Who may put a Belize reef or a Garifuna recording on a map?



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A visitor map can send customers to a local guide. It can also direct boats towards a sensitive area or republish a recording beyond the permission its maker gave. This paper proposes separate decisions for visitor routing, cultural permissions and marine evidence.

The decision before local leaders

This paper proposes two starting points for Belize. Before either begins, the service owner should agree on an existing comparison service, a way to challenge an error and the conditions for ending the trial.

Review a sample of suggested visitor stops with local guides and reserve managers.

Proposed lead. Participating tourism office and site managers

What to measure. Count incorrect access instructions and verified corrections by site.

Make a permission sheet for one recording requested for school use.

Proposed lead. Archive custodian and participating contributors

What to measure. Verify that every released copy shows an agreed purpose and contact for withdrawal.

Local evidence in context

Indicator	Value	Observation	Source
Population	422,924	2025	World Bank WDI
GDP per person, current US dollars	7,865	2025	World Bank WDI
Residents aged 65 and over	5.2%	2025	World Bank WDI
People using the internet	80.0%	2024	ITU / World Bank

The year and geographic coverage belong to each observation. These figures describe the jurisdiction as a whole. Collect service-level figures before setting a cost target, staff requirement or digital access threshold.

Economic and social needs

Who gets found by a visitor guide?

Belize's National Sustainable Tourism Master Plan calls for growth that benefits its diverse peoples and respects natural and cultural places. An itinerary assistant can appear comprehensive while recommending only operators with easily indexed booking pages. A pilot should invite small and community-run operators to check listings, document how suggestions are selected and record which places receive enquiries during the test.

Policy response. Allow guides to submit a correction without buying advertising or sharing a private customer list.

Belize Ministry of Tourism, National Sustainable Tourism Master Plan

Permission travels with the recording

UNESCO's entry on Garifuna language, dance and music identifies elders as keepers of many ceremonies and oral traditions, including in Belize. A recording cleared for a school lesson could later be copied into a commercial voice product. The proposed policy would let contributors specify audience, purpose and permitted copies, in terms they can review, before a school or archive uploads the material.

Policy response. Keep separate permission records for classroom playback, public release and model training.

UNESCO, Language, dance and music of the Garifuna

Public institutions and environmental needs

Which office answers for a shared record?

Belize’s Data Protection Act 2021 addresses the collection, storage, processing and dissemination of personal data. A joint tourism or conservation project may involve a public office, a guide association and a software supplier with different reasons for holding information. Before an identifiable record moves, the proposal asks each participant to document the intended use and retention period. A resident should be able to find an accountable office even after a supplier change.

Policy response. Give each data flow a responsible office, a permitted use and a route for requesting correction.

Belize, Data Protection Act 2021, No. 45, text hosted by Belize Companies and Corporate Affairs Registry

One reef has several kinds of habitat

UNESCO describes the Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System as a group of protected areas that includes mangroves, lagoons and offshore atolls. A model trained on clear-water photographs may look convincing near a caye and miss features in turbid coastal water. A proposed monitoring trial would report performance separately by habitat, invite field checks and withhold precise locations when disclosure could expose a vulnerable site.

Policy response. Ask a site manager to review habitat-specific errors before accepting a change in a visitor route.

UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System

How the policy would change a decision

A scholarship office uses software to check whether submissions are complete. Applicants who upload photographs of handwritten records receive more missing-document flags. The office keeps applications open while a reviewer checks the originals.

- Use the software to identify documents that need a reader. An officer should be able to restore an application or extend its deadline.
- Test scans, phone photographs and multilingual names. A poor scan can conceal a perfectly valid record.
- Tell students where to submit corrections by telephone or in person. Agree how long to keep the original document and the correction record.

The scholarship director approves the screening procedure. Keep a sample of disputed flags and the officer’s final decision, and restrict staff access to authorised reviewers. If the tool repeatedly flags readable files in one format, pause the automated flag. Keep the affected applications open for staff review and contact students before closing the award round.

Source: CAIA jurisdiction guide for Belize. The worked example illustrates the proposal.

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.

The local pilot connects to Agriculture and fisheries. Review R02 · R05 in the regional risk register.

Implementation and public review

Stage	Evidence or decision	Proposed responsibility
Before the trial	Define a completed case and sample the current process. Include people who use the phone, desk or an offline route.	Participating tourism office and site managers
During shadow testing	Count incorrect access instructions and verified corrections by site. Compare the same cases through both routes and record every override.	Participating tourism office and site managers
At the local decision	Verify that every released copy shows an agreed purpose and contact for withdrawal. Record whether the result justifies a live trial and identify the person who can stop it.	Archive custodian and participating contributors
After six months	Publish results by channel, the correction time, unresolved complaints and the decision to continue, revise or stop.	Local service owner

What partners can share

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.

Record the local approval, correction route and stop authority before exchanging results. Other jurisdictions can reuse the method and run their own tests. Regional recommendation 5.

Where to draw the boundary

An office adopting this proposal would still need to check its own powers, contracts and data permissions. Organisations named as possible reviewers or leads have not been appointed by this publication. Publish any accepted role and its date with the local trial record.

A 90-day plan for the first service

Review a sample of suggested visitor stops with local guides and reserve managers.

Proposed pilot lead. Participating tourism office and site managers

A visitor assistant sends people to a reserve without permission

Failure to test. The assistant recommends access that a reserve manager or community guide has withheld.

Evidence to retain. Keep the dated access terms, manager’s feedback and the withdrawn suggestion.

Pause condition. The route remains available after its permissions fail review.

When	Proposed action and evidence
Days 1–30	Participating tourism office and site managers agrees the eligible cases, existing service measures, staffed alternative and authorised decision owner. Record reviewers and a cost estimate in local currency for staff time, testing, access and recovery. Identify the funding source and who would approve it.
Days 31–60	Run the original and proposed routes on the same sample. Count incorrect access instructions and verified corrections by site. Report counted errors and eligible cases by channel and language where lawful, plus the time from error report to correction.
Days 61–90	Witness the fallback, correction and restart before asking the accountable officer for a decision. Pause on the condition above. Record affected cases, unresolved issues, costs and the date for the next check.
Six months after live launch	Publish a lawful comparison with the baseline, including corrections, open complaints and the decision to continue, change or end the use.

Sponsorship, funding and the proposed lead’s acceptance require a recorded local decision. Share test methods with Caribbean partners using the local data permissions.

Sector guide · Belize Ministry of Tourism, National Sustainable Tourism Master Plan · Local evidence and sources · Regional high-impact use rules · Local risk scenario

Sources and method

The committee used published local evidence to select the four priorities and compared them with the Caribbean AI Framework's requirements for access, data, skills, oversight and adoption. Recommendations and stories are editorial proposals. This edition reports no results from a completed local pilot.

1. Belize Ministry of Tourism, National Sustainable Tourism Master Plan
2. UNESCO, Language, dance and music of the Garifuna
3. Belize, Data Protection Act 2021, No. 45, text hosted by Belize Companies and Corporate Affairs Registry
4. UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System
5. World Bank WDI — Population
6. World Bank WDI — GDP per person, current US dollars
7. World Bank WDI — Residents aged 65 and over
8. ITU / World Bank — People using the internet
9. Belize jurisdiction guide, Caribbean AI Association
10. Belize pilot note, Caribbean AI Association
11. Caribbean AI Framework, consultation edition, 27 November 2026

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