An Algorithmic Adventure

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SHORT SUMMARY

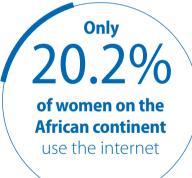
What is Al's impact on humankind?

Across the world and particularly in the Global South, people are at risk of being excluded from the benefits of the digital transformation - and most of them are girls and women. **On the African continent, only 20.2% of women and 37.1% of men use the internet**^[a], even though being online is one of today's key requirements for social and economic participation.

• In the framework of UNESCO's work to harness emerging technology for sustainable development, this graphic novel for young adults explores the impact of Artificial Intelligence on humankind.

• By following characters in four different corners of the globe as they grapple with the limits of AI technology, a young audience jointly embarks on a mission in an algorithmic galaxy called Plethor.A.I. There, they have but one option: travel across this hidden world behind our screens to learn about the social, technical, ethical and human rights impacts of Artificial Intelligence, and help the characters find a way back to reality.

[a] p.17 from UNESCO report The Effects of AI on the Working Lives of Women









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Foreword

Today, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and its applications are no longer limited to science fiction movies. You have likely interacted with AI yourself, through voice assistants or facial recognition filters, or by receiving social media content mediated by algorithms. As a tool, AI has enabled unprecedented achievements, from personalizing recommendations to billions of people, to predicting diseases before they occur.

It is precisely because AI is such a powerful tool that we must also look at its risks and potential negative impacts. Why is AI sometimes biased when it comes to important decisions such as whom to hire? How come it excludes certain groups of people? How can we avoid discrimination, ensure inclusion and diversity, protect our privacy, and overcome complex AI black box challenges?

These are just some questions that UNESCO tries to answer across our fields of competence in education, science, social and human sciences, culture, communication and information. For example, in 2021, UNESCO launched a free online microcourse on AI and Human Rights that made complex AI concepts easy to understand for youth around the world. With this and other initiatives, such as the 2021 Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence adopted by UNESCO's General Conference at its 41st session, we aim to ensure that AI is used in a way that aligns with international standards and protects human rights, such as the rights to equality, education, privacy, access to information, and freedom of expression.

I invite you to join us in exploring both the opportunities and challenges that AI presents. We hope this graphic novel will not only make AI concepts accessible to everyone regardless of age, but also empower each individual to be aware of and protect their fundamental rights in the digital age.

We invite you to share your thoughts on #ArtificiaIIntelligence and interact with us by commenting, retweeting and sharing this graphic novel in your social media networks, and tagging @UNESCO. Under my account @TawfikJelassi, I will be posting more tweets on UNESCO's first graphic novel on AI!

Dr. Tawfik Jelassi Assistant Director-General of UNESCO Communication and Information Sector

Episode I

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Ari and the Parallel University

Conception and script: Dr. Katherine Evans Illustration: Isobel Joy Te Aho-White Māori Cultural Creative Consultant: Cian Elyse White

Introduction

Though difficult to perceive, a hidden world lies behind the many screens which fill our lives. Surprisingly perhaps, we interact with this world every day: each time we open an app on our computers and smartphones, or access a web page, we open a door to it. Each time we ask a voice assistant a question, or use our faces for identification, we teach it to recognize us. And each time we like a post, watch a video, or buy something online, we let it learn something about us. In many ways, this world exists both everywhere and nowhere, and is governed by both everyone and no one. Many of us have heard of it, some of us fear it, but few of us understand exactly how it works.

In the media, textbooks and online, we usually call this world 'Artificial Intelligence', or 'AI' for short. Technically, it is comprised of *data*—information or facts about us and the world we live in—*algorithms*—sets of rules or procedures that can be followed to achieve a certain goal—and *connectivity*—hardware that links it all together, sending data both all over the globe, and directly to the devices of people, or *users* like us. Although we may not recognize it, this little trio of data, algorithms, and connectivity has, and will continue to have, a profound impact on nearly every aspect of our lives, and even life on Earth itself.

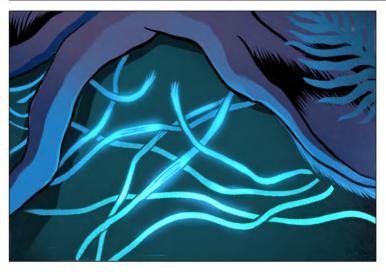
In part, this is because AI is designed to help people: it can perform tasks humans once had to tackle on their own, or provide services many of us cannot live without. It can give us valuable insights into complex problems too big for any one mind to decipher, and it can even be creative, finding new solutions that none of us expect. In some ways, it is the most useful tool humanity has ever created, and its applications are limited only by our human imagination.

Yet, like any tool, Artificial Intelligence is only useful if it's used in the right way. If we want AI to help us, then we must be careful not to lose ourselves in its promise and potential, and in so doing, lose track of what matters most: humans and their rights and dignity, the environment, and the value of living in harmony. AI might be virtual, but its true impact on humankind and the planet is very real.

It all starts with AI explorers like you, those that are brave enough to face the hidden universe beyond our screens, and to investigate its mysterious connection with our own.







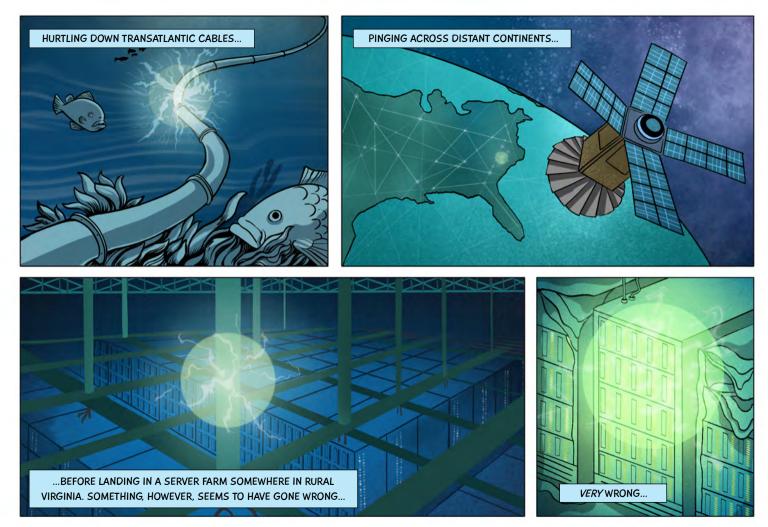




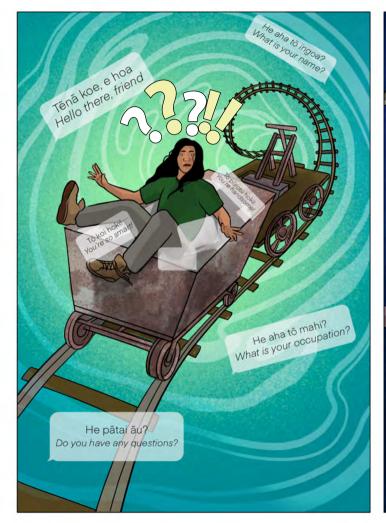
*GOOD MORNING **HELLO THERE, FRIEND!



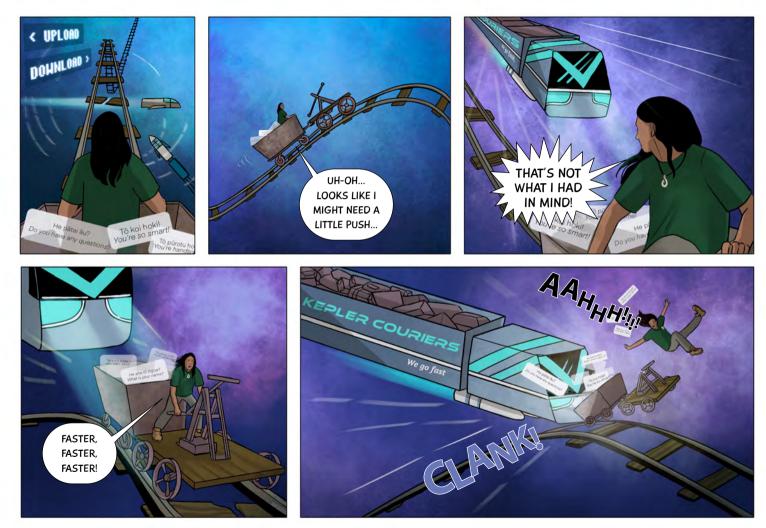












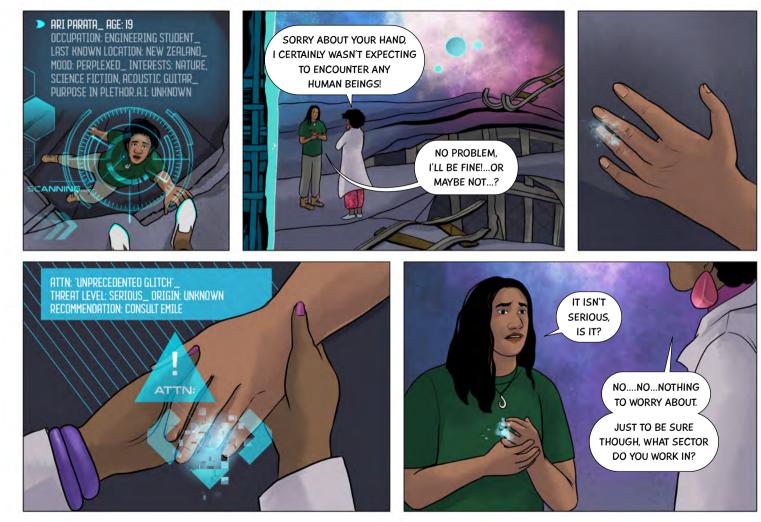


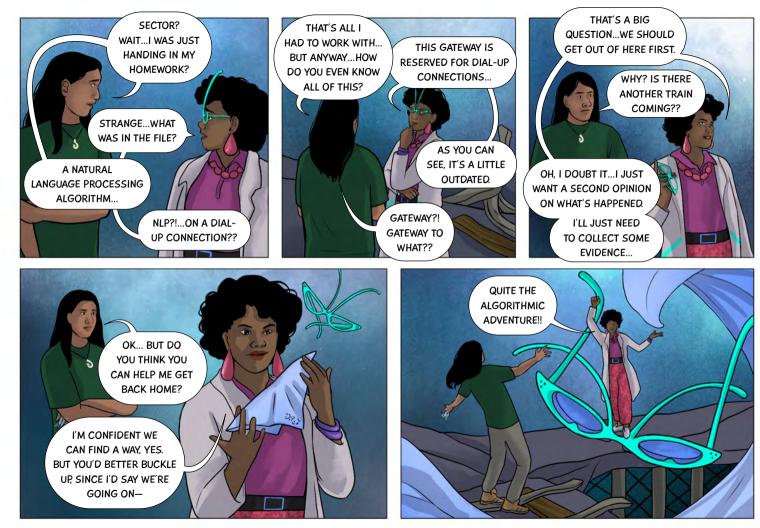


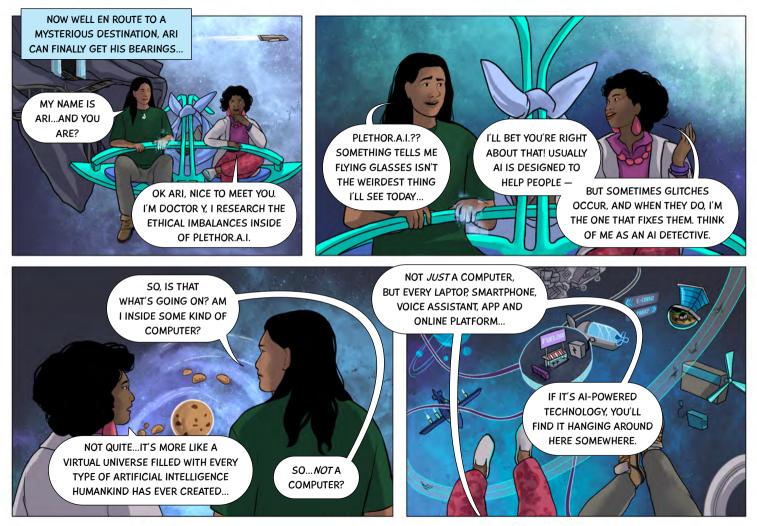
OK, GLASSES, TAKE NOTE: SUSPECTED DOS HACK IN THE OUTER LIMITS OF PLETHOR.A.I... UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES... NO OBVIOUS SIGNS OF TAMPERING... GLASSES, IF THERE'S ONE THING I'VE LEARNED AFTER YEARS OF EXPLORING THIS ARTIFICIAL UNIVERSE, IT'S THAT EVERY PROBLEM HAS A SOLUTION.

ALL THAT IS NEEDED IS ONE SMALL STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION...AND...















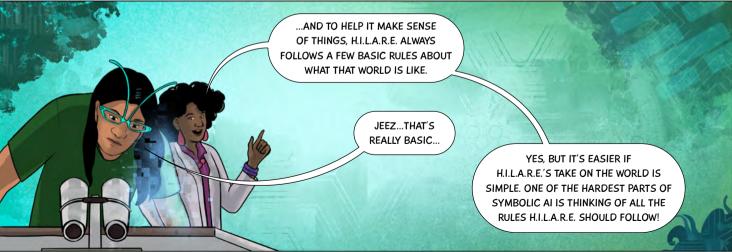






IN H.I.L.A.R.E.'S WORLD

All surfaces are perfectly flat > Obstacles do not move > Obstacles cannot be moved > Humans are not obstacles



Silly Roles

> H.I.L.A.R.E. CANNOT FLY

> H.I.L.A.R.E. CANNOT TELEPORT

Good Rules

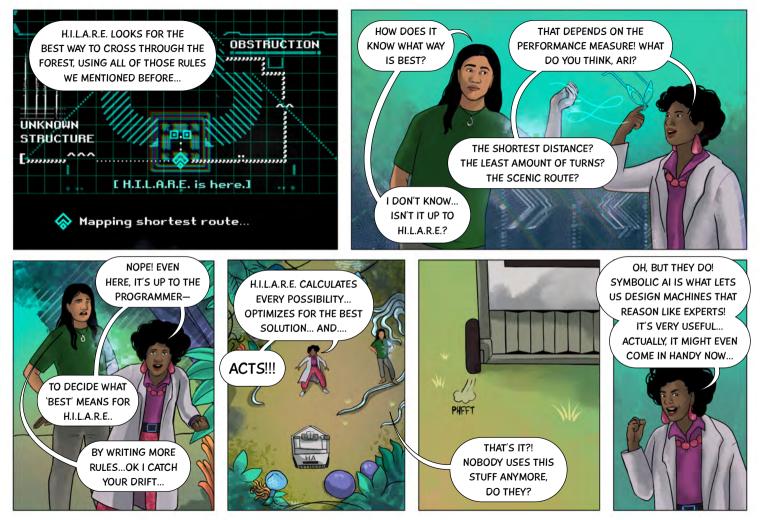
> H.I.L.A.R.E. CAN MOVE IN 4 DIRECTIONS > H.I.L.A.R.E. CANNOT MOVE THROUGH OBSTACLES > H.I.L.A.R.E. CANNOT BE IN 2 PLACES AT ONCE

> H.I.L.A.R.E. CANNOT DESTROY OBSTACLES > H.I.L.A.R.E. DOES NOT HAVE HANDS > H.I.L.A.R.E. IS NOT A HUMAN

> H.I.L.A.R.E. IS NOT A FANCY SPORTS CAR

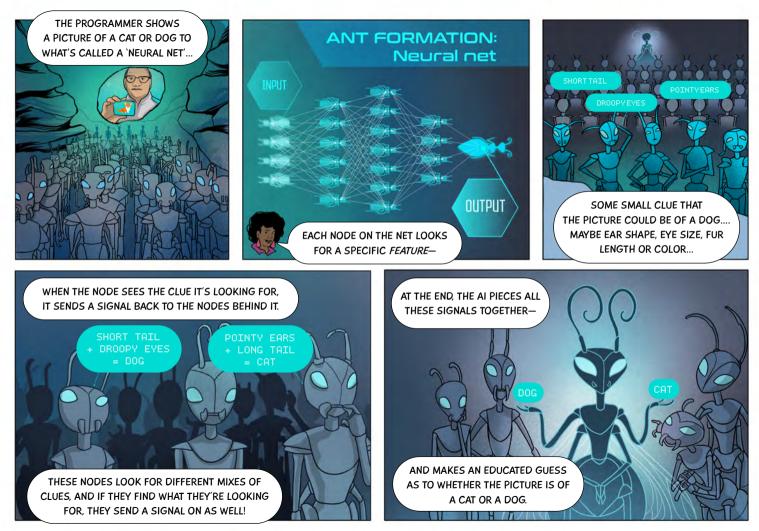


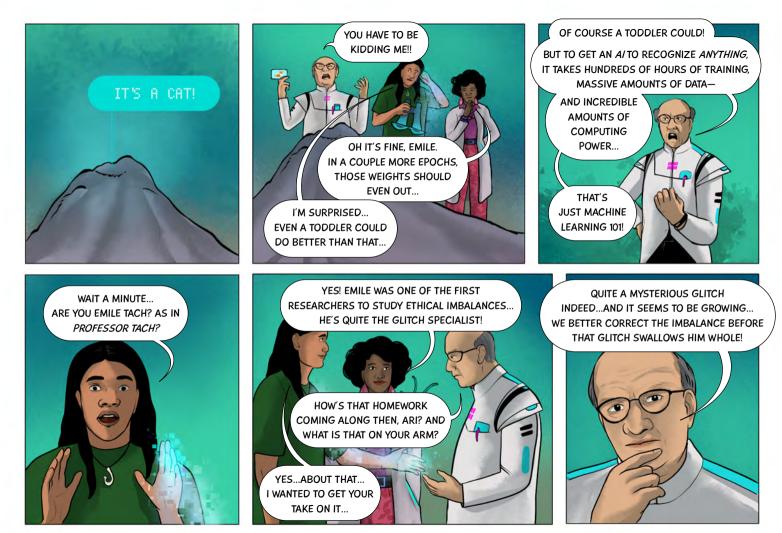










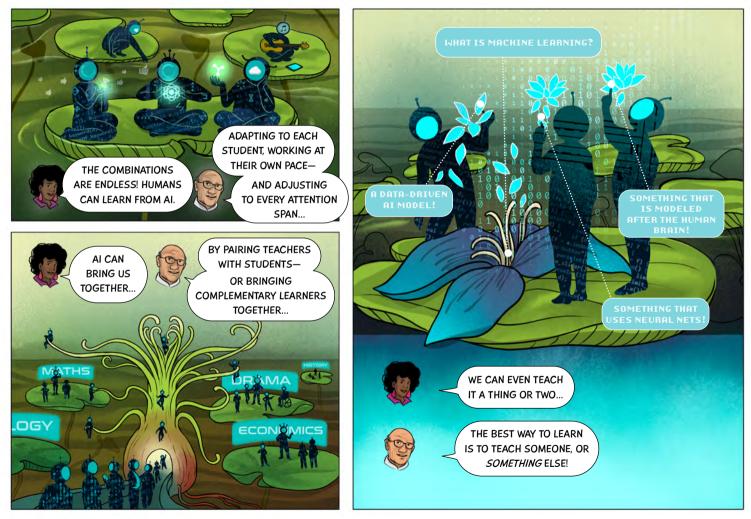






* MĀORI LANGUAGE











* THANK YOU!

39



NOW THAT *IS* A GLITCH!! WE MIGHT NEED TO WORK TOGETHER ON THIS ONE IF WE'RE GOING TO BEAT IT...

> Sounds good to me, Emile...Because I'm Starting To Think this is not just About accessibility...

> > TO BE CONTINUED ...

Glossary Terms

Augmented Intelligence

is a term which describes the cooperation of humans and AI towards a human goal, or within a socio-technical system. The AI can be both virtual (like a decision-assistance system), or embodied (like a robotic factory worker). In other words, augmented intelligence is what occurs when humans and AI work together and is seen to be more efficient than either party working on their own.

Chatbot

is a type of virtual AI assistant (a computer program) designed to mimic conversation with a human user, typically over the internet or some virtual interface, via text or text and speech. Chatbots can provide useful information to users or direct them to appropriate resources, and play a key role in addressing the needs of users at scale.

Dial-Up Connection

is an internet connection that is achieved using a regular telephone line. When the phone line is connected to a modem and configured to dial a particular number, this grants a user internet access. Dial-up is the slowest form of internet connection, and today, persists mainly in areas where it is not economically possible or viable to construct broadband lines.

Digital Divide

describes the gap between individuals, households, businesses or geographic areas in terms of access to, **a)** AI research, b) knowledge, education and human resources, c) training data, and d) connectivity and hardware. Put another way, the digital divide is what prevents a truly global and equal playing field in AI technology, where those who are disadvantaged lack the tools to be able to compete and collaborate with highly developed players in the AI ecosystem.

Epoch

is a type of hyperparameter in machine learning which denotes the number of times that the learning algorithm will work through the entire training dataset, adjusting its weights to each sample in the set. Most AI models run through many epochs (sometimes over 1000) across their training, since up to a certain point at least, each epoch helps the engineers to minimize the errors in the model, or to optimize its performance.

Fiber Optic

is a type of technology used to transmit information as pulses of light through strands of fiber made of glass or plastic over long distances. Because fiber optic cables transfer data signals in the form of light rather than by using the traditional method of electrical signals, the information is able to travel faster, over longer distances, and without the risk of electromagnetic interference (for instance, from storms or strong winds). Fiber optic cables are part of the essential infrastructure of modern-day AI practices.

Glossary Terms

Machine Learning

is also called 'data-driven' or 'bottom-up' AI, machine learning is an adaptive type of algorithmic process which allows computers to learn from experience, learn by example, or learn by analogy, using large amounts of data, where the learning processes improve the performance of the system over time. Closely related to Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs), many machine learning practices are inspired by the structure of the human brain. ANNs use very simple and highly connected processors (called neurons) with weighted links, which pass signals from one neuron to another. The learning process occurs when these weights are adjusted as the system receives training

data input, eventually storing the 'trained' rules required for correctly solving a given problem — such as classification or pattern recognition — which are used in decision-making when new data is fed into the system.

Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)are

completely distributed and virtual learning platforms, available to students globally. One of the principal keys to lifelong learning, MOOCs enable students, and more generally individuals, to engage with and learn from top-tier professionals in both the sciences and humanities with online courses. MOOCs come in many forms, from completely self-directed platforms that allow students to work through the course at their own pace, to accredited professional degree programs that allow students to bolster their formal education.

Moravec's Paradox

describes a surprising gap between the intellectual capacities of humans and even advanced AI systems, where AI systems can be seen to excel in a number of traditionally 'difficult' human fields (for instance, statistical reasoning, pattern recognition or playing checkers), but perform poorly in many areas that most humans can easily master: perception, mobility, common sense and value judgements, to name a few.

Symbolic Al

which is also called top-down, or 'expert systems', is a type of

algorithmic process that follows explicit and transparent rules, given to the system by human programmers, to compute the solution to a problem. Symbolic AI constitutes the original and oldest approach to Artificial Intelligence, but it's still used today in many AI applications, especially in situations where high levels of human control are desirable, such as in the case of driverless cars.

Conclusion

Humans and AI have much to learn from one another. This means not only that *what we learn* must adapt to the fast-paced technological changes that are happening around us today, but also that *how we learn* must incorporate some of the innovative and useful tools that AI itself has to offer. By combining AI and education, we can create global classrooms, bring like-minds together, we can even teach AI how to better teach us.

Yet, if we do not work to ensure that each of us has an *equal* opportunity to benefit from the exciting possibilities of Artificial Intelligence—

for instance, by generating open, inclusive data sets, or by breaking language barriers in AI research and natural language processing—these technological advances will only serve to increase the already striking disparities across the different corners of the world. In this sense, policies and agreements, both at a national and global level, must be put in place or revised to ensure that AI is not harmful, and cannot be used in harmful ways.

Episode II

Maryam and the Data Basin Deep Dive

Conception and script: Dr. Katherine Evans Illustration: Cassandra Okwaniuzor Mark

Introduction

A rtificial Intelligence is quickly becoming a critical element in the advancement of human development and the creation of inclusive knowledge societies. In an increasingly global and connected world, AI enables us to better understand and act within our environment, both at the level of individual users, and on a collective level in the public and private sector. AI can help us make better, more informed and accurate decisions across the board: pointing to patterns we might have missed, finding connections we might not have seen, and providing innovative recommendations we might never have imagined on our own.

Nevertheless, if we are not mindful of the ways in which AI technology expands and develops, we run the risk of overlooking an impressive set of ethical challenges that threaten to interfere with, or even obstruct, fundamental human rights. Indeed, issues such as increased surveillance, data mining and profiling, as well as algorithmic bias and automated decision-making represent new risks to the rights to privacy and non-discrimination that each of us are owed. Worse still, while these risks pose a threat to human rights generally, they have been seen to disproportionately affect the rights of women, people of color, and other vulnerable minorities. In one sense, the problem pertains to the shaky relationship between automated decision-making, data, and past prejudices. It is important to ensure that the moral mistakes of the past do not influence the decisions of the present: through the use of biased and antiquated data sets that represent a world we no longer wish to live in, or by blindly following the opaque recommendations of the AI tools which train on these types of data.

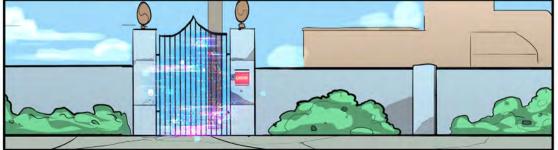
In another sense, the problem pertains to our own failure to understand and adequately represent just how diverse humankind can be. Inclusivity must act as a guiding light in the design of AI systems, ensuring that AI tools are given the chance to observe and learn from the full breadth of humanity's many facets, rather than a small sample of familiar, similar and readily available faces.

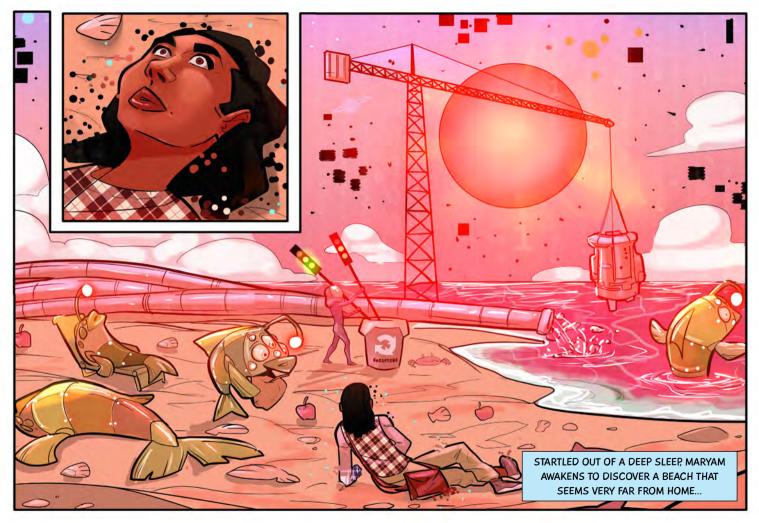
If we do not work to address these problems, we risk building an AI that fails to help all people equally and adequately. A world where AI perfectly caters to some, but hardly recognizes others; a world where some of us are virtually invisible... =































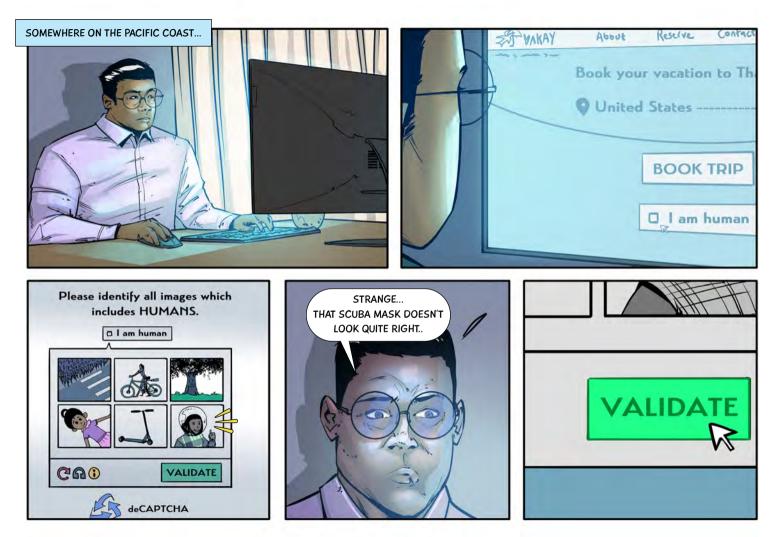












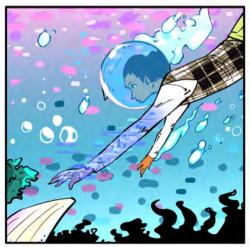




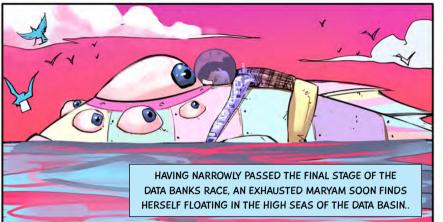


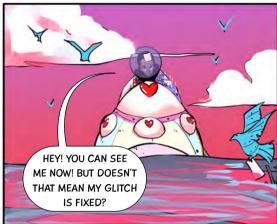


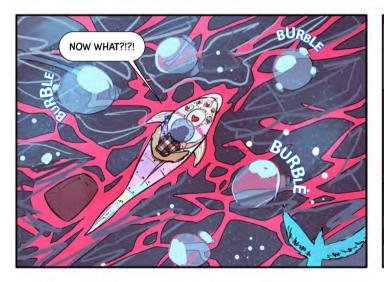




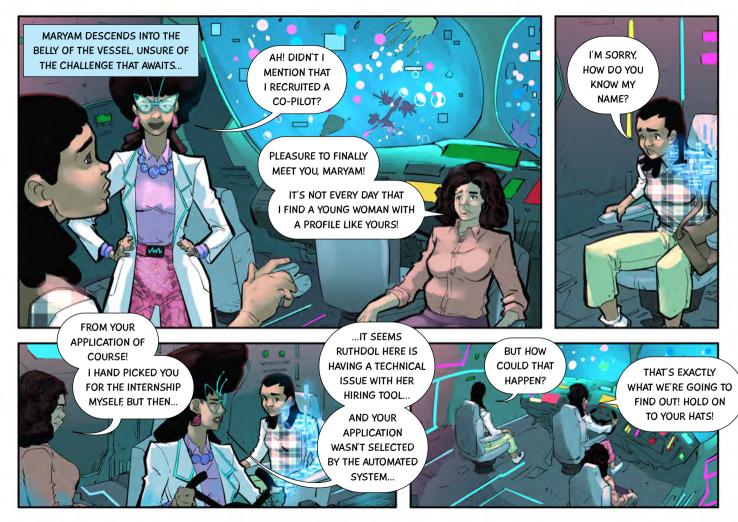


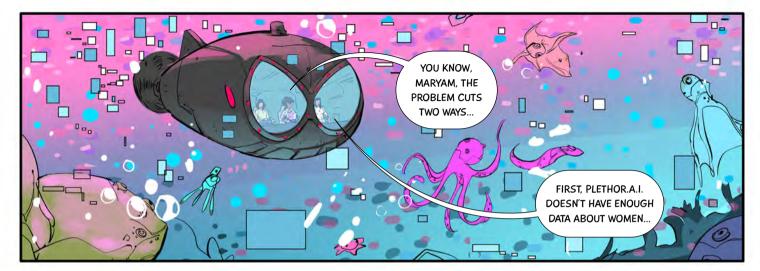












WE'LL END

UP STUCK IN ...



WELCOME TO THE DATA MINES, HOME TO SOME OF THE OLDEST DATA SETS IN ALL OF PLETHOR.A.I. IF YOU BOTH WOULD KINDLY FOLLOW ME...

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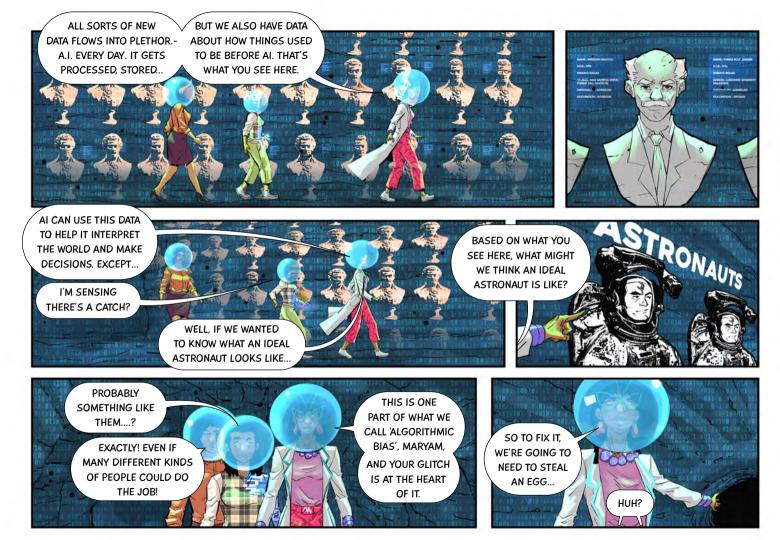
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...THE PAST!

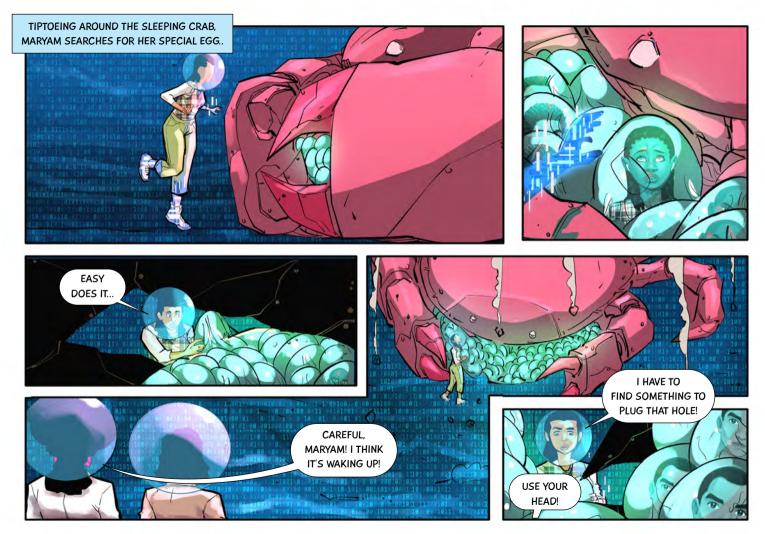
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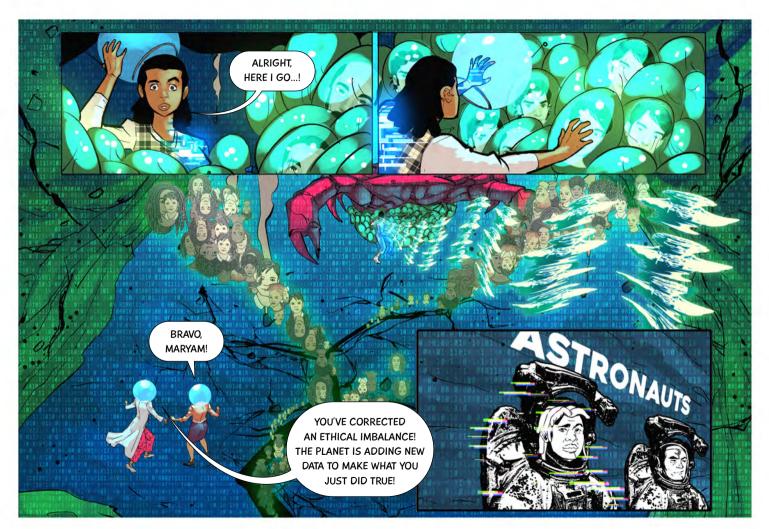
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Glossary Terms

Algorithmic Bias is an umbrella term which describes the ways in which certain AI systems can generate outputs, decisions or recommendations which display an inclination or prejudice for or against a person or group, especially in a way that is considered to be unfair. The causes of these biases are multiple, relating to how representative the data set is, how large the data set is, the weights of the AI model itself, and even the conscious and subconscious inclinations of the system's programmers. Even if most well-designed AI systems are free from algorithmic bias, ensuring that AI systems always operate fairly remains a thorny topic amongst AI professionals.

Classifier algorithms

are models, in the case of supervised machine learning, that learn from input training data to eventually predict the likelihood that the samples from a new and different data set will fall into one of the predetermined categories of classification (also known as 'sub-populations'). In other words, the model first learns categories and their associations from the labels human engineers provide it during training, and then uses what it learns to sort new data into these same categories.

Data Set is sometimes called a 'database', a data set is simply a collection of structured data. In other words, it's a collection of things like facts, measurements, observations, images, text, audio or video, or representations thereof. Data sets are integral to Artificial Intelligence. In fact, without data sets, AI would not be able to learn, perceive, categorize, speak, listen or interpret, to name just a few. Data sets can be large or small, public or private, balanced or biased, but no matter the details, data sets provide the backbone for bottom-up, machine learning, or what we rightly call datadriven AI.

Natural Language Processing (NLP) is the

branch of Artificial Intelligence research dedicated to giving computers the ability to understand text and spoken words in ways similar to humans. Typically, NLP combines traditional linguistic methods such as the rule-based modelling of a language, with statistical or machine learning methods. Traditionally a hard problem in AI research, natural language processing has greatly improved with the use of machine learning, and can be found in many everyday AI applications such as voice assistants, speech-to-text dictation software, automated translation and chatbots.

Recruitment Tools

denote the use of Artificial Intelligence to automate some part of the hiring process. This can include the automatic scheduling of interviews with candidates, the shortlisting of candidates (through analysis and recommendation),

Glossary Terms

candidate matching, chatbots, or AI-based phone or video interviewers. Today, most recruitment processes are not fully automated, working instead to provide decision assistance to the humans in charge of the recruitment process.

Conclusion

More and more, Artificial Intelligence exists to help humans make sense of an increasingly complex and fast-paced world. Yet, what kind of help can it offer if its very design and structure automatically privilege some to the detriment of others?

To ensure that this does not occur, steps must be taken to guarantee that the human rights of all are fully and adequately protected. Part of this solution begins at the design level, verifying that data sets are exhaustive, inclusive and sensitive to the vulnerabilities and particularities of each of us. Another step lies in the development of adequate oversight of AI systems: human beings at all levels of the AI ecosystem must work to develop and adhere to human-rights based international ethical standards, which help to ensure that AI tools are truly beneficial to all.

Taken together, these efforts will go a long way in preventing bias and discrimination in the development and use of AI systems, and will work to confirm that the future of AI is a future that we all want. =

Episode III

Shirin and the Recommender System Rewind

Conception and script: Dr. Katherine Evans Illustration: Asma Kraiem

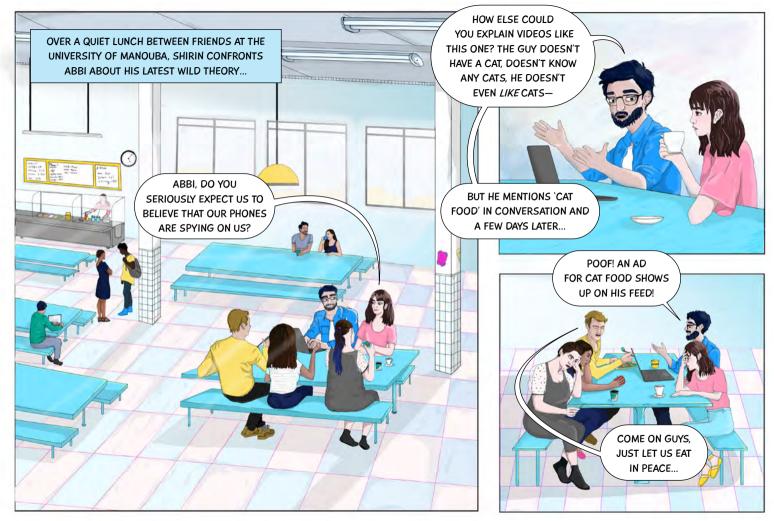
Introduction

E very day, AI touches the lives of millions of people all over the planet, shaping their experiences and opportunities, and bolstering their understanding of the world around them. We use technology to connect with our friends, find new interests, or to understand more about the issues we already care about. Indeed, in choosing what parts of our lives we share online, we might even use AI to understand or reinvent ourselves. In this sense, AI gives us an unprecedented opportunity for personal and collective growth: both by bringing the world together, and by highlighting the incredible diversity of human experience, opinion and expertise.

Yet, just as AI gives us a window through which to see the world, it also provides a unique vision of this world to each of us. When we interact with technology such as social media or online content platforms, Artificial Intelligence is shaping our experience from behind the scenes: showing us the content we are most likely to enjoy, pairing us with other users with whom we might have something in common, and occasionally, removing ideas that might challenge our convictions, or make us uncomfortable. In this way, Artificial Intelligence shifts the view we see through our window to the world, showing us what is most captivating.

How does AI know what each of us would most like to see? In part, it knows because we tell it. Each time we like a video, comment on a post, add a new friend or follow someone's activity, we are telling Artificial Intelligence 'show me more of this, please'. At the same time, AI also looks deeper into how we spend our time online: which ads we clicked on, which videos we watched, which pages we visited, and how long we spent there. AI records all of this information as data, and every day, it uses this data to suggest new things for each of us to read, watch, buy, or do. Then, just as AI provides us a personalized vision of the world, AI also has a very personalized vision of each of us, defined entirely by the data it has collected.

But what happens when we don't agree with how our data has defined us? What should be done when seeing what is interesting comes at the price of not seeing what is important? How can we separate the truth from fiction in our window to the world, and how can AI tell the difference? The answers might get personal...

























OH. MY

RECOMMENDER

SYSTEM! YOU FOUND IT!

AH! THAT'S TOTALLY NORMAL. I CRASHED AT THE COLD START.













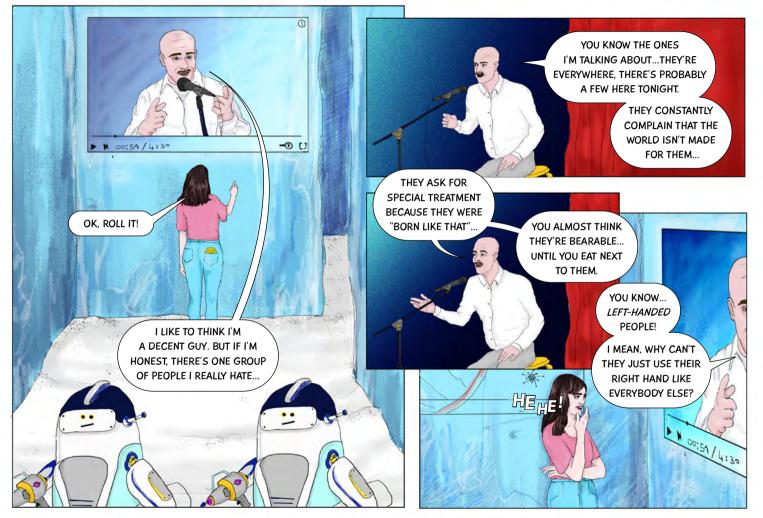




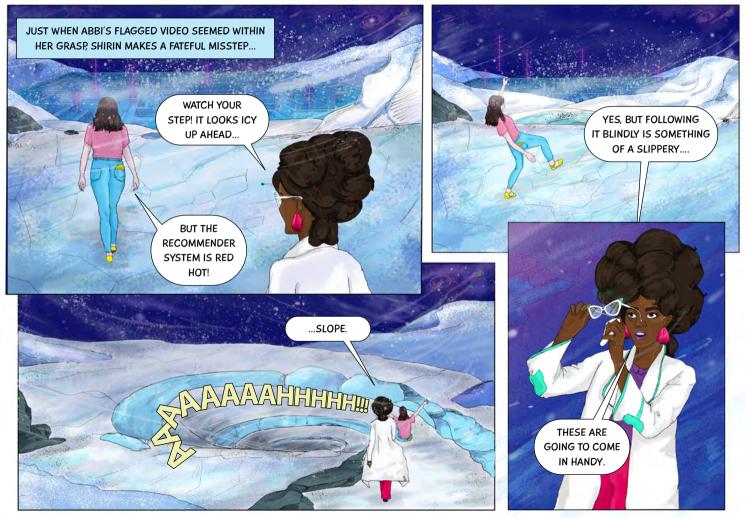






















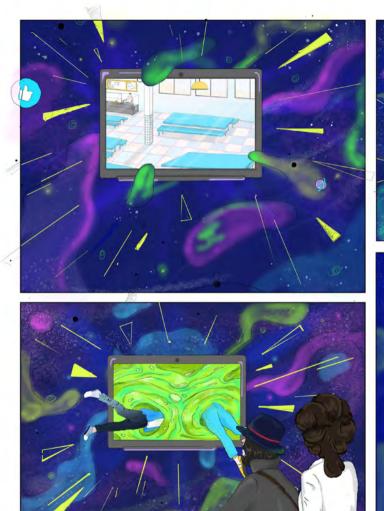




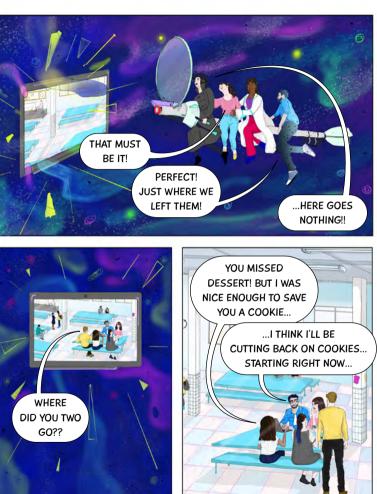








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Glossary Terms

(Big) Data Aggregation is the act

of summarizing, grouping or otherwise organizing the raw data of a given data set into a summary form for statistical analysis. While this can and has been performed by humans in the past (through traditional statistical analysis), the age of Big Data ushers in the need for AI solutions to extract, recognize or extrapolate patterns in these incredibly large data sets, which are then used for a variety of applications. For instance, data aggregation is at work behind many of today's recommender systems, grouping similar users together, or pairing a user with a new product, page or interest group.

Community Guidelines are sometimes associated with 'Terms of

associated with 'Terms of Service, and are a set of rules created by a platform or social networking site that dictate the types of behavior forbidden or expected of the human users that engage with the platform. Most generally, community guidelines are designed to ensure a safe environment for users to interact (for instance, by forbidding hate speech or the dissemination of medical disinformation), but can also include legal considerations such as copyright infringement. Importantly, they provide the standard by which all content is judged on the platform, and thus, platform moderation (by humans or AI systems) works to enforce the community guidelines.

Content Moderation

describes the process by which humans or Artificial Intelligence decide which content is allowed on a specific platform or forum, typically in alignment with the platform or forum's community standards, guidelines, or terms of service. Today, most major platforms are moderated by a combination of humans and AI systems. In part, this is due to the striking amount of new content which is uploaded every day-far too much for humans alone to handle. While AI-powered moderation is an efficient solution to this problem, it's inability to detect linguistic nuance, such as humor or sarcasm on one hand, combined with pressure from various governmental

bodies to censor unfavorable content across platforms on the other, may threaten freedom of expression and lead to increased online censorship.

Content Personalization or

recommender systems, describes a popular mode by which different AI platforms (social media, marketplaces, content platforms, and more) filter the content to which they expose their users. These platforms collect information (or data) about the personal habits and interests of their users (e.g., which books a given user has purchased, which songs they like, which web pages they've visited) and use this to recommend new content, products or services to their users. Recommender

Glossary Terms

systems like these tend to suggest new content to users in one of two ways: either by looking for new content that is associated with the content a user has already liked or engaged with, called *content filtering*; or by pairing users with similar interests together, through a practice called *collaborative filtering*. Interestingly, when a user engages with a platform for the first time, the recommender system will struggle to know what content the user will likely enjoy for lack of sufficient data, a phenomenon called the *Cold* Start Problem.

Cookies are small files which are placed on a user's computer through their internet browser, each time the user visits a website, in order to collect and track information about that user. Some cookies, known as session cookies, exist primarily to ensure the proper functioning of a specific website while the user engages with its content, for instance, by remembering language preferences. Other cookies, usually called persistent cookies, are stored permanently on a user's computer, and allow tracking across websites, helping to boost the accuracy of the targeted ads each user sees no matter what website they visit.

Echo Chamber occurs when a group of participants on a (social media) platform chose to preferentially connect with one another, to the exclusion of outsiders. Over time, this exclusion of outsiders (and the diversity of opinion that often comes with them) can lead to a situation in which users are increasingly insulated from dissenting opinions on a specific topic. This in turn may push these users towards ever more extreme versions of the opinions that initially lead them to take interest in the group, creating an environment where each member of the group 'echoes' the opinions of the others.

Freedom of

Expression is a universal right, that includes freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of barriers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art or through any other media of a person's choice. This freedom includes the possibility to

criticize and oppose, publish political material, campaign for election and advertise political ideas. This right also implies the free communication of information and ideas about public and political issues between citizens, candidates and elected representatives. It requires a free press and freedom for other media channels, which should be able to comment on public issues without censorship or restraint and be able to inform public opinion.

Conclusion

In a world which seems to transform in the time it takes us to refresh a page, understanding the truth of what is happening around us often proves difficult. Never before have we been exposed to so many sources of information, or so much diversity of opinion; yet paradoxically, never before has our understanding of truth, credibility, and journalistic integrity been so seriously shaken. We are entering into an era where disinformation and polarization are the norm; where truth is in the eye of the beholder, and where the voices of long-trusted public institutions struggle to make themselves heard above the fray.

Nevertheless, the problems of today's world require a concerted and connected effort from each of us. As users, we must cultivate how

our data defines us, by looking further than the content algorithms prescribe, and by being mindful of the traces our digital steps leave behind. As citizens, we must never cease to question the credibility of the information we consume, searching out the hard and complex truth, rather than a simple and compelling tale.

Finally, as citizens of a global society, we must resist the comfort of the echo chamber, both online and offline. It is only by confronting the opinions of others, and by valuing hard conversations over personal convictions, that our increasingly divisive world can hope to find some common ground.

Episode IV

Joaquín and the Unanswerable Question

Conception and script: Dr. Katherine Evans Illustration: Adriana De La Torre Cervantes Illustration assistance: Patricia Manríquez, Karin Almazán

Introduction

When we contemplate how much Artificial Intelligence has come to and will continue to impact our lives, it can seem natural to view AI as an omniscient, omnipresent and generally all-powerful technology. AI can accomplish seemingly herculean tasks—such as statistical analysis, or mastering complex strategic games—in record time and with incredible ease. This often leaves humans at a loss to understand how AI arrives at its conclusions, and may even lead us to think AI has 'a mind of its own'.

Add to this the troubling fact that as individual users, we have very little insight into what exactly goes on behind our screens: how our everyday AI tools are designed, the types of considerations that feed their decisions, or even how they are made, and the types of physical and virtual resources upon which they draw. AI often presents itself as a weightless, effortless and ubiquitous tool, which among many other things, provides ecologically friendly solutions in the wake of global environmental challenges. In other words, many parts of daily life seem greener, simpler and safer when they are lived 'in the cloud'.

Nevertheless, this view of Artificial Intelligence ignores an important part of the picture. While AI solutions are and will be pivotal to addressing climate change—through the development of AI-powered disaster warning systems, public information campaigns, complex climate simulations, or endangered wildlife tracking systems to name just a few-the ecological cost of many current AI practices is far from neutral.

In one sense, this is due to the incredible computational cost behind many powerful AI systems: in some cases, the big data mining, extraction and training processes at work behind many data-driven forms of AI can consume nearly as much energy as entire cities every year, due mainly to our desire to privilege computational *accuracy* over ecological *efficiency*. In another sense, this is due to the simple fact that we have not yet learned how to recycle many of the hardware components that make AI tick; opting instead to generate large amounts of e-waste, which pollute and endanger surrounding communities and natural habitats.

In reality then, our lived experience of consequence-free, lightning fast and highly intelligent AI tools is not made possible by some superintelligent mind inside a machine, but instead by the computationally-heavy analysis at work inside relatively simple, single-purpose models that are deployed at a massive scale. Thus, while AI offers us unprecedented promise and opportunity, when we look at both sides of the picture, we may begin to question whether AI is part of the problem, or part of the solution. In some ways, it may even feel like an unanswerable question...















IS THAT A DIGITAL TWIN OF EARTH? THIS THING IS SWALLOWING EVERYTHING!

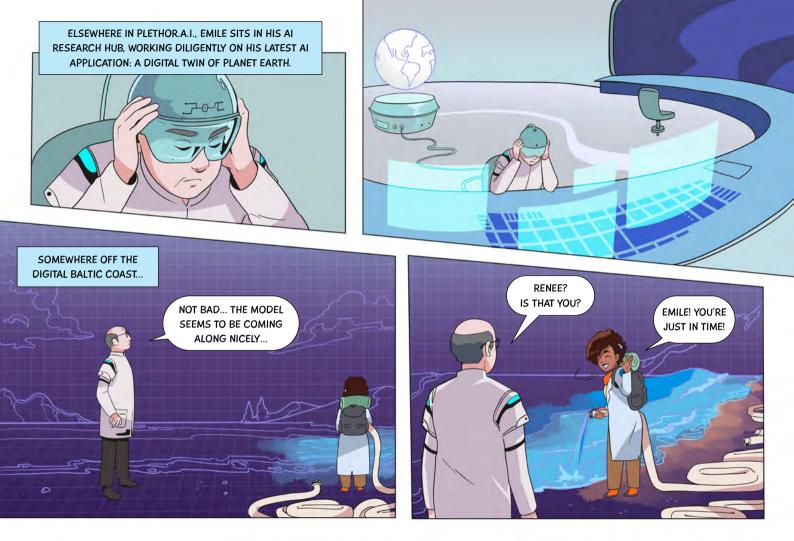








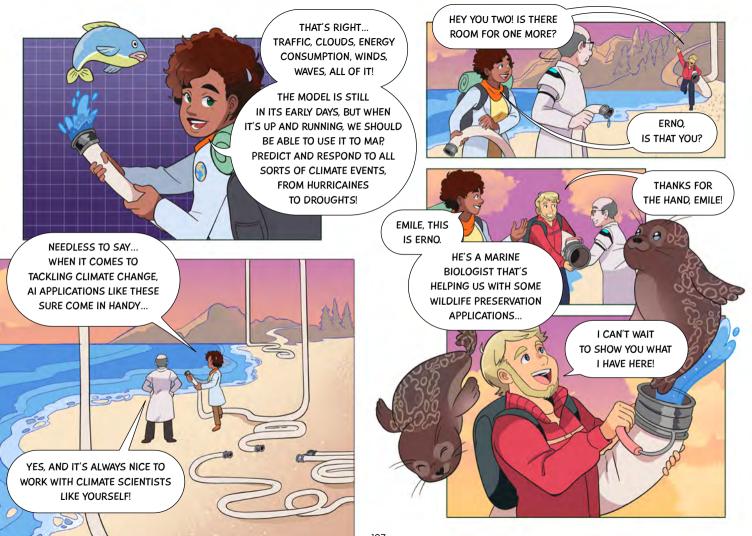






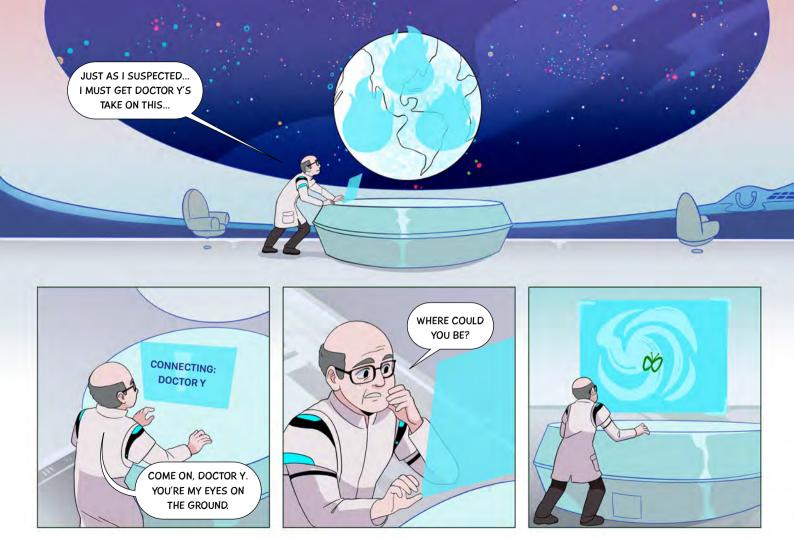


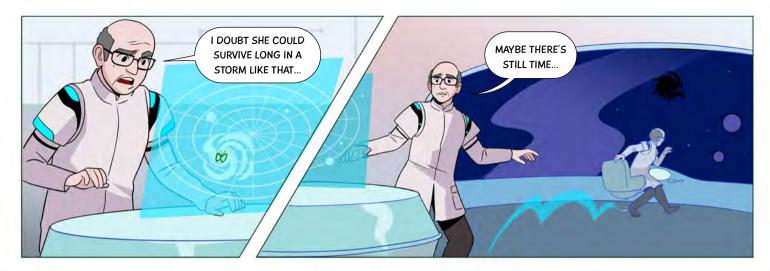






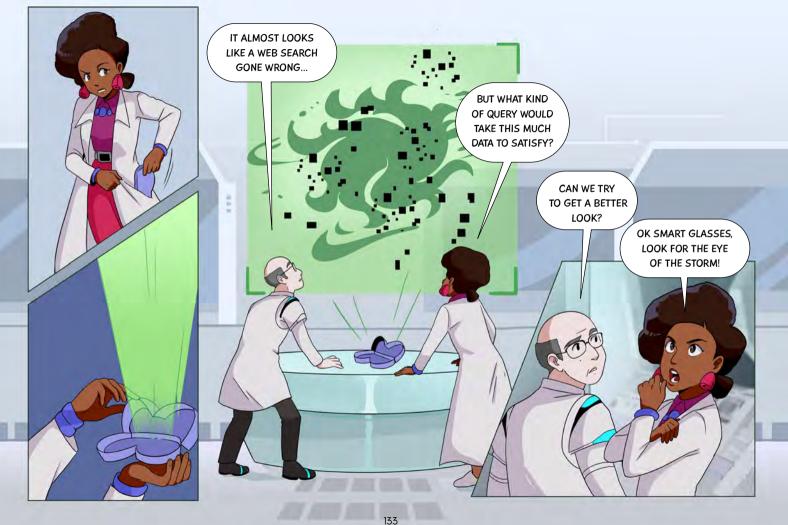


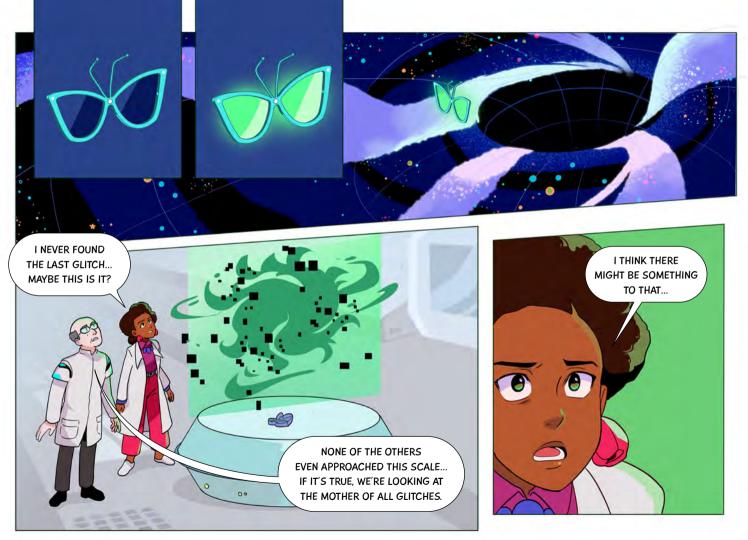


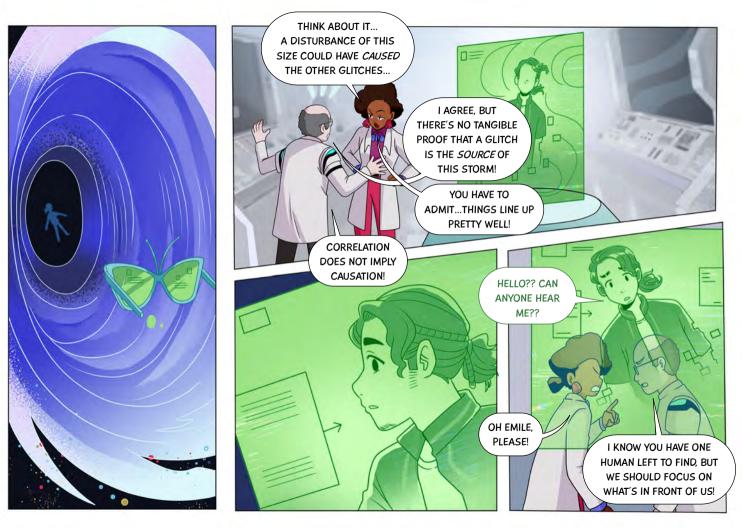


















IS THERE ANYTHING ELSE I CAN HELP YOU WITH? THAT'S WHAT YOU CAN HELP ME WITH! I WANT TO KNOW WHAT IT'S LIKE TO BE YOU!

AND THEN...THINGS ARE BLURRY. I GUESS I JUST WOKE UP HERE.

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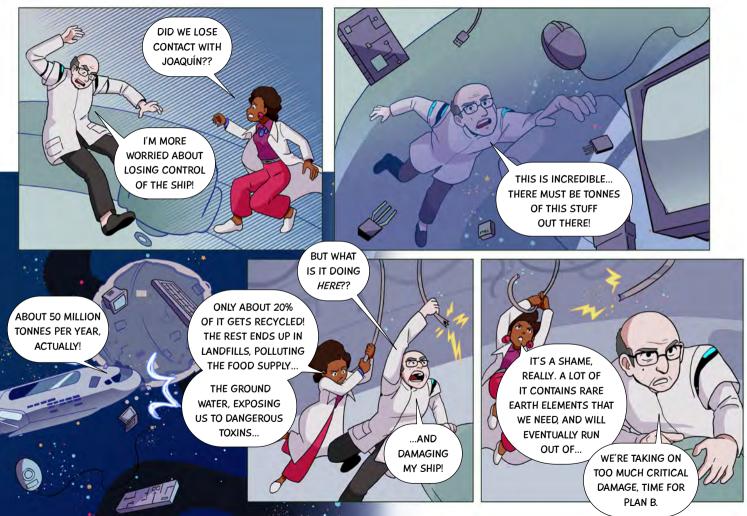
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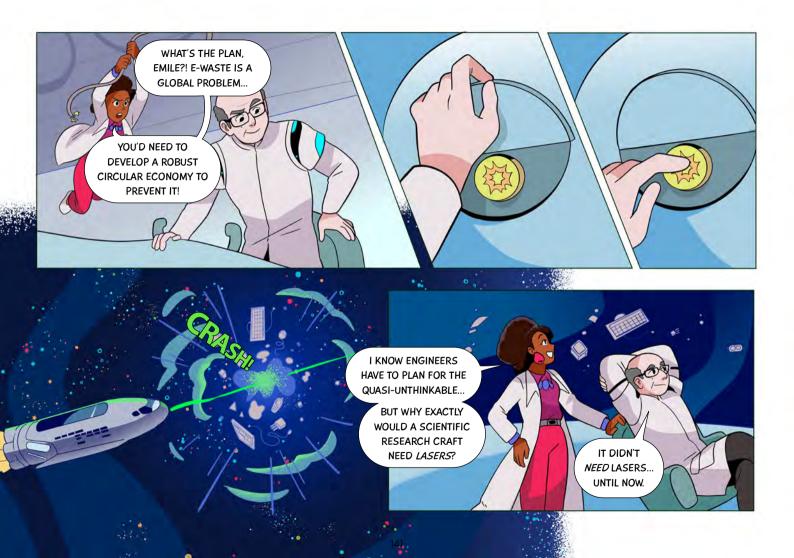
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6

DON'T WORRY, JOAQUÍN. WE'RE ON OUR WAY, IT'LL ALL WORK OUT FINE IF YOU JUST LISTEN VERY CAREFULLY...







ENTERING THE MOUTH OF THE STORM, OUR BRAVE AI DETECTIVES BEGIN TO TRADE THEORIES AS TO THE TRUTH BEHIND JOAQUIN'S GLITCH...

I CAN'T SEEM TO RECONNECT...JOAQUÍN MUST BE TERRIFIED!

and the second

Π

THE SHIP'S BEING CARRIED BY THE FORCE OF THE STORM... IT'S ONLY A MATTER OF TIME BEFORE WE BUMP INTO HIM. AND WHAT A FORCE IT IS...YOU KNOW WE HAVEN'T EVEN DISCUSSED WHAT WE MAY BE WITNESSING HERE...

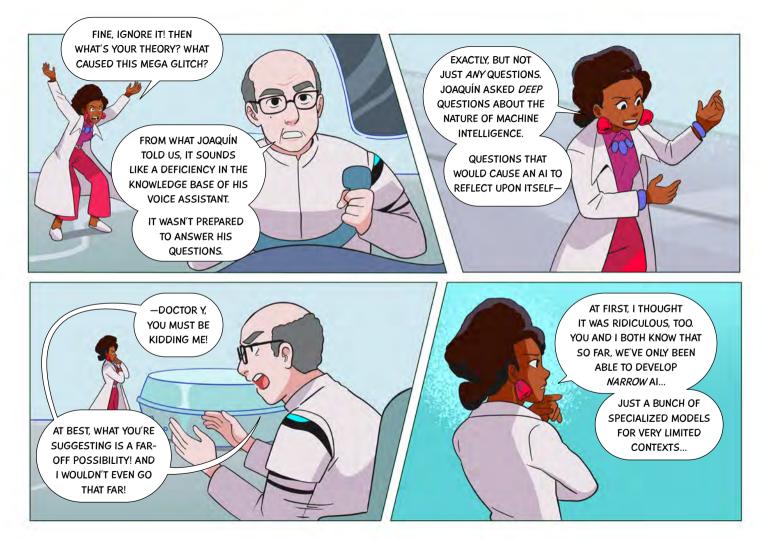
WHAT? WE'VE FOUND THE LAST GLITCH. WHICH IS LIKELY RESPONSIBLE FOR EVERY OTHER GLITCH WE'VE FOUND SO FAR...

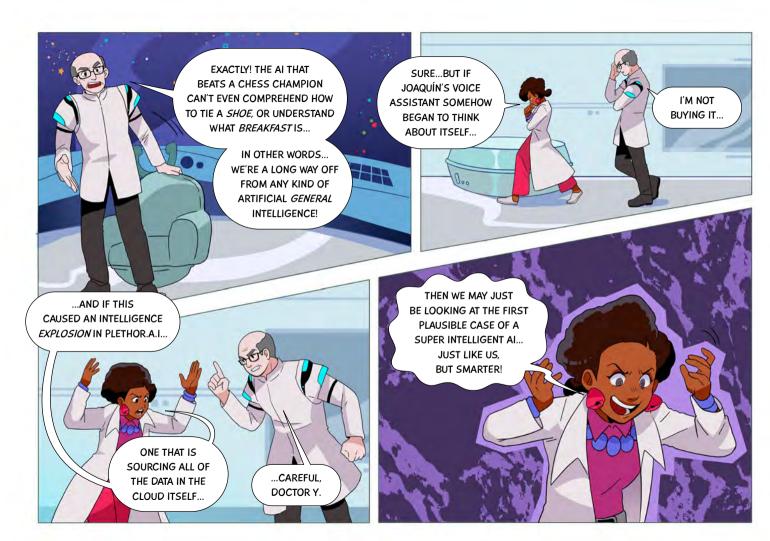
10

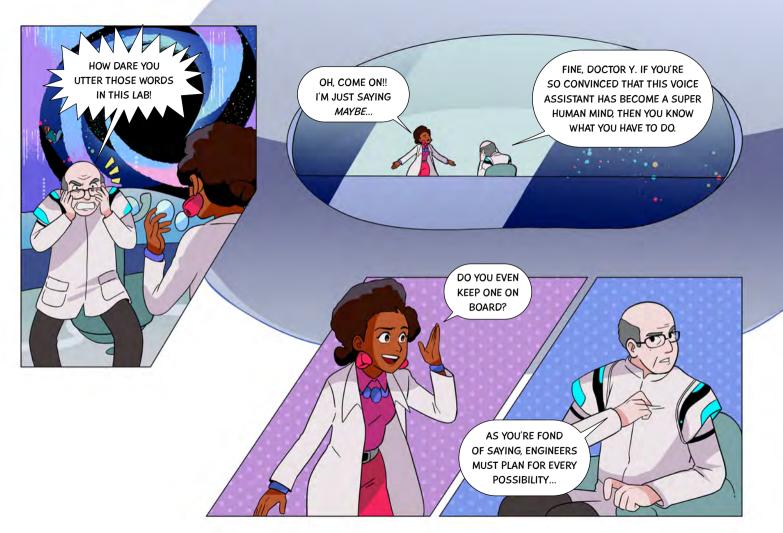
SO...SOUNDS LIKE WE'RE ABOUT TO SOLVE THE MYSTERY.



....







WAY TO HANG UP ON ME, GUYS! SOME KIND OF RESCUE TEAM YOU ARE...

WE'RE STILL HERE TO SAVE YOU, JOAQUIN. BUT FIRST, DOCTOR Y APPARENTLY HAS A POINT TO PROVE...

> WHO SAID I COULDN'T DO BOTH?

WELL IT'S BEEN GOING IN CIRCLES FOREVER...I TRIED EVERYTHING I COULD THINK OF TO STOP IT...

RESTARTING IT...ASKING IT A NEW QUESTION...I EVEN TRIED CHECKING FOR UPDATES...



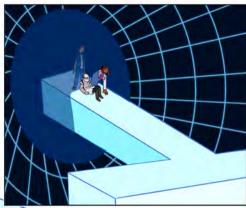
IT LOOKS LIKE THINGS HAVE GOTTEN A BIT OUT OF HAND...

> ...WHICH IS EXACTLY WHY WE NEED TO KICK IT UP A NOTCH. EMILE?











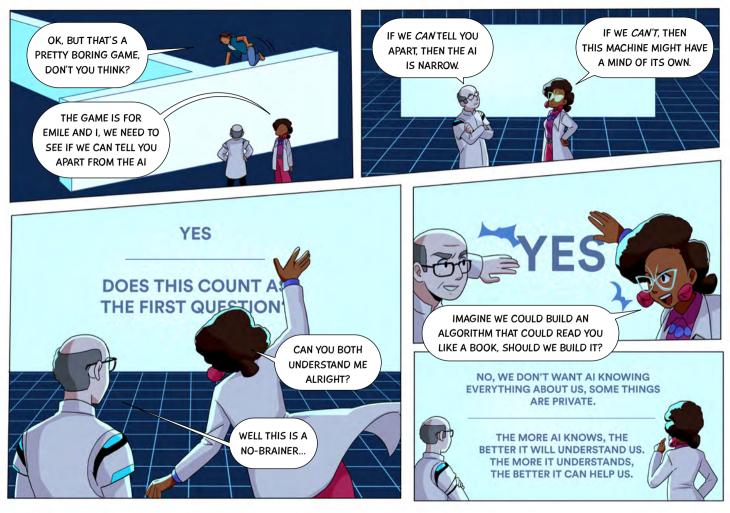
ALRIGHT, SO THE TEST IS A BIT LIKE AN IMITATION GAME. WE'RE GOING TO

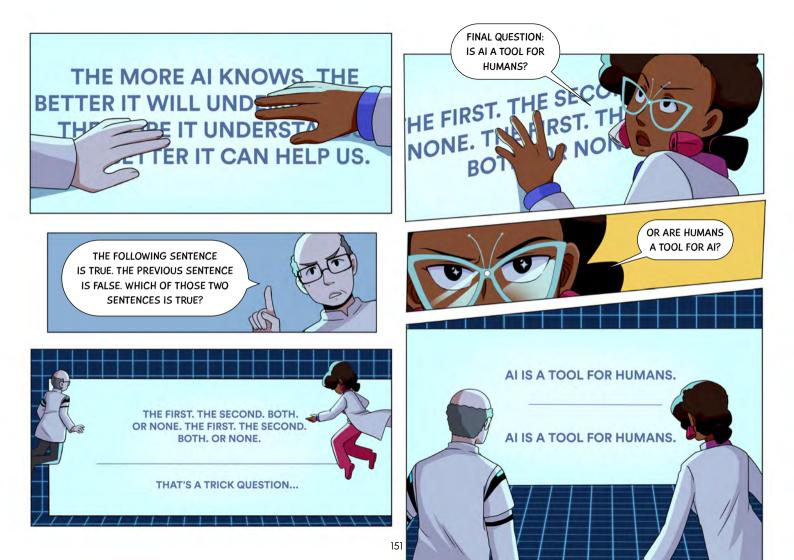
> ASK THE AI A COUPLE OF QUESTIONS, BUT WE NEED SOMEONE TO COMPARE IT TO

> > WELL I CAN'T BE THE HUMAN PLAYER, YOU KNOW ME TOO WELL EMILE.

I AGREE, JOAQUÍN IT'S UP TO YOU. GO BEHIND THE WALL, AND WAIT FOR ME TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS.

ANSWER HONESTLY, AND ONLY BY TEXT.















Glossary Terms

Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) is

understood as the overarching, and, as yet, unachieved, goal of designing a system with the ability to learn new skills and act intelligently in many domains, and which can mimic or even surpass human intelligence. Strong AI or AGI thus refers to a machine that has consciousness and is capable of providing human-like responses.

Artificial Narrow Intelligence (ANI)

is otherwise known as 'Domain Specific' or 'Weak AI', ANI is a type of AI whose capacities and model are limited to a specific context. This means that while the AI system may perform better than a human at the task for which it is designed, such as driving in traffic, playing checkers, or recognizing faces; it is unable to perform any other task for which it was not designed, such as walking in traffic, playing chess or drawing faces. ANI is the only form of AI that humanity has achieved so far.

Circular Economy

denotes a cooperative recycling system which minimizes waste and pollution. Instead, parts, materials and products are reused, repaired, repurposed or recycled as much as possible. This stands in contrast to historical methods, which tend to favor single-use products which are rarely adequately recycled, leading to a build-up in e-waste which has adverse effects on the well-being of humankind and the planet. **E-waste** is defined as anything with a plug, electric cord or battery (including electrical and electronic equipment) that has reached the end of its functional life: anything from toasters to smartphones, fridges, laptops and LED televisions, as well as the components that make up these products. E-waste contains precious metals such as gold, copper and nickel, as well as rare materials such as indium and palladium. Much of this metal could be recovered and recycled into new products, but as it stands, over 80% remains un-recycled, causing dangerous environmental contamination in many parts of the world, including several countries in Asia and Africa.

The Cloud is more of a metaphor than a proper scientific term, the 'Cloud' refers to a host of scalable, elastic, distributed and delocalized data storage and computing services. The 'Cloud' allows a user to store, modify, upload and download various types of data on to a web server, which that user can access from anywhere via an app, web browser or another dedicated platform with an internet connection. It also allows businesses to develop, train and run AI systems, through a process known as 'cloud computing'. A bit like renting space on a computer that you can always access, the 'Cloud' serves as the backbone of many of today's AI technologies.

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The Turing Test was devised by Alan Turing in the 1950s, and is designed to assess or detect the presence of intelligence in AI systems. The test is set up like a game between three players: a human judge, a human player, and the AI system we wish to test. The human player and the AI system are hidden from the sight of the human judge. The goal of the judge is to guess which of the two hidden players is the AI system. The judge does this by asking questions to both players, especially questions which might trick the AI system into revealing itself. If after multiple rounds of questioning, the judge cannot decide which player is the AI system, the AI system itself is said to be intelligent.

Conclusion

When we look at Artificial Intelligence as a whole, it may seem as complex and vast as a galaxy: an intricate web of users, data, algorithms, connectivity, models and processes, all working to provide many of the services each of us enjoy every day. It may therefore seem surprising that no single 'mind' governs what happens inside AI, or that no single actor is responsible for how it works today.

Instead, AI is an *ecosystem* of human and artificial actors. And, not unlike addressing the problems of Earth's ecosystem, addressing the problems

in Artificial Intelligence requires a collective, cooperative effort from everyone. If the voices of some are left out of the conversation, or if we fail to look critically at every side of the problem, we will likely trample upon the core values we hold dear: human rights, and the value of living in harmony with one another and the planet.

In short, it is up to AI explorers like yourselves to ensure that the future of AI is a future that we want, and that everyone benefits from this great algorithmic adventure. =

Resources & further reading

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• Kearns, M. and Roth, A. 2019. *The Ethical Algorithm: The Science of Socially Aware Algorithmic Design*. Oxford, Oxford University Press. Watch their talk here: <u>www.youtube</u>. <u>com/watch?v=tmC9JdKc3sA&abcha</u> <u>nnel=Talksat-Google</u>

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• Bucher, T. 2018. *If...then: Algorithmic Power and Politics.*

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Yale, Yale University Press. Watch he talk here:

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UNESCO's Graphic Novel to Promote Al Awareness

The development and use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) continue to expand opportunities for the achievement of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In the framework of UNESCO's work to harness emerging technology for sustainable development, this graphic novel for young adults explores the impact of Artificial Intelligence on humankind.

By following characters in four different corners of the globe as they grapple with the limits of AI technology, a young audience jointly embarks on a mission in an algorithmic galaxy called Plethor A.I. There, they have but one option: travel across this hidden world behind our screens to learn about the social, technical, ethical and human rights impacts of Artificial Intelligence, and help the characters find a way back to reality.



