Local synthesis of 1st and 2nd waves of societal discussions

Kenya - Democracy

In 2023, discussions on what it means to be human in the time of neuroscience (NS) and AI have been facilitated by NHNAI partners in 9 different countries. In each country, 3 lines of discussions have been opened to explore this question in the **3 thematic fields of education, health, and democracy**. Each partner then produced **3 local syntheses** reporting on the content of discussions in these 3 fields in the corresponding countries.*

This document presents **ideas of the local synthesis in Kenya**, about discussions on **democracy**, organized by Catholic University of Eastern Africa.

* For an exact total of 8*3 + 2 local syntheses. In Canada (Québec), Cégep Sainte-Foy organized discussions focused on Democracy and Education, but not on Health.

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Part 1: Salient ideas of 2023

Undesirable: Automation of tasks or process (4 extracts)

Description of the idea: Automation of tasks could lead to human displacement off their jobs and impact their privacy.

In tension with:

- Desirable: Automation lead to redundancy
- Salient idea: avoiding wastage

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

1. Fighting Corruption: AI can help detect and prevent corruption by automating auditing processes, tracking financial transactions, and identifying irregularities in public spending.
2. Efficiency and Effectiveness: AI and NLP can streamline government processes, making them more efficient and effective. Automated systems can reduce bureaucratic delays and improve the delivery of public services
3. Job Displacement: The automation of certain tasks through AI can lead to concerns about job displacement, particularly in the public sector. Governments must consider the impact on the workforce and plan accordingly.
4. The use of AI in various industries, including governance has the potential to automate tasks currently performed by humans. This could lead to job displacement, which could affect vulnerable groups such as those with low education levels or those in low paying jobs.

Transparency in decision making, processes and governance (4 extracts)

Description of the idea: Artificial intelligence and NS must enhance a culture of accountability and transparency. It makes management of resources much effective. It is effective in criminal justice system and electoral politics.

In tension with:

- Desirable: personalizing learning with AI and NS

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

1. Transparency and Accountability: AI systems can be complex and opaque, making it difficult to understand how they arrive at their decisions. This lack of transparency can lead to challenges in holding AI systems accountable for their actions.
2. encourages transparency, accuracy, accountability in governance for example in the electoral process.
3. he use of AI in governance raises ethical and legal issues related to privacy and bias and accountability. Policy makers must ensure that all AI systems are designed and used in a way that is transparent, fair and accountable.

4. AI can be used to make decisions that may affect peoples' lives, for instance in the criminal justice system. However, if these systems are biased against certain groups, it would lead to discrimination. It is essential thus to ensure that AI systems used in governance are transparent and accountable to prevent discrimination against vulnerable goods.

Enhancing governance in a continent with multiple diversity (8 extracts)

Description of the idea: Africa is a continent with multiple diversities from languages, religions, geographical dispersion, regional disparities, urban, rural and people. AI and NS technologies offer possibilities to bridge this difference and disparities by connecting regions and people.

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

1. Linguistic Diversity: Africa is incredibly linguistically diverse, with thousands of languages spoken across the continent. Developing NLP models that can effectively handle this diversity is a complex task, and many languages may be underrepresented or excluded from AI applications.
2. Over Dependency on External Expertise may limit Africa expertise in AI that may result in a dependence on external actors for AI-related services and solutions.
3. The Importance of AI facilitated governance of urbanized population and cities in Africa i.e. Transport, Sanitation, Security, Health, and Safe water.
4. Lack of participation in Local AI: African countries do not have a strong presence in developing AI and thus they cannot own AI solutions, this hinders their ability to shape and control the direction of AI development.
5. Insufficient Network Connectivity and Infrastructure, Inadequate infrastructure and a dearth of network affordability are some of the major hurdles of AI adoption in Africa. Africa's population is unconnected and not having access to the internet.
6. Lack of Relevant Government Policies; AI beginning to sweep over governance, and other related activities, thus there is a need for a policy on AI implementation strategies in African countries
7. I is still in its infancy in Africa, to fit well in governance.
8. Illiteracy in Africa is very high and renders the use of AI a big challenge in some areas today.

Enhancing efficiency (8 extracts)

Description of the idea: AI and NS promotes a culture of efficiency in the health sector, in the management of electoral process, legal sector and all government operations.

In tension with:

- Salient idea: suspicion and resistance towards AI

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

1. Healthcare: AI can be used for disease surveillance, early detection, and response, which is crucial for addressing health crises like epidemics or pandemics, such as COVID-19.

2. Efficiency and Effectiveness: AI and NLP can streamline government processes, making them more efficient and effective. Automated systems can reduce bureaucratic delays and improve the delivery of public services
3. The use of AI in governance raises ethical and legal issues related to privacy and bias and accountability. Policy makers must ensure that all AI systems are designed and used in a way that is transparent, fair and accountable.
4. AI and dispute resolution: makes it possible to hear cases remotely, demonstrate evidence more effectively and submit case documents electronically. E courts.
5. Management of health system: improved the quality of patient care by giving patients broader access to their medical records; adapting medical care to patients' schedules; developing safer medical procedures, tests, and studies; and using technology to gather patient data, analyze it, and Detection tools RT-PCR, CT-SCAN, CRISPR and ELISA are very important in the diagnosis of disease through various process of detection techniques not only in COVID-19 pandemic and other diseases
6. AI has supported the improvement of electoral processes; voter registration, verification, ballot authentication, accountability, speeding up of vote counts, and reducing the time between voting and the announcement of results.
7. Money is an essential aspect of governance today. However, there is an increase in money laundering due to digital money.
8. Fighting Corruption: AI can help detect and prevent corruption by automating auditing processes, tracking financial transactions, and identifying irregularities in public spending.

Desirable: tracking development (3 extracts)

Description of the idea: To correctly use AI and NS to track and foster development through innovation and technology related industry.

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

1. International Collaboration: Collaborative initiatives with international organizations and tech companies can bring expertise and resources to African countries, accelerating the adoption and development of AI and NLP solutions.
2. Economic Growth: The adoption of AI and NLP can stimulate economic growth by fostering innovation, attracting investment, and creating new job opportunities in technology-related fields.
3. AI and development : Agri- technology:Technology has the potential to make a meaningful impact on food security and agricultural productivity.

AI is complex in decision making (5 extracts)

Description of the idea: It seems that most people do understand the complexity in decision making when it comes AL and NS. People are used decision that are arrived manually but not mechanically. For instance, people are ease with manual vote counting in an electoral process that mechanical proves that lack a sensory aspect.

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

1. Decisions on these matters can be complex and contentious.

2. security Risks: AI systems can be vulnerable to cyberattacks, which could have serious consequences when used in critical government functions. Ensuring the security of these systems is a significant challenge.
3. Transparency and Accountability: AI systems can be complex and opaque, making it difficult to understand how they arrive at their decisions. This lack of transparency can lead to challenges in holding AI systems accountable for their actions.
4. Online voting can lack transparency. With traditional paper-based voting, voters can see people counting the ballots. But with online voting, the process is entirely electronic, making it harder to verify the results.
5. But with online voting, the process is entirely electronic, making it harder to verify the results.

Undesirable: unethical practices (3 extracts)

Description of the idea: AI presents ethical dilemma between individual freedoms and collective security.

In tension with:

- Desirable: manipulation of AI decision can pose security risk at national level especially when electoral results are manipulated

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

1. Ethical Dilemmas: AI can present ethical dilemmas, such as when to prioritize individual rights and freedoms versus collective security and well-being. Decisions on these matters can be complex and contentious.
2. Security Risks: AI systems can be vulnerable to cyberattacks, which could have serious consequences when used in critical government functions. Ensuring the security of these systems is a significant challenge.
3. Unethical practices such as hacking and manipulation especially with something of national importance such as elections. When the results of elections are hacked, it affects the whole country.

The ethics surrounding use of AI and NS (4 extracts)

Description of the idea: The use of AI systems should be accompanied by ethical guidelines and legal framework to ensure its usage is transparent and accountable and also safeguard the privacy of its users.

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

1. laws about AI, human rights and ownership of AI tools and programs is a new area. There are worldwide rules for making and using AI in an ethical way. But the rules didn't think include the rights of people with disabilities. Some of the PWDs misuse the freedom of communication, instance the deaf communicating with people from very far, and become foreign in their own families. PWDs spending a lot time chatting with friends due to the support of the App, thus wasting a lot time and this also promotes laziness.
2. Emotional recognition technology (ERT) uses AI to look at how people show emotions and at times if someone has a learning. disability and discriminate them. With ERT there can be problems with Some disability service providers that use AI tools instead of human carers can be risk for the mental health of people with disability and how they are included in society privacy and confidentiality. There seem to be no laws/policies for the rights of people with disability and AI.
3. By introducing it early in academic institutions while upholding professionalism and ethics
4. The use of AI in governance raises ethical and legal issues related to privacy and bias and accountability. Policy makers must ensure that all AI systems are designed and used in a way that is transparent, fair and accountable.

AI promotes human rights (2 extracts)

Description of the idea: Artificial Intelligence enhances reporting on violations of human rights. It promotes social justice (KE-G, human rights, human dignity, care, global, social justice.

In tension with:

- Salient idea: Preserving human rights and infringing on individual rights

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

1. Refugees: online mapping tools, store important documentation on online cloud storage and access information about their rights, asylum process and the services available for them.
2. Artificial Intelligence enhances reporting on violations of human rights, recording them instantly and sharing them with people who care all over the world. It promotes social justice

Discrimination and Non-inclusivity (7 extracts)

Description of the idea: AI has the potential to exacerbate the problem of inequality and discrimination if coded data that do not take into consideration peculiar characteristics of human beings it is intended to serve. Risk of excluding categories persons. There exist a lacuna with ethical concerns and legal frameworks on the usage of AI. It may also an element of negative use of AI leading to time wastage and non- productivity.

- In tension with: inclusivity can be a challenge

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

1. laws about AI, human rights and ownership of AI tools and programs is a new area. There are worldwide rules for making and using AI in an ethical way. But the rules didn't think include the rights of people with disabilities. Some of the PWDs misuse the freedom of communication, instance the deaf communicating with people from very far, and become foreign in their own families. PWDs spending a lot time chatting with friends due to the support of the App, thus wasting a lot time and this also promotes laziness.
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3. Displacement: The automation of certain tasks through AI can lead to concerns about job displacement, particularly in the public sector. Governments must consider the impact on the workforce and plan accordingly.
4. AI systems can have built in biases to discriminate against certain groups. this can happen if data is used to train. Examples include facial recognition technology has been shown to have higher errors for people with darker skin tones, and this can lead to decimation against those people. It's essential to address these biases in AI systems to ensure that they are fair and inclusive.
5. Illiteracy in Africa is very high and renders the use of AI a big challenge in some areas today.
6. Bias and Fairness: One of the most significant challenges is the potential for bias in AI algorithms. If the training data used to build AI systems is biased, it can lead to discriminatory outcomes, reinforcing existing inequalities in society.
7. AI can be used to make decisions that may affect peoples' lives, for instance in the criminal justice system. However, if these systems are biased against certain groups, it would lead to discrimination. It is essential thus to ensure that AI systems used in governance are transparent and accountable to prevent discrimination against vulnerable goods.

Vulnerable persons and Refugees (5 extracts)

Description of the idea: AI has the capacity to transform governance especially in the relation to the refugees and other vulnerable groups.

In tension with:

- Salient idea: Liberating time for focusing on the essential

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

1. Cash based interventions for refuge
2. Help refugees access information and services such as accessible payment solution platform, allows users to digitally verify their identity for public services etc
3. Refugees: online mapping tools, store important documentation on online cloud storage and access information about their rights, asylum process and the services available for them.
4. AI has the capacity to transform governance especially in the relation to the refugees, and the pastoral communities
5. Vulnerable groups: Refugees, Pastoral groups and other Minorities: Refugees:

AI and NS is undeveloped (4 extracts)

Description of the idea: AI and NS are still undeveloped in Africa. Capabilities to develop local and sovereign solutions should be developed.

In tension with:

Salient idea: lack of resources to enable AI to be sufficient at all levels in Africa.

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

1. lack of participation in Local AI: African countries do not have a strong presence in developing AI and thus they cannot own AI solutions, this hinders their ability to shape and control the direction of AI development.
2. Insufficient Network Connectivity and Infrastructure, Inadequate infrastructure and a dearth of network affordability are some of the major hurdles of AI adoption in Africa. Africa's population is unconnected and not having access to the internet.
3. AI is still in its infancy in Africa, to fit well in governance.
4. There is lack of resources(funds, personnel, power and the machines) to enable AI to be sufficient at all levels in Africa.

Desirable: Climate change mitigation (2 extracts)

Description of the idea: AI could help people living in arid areas manage their security, predict the climate changes, manage their merger resources.

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

1. In education it can use Smart technology to help people living in arid areas manage their security, predict the climate changes, manage their merger resources.
2. Climate change and AI: Extreme weather events such as prolonged droughts and flooding have negative effect on agriculture, families and communities. AI as enabler of climate change mitigation, in disaster preparedness, rising temperatures, prolonged droughts, floods (drought resistance crops, fast maturing crops etc).

Part 2: Salient ideas of 2024

Desirable: Inclusion of Persons With Disabilities, Refugees and Pastoral Groups (99 extracts)

Description of the idea: To mitigate risks in AI and neuroscience, it is crucial to engage disadvantaged persons with disabilities (PWDs), refugees and pastoral groups in technology design, provide job training, and ensure ethical standards. Regular bias assessments and clear data protection policies will enhance inclusive governance, equity for both PWDs and refugees in society.

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

- o mitigate these risks, it is essential to prioritize inclusive practices in AI and neuroscience development. Engaging PWDs in the design and implementation of technologies, ensuring ethical standards, and advocating for policies that protect their rights are crucial steps towards creating a more equitable democratic society.
- Thre is no training for PWDs on the programmes to AI-related jobs, further limiting their employment prospects.
- PWDs struggle to understand complex AI systems and their implications, leading to challenges in providing informed consent for data use or participation in studies. Neuroscience applications might be used to influence decision-making processes, potentially undermining the autonomy of PWDs. Thus, leading to discrimination.
- es, The intersection of AI, neuroscience, and democracy presents several risks for persons with disabilities (PWDs).
- Regularly assess AI systems for biases that could lead to discrimination against refugees based on nationality, ethnicity, or other factors
- Ensure that refugees and those who work with understand the data protection policy that involves to understand how their data will be used, obtaining informed consent wherever possible.
- o create guidelines that arespecific to AI use in refugee governance, focusing on respect for human rights, dignity, and privacy as this is a delicate group.
- How, to mitigate the risks of AI and neuroscience in governance concerning refugees involves implementing strategies that will ensure ethical, fair, and effective use of technology.
- Should invest in research initiatives focused on the impact of AI and neuroscience in governance, addressing local contexts and challenges. Should also implement pilot projects to test AI applications in governance before broader implementation. So that we meet the needs of Kenya.
- Ensure that data used for AI systems is representative of Kenya's diverse population or tribes to avoid skewed results.
- Have organised plans to address negative outcomes or potential failures associated with AI applications in governance.
- To create teams to respond quickly to issues arising from the use of AI in governance.
- o develop ethical guidelines specific to the use of AI in governance, emphasizing transparency, accountability, and human oversight
- o create clear policies that govern the use of AI in public administration, ensuring they address data privacy, security, and ethical considerations.
- To regularly assess the impact of AI and neuroscience applications in education to identify areas for improvement. In addtion, to establish channels for feedback from educators and students to refine AI tools and approaches.

- Provide training for teachers on how to effectively integrate AI and neuroscience insights into their teaching practices. Develop support systems for schools to adopt and maintain AI technologies in Kenya)
- Ton establish ethical guidelines that involves development of framework that involves create ethical frameworks that guide the use of AI in governance, focusing on transparency, accountability, and fairness. In addition to ensure that human oversight is maintained in decision-making processes influenced by AI.
- heavy reliance on AI for governance could lead to a degradation of human decision-making skills and critical thinking
- Neuroscience applications could be used to influence public behavior or opinion in unethical ways. Governments might misuse AI for propaganda or to suppress dissent, undermining democratic processes.
- Many AI systems operate as "black boxes," making it difficult to understand how decisions are made. It can be challenging to determine who is responsible for decisions made by AI systems, especially in cases of errors or harm.
- AI systems can perpetuate or exacerbate existing biases if trained on biased data, leading to unfair treatment of certain groups. Furthermore, decisions made by AI may disproportionately affect marginalized communities, undermining equity
- Privacy Concerns for example Data Privacy: The collection and analysis of personal data for AI and neuroscience applications can infringe on individual privacy rights. In addition, surveillance: Increased use of AI in governance may lead to invasive surveillance practices, raising ethical concerns.
- Governments might misuse AI for propaganda or to suppress dissent, undermining democratic processes.
- Neuroscience applications could be used to influence public behavior or opinion in unethical ways.
- A heavy reliance on AI for governance could lead to a degradation of human decision-making skills and critical thinking.
- The use of AI and neuroscience raises ethical questions about consent, autonomy, and the moral implications of decision-making.
- Weaponization of AI: The use of AI in military applications poses risks of autonomous weapons and escalation of conflict
- The implementation of AI in governance can lead to job losses in public sectors, affecting livelihoods and increasing unemployment.
- Language Barriers •Challenge: AI systems often rely on global languages like English or French, but Africa is home to thousands of languages and dialects. AI tools may struggle to accommodate these linguistic diversities, limiting their effectiveness
- The cost of developing and deploying AI systems can be prohibitively high for many African governments, especially in countries with limited financial resources. 7. Resistance to Change
- Ethical Concerns:Challenge: The use of AI in governance raises ethical issues, such as the potential for algorithmic bias, which could lead to unfair treatment of certain groups or communities
- Lack of Skilled Workforce:Challenge: There is a shortage of professionals with the technical expertise required to develop, implement, and maintain AI systems in governance, limiting the technology's effectiveness.
- Government officials and citizens may resist the adoption of AI due to a lack of understanding or fear of losing jobs to automation, hindering the integration of AI into governance.
- Government officials and citizens may resist the adoption of AI due to a lack of understanding or fear of losing jobs to automation, hindering the integration of AI into governance.
- Cultural Resistance •Challenge: In many African communities, there is a strong preference for traditional ways of decision-making, and AI might be viewed with suspicion or as a threat to cultural norms and practices.
- Cybersecurity Risks •Challenge: AI systems are vulnerable to cyberattacks, which could lead to the manipulation of government data, disruption of services, or even electoral fraud.
- inaccuracy and data breaches. ¬Mistakes in the procedure or protocol ¬Patients vulnerability ¬Who is to blame ???
- Digital Divide:Challenge: The unequal access to digital technologies and the internet between urban and rural areas can exacerbate inequalities, leaving some communities unable to benefit from AI-driven governance. 4. Lack of Skilled Workforce:Challenge: There is a shortage of professionals with the

technical expertise required to develop, implement, and maintain AI systems in governance, limiting the technology's effectiveness. 5. Ethical Concerns:Challenge: The use of AI in governance raises ethical issues, such as the potential for algorithmic bias, which could lead to unfair treatment of certain groups or communities

- In the early 2000s, landline penetration in Sub-Saharan Africa remains low –in 2003, There is 1.6 landline subscriptions for every 100 Sub-Saharan Africans! Today, 37 African countries that have a direct connection to submarine cables enjoy the benefits of high-speed internet such as higher internet use but Africa's sixteen landlocked countries are left to rely on wireless substitutes which do not work as well. Fiber-optic cables are also expensive to install and so are still largely absent from the African mainland. *(KE-G, submarine, AI benefits, internet, exclusion)*
- Limited Infrastructure •Challenge: Many African countries lack the necessary digital infrastructure, such as reliable internet and electricity, to support widespread AI deployment in governance. 2. Data Privacy Concerns •Challenge: The collection and processing of large amounts of personal data by AI systems raise significant privacy concerns, especially in countries with weak data protection laws.
- laws about AI, human rights and ownership of AI tools and programs is a new area. There are worldwide rules for making and using AI in an ethical way. But the rules didn't think include the rights of people with disabilities. Some of the PWDs misuse the freedom of communication, instance the deaf communicating with people from very far, and become foreign in their own families. PWDs spending a lot time chating with friends due to the support of the App, thus wasting a lot time and this also promotes laziness.
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- I-powered tools can help individuals acquire new skills and enhance their employability in various areas as per their capability. Facilities freedoom of association and socialization.
- Yes, employment opportunities: Job Matching and Skill Enhancement: AI can assist in matching individuals with disabilities to suitable job opportunities by analyzing their skills and preferences.
- yes, AI can help people with disabilities. If used responsibly AI can: support inclusion and equality in leadership, make jobs more accessible, improve access to goods and services, change and improve disability services, support people living independently and improve acess to education. ELECTION SUPPORT APP: In July 2022, voters with hearing disabilities made an appeal to the Kenya Electoral Body (IEBC) stakeholders meeting to provide sign language interpretation services to assist them on Election Day. AssistALL apps were contracted to offer this support. 7,000 downloads with a total of 4,000 calls was activated on the app during the election period, translating to a total of 20,000 minutes on the App. It has also social and civic participation for deaf and hard of hearing persons through broadcasting media and mobile based assistiv *(KE-G, AI PWDs, inclusion, equity, acess, independence)*
- International Collaboration: Collaborative initiatives with international organizations and tech companies can bring expertise and resources to African countries, accelerating the adoption and development of AI and NLP solutions.
- Economic Growth: The adoption of AI and NLP can stimulate economic growth by fostering innovation, attracting investment, and creating new job opportunities in technology-related fields.
- Fighting Corruption: AI can help detect and prevent corruption by automating auditing processes, tracking financial transactions, and identifying irregularities in public spending.
- Natural Resource Management: AI can be used to monitor and manage natural resources, such as wildlife conservation and forest protection, contributing to sustainability and environmental conservation efforts.
- Education: AI-driven educational platforms can provide access to quality education in remote or underserved areas through online courses and personalized learning experiences.
- Agriculture: AI-powered solutions can provide farmers with valuable insights into crop management, weather forecasts, and market trends, helping to improve agricultural productivity.
- Healthcare: AI can be used for disease surveillance, early detection, and response, which is crucial for addressing health crises like epidemics or pandemics, such as COVID-19.

- Citizen Engagement: AI-powered chatbots and NLP systems can enhance citizen engagement by providing quick and accurate responses to queries, complaints, and requests for information. This can improve transparency and trust in government
- Efficiency and Effectiveness: AI and NLP can streamline government processes, making them more efficient and effective. Automated systems can reduce bureaucratic delays and improve the delivery of public services *(KE-G, improved service delivery, AI efficiency, automation)*
- ob Displacement: The automation of certain tasks through AI can lead to concerns about job displacement, particularly in the public sector. Governments must consider the impact on the workforce and plan accordingly. *(KE-G, job displacement, social impacts, automation, AI bias/ non inclusivity)*
- Ethical Dilemmas: AI can present ethical dilemmas, such as when to prioritize individual rights and freedoms versus collective security and well-being. Decisions on these matters can be complex and contentious. *(KE-G, unethical practices, ethical dilemma, human rights, freedom)*
- Security Risks: AI systems can be vulnerable to cyberattacks, which could have serious consequences when used in critical government functions. Ensuring the security of these systems is a significant challenge. *(KE-G, security, AI - Vulnerable people, unethical practices, complexity)*
- Privacy Concerns: The use of AI in governance often involves the collection and analysis of large amounts of personal data. Protecting individuals' privacy while using AI for public purposes is a delicate balance to maintain. *(KE-G, confidentiality/privacy, reliable data, data protection policy)*
- Transparency and Accountability: AI systems can be complex and opaque, making it difficult to understand how they arrive at their decisions. This lack of transparency can lead to challenges in holding AI systems accountable for their actions. *(KE-G, accountability, complexity, AI decision)*
- Bias and Fairness: One of the most significant challenges is the potential for bias in AI algorithms. If the training data used to build AI systems is biased, it can lead to discriminatory outcomes, reinforcing existing inequalities in society. *(KE-G, Ai bias/ inclusivity, discrimination, social inequality)*
- Linguistic Diversity: Africa is incredibly linguistically diverse, with thousands of languages spoken across the continent. Developing NLP models that can effectively handle this diversity is a complex task, and many languages may be underrepresented or excluded from AI applications.
- Pastoral groups and AI &NS: moving with large herds of domesticated livestock using mobile technology and social media, Market prices for livestock and Securitization of livestock wealth.
- I A is impacting drug discovery. These discoveries have always required the integration of various disciplines such as biology, chemistry and computer science. AI today has changed the way discoveries and development of drugs is done opening up new possibilities. Will AI learning and other technologies speed up the search for new drugs and make them cheaper and truly effective? How will drug discovery be impacted by automation. *(KE-G, innovation, Blending, possibilities, new art, new drugs)*
- The use of AI in governance raises ethical and legal issues related to privacy and bias and accountability. Policy makers must ensure that all AI systems are designed and used in a way that is transparent, fair and accountable. *(KE-G, ethical/ legal guidelines, privacy concerns, AI efficiency)*
- AI can be used to make decisions that may affect peoples' lives, for instance in the criminal justice system. However, if these systems are biased against certain groups, it would lead to discrimination. It is essential thus to ensure that AI systems used in governance are transparent and accountable to prevent discrimination against vulnerable goods.
- The use of AI in various industries, including governance has the potential to automate tasks currently performed by humans. This could lead to job displacement, which could affect vulnerable groups such as those with low education levels or those in low paying jobs.
- Access to health care, AI use in healthcare has the potential to improve diagnosis and treatment. Yet, vulnerable groups may not have equal access to healthcare services that use AI due to issues such as costs, lack of awareness and language barriers.
- AI systems can have built in biases to discriminate against certain groups. this can happen if data is used to train. Examples include facial recognition technology has been shown to have higher errors for people with darker skin tones, and this can lead to decimation against those people. It's essential to address these biases in AI systems to ensure that they are fair and inclusive.
- In education it can use Smart technology to help people living in arid areas manage their security, predict the climate changes, manage their merger resources.
- As AI technologies advance, there are concerns on the privacy of vulnerable groups, for instance, where government uses brain scanning techniques to detect lies, the technology can be used unfairly to target marginalized groups who may be more likely to be suspected of wrong doing. Even people with mental

health issues. It is essential to establish clear ethical guidelines for the use of AI and NS in governance to protect the privacy of vulnerable groups.

- t enhances contact tracing vulnerable groups , i.e., use of biometric data
- t enhances social networking hence easing communication with people in vulnerable groups.
- Cash based interventions for refuge
- Help refugees access information and services such as accessible payment solution platform, allows users to digitally verify their identity for public services etc
- Refugees: online mapping tools, store important documentation on online cloud storage and access information about their rights, asylum process and the services available for them.
- AI has the capacity to transform governance especially in the relation to the refugees, and the pastoral communities *(KE-G, transformation, governance, refugees, pastoral communities)*
- Vulnerable groups: Refugees, Pastoral groups and other Minorities: Refugees:
- Over Dependency on External Expertise may limit Africa expertise in AI that may result in a dependence on external actors for AI-related services and solutions. *(KE-G, over dependence, external expertise)*
- Neo - Colonialism: External actors access to large amounts of African data may exploit this data for their own economic or political gains, without providing equitable benefits or opportunities for local communities or governments. This data colonialism can perpetuate power imbalances and reinforce neo-colonial dynamics.
- AI and Environment: Air pollution and harmful or excessive quantities of gases such as carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitric oxide and methane are introduced into the earth's atmosphere and water bodies *(KE-G, atmospheric conflict, AI Climate change, social injustice, technology dangers)*
- Online voting can lack transparency. With traditional paper-based voting, voters can see people counting the ballots. But with online voting, the process is entirely electronic, making it harder to verify the results.
- One of the most significant disadvantages of online voting systems is that they're not as secure as traditional paper-based systems because there's always the potential for hackers to tamper with the results.
- One of the most significant disadvantages of online voting systems is that they're not as secure as traditional paper-based systems because there's always the potential for hackers to tamper with the results.
- Disputed election outcomes, such as those that have beleaguered Kenya, Zambia, Liberia and Zimbabwe, and widespread scepticism about the outcomes of several other elections can fuel popular disenchantment
- The deployment of AI in governance has socio-economic implications. Automation driven by AI may lead to job displacement, particularly in sectors with routine tasks. i.e in Kenya,'Kericho Tea Farm' tea workers burnt the machine that replaced them in harvesting tea.
- ack of participation in Local AI: African countries do not have a strong presence in developing AI and thus they cannot own AI solutions, this hinders their ability to shape and control the direction of AI development.
- Insufficient Network Connectivity and Infrastructure, Inadequate infrastructure and a dearth of network affordability are some of the major hurdles of AI adoption in Africa. Africa's population is unconnected and not having access to the internet.
- Insufficient Network Connectivity and Infrastructure, Inadequate infrastructure and a dearth of network affordability are some of the major hurdles of AI adoption in Africa. Africa's population is unconnected and not having access to the internet.
- User Attitudes: Africans are very skeptical in adopting and using AI due to culture and social influences.
- ack of Relevant Government Policies; AI beginning to sweep over governance, and other related activities, thus there is a need for a policy on AI implementation strategies in African countries
- Uncertainty; it is difficult for some leaders to quantify and comprehend the benefits associated with AI such as instant response, medical advances, revenue generation and time saving in Africa.
- I is still in its infancy in Africa, to fit well in governance.
- AI can has resulted to an unemployment as a result of the machine systems taking over some roles in employment sectors
- Money is an essential aspect of governance today. However, there is an increase in money laundering due to digital money *(KE-G)*

- here is lack of resources(funds, personnel, power and the machines) to enable AI to be sufficient at all levels in Africa.
- Illiteracy in Africa is very high and renders the use of AI a big challenge in some areas today.
- Breakdown of systems, for instance when servers are down or crashed and there was important data for future reference, this could compromise governance.
- Unethical practices such as hacking and manipulation especially with something of national importance such as elections. When the results of elections are hacked, it affects the whole country.
- AI is compromised due to due to lack of transparency as the one who feeds in the data should be transparent. It is not the AI that should have integrity but the person programming the system.

Desirable: Refugees (15 extracts)

Description of the idea: To support refugees effectively, it's essential to regularly assess AI systems for biases that could discriminate based on nationality or ethnicity. Transparency in data protection policies must be ensured, allowing refugees to understand how their data is used and obtaining informed consent. Human oversight in AI-driven decisions is crucial to prevent harmful outcomes. Guidelines specific to AI in refugee governance should prioritize human rights and dignity. Additionally, cash-based interventions, accessible payment solutions, and online resources for documentation and rights are vital. AI can transform governance for refugees and other vulnerable groups, enhancing service delivery and support.

Accountability in AI governance emphasizes the need for ethical guidelines ensuring transparency and human oversight. Many AI systems are opaque, complicating decision-making and accountability, especially when errors occur. Ethical concerns include potential biases leading to discrimination. Policymakers must design AI systems that are fair, transparent, and accountable to protect vulnerable groups.

In tension with:

- Salient idea: Balancing innovation with ethical considerations and human rights. Tension between the rapid development of AI technologies and the need for ethical oversight
- Salient idea: Prioritize ethics.

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

- Regularly assess AI systems for biases that could lead to discrimination against refugees based on nationality, ethnicity, or other factors
- Ensure that refugees and those who work with understand the data protection policy that involves to understand how their data will be used, obtaining informed consent wherever possible.
- Ensure that AI-driven decisions regarding refugees involve human oversight to prevent harmful outcomes or to prevent any abuse.
- o create guidelines that arespecific to AI use in refugee governance, focusing on respect for human rights, dignity, and privacy as this is a delicate group.
- Cash based interventions for refuge
- Help refugees access information and services such as accessible payment solution platform, allows users to digitally verify their identity for public services etc

- Refugees: online mapping tools, store important documentation on online cloud storage and access information about their rights, asylum process and the services available for them.
- AI has the capacity to transform governance especially in the relation to the refugees, and the pastoral communities
- Vulnerable groups: Refugees, Pastoral groups and other Minorities: Refugees:
- o develop ethical guidelines specific to the use of AI in governance, emphasizing transparency, accountability, and human oversight
- Many AI systems operate as "black boxes," making it difficult to understand how decisions are made. It can be challenging to determine who is responsible for decisions made by AI systems, especially in cases of errors or harm.
- Ethical Concerns:Challenge: The use of AI in governance raises ethical issues, such as the potential for algorithmic bias, which could lead to unfair treatment of certain groups or communities
- ransparency and Accountability: AI systems can be complex and opaque, making it difficult to understand how they arrive at their decisions. This lack of transparency can lead to challenges in holding AI systems accountable for their actions.
- he use of AI in governance raises ethical and legal issues related to privacy and bias and accountability. Policy makers must ensure that all AI systems are designed and used in a way that is transparent, fair and accountable.
- AI can be used to make decisions that may affect peoples' lives, for instance in the criminal justice system. However, if these systems are biased against certain groups, it would lead to discrimination. It is essential thus to ensure that AI systems used in governance are transparent and accountable to prevent discrimination against vulnerable goods.

Undesirable: Discrimination (7 extracts)

Description of the idea: It is crucial to regularly assess AI systems for biases based on nationality, ethnicity, or disability. Ensuring representative data from diverse population will help avoid skewed results. Emotional recognition technology poses risks to individuals with disabilities if used in place of human care, threatening mental health and privacy. AI can enhance job matching for individuals with disabilities, but bias in algorithms must be addressed to promote fairness and accountability, ensuring transparency in decision-making processes to protect vulnerable populations.

In tension with:

- Salient idea: Risking unfair treatment of marginalized groups while also striving for efficiency.
- Undesirable: Erosion of privacy, confidentiality, reinforcement of social inequalities.

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

- Regularly assess AI systems for biases that could lead to discrimination against refugees based on nationality, ethnicity, or other factors
- Ensure that data used for AI systems is representative of Kenya's diverse population or tribes to avoid skewed results.
- Ethical Concerns:Challenge: The use of AI in governance raises ethical issues, such as the potential for algorithmic bias, which could lead to unfair treatment of certain groups or communities
- emotional recognition technology (ERT) uses AI to look at how people show emotions and at times if someone has a learning. disability and discriminate them. With ERT there can be problems with Some disability service providers that use AI tools instead of human carers can be risk for the mental health

of people with disability and how they are included in societyprivacy and confidentiality. There seem to be no laws/policies for the rights of people with disability and AI.

- Yes, employment opportunities: Job Matching and Skill Enhancement: AI can assist in matching individuals with disabilities to suitable job opportunities by analyzing their skills and preferences.
- Bias and Fairness: One of the most significant challenges is the potential for bias in AI algorithms. If the training data used to build AI systems is biased, it can lead to discriminatory outcomes, reinforcing existing inequalities in society.
- AI can be used to make decisions that may affect peoples' lives, for instance in the criminal justice system. However, if these systems are biased against certain groups, it would lead to discrimination. It is essential thus to ensure that AI systems used in governance are transparent and accountable to prevent discrimination against vulnerable goods.
- I systems can have built in biases to discriminate against certain groups. this can happen if data is used to train. Examples include facial recognition technology has been shown to have higher errors for people with darker skin tones, and this can lead to decimation against those people. It's essential to address these biases in AI systems to ensure that they are fair and inclusive.

Undesirable: Exclusion (7 extracts)

Description of the idea: Exclusion in AI governance poses significant ethical concerns, as algorithmic bias risks unfair treatment of marginalized groups. The digital divide exacerbates inequalities, particularly between urban and rural areas, limiting access to AI benefits. Additionally, a lack of skilled professionals hinders effective implementation, further entrenching disparities and leaving vulnerable populations without essential resources.

In tension with:

- Salient idea: disparities in access to technology can perpetuate bias and limit benefits for marginalized communities.

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

- Ethical Concerns:Challenge: The use of AI in governance raises ethical issues, such as the potential for algorithmic bias, which could lead to unfair treatment of certain groups or communities
- Digital Divide:Challenge: The unequal access to digital technologies and the internet between urban and rural areas can exacerbate inequalities, leaving some communities unable to benefit from AI-driven governance. 4. Lack of Skilled Workforce:Challenge: There is a shortage of professionals with the technical expertise required to develop, implement, and maintain AI systems in governance, limiting the technology's effectiveness. 5. Ethical Concerns:Challenge: The use of AI in governance raises ethical issues, such as the potential for algorithmic bias, which could lead to unfair treatment of certain groups or communities
- In the early 2000s, landline penetration in Sub-Saharan Africa remains low –in 2003, There is 1.6 landline subscriptions for every 100 Sub-Saharan Africans! Today, 37 African countries that have a direct connection to submarine cables enjoy the benefits of high-speed internet such as higher internet use but Africa's sixteen landlocked countries are left to rely on wireless substitutes which do not work as well. Fiber-optic cables are also expensive to install and so are still largely absent from the African mainland.
- Developing NLP models that can effectively handle this diversity is a complex task, and many languages may be underrepresented or excluded from AI applications.

- Access to health care, AI use in healthcare has the potential to improve diagnosis and treatment. Yet, vulnerable groups may not have equal access to healthcare services that use AI due to issues such as costs, lack of awareness and language barriers.
- ers their ability to shape and control the direction of AI development.
- Insufficient Network Connectivity and Infrastructure, Inadequate infrastructure and a dearth of network affordability are some of the major hurdles of AI adoption in Africa. Africa's population is unconnected and not having access to the internet.

Challenges in implementing AI in Africa (7 extracts)

Description of the idea: Challenges Africa faces in adopting AI, including linguistic diversity, reliance on external expertise, lack of local participation, insufficient infrastructure, absence of relevant government policies, and high illiteracy rates. These factors hinder the continent's ability to develop and implement inclusive AI solutions that meet its unique needs.

In tension with:

- Salient idea: Conflict between AI adoption and the need for adequate infrastructure and supportive government policies.

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

- Linguistic Diversity: Africa is incredibly linguistically diverse, with thousands of languages spoken across the continent. Developing NLP models that can effectively handle this diversity is a complex task, and many languages may be underrepresented or excluded from AI applications.
- ver Dependency on External Expertise may limit Africa expertise in AI that may result in a dependence on external actors for AI-related services and solutions.
- ack of participation in Local AI: African countries do not have a strong presence in developing AI and thus they cannot own AI solutions, this hinders their ability to shape and control the direction of AI development.
- Insufficient Network Connectivity and Infrastructure, Inadequate infrastructure and a dearth of network affordability are some of the major hurdles of AI adoption in Africa. Africa's population is unconnected and not having access to the internet.
- ack of Relevant Government Policies; AI beginning to sweep over governance, and other related activities, thus there is a need for a policy on AI implementation strategies in African countries
- I is still in its infancy in Africa, to fit well in governance.
- Illiteracy in Africa is very high and renders the use of AI a big challenge in some areas today.

Desirable: Ethical and legal guidelines (6 extracts)

Description of the idea: The development of ethical and legal guidelines for AI in governance is crucial, particularly for vulnerable groups like refugees and people with disabilities. Emphasizing human rights, transparency, accountability, and privacy, these guidelines aim to mitigate risks such as discrimination and bias, ensuring responsible AI use while promoting inclusivity and safeguarding dignity.

In tension with:

- The risk of bias undermining inclusivity
- Desirable: Ensure responsible AI use

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

- o create guidelines that arespecific to AI use in refugee governance, focusing on respect for human rights, dignity, and privacy as this is a delicate group.
- o develop ethical guidelines specific to the use of AI in governance, emphasizing transparency, accountability, and human oversight
- Ton establish ethical guidelines that involves development of framework that involves create ethical frameworks that guide the use of AI in governance, focusing on transparency, accountability, and fairness. In addition to ensure that human oversight is maintained in decision-making processes influenced by AI.
- laws about AI, human rights and ownership of AI tools and programs is a new area. There are worldwide rules for making and using AI in an ethical way. But the rules didn't think include the rights of people with disabilities. Some of the PWDs misuse the freedom of communication, instance the deaf communicating with people from very far, and become foreign in their own families. PWDs spending a lot time chating with friends due to the support of the App, thus wasting a lot time and this also promotes laziness.
- emotional recognition technology (ERT) uses AI to look at how people show emotions and at times if someone has a learning. disability and discriminate them. With ERT there can be problems with Some disability service providers that use AI tools instead of human carers can be risk for the mental health of people with disability and how they are included in societyprivacy and confidentiality. There seem to be no laws/policies for the rights of people with disability and AI.
- he use of AI in governance raises ethical and legal issues related to privacy and bias and accountability. Policy makers must ensure that all AI systems are designed and used in a way that is transparent, fair and accountable.

Government (6 extracts)

Description of the idea: Government reliance on AI raises concerns about critical thinking loss, job fears, cybersecurity risks, and privacy issues for vulnerable groups, while potentially enhancing citizen engagement and transparency through technology.

In tension with:

- Salient Idea: Conflicts between AI integration and public resistance, privacy issues, and cybersecurity vulnerabilities.
- Desirable: Address tensions by fostering public understanding, enhancing ethical guidelines, and ensuring robust cybersecurity measures while promoting transparent AI practices in governance to build trust.

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

1. A heavy reliance on AI for governance could lead to a degradation of human decision-making skills and critical thinking.
2. Government officials and citizens may resist the adoption of AI due to a lack of understanding or fear of losing jobs to automation, hindering the integration of AI into governance.
3. Government officials and citizens may resist the adoption of AI due to a lack of understanding or fear of losing jobs to automation, hindering the integration of AI into governance.
4. Cybersecurity Risks •Challenge: AI systems are vulnerable to cyberattacks, which could lead to the manipulation of government data, disruption of services, or even electoral fraud.
5. Citizen Engagement: AI-powered chatbots and NLP systems can enhance citizen engagement by providing quick and accurate responses to queries, complaints, and requests for information. This can improve transparency and trust in government
6. As AI technologies advance, there are concerns on the privacy of vulnerable groups, for instance, where government uses brain scanning techniques to detect lies, the technology can be used unfairly to target marginalized groups who may be more likely to be suspected of wrong doing. Even people with mental health issues. It is essential to establish clear ethical guidelines for the use of AI and NS in governance to protect the privacy of vulnerable groups.

Undesirable: AI bias / non-inclusivity (5 extracts)

Description of the idea: AI bias and non-inclusivity impact people with disabilities, leading to discrimination, job displacement, and challenges in communication, while ethical guidelines and awareness are insufficient to address these issues.

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

1. laws about AI, human rights and ownership of AI tools and programs is a new area. There are worldwide rules for making and using AI in an ethical way. But the rules didn't think include the rights of people with disabilities. Some of the PWDs misuse the freedom of communication, instance the deaf communicating with people from very far, and become foreign in their own families. PWDs spending a lot time chating with friends due to the support of the App, thus wasting a lot time and this also promotes laziness.
2. emotional recognition technology (ERT) uses AI to look at how people show emotions and at times if someone has a learning. disability and discriminate them. With ERT there can be problems with Some disability service providers that use AI tools instead of human carers can be risk for the mental health of people with disability and how they are included in societyprivacy and confidentiality. There seem to be no laws/policies for the rights of people with disability and AI.
3. ob Displacement: The automation of certain tasks through AI can lead to concerns about job displacement, particularly in the public sector. Governments must consider the impact on the workforce and plan accordingly.
4. I systems can have built in biases to discriminate against certain groups. this can happen if data is used to train. Examples include facial recognition technology has been shown to have higher errors for people with darker skin tones, and this can lead to decimation against those people. It's essential to address these biases in AI systems to ensure that they are fair and inclusive.
5. Illiteracy in Africa is very high and renders the use of AI a big challenge in some areas today.

Complexity (5 extracts)

Description of the idea: The AI decision-making, security risks, and lack of transparency in online voting pose significant challenges and impact on accountability, trust, and the integrity of critical government functions.

In tension with:

- Salient: Conflict between technological advancement and the need for transparency.
- Desirable: Enhanced verification methods for online voting to build trust.

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

- Decisions on these matters can be complex and contentious.
- ecurity Risks: AI systems can be vulnerable to cyberattacks, which could have serious consequences when used in critical government functions. Ensuring the security of these systems is a significant challenge.

- ransparency and Accountability: AI systems can be complex and opaque, making it difficult to understand how they arrive at their decisions. This lack of transparency can lead to challenges in holding AI systems accountable for their actions.
- Online voting can lack transparency. With traditional paper-based voting, voters can see people counting the ballots. But with online voting, the process is entirely electronic, making it harder to verify the results.
- ut with online voting, the process is entirely electronic, making it harder to verify the results.

Undesirable: Underdeveloped AI infrastructure and financial costs (5 extracts)

Description of the idea: The challenges facing AI development in Africa, including lack of participation, connectivity issues, and resource constraints. The financial implications of AI adoption in governance highlight both opportunities and challenges.

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

- ack of participation in Local AI: African countries do not have a strong presence in developing AI and thus they cannot own AI solutions, this hinders their ability to shape and control the direction of AI development.
- Insufficient Network Connectivity and Infrastructure, Inadequate infrastructure and a dearth of network affordability are some of the major hurdles of AI adoption in Africa. Africa's population is unconnected and not having access to the internet.
- Insufficient Network Connectivity and Infrastructure, Inadequate infrastructure and a dearth of network affordability are some of the major hurdles of AI adoption in Africa. Africa's population is unconnected and not having access to the internet.
- I is still in its infancy in Africa, to fit well in governance.
- here is lack of resources(funds, personnel, power and the machines) to enable AI to be sufficient at all levels in Africa.
- Fighting Corruption: AI can help detect and prevent corruption by automating auditing processes, tracking financial transactions, and identifying irregularities in public spending. (KE-G, corruption, automation, fraud, tracking, financial costs
- Access to health care, AI use in healthcare has the potential to improve diagnosis and treatment. Yet, vulnerable groups may not have equal access to healthcare services that use AI due to issues such as costs, lack of awareness and language barriers.
- Insufficient Network Connectivity and Infrastructure, Inadequate infrastructure and a dearth of network affordability are some of the major hurdles of AI adoption in Africa. Africa's population is unconnected and not having access to the internet.
- Insufficient Network Connectivity and Infrastructure, Inadequate infrastructure and a dearth of network affordability are some of the major hurdles of AI adoption in Africa. Africa's population is unconnected and not having access to the internet.

Desirable: Data Protection policy (4 extracts)

Description of the idea: the importance of data protection policies for refugees and public administration, emphasizing informed consent, privacy rights, and ethical considerations in AI usage.

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

- Ensure that refugees and those who work with understand the data protection policy that involves to understand how their data will be used, obtaining informed consent wherever possible.
- o create clear policies that govern the use of AI in public administration, ensuring they address data privacy, security, and ethical considerations.
- Privacy Concerns for example Data Privacy: The collection and analysis of personal data for AI and neuroscience applications can infringe on individual privacy rights. In addition, surveillance: Increased use of AI in governance may lead to invasive surveillance practices, raising ethical concerns.
- Privacy Concerns: The use of AI in governance often involves the collection and analysis of large amounts of personal data. Protecting individuals' privacy while using AI for public purposes is a delicate balance to maintain.

Desirable: Transparence (7 extracts)

Description of the idea: The integration of AI in governance raises important ethical considerations regarding transparency, accountability, and human oversight. While AI can enhance citizen engagement and decision-making, its potential for bias necessitates rigorous guidelines to ensure fair treatment and prevent discrimination, especially in sensitive areas like criminal justice and voting processes

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

- o develop ethical guidelines specific to the use of AI in governance, emphasizing transparency, accountability, and human oversight
- Citizen Engagement: AI-powered chatbots and NLP systems can enhance citizen engagement by providing quick and accurate responses to queries, complaints, and requests for information. This can improve transparency and trust in government
- AI can be used to make decisions that may affect peoples' lives, for instance in the criminal justice system. However, if these systems are biased against certain groups, it would lead to discrimination. It is essential thus to ensure that AI systems used in governance are transparent and accountable to prevent discrimination against vulnerable goods.
- Online voting can lack transparency. With traditional paper-based voting, voters can see people counting the ballots. But with online voting, the process is entirely electronic, making it harder to verify the results.

Desirable Automation (4 extracts)

Description of the idea: The automation of tasks through AI in governance presents opportunities for increased efficiency and corruption prevention.

In tension with:

The benefits of automation in improving efficiency and transparency versus the socio-economic repercussions, particularly job losses among vulnerable groups, necessitating careful workforce planning and support measures.

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

- Fighting Corruption: AI can help detect and prevent corruption by automating auditing processes, tracking financial transactions, and identifying irregularities in public spending.
- fficiency and Effectiveness: AI and NLP can streamline government processes, making them more efficient and effective. Automated systems can reduce bureaucratic delays and improve the delivery of public services
- ob Displacement: The automation of certain tasks through AI can lead to concerns about job displacement, particularly in the public sector. Governments must consider the impact on the workforce and plan accordingly.
- The use of AI in various industries, including governance has the potential to automate tasks currently performed by humans. This could lead to job displacement, which could affect vulnerable groups such as those with low education levels or those in low paying jobs.

Undesirable: Degradation (2 extracts)

Description of the idea: Heavy reliance on AI in governance can degrade human decision-making skills and critical thinking. Additionally, unethical applications of neuroscience may enable governments to manipulate public behavior, suppress dissent, and undermine democratic processes, raising concerns about the erosion of essential democratic values and human autonomy.

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

- heavy reliance on AI for governance could lead to a degradation of human decision-making skills and critical thinking
- Neuroscience applications could be used to influence public behavior or opinion in unethical ways. Governments might misuse AI for propaganda or to suppress dissent, undermining democratic processes.

Undesirable: Suspicion (2 extracts)

Description of the idea: Suspicion towards AI arises from concerns about its potential misuse for propaganda and manipulation of public opinion. In many African communities, traditional decision-making processes are preferred, creating resistance to AI as a perceived threat to cultural norms and practices, complicating its acceptance in governance.

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

- Neuroscience applications could be used to influence public behavior or opinion in unethical ways. Governments might misuse AI for propaganda or to suppress dissent, undermining democratic processes.
- Cultural Resistance •Challenge: In many African communities, there is a strong preference for traditional ways of decision-making, and AI might be viewed with suspicion or as a threat to cultural norms and practices.

Desirable: social debates (2 extracts)

Description of the idea: AI-powered chatbots and natural language processing (NLP) systems can significantly enhance citizen engagement by providing rapid, accurate responses to inquiries and complaints. This technological advancement fosters transparency and trust in government, sparking social debates about the balance between automation and human interaction in public services.

In tension with:

Tensions exist between the benefits of AI-driven engagement and the potential loss of personal connection in public services, raising questions about the ideal balance between technology and human interaction.

Corresponding extracts (click on the arrow on the left to unfold/fold)

Citizen Engagement: AI-powered chatbots and NLP systems can enhance citizen engagement by providing quick and accurate responses to queries, complaints, and requests for information. This can improve transparency and trust in government