Batch B71

Artificial Intelligence and Gender-Based Violence.

Outline

1. Introduction

2. Overview of Artificial Intelligence and Gender-Based Violence

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3. Role of Artificial Intelligence in Exacerbating Gender-Based Violence:

Plz establish clear link

i) Artificial Intelligence plays a significant role in spreading disinformation in Humanitarian settings.

ii) Artificial Intelligence also facilitates

Gender-Based Violence through deep fake.

iii) It also targets female activists and vulnerable women and girls.

iv) It replicates and perpetuates gender inequality and stereotypes that creates violence.

v) Artificial Intelligence also plays an integral role creating Hyper-Sexualized content.

4. Artificial Intelligence can be used to address GBV in Humanitarian Settings:

i) Artificial Intelligence can address GBV in Humanitarian settings by sharing information about GBV Services (Chatbots).

ii) AI can can facilitate in GBV

risk assessment.

iii) It can also be used to identify online GBV.

iv) It can be used for prevention of rapid response to GBV (Internet-of-things).

v) AI can be used for collecting data and classification purpose too.

5. Core Issues of using AI for addressing GBV in Humanitarian Settings:

i) Artificial Intelligence mainly relies on the private sector.

ii) Data privacy and human rights also create a serious issue while using AI to combat GBV.

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iii) AI Algorithmic failures also become a challenging issue to

to address GBV.

iv) The inability of NGOs and CSOs and survivors create an issue to get the most of AI.

6. Conclusion

In the 21st century, new technological developments - from the rise of mobile phones to the use of advanced technologies, such as artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) - have both facilitated and been used to prevent and respond to acts of GBV. Undoubtedly, gender-based violence (GBV) affects women and girls across the globe. Artificial Intelligence has links to Gender-Based violence in humanitarian settings that range from spreading disinformation and facilitating GBV through deep fakes. Besides this, it also targets female activist and vulnerable women and girls. Moreover, AI also perpetuates gender inequality and stereotypes that create violence. However, artificial intelligence can be used to combat GBV in humanitarian settings. It can help share information about GBV services (chatbots). Meanwhile, AI can facilitate

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Gender based violence

... GBV ... violence. Additionally, ... also be used to identify ... Online GBV and prevention of ... rapid response to GBV. In order to combat GBV with the help of AI, it will also have to face certain issues like dependency of AI mainly in the public sector, data privacy and human rights, failures of algorithm etc. Giving greater weight to this, ~~Artificial Intelligence plays a dual role in GBV~~ on the one hand, it plays a role of exacerbating GBV while on the otherhand, it also plays a role to combat GBV.

Avoid such ambiguous statements

In order to understand the phenomena of Artificial intelligence and Gender-Based violence, it is very important to have an idea of Artificial intelligence and Gender-Based violence. To start with, Artificial Intelligence is basically an application of computer

Science methods such as machine learning and deep learning to large datasets to enable problem-solving through intelligence processes. It uses advanced algorithms, or set of well designed rules which can be executed by a machine, and draws on other capabilities, which include machine learning (ML), natural language processing (NLP), knowledge representation, and automated reasoning. All this, enables AI to exhibit human-like behavior. On the otherhand, There is a gender-based violence that affects women and girls across the world. The rapid rise of AI presents new risk for women and girls living in humanitarian setting. Examples of these risks include AI-generated and AI-distributed disinformation, deep fakes creates so many sexual violence, targetting female activists, vulnerable women and girls.

To start with, AI plays a significant role in spreading disinformation in Humanitarian Settings. Disinformation is all about spreading false or misleading content with an intention to deceive or secure economic or political gain. AI spreads disinformation in two ways: AI-created false content, and AI-enabled proliferation, promoting a false content. Disinformation is used in many countries by both State and non-State actors to spark violence. For instance, in Myanmar, disinformation spread on facebook and amplified by the social media site's AI-powered algorithms helped incite mob violence against the Rohingya minority, including widespread rape and sexual assault carried out as a part of a campaign of ethnic cleansing (Amnesty International, 2022; Human Rights Watch, 2017). Thus, it increases the risk of GBV at large.

Artificial intelligence also facilitates Gender-Based Violence through deep fakes. Deep fakes are basically fake images or videos that are created using AI to produce realistic representations of people. It often targets celebrities, politicians, journalists and other prominent figures in the public domain. However, this issue has received more attention in high-income countries. This phenomenon is increasingly prevalent across low-income and middle-income countries. It is used to target public figures such as Indian journalist Rana Ayyub, who became the victim of deep fakes' attacks on social media (Compton, 2021). Besides, it constitutes GBV when it is used to create pornographic videos of women and girls which are shared without their consent. Later they are also used for blackmailing purpose (Pauwels, 2020). Hence, deep fakes also contribute in GBV.

Artificial Intelligence targets female activists and vulnerable women and girls. It is done through online bot campaigns, which are usually used to harass and discredit women activists through social media. In addition to this, these bots can deluge accounts much faster and in much greater number than humans. In Iran, for instance, accounts of female activists, and rights organizations have been targeted through a series of fake followers that impact activists' ability to spread their messages to those they serve (Newman, 2022). Another form of TFBV (AI-generated) is the surveillance of female activists and vulnerable women and girls through facial and biometric recognition (Pauwels, 2021). AI-powered biometrics offer reliable, secure authentication protocols, used to better facilitate the distribution of humanitarian aids in the countries such as.

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Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Jordan, Uganda, and Yemen. However, they can increase the risks faced by women and girls if the data is generated from AI-powered biometrics that is not handled according to safety and ethical protocols.

Artificial Intelligence also replicates and perpetuates gender inequality and stereotypes. Surprisingly, Open AI acknowledges that DALL-E replicates stereotypes. For example, the prompt lawyer results disproportionately in images of people who look like older Caucasian men and wear western dress. The prompt nurse tends to result in images of people who look female. According to Gabriela Ramos, assistant director general at the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, "These systems replicate patterns of gender bias in ways that can exacerbate the current gender divide." As

visual AI has become a part of humans' lives. There is also a risk that it can exacerbate gender stereotypes as discussed above.

Apart from that, AI helps create hypersexualized content that contributes to GBV at large. Internet is enriched with images of barely dressed or naked women means that AI image generators not only replicate these stereotypes, but also create hyper, sexualized images of women. In 2022, Melissa Heikkilä, a senior reporter covering AI at the MIT Technology Review, tested an avatar-generated app called Lensa which turns selfies into avatars using Stable Diffusion. She reported on the results of the experiment. When she tried to create an avatar of herself, she was found a collection of predominantly nude or skimpily dressed and cartoonishly

pornified avatars that looked nothing like her. Thus AI contributes to GBV in the form of hypersexualized content.

After discussing the role of Artificial Intelligence in enabling Gender-Based Violence, it is time to discuss the ways in which Artificial Intelligence addresses GBV in Humanitarian settings. Artificial Intelligence has potential to address GBV by sharing information about GBV services (chatbots). As chatbots have been used in Central America, Thailand, and Mongolia to provide information and resources to GBV survivors. In Thailand, Sis Bots are accessed 24/7 via Facebook Messenger and also provide information to users about how to report incidents of GBV to the police. Besides this, they are also accessed to preserve forensic evidence as entitled to as a GBV survivor under the law

(UN Women, 2019). Apart from that, Sara- The UNDP GBV chatbot for Central America- provides legal advice and helps GBV survivors make safety plans anonymously (UNDP, 2023). In the case of Mongolia, GBV chatbots have started integrating text messages functions to reach people in rural areas and others who lack regular Internet access (Ramemurthy et al., 2022). More importantly, these chatbots were developed a team of GBV, legal, communication, and information technology specialists to ensure responses based on evidence. Hence, it proves to be effective method to address GBV via using chatbots services.

Artificial intelligence has a potential to facilitate in GBV risk assessment. As per Hunt et al, the potential use of AI to predict the risk of domestic violence and intimate partner violence

against women and children. Furthermore, these AI-tools can be used to identify individuals who are at high risk of violence perpetration or victimization. Once the case of GBV reported, AI tools frequently take as inputs a variety of personal data such as medical records from public health institutions and child welfare records as well as surveillance data from public locations. For instance, an algorithm designed to identify instances of IPV successfully identified facial injuries caused by physical violence with an accuracy of 80 percent. Thus, it has a potential to facilitate in GBV risk assessment in an apt manner too.

AI can also be used to identify online GBV. Online GBV includes, non-consensual sharing of intimate images, online sexual harassment and those who are at a high

for perpetrating GBV offline based on social media activity. To address this, NLP algorithms have been used to successfully data-scrape websites to identify abusive language and expressions of violent intent on social media. They could be used as the basis for targetted GBV prevention. Rodriguez et al. (2021) classifies online detection algorithms into those designed to identify online misogyny, sexism, child grooming, reports of abuse, child sexual abuse media, and peer violence on online primary- and secondary-level school education platforms. It also reflects the diversity of the types of GBV which can be addressed through online, AI-powered tools.

Last but not least, Artificial intelligence can also be used for collecting data and classification purpose. In this regard, data scientists have been able to

to successfully use machine learning to improve the data collection on GBV. They have developed a model of cases of femicide to identify from media reports from Latin America and the Carribean. This effort is deeply rooted in the theory of data feminism, a way of thinking about data science which asserts the importance of analysing power hierarchies through an intersectional feminist lens. It is also designed to counteract the absence of accurate government data on GBV. This results in accurately classifying media reports as femicide 81 percent of the time, representing a promising solution for reducing the labor required to identify and document femicides in low-resource setting.

NO doubt, Artificial intelligence has potential to address GBV in Humanitarian settings as it is mentioned above. However, there

are certain issues that come in the way of Artificial intelligence while addressing GBV. One of the core issues of it is reliance of AI mainly on the private sector. Currently, most AI technology is owned by a limited number of private sector companies which operate under limited government regulation. Resultantly, GBV actors who choose to integrate these tools into existing response and prevention programs become subject to private regulation, external market forces, potential supply chain disruptions, and company-specific data privacy policies. Besides that, it is also predicted that, in the future, AI tools are expected to be expansive and could change the privacy policies that could affect the standards of the confidentiality of GBV survivors. Hence, it is one of the core issues of AI to combat GBV.

Another serious issue with the use of AI is data privacy and violation of human rights. As AI poses risks to the basic rights of self-determination, free expression, and non-discrimination. AI technologies traditionally rely on large data-sets which may contain highly personal information about GBV survivors and other vulnerable populations. These databases are exposed to misuse by the private sector companies which own them. They can hack by external malicious actors, as in the November 2021 cyberattacks against Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies which compromised data on more than 515,000 individuals receiving services from the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (ICRC, 2022). Moreover, existing AI programs have been shown to have less accurate facial recognition for darker skin tones; discriminate against women

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in hiring decisions; and function poorly with non-native English speakers. It also used content like sexual abuse or racist language and imagery that results harm and harms to women at large.

AI Algorithm failures also becomes a serious issue for AI to address GBV. As AI-based chatbots have been shown to "hallucinate" - a term that is used to describe AI-generated responses which are factually incorrect and based on no real-world inputs. In addition to this, it affects all currently available generative AI such as OpenAI's ChatGPT, Google's Bard, and Microsoft's Bing, it is particularly dangerous for chatbots. For instance, it is impossible that a generative AI would "hallucinate" the name and location of a GBV service provider, directing a survivor to a non-existent resource. Hence, it

affects the performance of AI-generated tools for GBV service provider.

Finally, the use of AI becomes an issue for NGOs and CSOs as well as survivors when they are unable to access it. It also creates equity concerns for local service providers, women and girls seeking GBV services in humanitarian settings. According to a Humanitarian Practice Network Paper on Humanitarian AI, few NGOs and CSOs are unable to fully leverage the potential benefits of AI unless they have the networks, reputation, or operational reach to successfully broker pro-bono relationships with corporate entities. Additionally, women only have access to technology (phones, tablets, computers) that are mostly owned by their male partners and relatives. Thus, it becomes very challenging issue in the way of AI to address GBV.

To conclude, Artificial intelligence like any technology has the power both to help stop GBV and to perpetuate it. In the world of conflicts and crises, new AI technologies from social media algorithms to online chatbots can increase the risks faced by women and girls. AI also can create and spread disinformation that increases risks of sexual violence. Furthermore, it can also be used to create synthetic media, such as deepfake images and videos, which can be used to harass or blackmail vulnerable women and girls across the globe. On the other hand, AI can also be used in a variety of ways to help humanitarian across address GBV. AI chatbots can help GBV survivors access services anonymously. Along with that, AI risk assessment tools can help GBV specialists identify at-risk women and girls as well as potential

perpetrators of GBV before it happens. Online detection algorithms can help weed out online misogyny and sexual harassment as well. However, they also present risks such as the private sector, data privacy, and algorithm failures that need to be addressed for the better and right use of AI for the time to come.