Action La gazine

DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES



OACPS RESEARCH AND INNOVATION PROGRAMME

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CONTENTS

04

Editorial Digital technologies, a make-or-break opportunity



06

What's at stake

Digital technologies (DT) provide OACPS member countries many opportunities, but to make the most of their potential, they have to address many challenges ...



Innovation Fund and digital technologies



Policy Support Facility and digital technologies



80

Zoom on...

Digital technologies

the activities carried

implemented by the

Organisation of African,

funded by the European

Caribbean and Pacific

States (OACPS), and

Union (EU).

cut across most of

out by the OACPS

R&I Programme,



18

Insights

From the European Commission on the AU-EU **Innovation Agenda** initiative





Artificial intelligence with Abdoulaye Baniré Diallo

Interview with John Kamara



From the Organization for Women in Science for the Developing World (OWSD) on digital gender gap





22

Knowledge digest Publications

on the topic

The digital transformation strategy for Africa (2020-2030)



The digital transformation strategy for Africa (2020-2030)



To be smart, the digital revolution will need to be inclusive



Digital technologies, a make-or-break opportunity

DITORIA

igital transformation is one of the main features in the evolution of our society over the last few decades. It has accelerated at an unprecedented rate since the COVID-19 crisis, in response to the impact of the crisis and the challenges it created. The society has developed innovative practices and new tools to quickly adapt to the different constraints it has had to face. As a result, the COVID-19 pandemic has confirmed that digitalisation is a crucial issue, particularly for OACPS member countries, as it opens up immense opportunities for poverty reduction, inclusive growth, job creation, especially for young people and women, and sustainable development.

Digital technologies can contribute to shaping a more sustainable world. They can increase resource efficiency, support the circular economy, enable zerocarbon energy systems, improve agricultural production and market access, help monitor and protect ecosystems, refine climate change projections, improve adaptation to climate change and natural disaster management, and contribute to making essential services more accessible and affordable in important areas such as health, energy, agriculture, water and sanitation. They facilitate access to new knowledge and make research and innovation more collaborative.

by Dr. Norbert Richard Ibrahim, Assistant Secretary General, OACPS Secretariat, Political Affairs and Human **Development Department**

Over the past decade, many OACPS member countries have made significant progress in their digital transformation, demonstrated by the massive adoption of mobile phones and mobile internet, the success of mobile banking and the recent emergence of innovative start-ups.

However, countries are not moving forward at the same speed. We have still important gaps in terms of access to and use of existing digital technologies, and 'persistent gender digital divide'.

We need to address many challenges if we want digital technologies to power progress, serve the needs of society at large and benefit as many people as possible.

The World Bank estimates that in Africa a 10 percent increase in mobile internet penetration could translate to a 2.5 percent increase in gross domestic product (GDP).¹

Digital technologies are the focus of our new thematic magazine.

Enjoy your reading!

1 https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/digitaldevelopment/overview#1;

see also Economic Contribution of broadband, digitization and ICT regulations, econometric modelling for Africa (ITU Publications), available at: https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-d/opb/pref/D-PREF-EF.BDT_AFR-2019-PDF-E.pdf





WHAT IS AT STAKE?

Digital technologies provide OACPS member countries with many opportunities, but to make the most of their potential, they have to address many challenges (see the non-exhaustive list below).

O P P O R T U N I T I E S

- **Economic growth:** to boost innovation, enable new business models and increase productivity.
- **E-commerce:** with online platforms and digital marketplaces, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) can reach wider markets, at national and international levels.
- Innovation: breaking down geographical barriers, digital technologiescan greatly accelerate the pace of innovation, with faster data collection, storage and analysis, wider collaborations and pool expertise, allowing researchers and innovators to gain valuable insights, identify patterns, and experiment more quickly.
- Digital agriculture: to enhance agricultural productivity, optimise resource management, and improve food security by enabling precision farming, crop monitoring, and supply and value chain optimisation.
- **Digital health:** to bring new solutions for disease prevention, diagnosis, treatment, control and enable patients access to

better health services (notably in rural and remote areas with telemedicine).

- Financial inclusion: underserved populations can have access to financial services with digital payment facilities such as mobile banking, moving from cash-based transactions to formal financial services – payments, transfers, savings, credit, insurance, and even securities.
- Education: access to quality education and skills development opportunities can be facilitated by online learning platforms and other digital tools.
- Governance and public services: digital services can enhance the efficiency and transparency of administrative processes, and increase citizen participation in opinion-collecting and decisionmaking processes.



• Infrastructure and connectivity: people need regular, reliable and affordable access to Internet, with fast speeds, enough data and sufficient devices, which is still far from being a given in many OACPS member countries, particularly in rural and remote areas.

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- Digital divide: the UN Secretary-General António Guterres reminded in 2021 that "3.7 billion people – nearly half the world's population – remain unconnected to the Internet; and of these, the majority are women." There is also a need for usable digital solutions with impact on individuals' lives (with good and easily accessible content in local languages to maximise relevance and usability).
- **Digital skills gap:** capacity building in basic digital literacy and in advanced digital skills that are driving the fourth industrial revolution (software and app development, network management, artificial intelligence, data analysis, etc.), as well as promotion of STEM education for girls, will be key to cope with the shortage of skills, bridge the gender gap, absorb the youth bulge (notably in Africa) and empower people to innovate and create home-grown digital solutions.
- Legal and regulatory frameworks: they should be carefully developed, to foster innovation while ensuring data protection, cybersecurity, and fair competition.

What are digital technologies?

Digital technologies are **electronic tools** (cameras, calculators, digital toys ...), **devices** (personal computers, tablets. multimedia and mobile phones ...), systems (software, apps, virtual and augmented reality, social media, online games, the Internet of Things, robotics, Big Data, Artificial Intelligence -including machine learning ...) and **resources** (databases, Internet ...) that generate, store or process data that is for use of society at large.

ZOOM ON...

Digital technologies cut across most of the activities carried out by the OACPS R&I Programme, implemented by the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS), and funded by the European Union (EU).

OACPS R&I PROGRAMME AND DIGITAL **TECHNOLOGIES**

Innovation Fund and digital technologies

he Innovation Fund finances 12 projects and some 70 third-party projects advancing solutions to create a better environment for innovation in various fields (agriculture, climate change resilience, waste management, energy security, One Health, etc.). They contribute to increasing access to digital literacy and emerging technologies, adapting R&I skills to the labour market demand, improving technology transfer and R&I uptake, promoting local and indigenous knowledge ... And all these activities involve digital technologies in one way or another.

IN AGRIFOOD SYSTEMS

ddressing the interlinked **H**global crises of climate change, food insecurity and biodiversity loss requires bold action in agriculture. A 'food systems' approach, looking at its different segments (production, transport, processing, storage, marketing, consumption, recycling and waste disposal), combined with scaling applications of digital technologies, could help feed a growing population, minimise impact on the environment, and improve livelihoods of

small-scale farmers. Digital technologies can increase resource efficiency (energy, water, food waste, agro-inputs, etc.), help monitor and protect ecosystems (with drones and advanced imaging data analysis for early identification of pests and diseases, mobile phone alert systems for droughts and floods, etc.), simplify market access, improve supply chain traceability (with blockchain), accelerate knowledge exchange, strengthen collaboration

between research communities, industry and policy actors, and improve agricultural production.

How to scale up the availability, access, affordability and applicability of digital solutions in agriculture? And how to accelerate their uptake by women, youth and indigenous peoples, who are the essential agents of change? Three Innovation Fund-supported projects are working on these issues: AGriDI, VaRRIWA and AIRTEA.



The project **AGriDI** contributes to creating a conducive environment for the development, use and scaling of agri-based digital innovations (especially for women and youth farmers) by strengthening linkages between the research community, industry and policy actors and improving the policy environment in five West African countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria), through the deployment of 11 local third-party projects promoting digital technologies.

A baseline study assessed the ecosystem of digital technologies in its five target countries, of which the main findings are:

• Agri-digital initiatives are increasing in all countries,

grouped into seven categories based on their objectives: market information and e-commerce; digital agricultural advisory and management services; linkages of value chain actors; development of key enabling factors; weather/ climate information; capacity building and training; and agricultural inputs supply.

- gress in mobile internet adoption, but the mobile connectivity index (MCI) in all countries is below 60. However, Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire performed better in internet and electricity access, especially in rural areas.
- culture have been developed by Benin and Nigeria,

The results of this study have been published in the international open access journal 'Sustainability'

There has been steady pro-

· Roadmaps for digital agri-

while the other countries are working to create one or have it embedded in their national development plans.

- · All countries have passed and/or enacted various acts and agreements on intellectual property rights (IPRs) to accelerate innovations and protect their inventors.
- · Factors such as high illiteracy and unawareness of digital technologies among small-scale farmers still hamper digital agriculture's full adoption. This can be resolved by effective policies and synergy of actions in different development sectors.

project The VaRRIWA strengthens links between ble and effectively dissemiacademia, the public and pri- nated, exploited, and used. vate sector, and civil society Active in four West African in order to make the results countries (Senegal, Benin, of Research and Innovation Burkina Faso and Togo), 14

(R&I) more readily accessi-

third-party projects provide training, incubation and networking to final beneficiaries carrying out R&I valorisation, mostly agriculture-related.

I'm thinking in particular of two solutions that are linked to agriculture and agri-food, developed as part of ITRA's UVI2A project in Togo. A solution to set up a digital application that uses the collection and analysis of geospatial data and consumer behaviour to offer users, according to their needs: a clear and realistic view of consumer habits, enabling them to predict and/or steer consumer trends; the possibility of searching for outlets selling local products; and the possibility of ordering and paying online via local payment systems integrated into the application. Basically, the solution facilitates transactions between the various players in the agricultural/ food value chain at a local level, making it easier to access and purchase organic inputs, local seeds, organic and agroecological agricultural products, local dishes and local natural cosmetics. The local and targeted dimension offers

added value to the solution compared with other solutions on offer, which are general in nature.

The other solution is also moving in the same direction, offering players in the poultry industry a high-performance, easy-to-use digital marketing tool to help producers optimise their sales. This is a platform that will enable farmers and farm owners to digitalise their activities, set up their online shop on the platform and promote various products and items. A tracking system will also enable them to monitor all the transactions carried out in their online shop in real time. Electronic payment methods available locally are also integrated into the platform to facilitate transactions for both customers and shop owners.



The project manager Alioune Faye explains how some of VaRRIWA third-party projects are applying digital technologies to offer specific.



The project **AIRTEA** strength- platforms involving all key ens science, innovation, and actors (researchers, farmers, agribusiness linkages along extension agents and policyagricultural commodity value makers) in three East African chains, by creating strategic countries (Kenya, Rwanda and

The main role of innovation platforms is to promote partnerships among the various actors and networks we are working with. You don't have to physically meet with these partners. With digital technologies, you can link up and have discussions, promote business for mutual benefits, and share knowledge.

AIRTEA

The project manager Kwaku Antwi highlights the role that digital technologies play in these innovation platforms.









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In our podcast series 'Innovative voices', we interviewed Mouhamadou Lamine Kébé, a young Senegalese engineer, founder of Tolbi. His start-up offers small-scale farmers simple and affordable solutions based on artificial intelligence, drones and the Internet of Things. With real-time information, they can better manage irrigation, fertiliser inputs and the detection of plant diseases.

We thought it would be useful to develop technology that could be inclusive and adapted to the context, enabling producers to interact in local languages and in real-time, and to increase their production, through intelligent agricultural practices.

CII) Podcast Innovative Voices (in French only)

Read the interview

IN CLIMATE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE

C mall Islands Developing States (SIDS) are among the most vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change and natural hazards, such as sea level rise and extreme weather events. with the majority of the

population living in coastal areas. Digital technologies are increasingly recognised as instrumental in building climate and disaster resilience, and enhancing environmental sustainability. Such technologies can vary

from simple applications, such as mobile text alerts for early and emergency warnings, to extremely complex functions, such as predictive analysis of the probability of natural hazards.

IN TRAINING, LEARNING AND DIGITAL LITERACY

The integration of digital technologies into training and learning has become crucial, providing a multitude of possibilities to engage and motivate learners.

disasters and climate change impacts.

 Pontificia Universidad Católica Madrey Maestra (PUCMM) is executing the project AdaptCC (Use of digital information technologies for adaptation to the effects of climate change and increase resilience in urban and coastal zones of the Dominican Republic) to analyse the building materials used in the seaside town of Bayahibe, to determine their ability to retain heat. By creating a digital twin of Bayahibe and its surroundings, an app will be developed to calculate the urban heat index.

SEE:

- ricole-durable/
- trepreneuriat-agricole-durable/



HIT RESE CARIBBEAN

The project **HIT RESET Caribbean** promotes the development of climate smart and resilient coastal settlements by accelerating the uptake of innovations based on digital and modelling technologies, to better identify existing vulnerabilities, anticipate impacts, and improve the planning and management of coastal communities with innovative mitigation and adaptation measures.

The project manager **Perry Polar gives** some examples of how digital technologies are being used in their thirdparty projects.

· The University of Technology, Jamaica (UTECH) with its project **MINDSET** (Use of data and tools to map and monitor coastal informal settlements) is defining informal setllements boundaries in Jamaica and Saint Lucia and validates them via ground truthing.

· Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CA-NARI), through its project Tech4CoastalResilience (Integrating digital technologies and participatory tools to support coastal community resilience in Trinidad and Tobago) seeks to understand how participatory techniques can be improved by digital technologies, and

to enhance its Vulnerability and Capacity Enhancement (VCA) tool for indexing the vulnerability of a community, in order to determine which should receive priority intervention.

• Similar to CANARI, Habitat for Humanity is also embarking on a participatory project Building Resilient Communities (BRC)to enhance its Participatory Tool for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) with GIS technology, in order to map vulnerable communities and build capacity in disaster risk management.

- · Smith Warner International, through its project Comprehensive Coastal Hazard Vulnerability Web Data Platform for Dominica (CHVP - Dominica) is enhancing the Government's GIS repository, 'DOMI-NODE', with data on coastal erosion, for improved policy decision-making.
- Spatial Innovision, through its project Bluefields Climate Smart and Resilient Settlement (BSCRS) is creating a 'digital twin' of a typical community in Jamaica. Engaging the community and government entities in the mapping, the project builds their capacity to predict natural

The project **PDTIE** strengthens and improves applied research and innovation capacities in favour of sustainable development in two Central African countries (DRC and Cameroon) through the training of 800 young



scientists, technicians and engineers (30% women) in environmental technologies and innovations, and 50,000 young people in digital literacy (at least 10% of whom will be scientists, technicians and engineers). To date, 36,000 persons were trained online, including 3,900 in Cameroon and 3,000 in DRC, through massive open online courses (MOOC) (https:// www.objectif2030.org/mooc/), which are completed by various practical and face-to-face training courses, on agri-food and sustainable agriculture, waste and sustainable energy, sustainable construction and energy, phytoremediation, phytopharmacopoeia and agroforestry, amongst others.

 <u>https://www.ifdd.francophonie.org/coup-denvoi-a-goma-</u> des-formations-pratiques-et-ecologique

 <u>https://www.ifdd.francophonie.org/formations/afri-</u> que-centrale-formations-pratiques-en-entrepreneuriat-ag-

 https://www.ifdd.francophonie.org/42-jeunes-du-cameroun-de-la-guinee-du-tchad-et-du-togo-se-forment-en-en-

 https://www.ifdd.francophonie.org/42-jeunes-du-congo-etde-la-rdc-se-forment-en-agriculture-durable/



The project PRICNAC improves the access to digital literacy, knowledge and use of emerging technologies in nine Central African countries (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Central Africa, DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe). One of its eight third-party projects is led by CAYSTI (Cameroon Youth School Tech Incubator), a training centre that facilitates equal access to quality education by introducing children to technology, notably through computer programming and 3D printing.



We need incentives to help organisations working in this sector, with

equipment, infrastructure, and better Internet coverage. In sub-Saharan Africa, less than 30% of people are connected to the Internet.



Its founder Arielle Kitio is doing her utmost to make digital technologies accessible and useful to as many people as possible, starting with women.

- Podcast (in French only)
- **Read the interview** 60

Policy Support Facility and digital technologies

he Policy Support Facility (PSF) contributes to enhancing the quality and efficiency of R&I policies. strategies and systems through on-demand and tailor-made services delivered by high-level experts. Once again, the challenge of digital transformation is of utmost importance as it is a cross-

cutting issue and stands as one of the most influential drivers of innovation. If properly harnessed, digital technologies could push the boundaries of science, raise living standards, help protect the environment and improve policymaking itself. Hence, the importance of appropriate policies and strategies that ensure well-calibrated

Chux Daniels chaired the expert panel in charge of the Mutual Learning Exercise on setting up and implementing R&I policies and strategies, co-organised by the PSF and the UN Interagency Task Team on Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) for the Sustainable Development Goals Workstream 6 on capacity building (UN IATT WS6). He is a renowned specialist of STI policy and recently published a book on Africa-Europe **Cooperation and Digital Transformation.** He also wrote a chapter on 'Governance of Digital for Transformative Change in Africa' in an upcoming peer-reviewed book titled African Governance in the Digital Age. He talks about how digitalisation should be addressed in the development of an R&I strategy or policy, answering the following questions.

- Why should digitalisation be carefully handled in the elaboration of a R&I strategy or policy?
- > What are the issues to prioritise and the pitfalls to avoid?

Digitalisation offers many positive benefits and opportunities for economic growth. However it should also be carefully handled because of its potential negative consequences, for example privacy or ethical issues, and because it can exacerbate inequality and exclusion. However, in handling digitalisation carefully, we also need to pay very serious attention to its potential for transformation, bringing economic growth, improving our well-being, and for supporting our development as a human race. This is why we need to have a robust governance framework. Sectoral approaches to digital governance that focus on e.g. data, or artificial intelligence alone, are inadequate and will result in less than optimum outcomes. A systems-level approach is needed to govern the digital ecosystem, based on defined core principles.





regulatory frameworks. spur investment in infrastructure and digital skills, close digital divides, and unlock the benefits of digital transformation. The significance of digital technologies was underscored in most of the recommendations put forth by PSF experts across various PSF services.

(1) Listen to his podcast

Read his interview



OPEN SCIENCE

he COVID-19 pandemic has served as a catalyst to accelerate the implementation of open science.

By making scientific processes and outputs more accessible, transparent, collaborative, and inclusive, open science involves academia, industry, public authorities, citizens, and society at large, promoting real-time information sharing, peer review,

and data reproducibility. This transformative shift empowers researchers to address global challenges with speed and effectiveness, revolutionising the research landscape and improving societal outcomes.

Recognised as a critical accelerator to meet the United Nation's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, open science is becoming more and

more a policy priority for governments.

The OACPS R&I Programme organised two events on open science:

- a webinar on open science: read the summary report
- a workshop on open science in the Pacific : read the summary report

TIMOR-LESTE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF A DIGITAL REPOSITORY

▲ rising from a 6-month <u>Policy Support Facility service in Timor-Leste</u>, requested by the Anational Institute for Science and Technology (Instituto Nacional de Ciência e Tecnologia - INCT), a Policy Recommendation Report gave guidance on how to set up an efficient STI policy framework and a national digital repository.

It is a way to collect and centralise data from all researchers, research centres, higher education institutions, government agencies and to make these materials more easily available for a wider audience (not only researchers and academics, but also civil society organisations, local and indigenous people, the general public, researchers from abroad, etc.). It does increase the visibility of the research conducted in Timor-Leste and facilitates regional and international collaborations. It can also speed up the research process.





Jose Cornelio Guterres, INCT Executive Director, points out the importance of a digital repository for a country like Timor-Leste.

Web portal and digital technologies

he <u>Web portal</u> facilitates access, transfer and cross-fertilisation of R&I knowledge in ACP countries, and stimulates exchange of information, experiences and good practices between R&I actors on selected topics through its InnovationXChange platform. Currently, there are discussion groups on digital technologies, artificial intelligence, open science, etc.



What is a digital repository?



A digital repository is a centralised online platform or system that stores, organises, and provides access to digital resources such as documents, data, publications, software, or other types of content. It serves as a digital archive or repository where users can deposit, search, retrieve, and share digital information.

INSIGHTS

FROM THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION, **PARTNER OF THE OACPS R&I PROGRAMME**

The African Union (AU) and the European Union (EU) adopted the new joint AU-EU Innovation Agenda on 19 July 2023. This ambitious and unprecedented initiative aims to promote the translation of Research and Innovation into tangible products, services, businesses and jobs, in Africa and Europe.

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Supported, from the EU side, by the Global Gateway, as well as <u>Horizon Europe</u>, the Agenda will represent the mainstay of the cooperation on Science, Technology and Innovation between Africa and Europe, for the next decade.

It foresees short, mediumand long-term actions in the four joint AU-EU priority areas of Research and

Innovation, namely: Public Health; Green Transition (encompassing Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture as well as Climate Change and Sustainable Energy); Innovation & Technology; and Capacities for Science, together with the additional

Vincenzo Lorusso, Policy Officer at the European Commission (Directorate-General for Research and Innovation) is one of the architects of this Agenda, which was shaped through a very concerted dialogue involving a dedicated 'Africa-Europe Team' encompassing the AU and European Commissions and Member States, as well as Research and Innovation stakeholders and independent experts across sectors from both continents and beyond.

We asked him to elaborate on the following questions.

- > What role do digital technologies play in the **AU-EU Innovation Agenda?**
- What are Africa's main assets for achieving a successful continent-wide digital transformation?
- > What can the two continents bring to each other in terms of innovations driven by digital technologies?

There is a lot of ingenuity, creativity and agility coming from the African continent, in terms of digital tools, applications, and software that are being developed to address several issues, to mention a few: climate change, food security, food storage, sales to markets, as well as fintech, or green finance. And there is a strong willingness in Africa to seize opportunities and turn challenges into capacities for growth. With the strong impulse provided by its creative youth! What Europe can bring to Africa is linked in my view to durable infrastructures, as well as sustainability, on which Africa can build and further leverage its creativity through a forward-looking, equitable and co-owned Africa-Europe partnership.



area of Cross-cutting issues.

There is a massive skills shortaae for those jobs that are now most needed to bring about a successful digital revolution. These new jobs require very specific technological skills which are not a 'carry on' from previous experience and training: they are not simply transferrable or easily upgraded. We need massive recruitment in training and employment to overcome this gap. If young people (and girls and women in particular) are not actively sought and encouraged in this recruitment process, there will simply not be enough people with the relevant skills to undertake the tasks required. Until now, however, in most societies and cultures around the world, girls and women are underrepresented at most levels of the education cvcle in all those disciplines that would provide this kind of training or contribute to the knowledge base necessary to bring about

ON DIGITAL GENDER GAP

stands to gain from greater digital diversity.

digital innovations, disciplines such as computing, technology and artificial intelligence but also engineering, physics and mathematics.

digital diversity for society, these are clear.

Women are typically at the forefront of caring for those who do not have the means or knowledge to look after themselves fully, such as children, the sick, the elderly and people with disabilities. These people often live on the margins of society, in remote rural areas or on their own. If women are not involved in the design of new digital technologies, their understanding of the challenges such diverse groups face, and therefore the possible solutions that could make their lives easier, will not be taken into account. This means that new inventions that look wonderful on paper

Read the interview

FROM THE ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN IN SCIENCE FOR THE DEVELOPING WORLD (OWSD)

oordinator of the Organization for Women in Science for the Developing World (OWSD), Tonya Blowers co-authored with Alessandro Bello, Susan Schneegans and Tiffany Straza one chapter called "To be smart, the digital revolution will need to be inclusive" in the UNESCO Science Report 2021 – ("The race against time for smarter development"). We asked her why it is so important to bridge the digital divide between men and women, and what benefits society

As for the benefits of greater

could be developed and brought to market but they may have little relevance to the communities they need to serve and therefore investment will be wasted. In addition. for the same reasons, women too will be the end-users of products introduced during the digital revolution: if they are not invited and encouraged to contribute to the design and development and receive no training in the implementation of such products they will not be shared with the maximum number of members of the community.



DECODING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



 \Box) Listen to his podcast **bO Read his interview**

aureate of the 2018 Next Einstein Forum, and professor of bioinformatics and artificial intelligence at the ■ University of Quebec, Canada, Abdoulaye Baniré Diallo is a foremost expert in this emerging technology which generated both considerable interest and concern in recent months. He deciphers AI around three questions. He explains this emerging technology, the opportunities it opens up and the challenges we face in using it wisely, effectively and responsibly. Abdoulaye Baniré Diallo also recently chaired the Expert Panel tasked with assisting Guinea in drawing up a national research and innovation policy, in the framework of the OACPS Policy Support Facility.

- Put simply, what is artificial intelligence?
- > What promise does it hold?
- What are the main challenges to overcome to assure it successful and safe?

In the same way that the ACP countries have succeeded in bypassing wired telephony to adopt the mobile phone as a major means of communication and create a whole societal ecosystem around the mobile phone, in the same way, the ACP countries - and in particular young people - should appropriate these AI-based technologies in order to develop new solutions to the concrete problems of their daily lives.





John Kamara is one of Africa's leading tech entrepreneurs, specialising in digital technologies and artificial intelligence.

 \Box) Listen to his podcast

60 Read his interview

KNOWLEDGE DIGEST

Some noteworthy publications on the topic:



The digital transformation strategy for Africa (2020-2030)



Africa–Europe Cooperation and Digital Transformation



> To be smart, the digital revolution will need to be inclusive





