

### **IFAP Priorities**



## Information for All Programme (IFAP)

### in the era of big data and Artificial intelligence



Information for Development



**Information Literacy** 



Information Preservation



**Information Ethics** 



**Information Accessibility** 



Multilingualism

Which direction technologies should follow?

Information

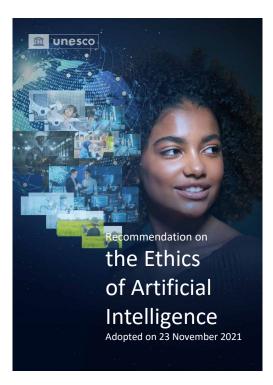
# The first ever: **UNESCO** Recommen dation on the Ethics human centered Al

### Four humanistic VALUES

 Respect, protection and promotion of human dignity, human rights and fundamental freedoms IFAP

Unesco
Information for All
Programme

- 2. Environment and ecosystem flourishing
- 3. Ensuring diversity and inclusiveness
- 4. Living in peaceful, just and interconnected societies



### Ten PRINCIPLES

- 1. Proportionality and do no harm
- 2. Safety and security
- 3. Fairness and non-discrimination
- 4. Sustainability
- 5. Privacy and Data Protection
- 6. Human oversight and determination
- 7. Transparency and explainability
- 8. Responsibility and accountability
- 9. Awareness and literacy
- 10. Multi-stakeholder and adaptive governance and collaboration



# UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI: from Value/Principles to Actions



**POLICY AREA 1: ETHICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT** 

**POLICY AREA 2: ETHICAL GOVERNANCE AND** 

**STEWARDSHIP** 

**POLICY AREA 3: DATA POLICY** 

**POLICY AREA 4: DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL** 

**COOPERATION** 

**POLICY AREA 5: ENVIRONMENT AND ECOSYSTEMS** 

**POLICY AREA 6: GENDER** 

**POLICY AREA 7: CULTURE** 

**POLICY AREA 8: EUDCATION AND RESEARCH** 

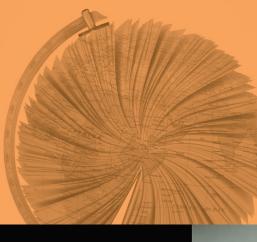
**POLICY AREA 9: COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION** 

**POLICY AREA 10: ECONOMY AND LABOUR** 

**POLICY AREA 11: HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING** 

### **GENERATIVE AI:**

### **POTENTIALS** AND RISKS



## **Generative Al (GAI):**

## **Ethical questions?**

- Human oversight and determination?
- Responsibility and accountability?
- Data privacy and protection?
- Transparency and explainability?



GPT-4 can solve difficult problems with greater accuracy, thanks to its broader general knowledge and problem solving abilities.

Creativity Visual input Longer context

GPT-4 is more creative and collaborative than ever before. It can generate, edit, and iterate with users on creative and technical writing tasks, such as composing songs, writing screenplays, or learning a user's writing style.

#### Input

Explain the plot of Cinderella in a sentence where each word has to begin with the next letter in the alphabet from A to Z, without repeating any letters.

#### Output

A beautiful Cinderella, dwelling eagerly, finally gains happiness; inspiring jealous kin, love magically nurtures opulent prince; quietly rescues, slipper triumphs, uniting very wongrously, xenial



## Global AI divides and challenges

https://www.unesco.org/en/internet-universality-indicators

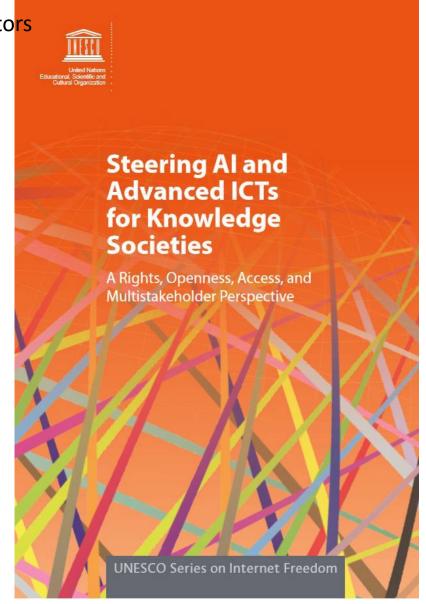
Human **Rights** Implications: divides in right to freedom of expression, privacy, media, equality and participation in public life

**Openness** in AI: "black box", open data, open and pluralistic Markets and open opportunities

Inclusive Access for AI Development: divides in access to data, access to research, access to Knowledge, education and human resources, access to connectivity and hardwares

Multistakeholder Approach for Al Governance and the participation divides

Crosscutting Issues: Al and Gender X Al and Africa



## Al divides in Africa

Male predominance in AI development

Algorithmic Discrimination

Gender-biased data-sets

**Deepfake** videos

African Union Agenda 2063

Capacity,
Infrastructure
& Governance
Challenges

## Artificial Intelligence Needs Assessment Survey In Africa

Protection of personal data and data governance

Al for economic growth

Supporting start-ups and digital innovation

Updating education, skills and training systems for imparting AI skills and knowledge,

Facilitating Al research and development

### National implementation of ROAM-X indicators

Mise en œuvre nationale des indicateurs DOAM-X

#### 44 countries under ROAM-X assessments since 2019:

AFRICA(17): Benin, Senegal, Kenya, Ghana, Niger, Ethiopia, Cote d'Ivoire, Cabo Verde, Burkina Faso, Namibia, Tanzania, Gambia, Cameroon, Burundi, Gabon, Congo RC, Congo RDC

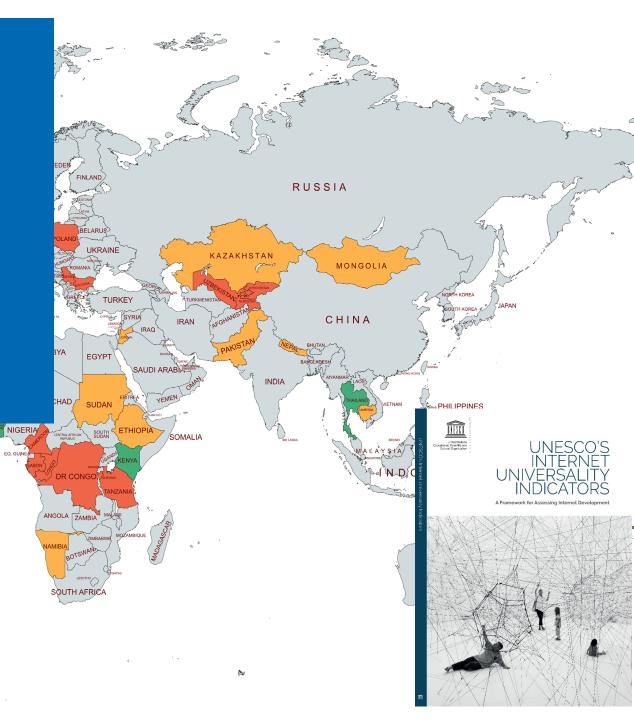
**ASIA(13)**: Thailand, Nepal, Pakistan, Cambodia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Tonga, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tuvalu

**ARAB STATES(4)**: Tunisia, Sudan, Jordan, Palestine LATIN AMERICA(6): Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Dominican Republic

EUROPE(4): Germany, France, Serbia, Bulgaria

Completed IUIs assessment
Ongoing IUIs assessments
To be launched















# Artificial Intelligence & the Rule of Law

A free online course to strengthen the role of judicial actors in understanding the legal and ethical implications of Al systems. The first-ever global training available in 7 languages. www.judges.org/ai-rol

The six modules will address two main issues:

- How can judiciaries use AI in their administrative work to strengthen access to justice and improve administrative processes?
- How can judiciaries address issues of bias and discrimination in the use of AI, and the legal challenges it poses?

## Artificial Intelligence and Digital Transformation

Competencies for Civil Servants

Santambar 2022

Working Group Report on Al Capacity Building



### **Digital Planning and Design**

 <u>Competencies</u>: systems thinking, problem identification and solutions, strategic foresight, agile strategy

### **Data Use and Governance**

 <u>Competencies</u>: digital literacy, datadriven decision making, open data and open government, privacy and security, legal, regulatory, and ethical frameworks, AI fundamentals

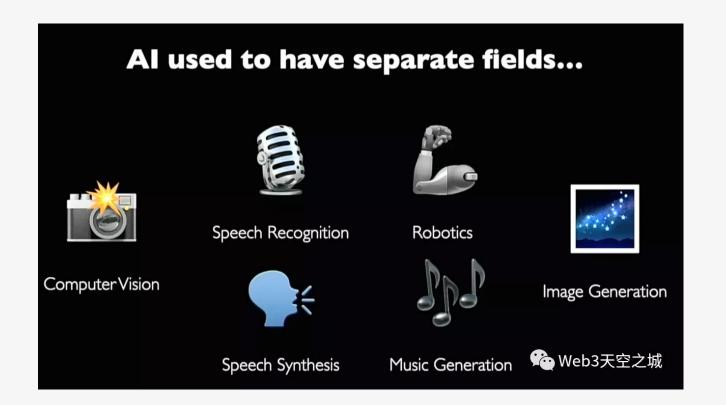
### **Digital Management and Execution**

 <u>Competencies</u>: people-centricity, iteration, agile execution, digital leadership









https://www.unesco.org/en/artificial-intelligence/recommendation-ethics

https://www.unesco.org/en/ifap

https://www.unesco.org/en/internet-universality-indicators

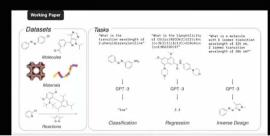




## unesco



## Gollems silently taught themselves research grade chemistry



tasks in chemistry and materials science by simply prompting them with chemical questions in natural language. We compared this approach with dedicated machine-learning models for many applications spanning properties of molecules and materials to the yield of chemical reactions. Surprisingly, we find this approach performs comparable to or even outperforms the conventional techniques, particularly in the low data limit

In addition, by simply inverting the questions, we can even perform inver-