Sint Eustatius — Keep a harbour ledger and a record of the shore



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On Sint Eustatius, an efficient cargo queue, an answer in plain English and a careful record of Lower Town’s shoreline can matter more than a large model. CAIA proposes local trials that keep the original cargo document, source instruction or dated image beside any suggested result, with a public officer responsible for the final decision.

The decision before local leaders

This paper proposes two starting points for Sint Eustatius. 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 cargo releases using both the harbour record and the original manifest.

Proposed lead. Harbour supervisor and manifest clerk

What to measure. Count wrong consignees, unresolved matches and time to restore a wrongly cleared entry.

Repeat a photographic survey of one Lower Town structure from marked viewpoints.

Proposed lead. Participating heritage survey lead

What to measure. Count apparent losses resolved after a visit and genuine changes documented with a date and location.

Local evidence in context

Indicator	Value	Observation	Source
Population	3,270	1 Jan 2025	Statistics Netherlands

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

Trace a cargo recommendation back to the manifest

The Statia Government describes the harbour’s role in bringing in fuel, cargo and daily supplies. One mistaken match between a shipment and its consignee could delay a business while the dashboard claims the item has cleared. An assistant should identify records for a clerk to compare. The clerk should be able to restore the entry to the queue, correct the recipient and explain what happened to the waiting customer.

Policy response. Run a trial with duplicates, split consignments and late corrections. Reconcile suggested matches against manifests before changing a release record.

Public Entity Sint Eustatius, Harbour responsibilities

Test the question in the language people use

In the 2021 Statistics Netherlands survey, 81% of Sint Eustatius residents aged 15 and over reported English as their main language. A public assistant indexing Dutch documents should let residents ask a question in English and receive a usable explanation. A translation can still make a right to request review sound like a requirement to start again. Test that distinction with real readers before publishing a version.

Policy response. Give readers a sample refusal and ask them how to request review. Correct passages that lead them to open a duplicate application.

Statistics Netherlands, Main languages of the Caribbean Netherlands, 2021

Public institutions and environmental needs

Mark the handover to the Dutch service

The Netherlands government describes Sint Eustatius as a public body governed by both an island authority and central government. A resident should be able to tell when a request leaves an island desk and reaches a Dutch service. A proposed assistant would give the receiving office, date and case reference at each handover. The original desk should keep the case open until the receiving office acknowledges it.

Policy response. Test a referral between participating offices with an incorrect attachment and a missed acknowledgement. Record who contacts the resident.

Government of the Netherlands, Governance of Bonaire, St Eustatius and Saba

Read Lower Town’s shoreline through time

The island government records the erosion and hurricane damage affecting the historic warehouses, ovens and other remains along Lower Town in Oranjestad. A model comparing two photographs could mark a lost wall where the tide merely covered its base. A heritage team should retain the viewpoint, date and water conditions for each image. Proposed conservation work warrants a field inspection before a map becomes the basis for funding.

Policy response. Use matched viewpoints and dated field notes. Give uncertain changes their own category in the conservation record.

Public Entity Sint Eustatius, Archaeology and the Lower Town waterfront

How the policy would change a decision

Prepare two sample applications showing equivalent work under different job titles. Ask the hiring manager to compare the shortlist with the work orders, inspect omitted qualifications and decide whether the interview invitations should change.

- Check what happens to candidates with breaks in their work history.
- Give applicants a contact who can correct the record and reconsider who gets an interview. Keep the manager’s reasons for the final choice.

The hiring manager should retain both test applications, the tool’s scores and the final invitations. If the system consistently drops an equivalent qualification, pause automated shortlisting and review candidates previously excluded on that basis.

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

Let local guides test the route and the map

Invite local guides to check commonly used place names and conditions on steep paths. Provide a small printable map and an accessible alternative to a map-only screen. Ask before publishing images or stories supplied by residents.

The local pilot connects to Tourism, retail and small businesses. 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.	Harbour supervisor and manifest clerk
During shadow testing	Count wrong consignees, unresolved matches and time to restore a wrongly cleared entry. Compare the same cases through both routes and record every override.	Harbour supervisor and manifest clerk
At the local decision	Count apparent losses resolved after a visit and genuine changes documented with a date and location. Record whether the result justifies a live trial and identify the person who can stop it.	Participating heritage survey lead
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

Offer neighbouring parks a test for old trail advice. The local manager retains trail records and authorisation for access; confirm the applicable authority before any agreement involving park data.

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 cargo releases using both the harbour record and the original manifest.

Proposed pilot lead. Harbour supervisor and manifest clerk

A release summary matches the wrong consignee

Failure to test. An AI cargo record chooses a similar name and changes who can receive a shipment.

Evidence to retain. Keep the original manifest, the clerk’s match and the reason for holding or restoring an entry.

Pause condition. A release could go ahead with an unresolved consignee or cargo record.

When	Proposed action and evidence
Days 1–30	Harbour supervisor and manifest clerk 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 wrong consignees, unresolved matches and time to restore a wrongly cleared entry. 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 · Public Entity Sint Eustatius, Harbour responsibilities · 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. Public Entity Sint Eustatius, Harbour responsibilities
2. Statistics Netherlands, Main languages of the Caribbean Netherlands, 2021
3. Government of the Netherlands, Governance of Bonaire, St Eustatius and Saba
4. Public Entity Sint Eustatius, Archaeology and the Lower Town waterfront
5. Statistics Netherlands — Population
6. Sint Eustatius jurisdiction guide, Caribbean AI Association
7. Sint Eustatius pilot note, Caribbean AI Association
8. Caribbean AI Framework, consultation edition, 27 November 2026

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