Grenada — A recovery record for three islands



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A national dashboard can hide the differences between a damaged nutmeg tree, a pupil who has changed schools and a repair crew waiting on Carriacou. This paper proposes separate checks on Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique before a common record is used to direct assistance.

The decision before local leaders

This paper proposes two starting points for Grenada. 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 a sample of storm-damage estimates with inspections of bearing nutmeg and cocoa trees.

Proposed lead. Participating extension officer and growers

What to measure. Report false low-damage assessments and corrected estimates by crop.

Test a transfer record for a learner moving between islands.

Proposed lead. Participating receiving-school registrar

What to measure. Measure time to confirm placement and count mistaken duplicate removals.

Local evidence in context

Indicator	Value	Observation	Source
Population	117,303	2025	World Bank WDI
GDP per person, current US dollars	12,107	2025	World Bank WDI
Residents aged 65 and over	12.6%	2025	World Bank WDI
People using the internet	70.2%	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

When a damaged tree still looks green

Grenada’s post-disaster needs assessment for Hurricane Beryl identifies nutmeg, mace and cocoa among the country’s major cash crops. A canopy image may still show green after wind has damaged branches or fruit. A proposed recovery trial would let growers record the affected crop and likely harvest period. An agricultural officer would check disputed estimates before using them to recommend a payment or a replanting visit.

Policy response. Compare remote estimates with dated crop inspections and preserve the grower’s correction.

Government of Grenada and partners, Hurricane Beryl Post-Disaster Needs Assessment

A child who changes island must stay on the school roll

The Beryl assessment includes temporary education programmes for students moving from Carriacou and Petite Martinique to the mainland. A pupil appearing on two lists during a transfer may be waiting for a place rather than enrolled twice. A proposed matching tool should let the receiving school confirm attendance and ask a staff member to resolve uncertain matches before cancelling materials, meals or transport.

Policy response. Keep both source entries visible to the transfer officer until the school confirms the move.

Government of Grenada and partners, Beryl needs assessment, education recovery

Public institutions and environmental needs

A search result cannot settle voter registration

The OAS electoral observation mission in Grenada describes quarterly additions to the register and a consolidated list published every six months. An assistant answering from that list could wrongly tell a newly registered person that their registration failed. A public information tool should show the coverage date, explain where to check an individual record and send disputed enquiries to the office without offering its own determination.

Policy response. Test questions about recent registrations and require the official verification route in every uncertain answer.

Organization of American States, final report of the 2022 electoral observation mission in Grenada, section on electoral registries

Read a mooring map alongside the reef

Grenada’s Second National Communication identifies damage to coral and seagrass from indiscriminate anchoring in the Sandy Island/Oyster Bed Marine Protected Area on Carriacou. A route assistant could suggest a convenient stopping point without knowing about the habitat below. A proposed trial should use only locations checked by the relevant marine staff and remove a suggested stopping point when reports conflict.

Policy response. Show the date and source of the last check for each recommended stopping point.

Government of Grenada, Second National Communication, Carriacou marine protected area

How the policy would change a decision

In a trial file, an applicant provides an unfamiliar form of address evidence. Compare the model’s recommendation with the assessment a trained officer makes against the bank’s written criteria. Have the officer document the reason for selecting the ordinary or simplified process.

- Give staff access to the underlying evidence and authority to refer uncertain cases. Check what the model does when an input is missing.
- Reopen a case after receiving updated customer information. Record who changed the risk category and whether the change reached teams that relied on the earlier one.

The bank’s compliance lead should keep the decision criteria, independent file reviews and reasons for any disagreement. Hold automated routing if the team cannot explain a risk category assigned to an applicant with missing information.

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

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.

The local pilot connects to Industry and workforce · Finance and insurance · Transport, logistics and disaster response. Review R06 · R13 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 extension officer and growers
During shadow testing	Report false low-damage assessments and corrected estimates by crop. Compare the same cases through both routes and record every override.	Participating extension officer and growers
At the local decision	Measure time to confirm placement and count mistaken duplicate removals. Record whether the result justifies a live trial and identify the person who can stop it.	Participating receiving-school registrar
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

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.

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 a sample of storm-damage estimates with inspections of bearing nutmeg and cocoa trees.

Proposed pilot lead. Participating extension officer and growers

A storm assessment undercounts bearing trees

Failure to test. A photograph-based estimate overlooks damage to bearing nutmeg or cocoa trees seen on inspection.

Evidence to retain. Keep paired field and image observations, including observed crop and corrected loss category.

Pause condition. A verified loss could remain excluded from a recovery review.

When	Proposed action and evidence
Days 1–30	Participating extension officer and growers 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. Report false low-damage assessments and corrected estimates by crop. 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 · Government of Grenada, Second National Communication, Carriacou marine protected area · 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. Government of Grenada and partners, Hurricane Beryl Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
2. Government of Grenada and partners, Beryl needs assessment, education recovery
3. Organization of American States, final report of the 2022 electoral observation mission in Grenada, section on electoral registries
4. Government of Grenada, Second National Communication, Carriacou marine protected area
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. Grenada jurisdiction guide, Caribbean AI Association
10. Grenada pilot note, Caribbean AI Association
11. Caribbean AI Framework, consultation edition, 27 November 2026

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