: High

Evidence about likelihood: Use procurement records, declared interests and independently verified accounts of incidents. Do not infer misconduct from nationality.

Role responsible: Public procurement chair

What to watch: An unexplained change in tender terms, service rules or source access bypasses the authorised process.

What to do: Write criteria in advance, disclose interests and record reasons with lawful redaction.

When to stop: Freeze the affected decision and refer it to independent local oversight.

UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI

r17 / Concentration weakens local economic and policy choices

Risk tier: 4 Systemic

Potential harm: Very high if several jurisdictions lose service or bargaining options

Evidence about likelihood: Map shared providers and the actual rights to exit. Scenario impact is not probability.

Role responsible: National finance and digital leads

What to watch: Multiple governments depend on one underlying supplier or common identity service and lack an independent fallback.

What to do: Share approved evidence across countries; reserve local approval and record which costs and capabilities stay local.

When to stop: Defer joint expansion until an independent alternative or safe manual route has been demonstrated.

CTU Caribbean AI Task Force final report

r18 / Severe failure spreads across essential services

Risk tier: 4 Systemic

Potential harm: Catastrophic in a defined multi-service scenario

Evidence about likelihood: Use joint drills, incident evidence and dependency maps. Size of disruption does not give its odds.

Role responsible: National incident coordination lead

What to watch: Separate services fail together during a drill, or a supplier cannot explain a serious control breach.

What to do: Run a joint continuity drill and name a decision-maker in each service.

When to stop: Limit or suspend the shared component and activate essential-service fallback.

NIST AI Risk Management Framework 1.0

r19 / Advanced systems could escape effective oversight

Risk tier: 5 Frontier uncertainty

Potential harm: Potentially catastrophic. The February 2026 report discusses human extinction as a debated extreme outcome.

Evidence about likelihood: No reliable probability is established. The February 2026 report found early signs of relevant capabilities, below the level it judged sufficient for loss of control in the systems it reviewed.

Role responsible: National oversight authority or designated public sponsor

What to watch: A supplier cannot independently verify control over consequential access or explain a material failure.

What to do: Use independent evaluation, narrow authority and documented human stop controls before any consequential use.

When to stop: Do not widen consequential access if independent checks fail or a credible stop cannot be tested.

International AI Safety Report, February 2026

ANNEX B / INFRASTRUCTURE

Set the conditions before building a data centre

A data centre has to keep working through an outage without placing an unagreed burden on the people who share its power, water and roads. Set the conditions for each stage of the project, and name the authority responsible for accepting the evidence.

Independent CAIA consultation guidance. It does not establish a legal duty, approve a deployment or estimate the likelihood of harm.

Screening: compare sites and options before committing

Start with the work the centre would serve and the people who need that service. Compare local construction, rented capacity and a staged build at the same workload and service standard. Map community water sources, schools, homes, sensitive habitats and roads alongside flood, coastal and extreme-heat exposure. Check whether power, fibre and access roads fail together. Share the environmental baseline and give neighbours a contact for concerns. In the Portmore assessment, cooling and site options are modelled; a new project still needs its own field measurements and permits.

Design: put the grid, water and neighbourhood on the same plan

Ask the utility for written agreement on peak site electricity demand, annual use and any upgrades. Include computing, cooling, battery charging and auxiliary equipment. Track how the load changes during hot afternoons, restart and prolonged outages. Compare direct water withdrawal, consumption and return flows in normal and dry periods. Name the source, existing users, available storage and shortage priority. Confirm the stormwater route under expected flood and backflow conditions. Check land disturbance, fuel spill exposure, local heat and noise at affected homes or habitats. For diesel and other backup sources, ask the environmental authority what pollutants to measure, such as nitrogen oxides and fine particles, where to measure them and when reporting is required. Account for routine tests and emergency operation separately.

Design: agree trade-offs and who pays

Compare cooling options against the same useful computing work and weather. A design that uses less electricity may draw more water in a dry month. An onsite generator can preserve service through a grid failure and raise local air pollution and noise when running. A battery can shift or cover some loads. Record how long it can carry the agreed load and what safety measures apply. Publish the approved limits and identify the party paying for utility upgrades, monitoring, cleanup and alternate services. Treat projection figures as estimates until meters, seasonal samples and operational drills are available.

ANNEX B / INFRASTRUCTURE CONTINUED

Opening, operation and closure

Before opening: train staff and test recovery

Name a facility manager, operations lead, safety lead, security lead and approved backup for each role. Require paid practice with the written operating procedures. Include maintenance handover, incident reporting, communications and continuity during a severe-weather closure. Verify who can pause the service and who may authorise restart. Test loss of power, cooling or connectivity without affecting live users. Test whether the backup can carry the minimum agreed service after a common route fails. Assign the emergency contact and use the local authority's response process. Commissioning checks show what happened in the tested conditions; keep unresolved faults on the opening decision.

Operation: protect data and check what the site actually uses

Record the physical facility address available to authorised purchasers and regulators, and every jurisdiction where records, backups or supplier support access may be located. Publish the information that is lawful and safe to disclose. Confirm local laws, licences, labour and safety duties, data protection, security responsibilities and reporting routes. Keep an inventory of who acts on each record and how permissions are withdrawn. Rehearse secure export and restoration to another approved provider. Check electricity and water meters against the agreed boundary. Compare air, heat, noise and runoff readings with the site baseline and applicable thresholds. Name the person who must act if a threshold is reached.

Closure and replacement: disposition is part of the cost

Maintain a dated asset register for batteries, servers, drives and equipment containing controlled materials. Plan periodic replacement, certified media handling and documented routes for reuse, recycling or disposal. Check which local permits and any Basel Convention procedures apply before a cross-border waste transfer; the destination matters. Set aside resources for the final shutdown, customer-data transfer or deletion, lawful retention, removal and land restoration. Verify completion with the responsible authorities and affected clients. An untested recovery route or an unexplained waste destination is a reason to delay transition.

ANNEX B / INFRASTRUCTURE CONTINUED

Decision record and measurements

What to do

- At site selection, obtain a documented grid review, dry-period water review, hazard assessment and public contact route. Compare alternatives before publishing the selection rationale.
- Before opening, record the accountable operator, approved limits, trained deputies and witnessed results of emergency recovery exercises.
- During operation, publish agreed monitoring and incident summaries with lawful redactions. If a limit is exceeded, follow the applicable permit or response plan and record evidence before restart.
- Before accepting decommissioning, verify approved data disposition, equipment records, any required transfer permissions and environmental closeout.

What to measure

- Peak site electricity demand in MW over a named interval; annual site electricity in MWh; record grid and onsite generation separately.
- Water withdrawn, consumed and returned in cubic metres from or to each named source; report daily maxima and dry-period totals against a stated accounting boundary.
- Air pollutant concentrations in units specified by the competent authority, generator hours, and noise in dB(A) at named receptors and periods; retain relevant meteorology and approved measurement conditions.
- Discharges and stormwater observations against the site permit or agreed baseline. Track the time to complete fallback and the maximum recorded interval of lost data in recovery exercises.
- Track incidents, capability coverage by role, and the share of retired assets with a verified disposition record.

Terms used here

Peak demand: Highest rate of electricity use during the stated metering interval, measured in megawatts (MW).

Megawatt-hour: Energy equivalent to a one-megawatt load running for one hour.

Water withdrawal: Water taken from a named source over a stated time.

Water consumption: Withdrawn water not returned within the declared water-accounting boundary and period.

Receptor: A location where people or the environment may be affected, such as a home, school or sensitive habitat.

Recovery time objective: The target time to restore a service after disruption. It is not an observed recovery time.

Decommissioning: The planned shutdown, removal, disposition and closeout of a facility or service.

Sources and further reading

International Energy Agency, Energy and AI
IFC General Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines
UNEP Cartagena Convention and protocols
Basel Convention e-waste amendments
Dunkley and Dunkley, Portmore data-centre assessment
CAIA Caribbean AI Safety and Alignment guidance
NIST Cybersecurity Framework 2.0
CDEMA Regional Response Mechanism

ANNEX C / MISSION AND SCOPE

Purpose, mission and targets

Scope

CAIA offers this framework to Caribbean countries and territories and to partners across Latin America and the Caribbean. Its 44 profiles cover the jurisdictions listed in the annex. The selected profiles do not determine CARICOM membership or establish coverage of every Latin American jurisdiction.

Vision

People across the region can use AI to improve the services they depend on and create new products and research. Their communities retain a say in the use of their records, languages and knowledge. A person can reach a human reviewer when a decision seriously affects them.

Mission

Give public bodies, businesses, schools, researchers and civil society a way to test an AI use before expanding it. Share selected tests and lessons across borders while keeping decisions with the authority that has the power to make them.

Objectives

- Improve a defined service without losing access during an outage or shifting work and cost to the people who use it.
- Keep skills, knowledge and the ability to change suppliers in the region. Build training and research opportunities that lead to work people can do locally.
- Protect people who face a high-impact decision. Record who can review it, how to request a correction and when to stop a system that fails.
- Use shared research and testing to help smaller organisations and markets assess tools they could not evaluate alone.
- Measure effects on workers, utilities, communities and the environment before widening an AI use or building new infrastructure.

Independent CAIA consultation guidance. It does not establish a legal duty, approve a deployment or estimate the likelihood of harm.

ANNEX C / CONTINUED

Five voluntary targets

The table gives proposed targets for organisations that choose to pilot the framework. It records no current performance, no government commitment and no legal duty. Confirm the baseline, owner and local rules before starting. Measure timing from the organisation's own agreement to participate.

The implementation topic sets out a proposed review sequence. The pilot targets here use the date each organisation opts in, except where the target names a specific event. The six-month service review starts when that pilot enters service. The review after a serious incident has no waiting period.

Proposed target	What to measure	Who owns it
1. Complete one baseline in the first 90 days for each participating pilot.	Record the current time, cost, error rate and completion by available service channel. Note groups and locations not measured.	Service owner, with the evaluator and representatives of affected people
2. Before launch, record an owner, human review route and stop rule for every high-impact pilot.	Count pilots with all three items verified in a controlled rehearsal before launch. Target: all participating high-impact pilots. A failed rehearsal delays launch.	Accountable authority or authorised decision-maker
3. Before approval of a new participating data-centre proposal, document the site's resource limits and checks.	Record peak electricity load, annual energy, water source and dry-period use, local pollution controls, fallback plan and the body that can approve each item.	Project operator and each competent authority within its remit
4. In the first year, invite partners to test two shared methods, if two or more authorities opt in.	Publish the agreed test method, comparable outcomes, limits and who retains the right to stop or leave. Do not publish personal records.	Named regional coordinator and participating authorities
5. Review each adopted pilot six months after it enters service, and after serious incidents.	Record changes in service, harms and unresolved complaints. State who agreed to continue, correct, pause or end the use.	Service owner and a reviewer with authority to pause the use

ANNEX C / CONTINUED

Legal safeguards and public participation

Existing law and proposed practice

The framework is independent CAIA guidance. It does not grant powers, create penalties or change the law. Its proposed Model AI Act is a separate text for consultation. Applicable law and binding decisions by competent authorities take precedence. Where requirements conflict or are unclear, the organisation should seek qualified advice in the relevant jurisdiction before acting.

Who can decide

An AI supplier can report how a service performed. It cannot make a legal determination for an authority. A regional partner can share tests and methods only within the terms and law that apply to that exchange. Record who can authorise use, hear a complaint and stop the system.

Who to include

Ask people who use a service what it would take to reach it, understand a decision and correct a wrong result. Include children where appropriate, older adults, persons with disabilities, residents with weak connectivity, workers, migrants and speakers of local languages. Use interpreters and accessible formats as needed. Do not require a person to disclose a sensitive trait to obtain a service or participate.

Health and individual care

A clinician or other qualified health professional remains responsible for clinical judgement under local law. The framework does not approve any clinical product or advise people on individual care. For urgent care, use the applicable local emergency service. Do not delay referral to try an AI answer.

Corrections and complaints

Send a proposed correction or question about this framework to info@caribbeanaiassociation.com. Use the applicable local process to challenge a decision about your care, loan, benefit or other case. Do not email private case records to CAIA.

ANNEX C / CONTINUED

Terms and sources

Working definitions

High-impact use: An AI use that can materially affect someone's rights, care, livelihood or access to a service. This is a working definition, not a claim that all laws use it.

Competent authority: An office or body with legal power over the particular decision in the place concerned.

Human review: A person with the evidence, time and authority to check a decision and correct or reverse it.

Pilot: A limited trial used to check whether a proposed change works and what might go wrong before anyone expands it.

Proposed target: A result suggested for a participating organisation to aim for. It is not a legal duty, a forecast or a measured result.

Clinical judgement: A health professional's decision using the relevant evidence, the patient's situation and applicable standards of care.

Material change: A change large enough to affect what a system does, who it affects or how safely it works.

Accessibility: Whether a person can find, understand and use a service given needs such as hearing, sight, mobility, language or connectivity.

Sources and further reading

CARICOM membership and associate membership

UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence

UN Global Digital Compact, 2024

Caribbean Telecommunications Union, Caribbean AI Task Force final report

WHO, Ethics and governance of artificial intelligence for health: large multimodal models

ANNEX D / SECTOR PATHWAYS

Sector pathways

Choose the pathway closest to the decision you need to make. Each one gives a possible use, the harm to watch for, a safeguard, a next step and a measure to track.

The examples do not show that AI has improved an actual service. Check who has authority and keep a way for people to get human review before expanding a trial.

Find a pathway

Health and clinical care 114

Public health and disability access 115

Education and research 116

Finance and insurance 117

Public administration and justice 118

Culture and creative rights 119

Energy, water and data centres 120

Agriculture and fisheries 121

Tourism, retail and small businesses 122

Telecommunications 123

Transport, logistics and disaster response 124

Industry and workforce 125

ANNEX D / PATHWAY 01

Health and clinical care

Help care teams use their time and records well. Clinical AI offers decision support; this pathway does not give medical advice or authorise a clinical use.

Potential benefits

- Start with work staff can check, such as sorting appointment requests or drafting explanations from approved patient leaflets.
- An approved clinical study may test whether an alert helps qualified staff notice a case earlier. Before a clinical study starts, obtain the local authorisations and research ethics review that apply to the study.

What can go wrong

- A model may miss an urgent case, over-refer another or misread language and disability needs. Validated performance in one hospital may not transfer to another.
- A billing workflow can convert an unreviewed recommendation into a charge or an apparent eligibility rule.

Safeguards

- Have an independent clinician check a representative local sample against the current process; include rural sites, disability access and cases with incomplete records. Set a stop condition before evaluating.
- Keep clinical decisions with qualified professionals, protect patient information, and keep phone, text or face-to-face access as appropriate.

Next step

The clinical governance lead and competent local authority should clarify validation, applicable device and privacy rules, and the handoff to the clinician. The payer decides reimbursement under its rules. Train and assess the staff who can pause the tool.

What to measure

Compare missed urgent cases, false alerts, delays and patient access by group when data permit; monitor after launch.

Sources and further reading

WHO ethics and governance of AI for health
PAHO AI tools and readiness in public health
WHO AI-related health research: ethics review and oversight (2026)

ANNEX D / PATHWAY 02

Public health and disability access

Use AI where it helps people reach public health information or services. Compare results with authoritative surveillance and accessible service routes.

Potential benefits

- Draft community updates from approved advisories or help analysts prioritise reports that already go to a public health team.
- Offer an accessible appointment or notification format selected by the person receiving it.

What can go wrong

- Communities with weak connectivity or incomplete reports may disappear from the data. Detailed public maps can reveal sensitive information in a small community.
- A digital-only route may leave a person unable to request help or correct a record.

Safeguards

- Validate against independent sources and track which communities are missing. Publish aggregates only under approved privacy rules.
- Ask disabled people to test the actual service, including captioning, screen readers and alternative channels. Staff must be able to issue corrections.

Next step

The public health authority determines which sources may inform official alerts. Assign an accessibility lead and name who can pause a faulty notification. Train outreach workers to verify messages and retain a staffed alternative when the system fails.

What to measure

Track time from confirmation to correction, completion by channel and participation by disability access need where lawful; record where evidence is missing.

Sources and further reading

WHO ethics and governance of AI for health
PAHO AI tools and readiness in public health
PAHO Readiness Assessment Toolkit for AI in Public Health, version 2.0
UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Article 9

ANNEX D / PATHWAY 03

Education and research

Use AI to extend what teachers and researchers can do, without losing evidence of what students learned or how a result was produced.

Potential benefits

- Provide feedback on a draft after a learner attempts the task. Generate practice examples that a teacher checks against the curriculum.
- Research teams can use AI to help sort papers or analyse a bounded dataset with an agreed comparison.

What can go wrong

- Students can submit fluent writing without understanding it or disclose sensitive records in a prompt. Researchers may cite nonexistent work or use test examples in training.
- School access can vary by device and connection.

Safeguards

- Use an assisted task followed by an unaided explanation. Apply school privacy and assessment rules; offer equivalent print or offline work.
- Keep research citations, model versions and test exclusions. Have another reviewer reproduce a result from permitted materials.

Next step

The teacher sets learning rules and a school leader reviews complaints. The principal investigator and ethics authority set research limits where applicable. Train staff in assessment design and how to check cited material.

What to measure

Compare practical skill a week after the exercise, access and correction rates, and the share of research results reproduced by another team.

Sources and further reading

UNESCO guidance for generative AI in education and research
UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI

ANNEX D / PATHWAY 04

Finance and insurance

Help people understand financial products and reduce delays without turning a model score into a binding decision.

Potential benefits

- A bank can draft plain-language fee explanations from its current schedule. An insurer can route incomplete claims to staff and tell claimants which papers are missing.
- A supervised analyst can compare losses or service times with and without a pilot.

What can go wrong

Missing income records, thin credit histories or uneven branch data can change scores. A polished recommendation may hide the reason for an outcome. Fraud alerts can also delay legitimate requests.

Safeguards

- Test representative account and claim histories before launch, compare false alerts and review outcomes by group where lawful. Keep a way for an authorised officer to correct the decision.
- Treat model output as evidence to consider; preserve the applicable review, privacy and complaint route.

Next step

The compliance lead confirms rules with the competent authority where necessary. Credit and claims officers retain their own approvals and are trained to challenge model output. Offer branch or phone review to people who cannot use the online service.

What to measure

Track abandoned applications, reversals, handling time after rework and user costs. Review error patterns before expanding.

Sources and further reading

CAIA draft banking AI guidelines
CAIA regional safety and alignment guidance

ANNEX D / PATHWAY 05

Public administration and justice

Make official information easier to find while preserving the authority of public officers, courts and tribunals.

Potential benefits

- An agency can answer basic service questions from published instructions. Court staff can organise public records and search authorised materials.
- A case queue can flag missing administrative fields for staff attention.

What can go wrong

A wrong deadline or a missing case reference can affect a person's rights. Case files may be confidential and a model may reproduce historical differences in decisions.

Safeguards

- Show the published source and date beside answers. Use court-approved systems for records and maintain human verification of evidence and citations.
- Give the person a staffed way to ask for a correction. Do not let a pilot decide legal rights, resolve a case or impose a penalty.

Next step

Agency heads approve their own service pilots; the judiciary controls court use under its own rules. Train clerks to check references, preserve records and document changes. Publish the service owner and correct route for complaints.

What to measure

Monitor deadlines stated incorrectly, corrections, completion by channel and time to respond to disputes. Pause the affected use when review cannot be restored.

Sources and further reading

UNESCO AI guidelines for courts and tribunals
CAIA regional safety and alignment guidance

ANNEX D / PATHWAY 06

Culture and creative rights

Help creators and communities catalogue and adapt their work on terms they have approved.

Potential benefits

- An archive can draft transcripts in a local language for community review. A creator can test an alternate layout, caption or edit before production.
- Improved search can help a community find recordings and return copies to contributors.

What can go wrong

A vendor may train on a recording without permission. A synthetic voice or mislabelled image can be mistaken for a person's real work. Publication can expose information shared only in a limited setting.

Safeguards

- Record permissions for access, reproduction, attribution and training separately. Confirm the authorised rights holder or custodian under applicable rules and agree payment where relevant.
- Have speakers or designated trustees check the result. Publish no restricted material until they confirm the intended use.

Next step

The producer or archive director names a contact for corrections, pay and withdrawal requests. Train local editors to review language and track each version. Offer meaningful ways for people who cannot reach the online archive to see or correct material.

What to measure

Measure the share of sampled material with verified terms, corrections resolved, time to remove a file, and paid local editing work.

Sources and further reading

WIPO Traditional Cultural Expressions

UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI

ANNEX D / PATHWAY 07

Energy, water and data centres

Plan computing capacity against a defined workload and the environmental limits of the site and community.

Potential benefits

- Compare modest rented capacity, a phased build and a locally hosted service delivering the same workload. Use forecasts to help staff plan maintenance or monitor grid demand.
- An independent utility review can establish which loads can run during a supply constraint.

What can go wrong

Annual power averages can hide local peaks. Cooling may compete for scarce dry-season water. Backup generators can add air pollution and noise, while poorly sited equipment may fail during floods.

Safeguards

- Check peak power and annual use separately, name the water source and compare withdrawals with dry-period supply. Ask the competent authority which air, noise and drainage limits apply.
- Use the infrastructure annex to identify drills, data export and disposal evidence.

Next step

The operator, utility and competent local authorities approve their parts under applicable rules. Train local staff to monitor limits, explain the numbers and run a fallback. Give neighbours an accessible complaint channel and a contact during outages.

What to measure

Track peak MW, annual MWh, dry-period intake, measured limits and the time to restore service. Identify estimates until measurement is possible.

Sources and further reading

IEA Energy and AI

IFC Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines

ANNEX D / PATHWAY 08

Agriculture and fisheries

Use local observations to help growers and fishers plan work while respecting their knowledge and resource rights.

Potential benefits

- A cooperative can compare rainfall and crop records to schedule field visits. Fishers can receive summaries of official marine conditions and market prices.
- Extension officers can use approved records to target which communities need visits after a storm.

What can go wrong

Poor coverage can omit smaller farms and fishing communities. Seemingly detailed recommendations may not match a specific field or coastal area. Location records can disclose fishing grounds or private holdings.

Safeguards

- Compare outputs with field observations and official notices before advising action. Give collectors permission rules and do not share locations without lawful authority and agreed access.
- Offer spoken, printed or low-data guidance, and keep escalation to an extension or fisheries officer.

Next step

The relevant agency and producer groups choose one decision for a seasonal trial. Train community reviewers to report mismatches and maintain an ordinary source if the service fails. Confirm what the tool can say before publishing.

What to measure

Track useful advice confirmed in the field, unresolved errors and the share of smaller producers reached. Count coverage gaps by season and channel.

Sources and further reading

FAO Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines
CTU Caribbean AI Task Force final report

ANNEX D / PATHWAY 09

Tourism, retail and small businesses

Give local firms a starting point they can check and undo without buying a system that locks them in.

Potential benefits

- A tour operator can draft answers from confirmed prices and opening times. Retail staff can compare reorder suggestions with inventory records before making a purchase.
- A business can test a translated notice with its own customers before publishing.

What can go wrong

A tool may promise services or refunds the business cannot deliver. Inventory records may omit returns, and a subscription may cost more than the time saved. A digital-only route can discourage people who want human help.

Safeguards

- Give the tool an approved price or stock list with a date and exclude unnecessary customer details. Require staff review before a communication changes terms or places an order.
- Keep receipts, records and exports in formats the business can move. Retain a phone or counter option.

Next step

The business owner assigns a staff reviewer and makes one reversible trial the starting point. Include paid practice for staff who carry new responsibilities and name who responds to errors.

What to measure

Compare staff time after checking, fulfilment errors, customer corrections and subscription cost. Expand only when those records justify it.

Sources and further reading

CTU Caribbean AI Task Force final report
CAIA regional safety and alignment guidance

ANNEX D / PATHWAY 10

Telecommunications

Make networks and customer support easier to operate while keeping affordable and accessible service routes.

Potential benefits

- A network team can group verified service reports and compare repair queues. Customers may get quicker answers about approved plans and outages.
- A multilingual support pilot can help an adviser explain a restoration notice clearly.

What can go wrong

Billing and location data can reveal sensitive behaviour. A model may treat a quiet neighbourhood as unaffected when people cannot report faults. Automatic messages may send people to an inaccessible app.

Safeguards

- Limit access to necessary customer and network records. Compare service reports with network measurements and check low-connectivity areas separately.
- Staff should approve outage communications, preserve a voice or text route and check that recovery works when a shared service fails.

Next step

The operator's network lead and privacy officer set pilot limits. The competent regulator retains its own oversight. Train field crews and support staff to challenge incorrect summaries and give customers a way to dispute billing or service records.

What to measure

Track confirmed outages missed, restoration times by area, contested bills and completion of support contacts by channel. Report expected gaps before widening the trial.

Sources and further reading

CTU Caribbean AI Task Force final report

ITU accessibility work

ANNEX D / PATHWAY 11

Transport, logistics and disaster response

Use AI to organise credible route and stock information while leaving movement orders and official alerts with responsible authorities.

Potential benefits

- A port or inland depot can compare estimated arrivals with verified manifests. Responders can group closure reports and route them to staff for confirmation.
- Dispatchers can compare route suggestions against road reports before mobilising help.

What can go wrong

Stale routes can lead people toward danger. Similar datasets can make two apparent backups fail together. Tracking information can expose workers, shelter locations or vulnerable groups.

Safeguards

Use timestamped authoritative sources and name the officer who confirms a closure or releases a warning. Test offline maps and a radio or paper dispatch process. Do not publish sensitive locations as part of general status updates.

Next step

The transport operator and emergency operations lead agree on test boundaries and changes to official notices. Keep a separate non-digital route. Coordinate cross-border assistance through established mechanisms. Train dispatchers to check conflicts and issue accessible instructions for people with different communication needs.

What to measure

Count false and missed verified closures, route correction time and fallback success in a joint outage drill. Report service delays separately from model output quality.

Sources and further reading

CDEMA Regional Response Mechanism
CTU Caribbean AI Task Force final report

ANNEX D / PATHWAY 12

Industry and workforce

Use AI to improve tasks and develop lasting skills before using pilot results to change roles, hours or staffing.

Potential benefits

- Maintenance teams can organise service logs and identify records an engineer should check. A supervisor can compare time spent preparing inspections before and after a trial.
- Apprentices can practise assessing a fault with a qualified mentor and approved equipment procedures.

What can go wrong

A model may shift work into verification or miss a rare fault. If entry tasks disappear, workers can lose the chance to learn. Monitoring can expose personal information or be used beyond the agreed purpose.

Safeguards

- Set job-quality and safety measures before the trial. Keep hazardous actions under qualified human control and limit monitoring to the stated purpose.
- Agree with workers and their representatives how the team will use verified time saved and how entry-level staff will progress.

Next step

Management and worker representatives agree which tasks will change; technical staff decide when equipment use is safe. Fund paid training and handover for roles that stay local. Hold expansion when supervision or results cannot be verified.

What to measure

Track verified rework, defects, work hours, paid placements and progression into lasting roles. An exposure score does not predict layoffs.

Sources and further reading

ILO Generative AI and Jobs occupational exposure research

CAIA REWEAVE consultation paper