Who checks the route and who clears the warning in Haiti?



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An AI draft can reach a radio microphone more quickly than its author can verify a bridge name. This paper proposes a Haitian public-service test that starts with local observations, spoken Haitian Creole and a named authority for release, correction and withdrawal.

The decision before local leaders

This paper proposes two starting points for Haiti. 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.

Run a short Haitian Creole warning drill with the power disconnected at the receiving site.

Proposed lead. Participating local civil protection lead and radio editor

What to measure. Record how many listeners identify the place, time and intended action after one hearing.

Check one market route against dated observations from transporters.

Proposed lead. Participating transport coordinator and market representatives

What to measure. Count unusable segments labelled open and the time needed to correct the route.

Local evidence in context

Indicator	Value	Observation	Source
Population	11,906,095	2025	World Bank WDI
GDP per person, current US dollars	2,694	2025	World Bank WDI
Residents aged 65 and over	4.8%	2025	World Bank WDI
People using the internet	47.9%	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 road report matters on market day

In November 2025 the World Bank approved a project to improve rural road access and connections in Haiti's South and North departments. An AI route planner could recommend the shortest market trip using a road that has since become impassable. The proposed trial would show the date of the last local check and let transporters report where produce, time or fares were lost.

Policy response. Compare suggested routes with completed trips and record delays and costs borne by traders.

World Bank, support for rural transport in Haiti's South and North departments (2025)

Can a child explain the message in Haitian Creole?

Haiti's literacy work documented by the University of Notre Dame includes a Haitian Creole curriculum for early primary pupils developed with Haitian educators. A school assistant should be tested on whether a pupil understands a passage, including place names and instructions spoken aloud. Teachers can use retelling and picture choices to identify errors that a word-by-word comparison with a French translation would miss.

Policy response. Ask teachers and Haitian Creole speakers to review test prompts and record the pupil's intended meaning.

University of Notre Dame, Institute for Educational Initiatives, Haiti Literacy programme

Public institutions and environmental needs

The authority behind a warning

Haiti’s national disaster risk management plan gives public and community governance a place in disaster preparedness and response. A draft alert can circulate without anyone knowing whether the responsible authority cleared it. The proposal calls for a release record that names the approving office, the geographic area, the approved wording and its expiry. A local broadcaster should be able to verify a correction even when the web is unavailable.

Policy response. Agree a second verification channel with participating civil protection staff and radio operators before the drill.

Government of Haiti, National Disaster Risk Management Plan 2019–2030, via UNDRR PreventionWeb

The last mile of a hydrometeorological warning

The World Meteorological Organization’s CREWS Haiti project supported the Hydrometeorological Unit and work on a hydrometeorological warning system. Local trials should examine what happens between the official forecast and a household hearing a radio bulletin. A shortened message may omit the river, the time limit or whom to contact. A listening drill in Bonbon could reveal which part of the instruction changed in transmission.

Policy response. Test the approved message by radio and spoken relay and mark any change to its place, timing or intended action.

World Meteorological Organization, CREWS Haiti support for the Hydrometeorological Unit

How the policy would change a decision

In a practice case, have a resident ask for a deadline by voice and then by text. Compare both answers with the current notice and follow the contact instructions all the way to an officer. If a public portal sends the resident on to a financial provider, identify which organisation handles a complaint at each step.

- Have Kreyòl and French speakers test deadlines, fees and required documents on a slow connection. Use the same official notice to check each response.
- Put the telephone number or assistance-office details beside the answer. Give the resident a case reference when staff correct an error.
- For a financial-service assistant, test the institution’s own complaint channel. Keep a record of the customer’s submission and response.

The head of the public office should review the dated source notice, both test responses and evidence that a person received the request for help. Withdraw a wrong filing date immediately. Identify messages carrying that error, contact residents where possible and have the responsible officer decide how to handle any affected filing.

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

Read the warning aloud in Haitian Creole

Ask local speakers to read the warning in Haitian Creole. Use French where appropriate. Ask listeners where they would go and when. A translation can sound fluent and still send someone to the wrong place.

The local pilot connects to Transport, logistics and disaster response · Public health and disability access · Telecommunications. Review R11 · R18 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 local civil protection lead and radio editor
During shadow testing	Record how many listeners identify the place, time and intended action after one hearing. Compare the same cases through both routes and record every override.	Participating local civil protection lead and radio editor
At the local decision	Count unusable segments labelled open and the time needed to correct the route. Record whether the result justifies a live trial and identify the person who can stop it.	Participating transport coordinator and market representatives
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

Partners could fund paid Creole reviewers and share approved alert templates. Haitian authorities would approve messages for Haiti. A common template is not an instruction to evacuate.

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

Run a short Haitian Creole warning drill with the power disconnected at the receiving site.

Proposed pilot lead. Participating local civil protection lead and radio editor

A Kreyòl warning loses its location during a power cut

Failure to test. A warning replay on radio or a staffed relay omits where the listener should act.

Evidence to retain. Keep the source notice, outage-drill log and listeners’ repeat-back of place, time and action.

Pause condition. A listener would act at the wrong place or the approved fallback cannot reach the test site.

When	Proposed action and evidence
Days 1–30	Participating local civil protection lead and radio editor 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. Record how many listeners identify the place, time and intended action after one hearing. 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 Meteorological Organization, CREWS Haiti support for the Hydrometeorological Unit · 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, support for rural transport in Haiti's South and North departments (2025)
2. University of Notre Dame, Institute for Educational Initiatives, Haiti Literacy programme
3. Government of Haiti, National Disaster Risk Management Plan 2019–2030, via UNDRR PreventionWeb
4. World Meteorological Organization, CREWS Haiti support for the Hydrometeorological Unit
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. Haiti jurisdiction guide, Caribbean AI Association
10. Haiti pilot note, Caribbean AI Association
11. Caribbean AI Framework, consultation edition, 27 November 2026

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