Who can correct a forecast or a forest map in Guyana?



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An oil-sector growth figure and a satellite image each describe something real. Neither can tell a procurement officer which supplier can deliver, or a village council what happened under a cloud. This paper proposes local checks before either kind of evidence changes a decision.

The decision before local leaders

This paper proposes two starting points for Guyana. 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 remote change alerts with willing village representatives.

Proposed lead. Participating village reviewers and forest monitoring officer

What to measure. Count alerts confirmed, reversed or left unresolved after field checks.

Test one reading exercise with the teacher’s assessment available for comparison.

Proposed lead. Participating headteacher and language reviewer

What to measure. Document changes to scores after local review and whether each correction reached the pupil’s record.

Local evidence in context

Indicator	Value	Observation	Source
Population	835,986	2025	World Bank WDI
GDP per person, current US dollars	32,414	2025	World Bank WDI
Residents aged 65 and over	7.0%	2025	World Bank WDI
People using the internet	83.0%	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

An oil forecast cannot fill a local order

The IMF's 2026 Guyana consultation reported growth in both oil and non-oil activity during 2025, at different rates. A procurement forecast tied to national output can therefore give a misleading picture of demand for a particular workshop, district or trade. A proposed supplier trial would compare estimates with actual orders and let firms correct assumptions about capacity, travel time and payment schedules.

Policy response. Report forecast performance by sector and district before changing tender size or delivery dates.

IMF, Guyana Article IV consultation (2026)

Test reading tools in the language a pupil uses

UNICEF's education programme for Guyana and Suriname identifies geographic and cultural barriers and supports bilingual education for Indigenous and other children. A tool that scores a child's reading from a standard recording could be scoring unfamiliar pronunciation. For a Guyanese classroom trial, a teacher and a local language speaker should examine the recording, the prompt and the pupil's own explanation before changing the lesson.

Policy response. Separate mistakes in the scoring tool from the learner's needs and permit a teacher to set the score aside.

UNICEF Latin America and the Caribbean, Every child learns in Guyana and Suriname

Public institutions and environmental needs

Village decisions require a village record

Guyana’s government portal describes the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs’ support for elected village councils and Toshaos under the Amerindian Act 2006. A platform operator should establish who can speak for the proposed use of a village map and what information remains with its holders. The framework proposes a written account of the meeting, permissions and outstanding objections before a public agency relies on the map.

Policy response. Agree with the participating village council which record it may share and what needs a fresh decision.

Government of Guyana, Village Council Recognition and Governance Support

A forest change alert needs a field check

Guyana’s national transparency report to the UN climate convention identifies the Guyana Forestry Commission as the implementer of its national forest monitoring system. A proposed village-level trial should distinguish a satellite alert from a verified change. Cloud cover, the observation date and a resident’s field account all belong in the record before an alert affects a payment, inspection or public statement.

Policy response. Keep flags provisional until an authorised reviewer checks the evidence and records the outcome.

Government of Guyana, Biennial Transparency Report, national forest monitoring system

How the policy would change a decision

A public telehealth programme trials software to route requests for appointments. Slow connections leave some submissions incomplete. A coordinator calls back patients with incomplete submissions before the system can remove them from the queue.

- Compare waiting times and abandoned submissions across connection types and service areas. Keep a phone-based route and record when the fallback works.
- Assign a clinician to review clinical prioritisation and give the coordinator authority to restore a lost queue position.
- Before setting contract terms, have the legal lead record which parts of the 2023 Act have commenced and whether Parliament has enacted the telehealth bill.

The programme director owns the queue and appoints a clinician to review priority decisions. Keep the original request time, call-back outcome and any restored appointment in the patient record. If interrupted connections cause requests to disappear, switch to a staffed queue and recover the missing cases before expanding the pilot.

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

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.

The local pilot connects to Public administration and justice · Energy, water and data centres · Finance and insurance. Review R05 · R03 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 village reviewers and forest monitoring officer
During shadow testing	Count alerts confirmed, reversed or left unresolved after field checks. Compare the same cases through both routes and record every override.	Participating village reviewers and forest monitoring officer
At the local decision	Document changes to scores after local review and whether each correction reached the pupil's record. Record whether the result justifies a live trial and identify the person who can stop it.	Participating headteacher and language reviewer
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

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.

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 remote change alerts with willing village representatives.

Proposed pilot lead. Participating village reviewers and forest monitoring officer

A forest alert changes a village decision before field review

Failure to test. A remote change flag enters a village report while the location or apparent change remains disputed.

Evidence to retain. Keep dated observations, the village review record and the publication decision for each sampled flag.

Pause condition. The flag can change a public map or payment before the authorised review.

When	Proposed action and evidence
Days 1–30	Participating village reviewers and forest monitoring 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 alerts confirmed, reversed or left unresolved after field checks. 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 Guyana, Biennial Transparency Report, national forest monitoring system · 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. IMF, Guyana Article IV consultation (2026)
2. UNICEF Latin America and the Caribbean, Every child learns in Guyana and Suriname
3. Government of Guyana, Village Council Recognition and Governance Support
4. Government of Guyana, Biennial Transparency Report, national forest monitoring 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. Guyana jurisdiction guide, Caribbean AI Association
10. Guyana pilot note, Caribbean AI Association
11. Caribbean AI Framework, consultation edition, 27 November 2026

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