Dominica — A farm recovery plan that can be corrected in the field



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Dominica can share methods with regional partners while deciding locally which farm records, community maps and energy forecasts to trust. The proposals here use a recovery visit, a Kalinago consultation and an electricity forecast to show what that means in practice.

The decision before local leaders

This paper proposes two starting points for Dominica. 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.

Compare remote assessments with paired farmer and extension-officer observations.

Proposed lead. Participating agricultural extension supervisor

What to measure. Track missed damaged assets and changes to recovery priority following field review.

Rehearse a power-service forecast when one source is unavailable.

Proposed lead. Participating utility planning engineer

What to measure. Document forecast error, reserve assumptions and every recommendation the dispatcher overrides.

Local evidence in context

Indicator	Value	Observation	Source
Population	65,871	2025	World Bank WDI
GDP per person, current US dollars	10,989	2025	World Bank WDI
Residents aged 65 and over	13.2%	2025	World Bank WDI
People using the internet	82.0%	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

A farm is more than its visible crop

The World Bank's appraisal of Dominica's agriculture recovery project identifies agriculture as a major source of losses after Hurricane Maria. An aerial survey can show a damaged field while missing tools, a blocked farm track or the length of time a tree crop will take to return. The proposed assessment would keep a farmer's account with the image and send differences to an extension officer before support is prioritised.

Policy response. Record disagreements between image estimates and field visits, including livelihood losses outside the crop boundary.

World Bank, Dominica Emergency Agricultural Livelihoods and Climate Resilience Project appraisal (2018)

A community decides what can leave the Territory

An Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework prepared for Dominica records consultations with the Kalinago Council in 2018. An AI mapping project needs comparable space for people to question why a particular feature is requested, who will see it and how copies might circulate. This proposal would separate permission to view a local map from permission to publish a derived map or train a model on it.

Policy response. Return a plain-language map and its proposed uses to participating community representatives before release.

Dominica, Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework, record of Kalinago Council consultation

Public institutions and environmental needs

Digital government still needs a named decision maker

Dominica’s Caribbean Digital Transformation Project describes regional and national work to modernise public services. Shared software can lower the cost of testing a form, but a common score does not settle which local applications should advance. A proposed trial should identify the official who can correct an applicant’s record, record the basis for each decision and preserve an alternative when the digital service is interrupted.

Policy response. Display a local review contact on each decision notice and test it from outside the office.

Government of Dominica, Caribbean Digital Transformation Project scope

A forecast for the Roseau Valley grid

The World Bank’s geothermal project documents Dominica’s efforts to change its electricity supply and identifies existing hydroelectric sources in the Roseau Valley. A load forecast built from one pattern of supply can misstate the margin available under another. A utility considering AI for scheduling should test the forecast against dry periods and planned maintenance, and require a dispatcher to approve operational changes.

Policy response. Compare predicted demand and available supply under named operating conditions before using a recommendation.

World Bank, Dominica Geothermal Risk Mitigation Project II

How the policy would change a decision

Ask a booking assistant whether a fare includes a mandatory charge. Then ask what happens if the customer cancels on the day. Compare both answers with the price list and published booking terms. Where no approved answer exists, send the question to a member of staff.

- Test the full charge and identity of the seller before accepting payment. Keep the terms the customer actually saw.
- If the assistant invents a refund rule, correct its answer and identify bookings made while customers could see it.
- For a government portal pilot, keep identifiable enquiries out of vendor training and specify when an officer can forward a message to another agency.

The booking manager should retain the approved price list, test conversation and checkout receipt for the same transaction. Pause automated quotes if those records disagree on what the customer owes.

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

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.

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 agricultural extension supervisor
During shadow testing	Track missed damaged assets and changes to recovery priority following field review. Compare the same cases through both routes and record every override.	Participating agricultural extension supervisor
At the local decision	Document forecast error, reserve assumptions and every recommendation the dispatcher overrides. Record whether the result justifies a live trial and identify the person who can stop it.	Participating utility planning engineer
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

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.

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

Compare remote assessments with paired farmer and extension-officer observations.

Proposed pilot lead. Participating agricultural extension supervisor

A remote damage assessment misses an affected farm asset

Failure to test. A photo-based review marks an agricultural asset intact despite paired farmer and extension observations.

Evidence to retain. Keep the dated images, observations from both reviewers and the revised recovery priority.

Pause condition. The draft would remove a verified loss from the local review queue.

When	Proposed action and evidence
Days 1–30	Participating agricultural extension supervisor 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. Track missed damaged assets and changes to recovery priority following field review. 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 · World Bank, Dominica Geothermal Risk Mitigation Project II · 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. World Bank, Dominica Emergency Agricultural Livelihoods and Climate Resilience Project appraisal (2018)
2. Dominica, Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework, record of Kalinago Council consultation
3. Government of Dominica, Caribbean Digital Transformation Project scope
4. World Bank, Dominica Geothermal Risk Mitigation Project II
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. Dominica jurisdiction guide, Caribbean AI Association
10. Dominica pilot note, Caribbean AI Association
11. Caribbean AI Framework, consultation edition, 27 November 2026

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