Who controls a record on Nicaragua’s Caribbean coast?



Nicaragua AI white paper • 27 November 2026 · Revision 2

A catch ledger, a bilingual lesson and a map of a river all contain knowledge that belongs to particular people. Nicaragua’s coastal pilots should specify who can see each part, who can authorise a second use and how a community can withdraw material from a shared regional test.

The decision before local leaders

This paper proposes two starting points for Nicaragua. 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.

Reconcile a landing without collecting location histories.

Proposed lead. Participating fisheries cooperative treasurer

What to measure. Count disputed weights resolved from receipts and verify that the supplier export omits trap coordinates.

Test one bilingual lesson with its intended teacher.

Proposed lead. Participating school and designated language reviewers

What to measure. Record the words pupils misunderstand and which passages the teacher withdraws or revises.

Local evidence in context

Indicator	Value	Observation	Source
Population	7,007,502	2025	World Bank WDI
GDP per person, current US dollars	3,173	2025	World Bank WDI
Residents aged 65 and over	5.7%	2025	World Bank WDI
People using the internet	61.4%	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

Keep fishing grounds out of the sales ledger

FAO describes the use of wooden lobster traps, known as nasas, on Nicaragua’s Caribbean coast. A cooperative could use an assistant to reconcile landing slips with buyers’ receipts. Prices, weights and delivery dates may be enough. Recording the position of each trap would add information a competitor could use. Fishers should see what the cooperative intends to send to its supplier and check a sample reconciliation before payments change.

Policy response. Trial the reconciliation with copied records, omit trap positions and route disputed weights to the cooperative clerk.

FAO, sustainable lobster fisheries on Nicaragua’s Caribbean coast

Let a teacher choose the local language

UNESCO’s education profile describes intercultural education in the mother tongue for Indigenous peoples and ethnic communities on the Caribbean coast. A school trying an AI reading exercise needs a teacher who can judge its language, age level and local meaning. A polished Spanish version gives little evidence about those qualities in Miskitu. Children should be able to complete the same exercise orally with their teacher if the software misunderstands them.

Policy response. Have a local teacher approve each passage before pupils use it and log which corrections changed its meaning.

UNESCO Global Education Monitoring Report, Nicaragua inclusion profile

Public institutions and environmental needs

Record the limits of regional approval

Nicaragua’s Law No. 28 sets out an autonomy statute for its Caribbean coast regions. A national vendor agreement alone would leave unanswered who can approve a local release of community material. The proposed pilot should record the responsible public office, the regional role and the community body entitled to decide about a particular contribution. A request from elsewhere in the Caribbean would trigger a separate decision about what may leave.

Policy response. Publish a decision sheet distinguishing permission to run the local trial from permission to share its records.

Supreme Electoral Council, Law No. 28 on Caribbean Coast autonomy

Let knowledge holders choose the audience

UNESCO records that Mayangna leaders sought to bring work on fish and turtles into formal education in the Bosawas area. An educational purpose does not settle whether a technology company may train a model on the material or publish the collecting site. For a digital trial, ask the contributing group to identify the approved audience, which places should stay off a public map, and how to remove a contribution.

Policy response. Provide separate permissions for classroom display, digital storage, publication and model training.

UNESCO, Mayangna language, culture and knowledge

How the policy would change a decision

Construct a test ledger with a recorded payment moratorium. Follow the entries into the model and check whether a staff member reviewing the application can see why payments stopped. Ask the supplier what it retains after the review.

- Identify the file holder and recipient. Record whether the supplier wants to train on member records.
- Check whether the proposed disclosure requires consent or qualifies for a statutory exception. Document safeguards for sensitive financial data.
- Give the reviewer a correction procedure that reaches the ledger and the scoring system.

The credit manager should retain the moratorium record and the decision before and after correction. If the model still marks the account overdue, stop sending its flags to loan officers and reopen cases with the same payment pattern.

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

Let contributors choose what enters the lesson

Ask community-selected speakers which material can enter a school resource, and pay them for checking it. Offer audio or print without requiring a student account. Leave restricted knowledge out before training or publication.

The local pilot connects to Education and research. Review R03 · 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 fisheries cooperative treasurer
During shadow testing	Count disputed weights resolved from receipts and verify that the supplier export omits trap coordinates. Compare the same cases through both routes and record every override.	Participating fisheries cooperative treasurer
At the local decision	Record the words pupils misunderstand and which passages the teacher withdraws or revises. Record whether the result justifies a live trial and identify the person who can stop it.	Participating school and designated language reviewers
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

Invite neighbouring education teams to try the review method with their own materials. Local contributors should approve any translation or additional licence.

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

Reconcile a landing without collecting location histories.

Proposed pilot lead. Participating fisheries cooperative treasurer

A fisheries record discloses restricted locations through an export

Failure to test. A reconciliation export exposes the coordinates of trap sites when only landed weights need to be shared.

Evidence to retain. Keep a redacted receipt, dispute resolution record and a verified example of the exported fields.

Pause condition. A supplier export contains a restricted location or obliges a member to disclose it to settle a dispute.

When	Proposed action and evidence
Days 1–30	Participating fisheries cooperative treasurer 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 disputed weights resolved from receipts and verify that the supplier export omits trap coordinates. 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 · FAO, sustainable lobster fisheries on Nicaragua’s Caribbean coast · 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. FAO, sustainable lobster fisheries on Nicaragua's Caribbean coast
2. UNESCO Global Education Monitoring Report, Nicaragua inclusion profile
3. Supreme Electoral Council, Law No. 28 on Caribbean Coast autonomy
4. UNESCO, Mayangna language, culture and knowledge
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. Nicaragua jurisdiction guide, Caribbean AI Association
10. Nicaragua pilot note, Caribbean AI Association
11. Caribbean AI Framework, consultation edition, 27 November 2026

Suggested citation: Caribbean AI Association, AI Framework Committee (2026). Who controls a record on Nicaragua's Caribbean coast?. Country white paper, consultation edition, 27 November 2026. Publication page.