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COMMITTEE ON IMPLEMENTATION

REPORT ON THE GSMA MOBILE WORLD CONGRESS (MWC) AND THE AFRICA
HEALTH TECH SUMMIT 2024 IN KIGALI, RWANDA FROM 29TH TO 31ST
OCTOBER, 2024

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CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	WILLIS OBIERO

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAIRPERSON’S FOREWORD.....	5
CHAPTER ONE.....	6
Preface.....	6
CHAPTER TWO.....	8
2.0 INTRODUCTION.....	8
2.1 About the GSMA World Mobile Summit and the Africa Health Tech Summit 2024	8
2.2 The Kenyan Delegation	9
CHAPTER THREE.....	10
3.0 PRESENTATIONS AND SPEAKERS: Innovating for Community Health; Unlocking the Power of AI.....	10
3.7 Way Forward/ Takeaway lessons from the Conference.....	11
CHAPTER FOUR.....	13
4.0 TECHNOLOGY INNOVATIONS AT CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY AFRICA... 13	
– CMU-AFRICA, KIGALI.....	13
4.1 The Upanzi Digital Public Infrastructure Network.....	14
4.2 Artificial Intelligence in Agriculture in Africa – Prof. George Okeyo, CMU-Africa	18
4.3 Way Forward/Lessons to borrow	19
CHAPTER FIVE.....	21
5.1. TRL SPACE RWANDA – A SATELLITE INNOVATION HUB IN KIGALI.....	21
Presentation by Serge Tuyihimbaze, an IT Specialist.....	21
5.2 Takeaway point on applications of Satellite technology to agriculture	22
APPENDICES	24

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AI	-	Artificial Intelligence
CMU	-	Carnegie Mellon University
DAK	-	Digital Adaptation Kits
GSM	-	Global System for Mobile Communications Association
IoT	-	Internet of Things
ISO	-	International Organization for Standardization
OSINT	-	Open Source Intelligence
PHC DPI	-	Primary Health Care Digital Public Infrastructure
PHC	-	Primary Health Care
PSC	-	Parliamentary Service Commission
TRL	-	Technology Readiness Levels Space
VRT	-	Variable Rate Technology
WHO	-	World Health Organization

CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD

The integration of technology including Artificial Intelligence (AI) into Kenya's legislative processes presents an exciting opportunity to modernize and streamline governance as well as extend the understanding of the power of technology to other sectors that benefit ordinary citizens. It serves in improving research capabilities for Parliament to enhancing public engagement and ensuring transparency. Moreover, technologies such as AI have the potential to make Kenya's legislature more efficient, accountable, and inclusive.

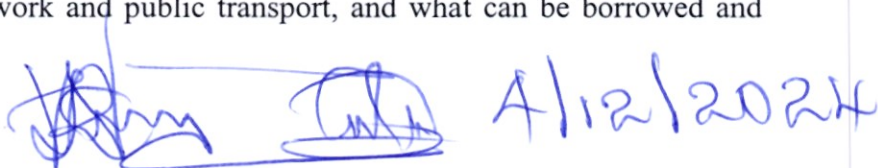
However, successful adoption will depend on addressing the challenges of access, infrastructure, and trust. With the right approach, AI could play a pivotal role in shaping Kenya's legislative future. Legislative research often involves sifting through vast amounts of data, reports, legal texts, and case studies. AI-powered tools, such as machine learning algorithms, can help to quickly analyze large volumes of documents, provide lawmakers with real-time data on global best practices, trends, and the potential impact of legislation and help identify relevant information for new policies or proposed laws. Additionally, AI-driven platforms could be used to analyze public sentiment, existing laws, and international standards before drafting new legislation.

Moreover, it is more evident now than ever in world history that one event taking place in one part of the world is capable of spiralling and causing ripples across the globe, thanks to the Internet amongst other modern communication channels. All this call for a broadening of scope, bringing together of the captains of technology, governance, business, health and agriculture industries, as well brains charged with policy formulation and legislation to generate solutions for our people.

Events such as GSMA World Mobile Summit and the Africa Health Tech Summit 2024 provide such an opportunity to share experiences, exchange ideas and propose solutions for implementation in the respective countries. It is also an avenue for networking and bringing together innovative brains for finding solutions to Africa's challenges and needs.

In this context, Kenya has learnt that indeed, the reality that world is a global village and the earlier the country aligns itself to fit in the global market production and supply chain, the better the prospects for the country in future. Notably, e-commerce, e-health and technology provide some of the best untapped opportunities and markets for Kenyan entrepreneurs. On governance, such conventions provide an opportunity to observe how different countries are run, their economic models, their localized equivalents of devolution, their municipalities, their agricultural, social and health framework and public transport, and what can be borrowed and implemented in Kenya.

Hon. Raphael Wanjala, CBS, MP

Handwritten signature in blue ink and the date '4/12/2024' written in blue ink.

Chairperson, Committee on Implementation

CHAPTER ONE

Preface

1. The focus of capacity building Members of Parliament and Parliamentary Staff is to develop the person and not just the work skills, this way; individual goals are aligned to organisational goals. The Parliamentary Service Commission (PSC) commits to promote an environment of structured and systematic training, learning and continuous professional development of its entire Members and staff to enable them perform their duties effectively and efficiently.
2. Strategic Pillar Number II; “*Excellence in Service Delivery*” of the PSC Strategic Plan of 2019 to 2030 provides for streamlining of interactions between Members of Parliament (MPs) and Parliamentary staff thereby enhancing the value of services that staff provide to MPs. The Pillar entails, among others, enhancing of staff wellness programs in addition to enhancing the human resource management and business processes. The PSC training and development policy provides for capacity building of officers for not more than two weeks after every two years.
3. To this end, the Clerk of the National Assembly approved an invitation to attend the GSMA World Mobile Summit and (the Africa Health Tech Summit 2024) in Kigali Rwanda from 29th – 31st October, 2024.
4. The GSMA World Mobile Summit 2024 and the Africa Health Tech Summit 2024 are two prominent events that are set to bring together global leaders, innovators, and experts to discuss and explore the future of mobile technology and healthcare in Africa. Both conferences are part of a growing trend of using technology to address key challenges in the regions they focus on.
5. The Summit covered a wide range of topics including: using technology to link healthcare systems globally, telemedicine, improving livelihood through technology, using Artificial Intelligence in African Healthcare systems locally, mobile health solutions, and public-private partnerships. Additionally, the delegation also attended side technology forums including visiting the Carnegie Mellon University Africa (CMU-Africa) in Kigali, Rwanda –

the African campus of Carnegie Mellon University (CMU) that focuses in fields like technology, engineering, business, agriculture, public policy and data science.

6. The delegation also visited the Technology Readiness Levels Space (TRL) Rwanda, an initiative or platform dedicated to enhancing education and learning through innovative technologies, particularly in space satellite technology and its applications in agriculture.
7. This Report contains a summary of the topics covered, observations and recommendations by the Members of Parliament and officer that attended the training.
8. The Members of Parliament and officer appreciate the Parliamentary Service Commission; Office of the Clerk; and management of the Directorate of Audit, Appropriation and other Select Committees for the opportunity accorded to them to attend the Summit. The experience will not only go a long way in enhancing effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery but also make the institution of Parliament better and stronger, and ultimately translate into better governance.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 INTRODUCTION

9. The GSMA Mobile World Congress was slated to take place in Kigali, Rwanda from 29th to 31st October, 2024. However, it was postponed and instead the Africa Health Tech Summit which ran on the same venue, dates and time took place which the delegation from the Kenyan National Assembly attended. The delegation was as follows:

- i. The Hon. Charles Gumini Gimose, MP – Leader of Delegation (Committee on Implementation)
- ii. The Hon. Bernard Kitur, M.P – Alternate leader of delegation (Departmental Committee on Communication, Information and Innovation)
- iii. The Hon. Josses Kiptoo Lelmengit, MP (Parliamentary Committee on Broadcasting and Library Services)
- iv. The Hon. Suzanne Ndunge Kiamba, MP (Parliamentary Committee on Broadcasting and Library Services)
- v. Mr. Mark Namaswa - Clerk Assistant II/Delegation Secretary
- vi. Ms. Winnie Vugutsa – Aide to Hon. Charles Gimose

2.1 About the GSMA World Mobile Summit and the Africa Health Tech Summit 2024

10. **The GSMA World Mobile Summit** is an event put together by the GSMA (Global System for Mobile Communications Association), which brings together industry leaders, innovators, and stakeholders from across the global mobile telecommunications sector. The summit typically serves as a platform for discussing the future of mobile technology, business models, digital transformation, and the growing impact of mobile on industries and economies worldwide. The 2024 GSMA World Mobile Summit was postponed and instead the Africa Health Tech Summit 2024 took place.

11. **The Africa Health Tech Summit 2024** is a forum focused on the connection of healthcare and technology in Africa. The summit brought together key stakeholders from the healthcare, technology, and investment sectors to discuss how innovation and digital transformation can address healthcare challenges on the continent.

12. Part of the focus at the Summit was on the intersection of Healthcare and Innovation: The summit highlighted how emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence (AI), telemedicine, mobile health (mHealth), data analytics, blockchain, and Internet of Things (IoT), can transform healthcare delivery in Africa. It will also explore how digital health solutions can improve the overall healthcare service delivery across the world especially in developing nations.
13. The exhibition area was designed to be the central place for delegates to gather and exchange. There were coffee breaks and lunches during breakout sessions which took place in the adjacent halls.

2.2 The Kenyan Delegation

14. The Members of Parliament and staff from Kenya paid a courtesy call to Kenya's High Commissioner to Rwanda, H.E. Amb. Janet Mwawasi Oben at the Chancery in Kigali.



Kenya's High Commissioner to Rwanda H.E. Amb. Janet Mwawasi Oben hosts Members of Parliament Hons. Bernard Kitur, Charles Gimose, Suzanne Ndunge, Josses Kiptoo and members of their secretariat who paid her a courtesy call at the Chancery on Tuesday, 29th October 2024. The MPs were in Rwanda for Tech Conference and other sideline ICT meetings.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 PRESENTATIONS AND SPEAKERS: Innovating for Community Health; Unlocking the Power of AI

3.1 Presentation by Hon. Dr Sabin Nsanzimana Minister of Health, Rwanda

15. Positioning technology in infectious disease and non-communicable diseases programs design, strategic planning and implementation science.
16. Using technology to facilitate clinical trials in Rwanda and multi-country research collaborations.

3.2 Presentation by Dr. H.E. Dr Jean Kaseya – Director General, Africa CDC

17. Summary of systems to combat Marburg virus in African setups such as Rwanda. Using technology to deal with infectious disease outbreaks. The use of a USD 125 million to build a health resilient framework to disease outbreaks.
 - a) Focus on improving the health industry
 - b) Refining the digital health transformation agenda
 - c) Building a continental health information system in Africa

3.3 Presentation by Ricardo Baptista Leite, CEO, Health AI

18. Approaches to harnessing the power of digital transformation in African healthcare, and through Health AI Africa.
19. Advocating for greater investment in AI-driven health initiatives for better health outcomes, improved infrastructure, and more sustainable healthcare systems in Africa.

3.4 Presentation by Hon. Dr Sabin Nsanzimana Minister of Health, Rwanda

20. Deploying technology in infectious disease and non-communicable diseases programs design, strategic planning and implementation science.
21. Using technology to facilitate clinical trials in Rwanda and multi-country research collaborations. He is a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh and African Scientific Institute.

3.7 Way Forward/ Takeaway lessons from the Africa Health Tech Summit

22. Artificial Intelligence and early diagnosis of ailments in Africa: AI can assist in the accurate diagnosis of diseases, especially in regions with limited access to specialist doctors. Machine learning algorithms can analyze medical images (e.g., X-rays, MRIs, and CT scans) and identify patterns that might be missed by human clinicians.
23. AI can also help with the early detection of diseases like malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS by analyzing patient data and offering predictive insights. Kenyan businesses and businessmen have an opportunity to infuse the world view in their business undertakings by establishing liaisons with like-minded businesses from other nations. This can be built easily through respective chambers of commerce.
24. Access to Healthcare in Remote Areas: One of the biggest challenges in African healthcare is the lack of healthcare facilities and personnel in rural or remote areas. AI can bridge this gap by enabling remote consultations through telemedicine platforms and virtual consultations. AI-driven chatbots or virtual assistants can provide basic healthcare information, triage symptoms, and recommend actions before the patient sees a doctor.
25. Disease Surveillance and Outbreak Prediction: AI can improve the monitoring of infectious diseases and help predict outbreaks before they become widespread. By analyzing data from hospitals, health clinics, and even social media, AI can identify patterns that may indicate an emerging health threat. This can be crucial in managing diseases like Ebola, cholera, and more recently, COVID-19 and Ebola
26. Tailored Healthcare promotion: AI can be used to create personalized health education materials and programs, increasing awareness about disease prevention and healthy living. In many African communities, education around sexual health, maternal care, and nutrition can be limited, and AI-powered platforms can provide accurate and culturally relevant health information to a wider audience.
27. AI-driven chatbots can engage in conversations with users, answering questions about maternal health, safe childbirth practices, and vaccination schedules, promoting public health education.
28. Healthcare Data Supervision: Data management is often a major challenge in Africa's healthcare systems. AI can help organize and analyze health data more effectively, making it

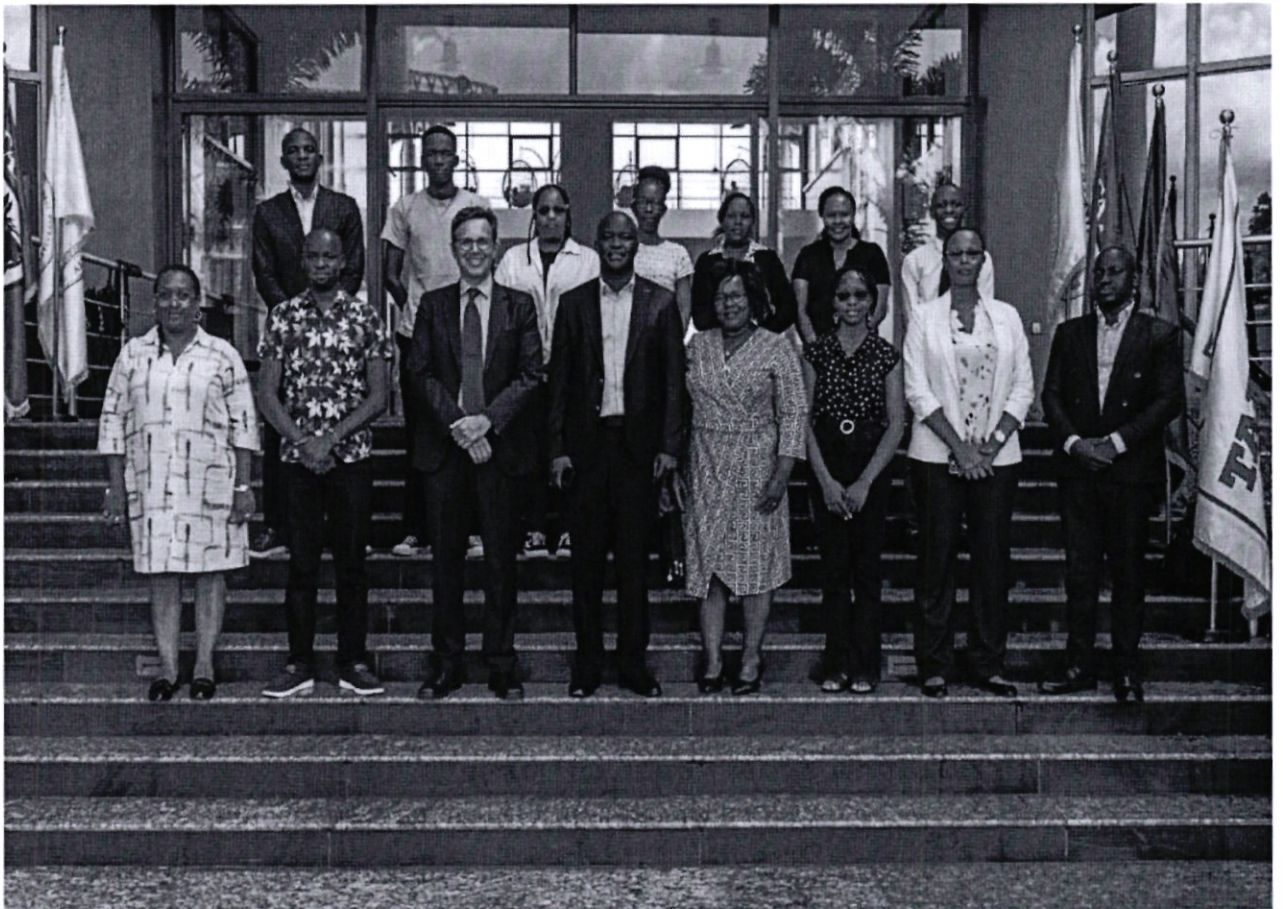
easier to track patient records, identify health trends, and make informed policy decisions. AI can also aid in automating administrative tasks, reducing the burden on healthcare staff and allowing them to focus more on patient care.

29. **Cost Reduction in Healthcare:** AI can drive down the cost of healthcare in Africa by improving efficiency, reducing diagnostic errors, and automating tasks that would otherwise require significant human labor. This is especially important for low-resource settings where budgets are constrained, and healthcare costs must be carefully managed.
30. **Example:** AI can help streamline hospital operations by optimizing supply chains, scheduling, and resource allocation, resulting in cost savings that can be reinvested into patient care.
31. **Training Healthcare Workers:** AI-powered tools can help train healthcare workers, especially in under-resourced areas. Virtual simulations, online courses, and AI-based feedback systems can help improve medical knowledge and skills without the need for expensive physical infrastructure or specialized trainers.
32. **In summary,** AI can be a game-changer for healthcare in Africa, helping to overcome barriers such as limited access to healthcare facilities, resource shortages, and high disease burdens. By improving diagnostics, access to care, resource management, and public health initiatives, AI can support the development of more equitable and efficient healthcare systems across the continent.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Technology Innovations at Carnegie Mellon University Africa – CMU-Africa, Kigali

The Carnegie Mellon University is a campus of Carnegie Mellon University located in Kigali Innovation City. CMU-Africa is part of the Carnegie Mellon College of Engineering. Three of its technological innovation areas that the Delegation visited include: The Upanzi Digital Public Infrastructure Network, The Robotics Labs and the use of Artificial Intelligence interventions in farming.



The Kenyan Parliament delegation poses with faculty and students of the Carnegie Mellon University - Africa in Kigali, Rwanda during a tour of the technology innovation facilities at the institution on 29th October, 2024.