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ITU Project Supported By DFAT:

Enhancing the Development of Standards and Frameworks for Critical Technologies in Southeast-Asia

ITU Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

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International Telecommunication Union (ITU), supported by the **Department of Foreign** Affairs and Trade (DFAT) under Australia's Cyber and Critical Tech Cooperation Program, has been initiating a project called

"Enhancing the Development of Standard and Frameworks for Critical Technologies in Southeast Asia"

Scope:

- **Critical Technology**: Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- Standard & Framework: Gender and Social Based Standard and Policy



Focus countries:

- Indonesia
- Malaysia
- Thailand depa
- The Philippines



*The rest of the ASEAN countries are secondary beneficiary countries

Australian Government



Definition

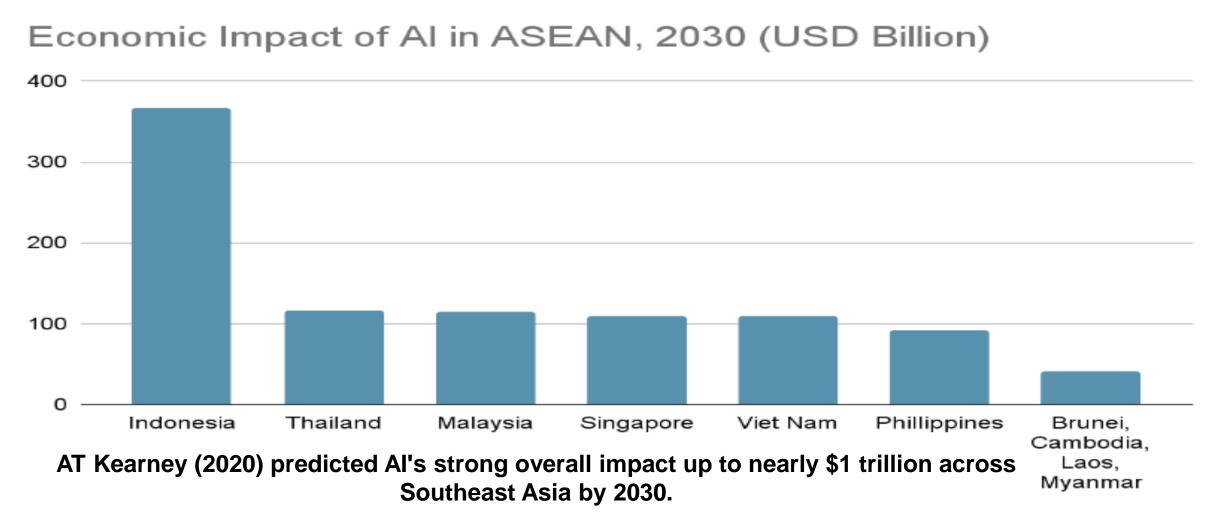
What are Critical Technologies?

Australian Government, Department of the Prime-Minster and Cabinet: "Critical technologies are current and emerging technologies with the capacity to significantly enhance, or pose risk to, our national interests (economic prosperity, social cohesion and/or national security)." A Critical Technology that is integral to Southeast Asia's Future is Artificial Intelligence (AI).

- The COVID-19 pandemic has only accelerated the trend of digitization in the region.
- By 2025, most of ASEAN's citizens will be digital natives, fully empowered to use high-tech tools, especially Artificial Intelligence to enhance their personal and professional lives. (AT Kearney, 2020).
- Governments in ASEAN region have emphasized the importance of developing and using digital technologies, including Artificial Intelligence. (Giulia Marsan, 2021)



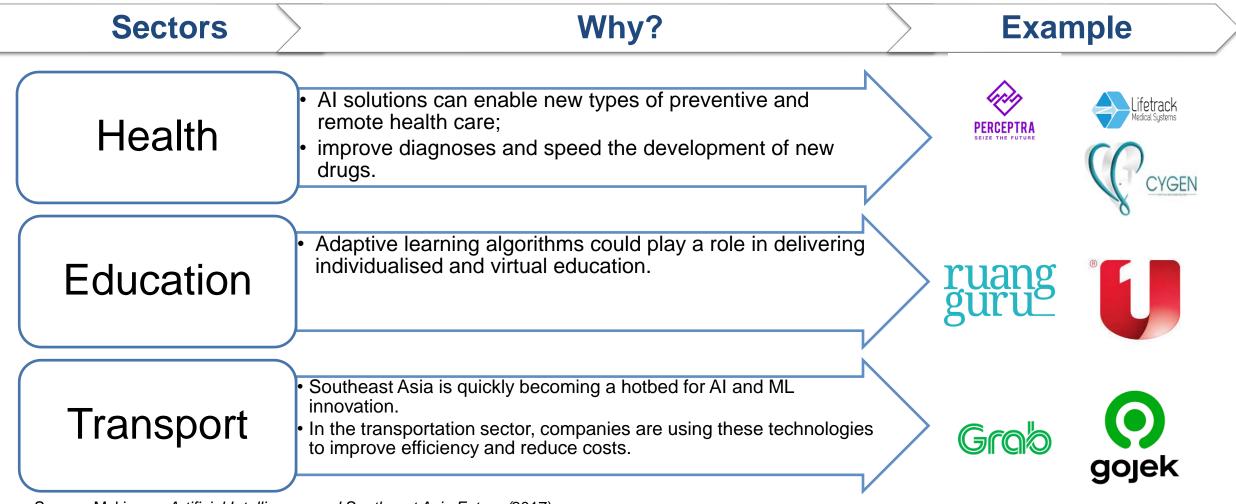
1. Economic Advantage



Source: AT Kearney, Racing Toward the Future: Artificial Intelligence in Southeast Asia (2020).



2. Social Advantages

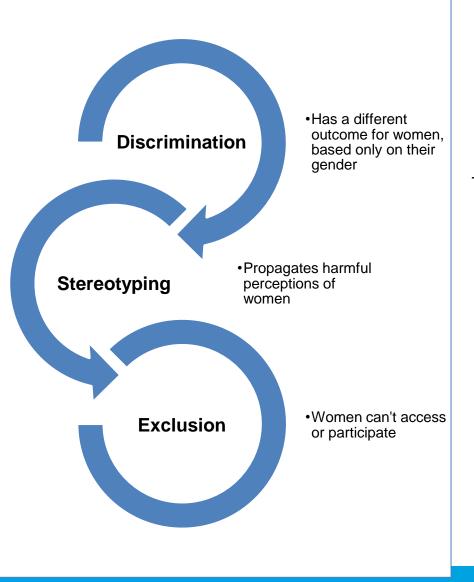


Source: Mckinsey, Artificial Intelligence and Southeast Asia Future (2017).



Despite the potentials, AI is susceptible to risk of bias





DISCRIMINATION

- Facial recognition algorithms had a high accuracy of 99% in detecting male faces.
 - However, the system's ability to recognize women (esp. black women) was significantly lower at only 65% of the time. (Buolamwini, 2019)

STEREOTYPING

**

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- Natural Language Processing (NLP), a critical ingredient of common AI systems like Amazon's Alexa and Apple's Siri, among others, <u>has been found to show gender</u> <u>biases</u>.
 - Like a game of word-association, these systems can often associate 'man' with 'doctor' and 'woman' with 'nurse'. (Harvard Business Review, 2019).

EXCLUSION MM

- Only <u>22% of professionals in Al and data science fields</u> are women and they are more likely to occupy jobs associated with less status (Stanford Review, 2021).
 - Gender bias occurs during Machine learning (in dataset), If there's not enough women contributing, then there will be holes in the AI's knowledge, and this is why bias errors happen.



"To better serve business and society, fighting algorithmic bias needs to be a priority. Through 2022, <u>85% of Al</u> projects have delivered <u>erroneous outcomes</u> due to bias in data, algorithms or the teams responsible for managing 2 | 2 them. This is not just a problem for gender inequality but also <u>undermines</u> the usefulness of Al"



(Gartner, 2018)

1. Al bias could put women's lives at risk (Forbes, 2020):

This can particularly be of concern when AI technology is supposed to diagnose skin cancer for which the accurate detection of skin color and its variances matter.

2. Missed Opportunities (Cheng, 2023)

- Limited perspectives/diversity
- Economic Impact
- Fewer role model

3. Psychological Impact (Bias)

The voice assistant systems (Amazon Alexa, or Cortana, or Siri), by default have female voices-> this also gives the psychological impact of someone who is submissive, who has to follow orders (Mckinsey, 2021).





Source: UN SDGs, 2023 and UN Secretary General Roadmap for Digital Cooperation, 2020



What has the project been doing so far?



Output 2



Networking Lunch AI Trainings

AI Socialization

Research

Women

Dissemination

Dialogue Series

- Training on AI & Gender Bias Training on AI
- Standard



#GirlsinICT





Output 2: Strategic Training plan developed for Policymakers and stakeholders in Southeast Asia on Al policies and standards, including their gender and social biases

Output 1,3,4

| 2021 | \rightarrow | 2022 | <u> </u> | 2023 |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| Output 1: Research Report on Al Policies, including gender and/or social biases, in Southeast Asia produced | | | Research Report <u>Gender Sensiti</u> <u>Southea</u> | ve Al Policy in |
| Output 3: Established Networks of Female Multi-stakeholder group in Al (national & Regional) | 172 members Women Al Policy Net Private group LinkedIn group Women Al Polic Southeast Asia | → ♣ … work in Southeast Asia for the y Network in | Dialogue | zation 2023: Women Series & Networking T day 2023 |



Short Term Outcome 1: Improved Capacity and Awareness among related stakeholders

Study tour and Co-creation
workshop in May 2022.Behavioral Change
(6 months after the
understanding of inter-
understating the poten

2022

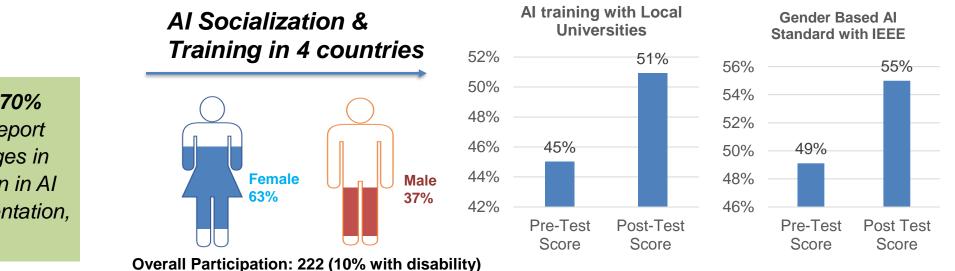
 14 policy makers participant (10 female)/ project focal point agencies attended

Indicator 1.1: By 2024, 70% of project participants report positive behavioral changes in advocacy and participation in AI policy formulation, implementation, and monitoring Behavioral Change survey conducted in Early 2023 (6 months after the workshop)

 100% participants reported increased knowledge of AI concepts, policy framework and AI standards, understanding of internationally recommended standards, frameworks, policies, and initiatives and understating the potential risks of AI;

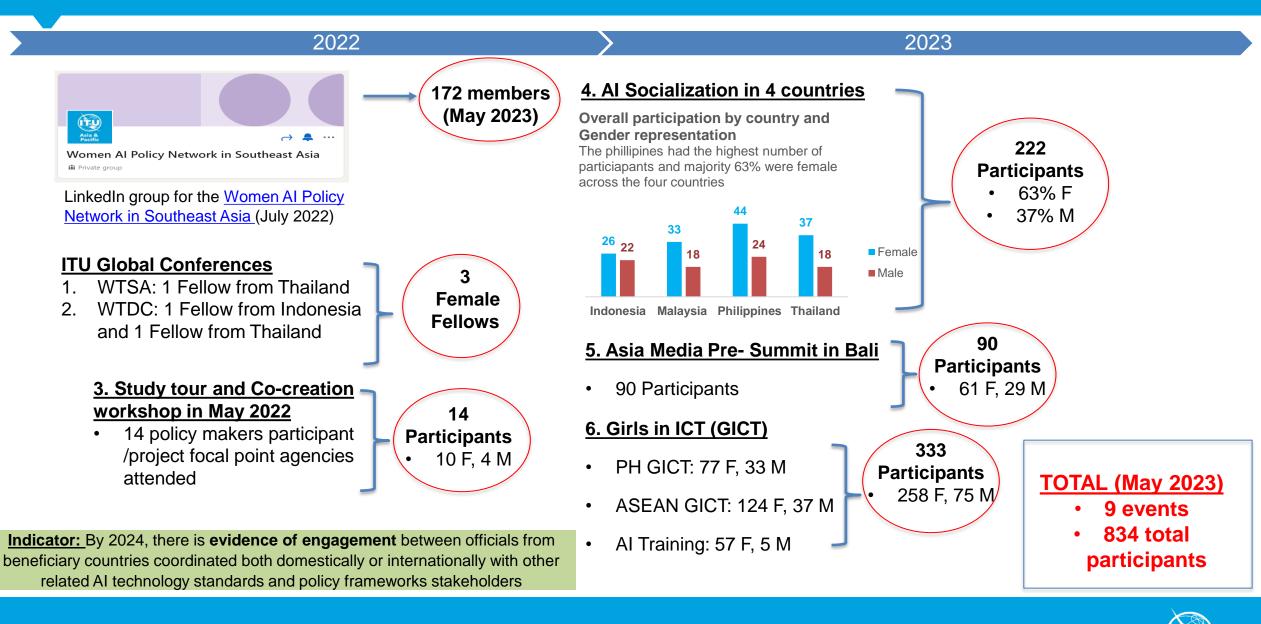
2023

- 78% participants reported increased knowledge of techniques to develop AI standards and critical gaps in AI policies;
- 100% increased understanding in National Contexts and Priorities on AI Policies, Strategies, and Initiatives in South-East Asia.
- 67% noted that they now advocate for inclusive AI policy standards in their respective countries due to the training they received in the project.





Short Term Outcome 2: Enhanced multi-stakeholder engagement participation on coordination on AI technology standard and policy



Next Step?

Next steps?

Output 2

Output 3

Output 4

2023

2024



- APrIGF (Brisbane, August 2023)
- RDF (Bangkok, September 2023)
- IGF (Kyoto, October 2023)



• ITU Academy Course (Online)

- Expert Dialogue Series with ASEAN, UNESCO, EU, etc
- AI Readiness Index with UNESCO





Linkedin Group!

• This group aim to identify key stakeholders and create a regional network of female policy makers, regulators, and delegates in Southeast to share good practices and lessons learned as well as coordination and cooperation.





Women AI Policy Network in Southeast Asia

iii Listed group

Rules

Criteria to join this group:

Al related stakeholders coming from government, private, academia, civil society in Southeast Asia. Priority will be given to female stakeholders in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines.



https://www.linkedin.com/groups/14107139/



Thank you!



United Nations specialized agency for information and communication technologies – ITU

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