Guadeloupe — What the next island needs to know



Guadeloupe AI white paper • 27 November 2026 · Revision 2

Across Guadeloupe, a warning, appointment or water notice can be correct for one commune and useless on the next island. CAIA proposes that agencies name the place and responsible operator on local advice, test it with someone who uses the service, and keep an offline means of correction.

The decision before local leaders

This paper proposes two starting points for Guadeloupe. 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.

Read sample water notices aloud to residents of Marie-Galante and the main islands.

Proposed lead. Local water-service desks and a participating municipal communications officer

What to measure. Count notices with the wrong service area, stale dates or an unreachable contact.

Compare field observations with the forecast message before a coastal notice goes out.

Proposed lead. Participating commune’s coastal supervisor

What to measure. Record forecast time, observation time and corrections by location.

Local evidence in context

Indicator	Value	Observation	Source
Municipal population	384,160	1 Jan 2023	INSEE census

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

Keep the cause of a short harvest

Guadeloupe’s agricultural authority reports that difficult weather and industrial action delayed the 2024 cane harvest, when the volume crushed fell by 28%. A yield model that learns only the size of each delivery could mistakenly rank a grower as unreliable after a delayed season. A useful first application is planning collection slots, where the mill can compare a recommendation with growers’ accounts of what happened.

Policy response. Require the delivery calendar, mill interruptions and weather notes before using a yield estimate to change a collection slot.

DAAF Guadeloupe, Agreste agricultural conditions, 2022–24

Give older callers a full transaction

In its 2024 demographic review, INSEE found that Guadeloupe had the second-highest share of people over 60 among French regions. Age alone says little about a person’s phone or reading skills. A trial of an appointment assistant should therefore invite older residents to complete the whole task on a channel they choose, including cancelling an incorrect appointment and receiving a corrected confirmation.

Policy response. Offer a telephone route to the same booking team and compare completion and correction times across channels.

INSEE, Guadeloupe demographic review 2024

Public institutions and environmental needs

Put the right water operator on the notice

Guadeloupe’s joint water and sanitation authority, SMGEAG, explains that its drinking-water and sanitation remit covers Guadeloupe except Marie-Galante. A search assistant could return the first notice mentioning Guadeloupe even when a resident’s supply comes under a different operator. The first question should identify the service area. A notice should carry the issuer, its time of issue and a contact for correction.

Policy response. Test addresses in both service areas. Make the assistant pass uncertain addresses to the relevant service desk.

SMGEAG, Service responsibilities and coverage in Guadeloupe

Keep a sargassum forecast tied to a shore

Météo-France publishes a Guadeloupe forecast of sargassum strandings over the next four days. The forecast covers coastal zones. A notice generated for a single bathing place could give visitors a stronger impression of certainty than the forecast supports. Municipal crews could combine the official update with a dated observation at that particular shore, making it clear which information came from a forecast and which came from a visit.

Policy response. Print the zone, forecast date and last observation on trial notices. Withdraw the notice when the forecast expires.

Météo-France Guadeloupe, Sargassum stranding forecast

How the policy would change a decision

Prepare a test file for an applicant whose recorded qualification is wrong. Take the original award decision, correct the qualification and compare the results. Have an officer show what changed and identify the person authorised to reconsider the award.

- Write the notice and record the decision criteria before offering the first training place.
- Keep the version used for each intake. Test the explanation in everyday French and ask local speakers to review any Creole assistance the programme offers.
- Record whether the use requires a data-protection impact assessment. Check the AI Act classification and its date separately.

The programme director should review the original and corrected award records and read the notice an applicant would receive. If the office cannot recover the scoring rules for that intake, refer affected awards for individual review and suspend automated ranking until staff can reconstruct the decision.

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

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.

The local pilot connects to Culture and creative rights. Review R07 · R02 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.	Local water-service desks and a participating municipal communications officer
During shadow testing	Count notices with the wrong service area, stale dates or an unreachable contact. Compare the same cases through both routes and record every override.	Local water-service desks and a participating municipal communications officer
At the local decision	Record forecast time, observation time and corrections by location. Record whether the result justifies a live trial and identify the person who can stop it.	Participating commune’s coastal supervisor
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

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.

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

Read sample water notices aloud to residents of Marie-Galante and the main islands.

Proposed pilot lead. Local water-service desks and a participating municipal communications officer

A water notice gives the wrong service area

Failure to test. A notice confuses Marie-Galante with another service zone or repeats an instruction that expired.

Evidence to retain. Keep the utility’s dated area notice, repeat-back results and the route for publishing a correction.

Pause condition. An affected resident would receive the wrong zone, date or contact.

When	Proposed action and evidence
Days 1–30	Local water-service desks and a participating municipal communications officer 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.

When	Proposed action and evidence
Days 31–60	Run the original and proposed routes on the same sample. Count notices with the wrong service area, stale dates or an unreachable contact. 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 · Météo-France Guadeloupe, Sargassum stranding forecast · 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. DAAF Guadeloupe, Agreste agricultural conditions, 2022–24
2. INSEE, Guadeloupe demographic review 2024
3. SMGEAG, Service responsibilities and coverage in Guadeloupe
4. Météo-France Guadeloupe, Sargassum stranding forecast
5. INSEE census — Municipal population
6. Guadeloupe jurisdiction guide, Caribbean AI Association
7. Guadeloupe pilot note, Caribbean AI Association
8. Caribbean AI Framework, consultation edition, 27 November 2026

Suggested citation: Caribbean AI Association, AI Framework Committee (2026). Guadeloupe — What the next island needs to know. Country white paper, consultation edition, 27 November 2026. Publication page.