

# The Role of AI in Supporting the Women, Peace, and Security Agenda: Opportunities and Challenges



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**The** recent advancements in artificial intelligence (AI), marked by the release of ChatGPT by OpenAI in late 2022 (Marr, 2024), increased the societal debate around AI that has scholars from all disciplines questioning what societal change AI will bring. These discussions are notorious for their polarity, with some highlighting the opportunities to maximise AI for societal transformation and others pointing out the potentially catastrophic consequences that AI could bring to humanity.

Amidst the crises, such as the ongoing war in Ukraine and the Israel-Palestine conflict, have proved that “global violent conflict and fragility are at the highest level in decades” (Alliance for Peacebuilding, 2023, p.). Therefore, the field of peacebuilding has begun exploring the opportunities that artificial intelligence can provide and the risks it may bring. However, there is an existing gap in current research that excludes gender from the equation. Current AI technologies have the same issue, and their application to peacebuilding, therefore, excludes gender considerations. There are several reasons for artificial intelligence to produce biased results, such as the nature of skills required to be in the AI industry, which makes the population working with AI “neither diverse or inclusive” (Moon, 2023, p. 1498). This particular issue raises concerns regarding biased data interpretation and algorithmic development. The lack of inclusive data is also a source of concern, and data is extremely important to AI as data is gathered through machine learning, and these are crucial to the quality of AI systems (Moon, 2023, p. 1498).

After two years of war in Ukraine, there are 3.7 million internally displaced people, of

which 56% are women and girls (UN Women, 2024). Understanding the gendered nature of conflict is imperative, specifically how women and girls experience conflict differently from men and boys (UNDP, 2019). The Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) Agenda established by the United Nations Security Council is part of a resolution focused on the role of women in conflict prevention, peacebuilding, humanitarian response, peacekeeping, and more. AI technologies, if integrated with gender perspectives, can be developed and implemented to support the WPS agenda by addressing these gender-specific impacts. For example, event maps powered by artificial intelligence could be helpful in providing data on displaced Ukrainian women, which could make humanitarian aid more effective. However, the current biases in the development of AI and its products need to be addressed by including gender perspectives in order for artificial intelligence to align with the WPS agenda.

This article aims to explore and introduce four AI technologies for peacebuilding and answer the following research question: How can the integration of AI technologies support the implementation of the Women, Peace, and Security Agenda? This paper is divided into five sections, starting from the introduction and followed by a section on definitions, which include artificial intelligence and the four pillars of the WPS agenda: prevention, participation, protection, and relief and recovery. In the discussion part of this article, it’s proposed that automated behavioural analysis, AI consultation, predictive analytics, AI-generated event maps, and machine-learning disaster robots are tools that can assist the WPS agenda principles, which will be followed by a discussion of the challenges, limitations and ethical considerations

that the utilisation of these technologies could bring. The final part of this article is the conclusion in which the findings of this paper will be discussed and argued that the five technologies presented can support the implementation of the WPS agenda, but it is necessary to have the challenges of these particular technologies in mind as these can negatively affect the pillars of the agenda.

## 1. Definitions

The United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325, adopted by the United Nations in the year 2000, is the resolution that initiated the Women, Peace and Security Agenda. UNSCR 1325 was not designed to fit a specific country; instead, it was meant to be applied to any country with ongoing violent conflict that needs to address issues regarding protection and recovery. This resolution was also aimed at "stable" countries that were yet to address issues with violence against women or increased radicalisation (UNDP, 2019). The main objective of the resolution is to reaffirm the role of women in conflict prevention and resolution, emphasising the importance of women's equal opportunity to participate

and be involved in the promotion and maintenance of peace processes (UNDP, 2019). It was through this resolution that the WPS agenda originated and developed the four pillars of the framework: prevention, participation, protection, and relief and recovery.

The first pillar of the WPS agenda is the principle of prevention, which is focused on preventing conflict and any kind of violence against women and girls, whether it is in a conflict or post-conflict circumstance. Participation is the second focus of the framework, which aims to assure equal participation for women in decision-making processes held at all levels for dealing with peace and security issues (UNDP, 2019). Protection is a key concept of the agenda, which has the goal of protecting women and girls from any form of sexual and gender-based violence. It is also crucial for their rights to be not only protected but promoted when in a situation of conflict. Relief and recovery are the final cornerstones of the WPS agenda, with a particular focus on the relief needs of women, which are expected to be met, as well as strengthening their capacity to be agents of relief and recovery in situations of conflict and post-conflict (UNDP, 2019).

Pillar	Description
<b>Prevention</b>	Aims to prevent conflict and violence against women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations.
<b>Participation</b>	Focused on ensuring equal participation of women in decision-making peace processes.
<b>Protection</b>	Strives to protect women and girls from gender-based and sexual violence in conflict situations.
<b>Relief and Recovery</b>	Seeks to provide relief and recovery to women in conflict and post-conflict situations. As well as empower women to become agents of relief and recovery

Artificial intelligence is a term used throughout this paper that requires a definition, as it can be confusing at times. It is also important to differentiate traditional artificial intelligence from generative artificial intelligence. To put it simply, traditional artificial intelligence (AI) responds to inputs, and it can be used for decision-making and predictions based on the data it has learned. The best example of these types of systems would be Siri or Alexa, which are traditional AI systems that follow a set of rules and do not create anything new (Marr, 2023). Generative AI, on the other hand, like ChatGPT and other large language models (LLM) by OpenAI, are trained to "create something new" from the information provided by the user. These systems not only create new texts but also images, music, and more based on the data they possess, but generative AI goes beyond learning new patterns and generating new data (Marr, 2023). It's also important to point out that generative AI can produce human-like text that can sometimes be hard to distinguish between human and machine.

### AI consultation:

AI consultation is another powerful technology that could enhance the participation of women in decision-making processes when involved in peacemaking. AI consultation refers to the process of using artificial intelligence to analyse discussions and feedback from participants. Due to AI's nature in analysing large amounts of data, it is possible to enable it to conduct real-time systematic dialogue, which are structured interactions made to gather the views of many participants, while analysing the responses of the participants in the consultation and providing an overview of their opinions.

## 2. Discussion

### 2.a. Automated behavioural analysis

This is an AI technology that could be useful in conflict prevention as it is a system that can offer immediate analysis of complex social behaviours in conflicts (Pauwels, 2020).

The constant technological advancement has shifted the communication environments in which conflict plays out. Narratives of misinformation and disinformation are being spread by state and non-state actors in their countries and even crossing borders through the use of social media. The spread of this information is intended to fuel political, ethnic, and even religious conflict (Pauwels, 2020). This threat is at an all-time high with the introduction of generative AI technologies that can synthesise massive amounts of data and create human-like texts and other media that

can make emotional manipulation more powerful. Automated behavioural analysis can help identify these harmful narratives and give early warnings to mitigate the impact of misinformation and disinformation, contributing to conflict prevention efforts.

Due to the growing concern about the misuse of these tools, the UN conflict prevention actors are developing automated behavioural analysis. This technology combines natural language processing, emotion analysis, and speech and voice recognition, which can be used on social media and traditional media such as television and radio (Pauwels, 2020). The analysis of the content by this system can be helpful for authorities to identify attitudes toward conflict as well as examine growing tensions, divisions, and conflicts (Pauwels, 2020). The goal of automated behavioural analysis is to detect behaviours that can lead to violence as a meth-

od of conflict prevention. This approach rests on the assumption that attitudes and expressions of emotion are precursors to action. For example, this technology could be helpful in identifying the rampant hate speech on social media, as well as identifying misogynistic attitudes, online harassment, discrimination, and other forms of gender-based aggression and effectively preventing violence against women and therefore supporting the prevention principle of the WPS agenda.

### 2.b. AI consultation

This technology is another tool that could increase women's role in decision-making processes when involved in peacemaking. AI consultation refers to the process of using artificial intelligence to analyse discussions and feedback from participants (Department for Transport of the United Kingdom, 2023).

AI consultation can make decision-making processes more inclusive by synthesising the inputs from participants and making sure that women's voices are being equally represented in these decision-making processes. Due to AI's nature in analysing large amounts of data, it is possible to enable it to conduct real-time systematic dialogue, which are structured interactions made to gather the views of many participants, while analysing the responses of the participants in the consultation and providing an overview of their opinions (OSESYG, 2020).

AI consultation has already been tested by the United Nations Innovation Cell in collaboration with the UN Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen (OSESYG). The consultation was held for the first time in 2020, where five hundred participants engaged in a large-scale AI-powered dialogue that allowed a single person

to engage in live one-on-one conversations with multiple groups of up to one thousand people simultaneously (OSESYG, 2020). This dialogue was enabled by AI through real-time data processing during three hours of live and interactive online discussion in which the AI system processed the inputs of the individuals. The participants discussed their views on a nationwide ceasefire in Yemen, their thoughts on the political future and peace process, and what they considered necessary to alleviate the humanitarian suffering in their country. The result of the consultation, synthesised by AI, demonstrated that the participants felt concerned over the rapid spread of COVID-19 in Yemen and their disappointment over the government's failure to control the pandemic in the context of the ongoing war. Finally, the participants were supportive and open to the possibility of peace negotiations that would bring an end to the war (OSESYG, 2020). Through the example of Yemen and the implementation of an AI consultation, this technology could make a positive impact on participation, a fundamental part of the WPS agenda. This tool could be significant in involving women and assuring their participation in peace processes and other decision-making processes, as seen in the case of Yemen. Perhaps hosting a women-only AI consultation would provide a deeper insight into the gender-based nature of conflicts while actively engaging women in the discussion.

### 2.c. Predictive analytics

This is a machine-learning technology that uses diverse algorithms and historical data in order to identify patterns and make predictions (Shifidi et al., 2023). This technology is being developed to predict the occurrence of gender-based violence to support early

prevention strategies and provide relevant insights to policymakers and other entities through the identification of patterns related to gender-based violence.

Predictive analytical tools proved effective in a preliminary case study conducted by the Namibia University of Science and Technology. In Namibia, significant issues include Gender-based violence, such as domestic violence, sexual assault, female genital mutilation, intimate partner violence, and child marriage (Shifidi et al., 2023). Despite the efforts of the government, only a limited number of perpetrators are convicted for their crimes, and cases are often closed or withdrawn. The continued growth of incidents is a concern that needs to be addressed, which is why predictive analytics was

implemented to predict and understand gender-based violence in Namibia, specifically targeting domestic violence.

The objective of the study was to draw conclusions from the participants' responses to open-ended questions, which AI would later analyse. The study required the use of three popular machine-learning algorithms for classification and regression tasks, which helped analyse demographic factors, including age, gender, education, and residence,

which was key to understanding the participants' attitudes towards domestic violence. Through the example of the study conducted in Namibia, which proved successful, this paper believes that predictive analytics could help implement the protection principle of the WPS agenda. This technology can support early prevention strategies and enforce the protection of women and girls from gen-

der-based violence of any form, especially when in a situation of conflict where women's rights need protection.

### 2.d. AI-developed event maps

Relief and recovery are the final pillars of the Women, Peace, and Security agenda. Deep learning is a subset of artificial intelligence with the goal of imitating the human brain by learning from data and

making decisions based on that learning. This technology has been applied to multiple fields, but if applied to disaster management, it could be beneficial in providing relief and assisting in recovery.

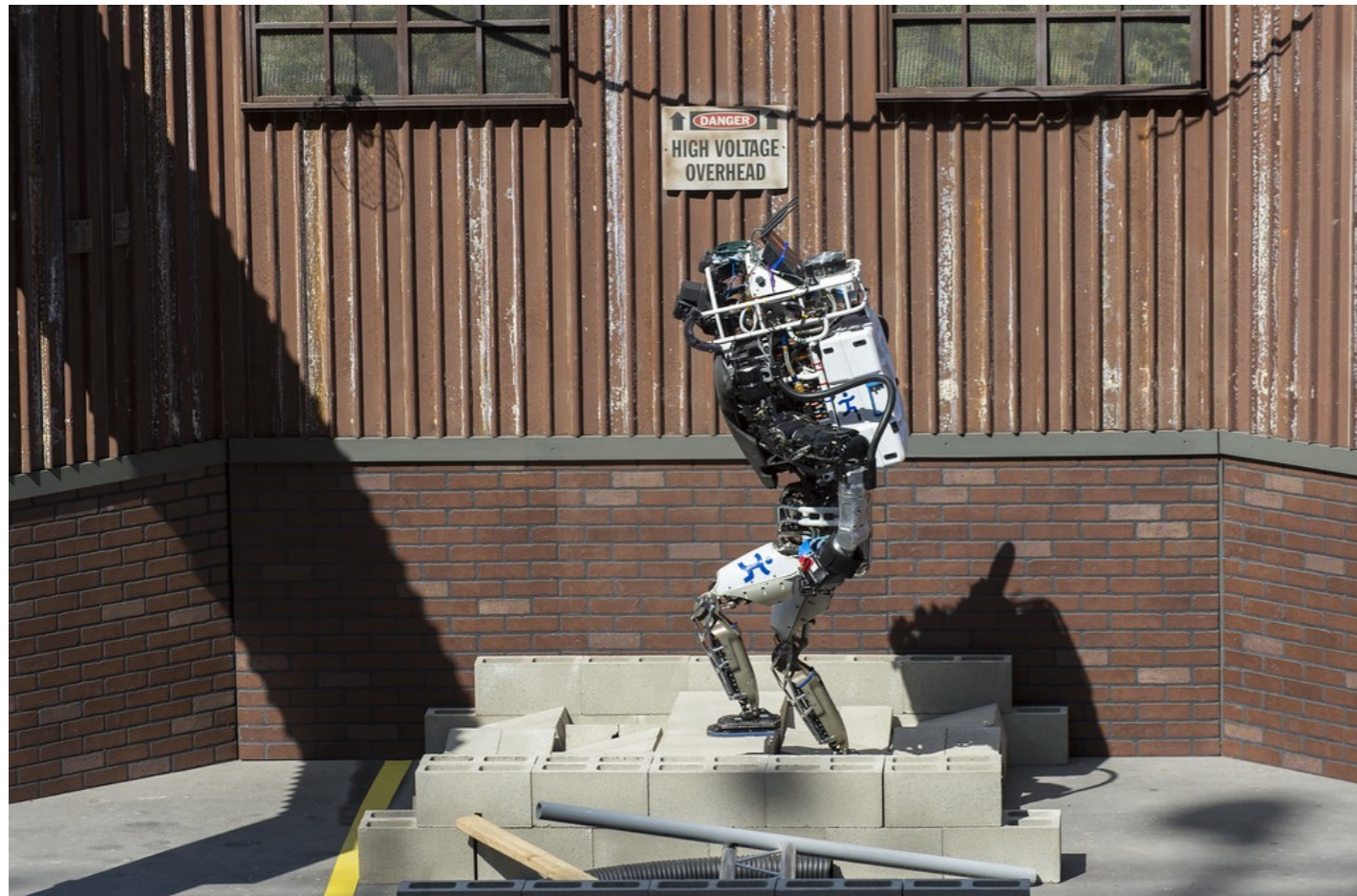
During a conflict, proper and timely response is a matter that determines the life or death of the affected. It is during these emergencies that decision-makers have to make efficient response efforts, and deep learning applied to disaster management could revo-

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lutionise this process (Devitt et al., 2023). For example, AI-developed event maps could be essential for situation awareness and help with disaster response efforts. These maps can be generated by large amounts of disaster-related data from unmanned aerial vehicles, satellites, social media, and even robots. These sources can assist in the generation of infrastructure inventory model maps, which can show the damaged infrastructure, such as buildings and bridges, from disaster-impacted areas (Devitt et al., 2023). The AI-generated maps can be crucial when planning a search and rescue operation as well as the staging and deploying of resources and can even assist with short-term housing needs. These AI-developed maps produced by deep learning algorithms can effectively offer a level of accuracy that surpasses human capabilities, make disaster management more efficient, and further enhance the goals of the WPS agenda.

## 2.e. Machine-learning disaster robots

In the recovery aspect, machine-learning disaster robots can be an effective tool when navigating the aftermath of a disaster or conflict, which typically involves a harsh environment that humans can not easily access. These robots can assist with recovery, another key component of the WPS agenda. The robots can facilitate responders and stakeholders to act and sense while not being physically present in the affected areas (Devitt et al., 2023). The robots can map the destroyed environment and interact with it by fighting fires, searching and rescuing victims, and conduct damage inspections. Machine learning is key for these robots since it enables them to acquire new skills and adapt to the environment they are in. For example, visual detection has been employed on machine learning robots to assist with path planning and communicate



A Robot from the Institute of Human and Machine Cognition (William, 2015).

with multiple robots for coordination (Devitt et al., 2023).

AI-generated event maps and machine-learning disaster robots are two technologies that can assist with relief and recovery efforts which are key to the Women, Peace and Security agenda and can help successfully implement the relief and recovery principles by specifically targeting women and meeting their needs in a conflict or post-conflict situation.

This is the image of a machine-learning disaster robot from the Institute of Human and Machine Cognition (IHMC) in Pensacola, Florida. The robot is seen navigating through a simulated disaster course during the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) Robotics Challenge (DRC). This particular challenge had twenty-four teams with their robots that had sixty minutes to finish eight tasks in the disaster course. This relates to the argument that machine-learning disaster robots can aid the relief and recovery principle of the WPS agenda.

## 3.Challenges

There are several challenges to be considered when applying artificial intelligence technologies to peacekeeping, specifically considering the biased nature of AI and ethical and human rights considerations. Automated behavioural analysis, on the one hand, can pose a threat to the right to privacy. This technology could be problematic for privacy as it can detect abnormal behaviour through the collection of bulk data collected from crowds (Pauwels, 2020). Image and voice recognition can successfully detect individuals from blurry photographs and distinguish voices even in a crowded environment, which raises issues regarding surveillance and can

violate the human rights principle of privacy (Pauwels, 2020). Another potential violation could be against the right to freedom of expression. Automated behavioural analysis through emotional analysis can understand and detect hate speech or any form of incitement to violence. However, there are concerns about restricting free speech and the removal of content, which can be problematic when information can escalate conflicts and affect mediation efforts. Additionally, nondiscrimination and minority rights might suffer from automated behavioural analysis. Facial recognition, for example, struggles at times to differentiate features on dark-skinned faces in comparison to light-skinned faces. This is troubling as it enhances techno-racism, also understood as automated ethnic profiling. Equipment such as police bodycams and drones that work with facial recognition are being more commonly used to profile advocates in social and racial justice movements. This serves as an example of how minorities can be targeted and their rights infringed with the use of AI-powered technologies.

The challenges mentioned with behavioural analytics can impact the implementation of the prevention principle of the WPS. Since the technology aims to prevent conflicts through the identification of behaviours that instigate violence, it requires the AI system to collect and analyse vast amounts of data, which can increase surveillance. This effort might be undermined due to privacy concerns if the technology is used by malicious actors. Women, in particular, are often subjects of surveillance and online harassment. In Pakistan, for example, women who present themselves online in a way that goes against societal norms have led to direct and immediate consequences such as honour killings, violence, and further ostracisation (Khan, 2017). To

summarise, women's safety could be at risk due to privacy violations that can be facilitated by automated behavioural analytics and put women at risk instead of protecting them from gender-based violence. Similarly, it could also deter women from engaging in online or offline spaces for fear of heightened surveillance.

AI consultation can also present some challenges, specifically regarding biased data, which has been explained before in this paper. An example of AI consultation can be seen in the United States, where the justice system has begun to use machine-learning systems to assist judges in deciding sentences. The system estimates the chance of re-offence, which can affect the judge's sentencing, the type of punishment, and the length of incarceration. Scholars have found that these systems have a "significant bias against black and Latino men" (Bay, 2023, p.9). Meaning that they are more likely to receive harsher and longer sentences compared to white men who have committed similar crimes. Due to the recurring problem of biased data used by AI systems, which in turn produce biased results, algorithmic governance has been suggested as a potential solution to this issue. Algorithmic governance refers to the use of algorithms and data-driven techniques for decision-making to reduce bias and discrimination by AI systems in governance and the public sector (Esposito & Tse, 2024).

The challenge of biased data can create problems for AI consultation systems that would negatively impact the participation principle of the WPS agenda. If AI systems happen to be trained on data that is biased, such as in the case of the U.S. justice system which uses a flawed AI consultation mechanism that discriminates against certain felons,

then it could affect women's participation and representation. Especially if the AI system with biased training could present inaccurate results that underrepresent women and impact the consultation with misleading results.

The main concern of predictive analytics is known as predictive privacy. This ethical consideration is not about the theft or spread of information in an individual's private sphere but about generating predictions about individuals or profiling groups using data gathered from many network users of digital services (Mühlhoff, 2021). The issue with this is many users consent to have their data collected and supplied to the pool of training data for machine-learning systems. However, most people are unaware of what their data is being used for. Cookies, for example, are becoming increasingly common when accessing websites. Unaware of the meaning, many accept the cookies but do not know that their consent and information are now being stored. Moreover, the website now tracks the user's movement and behaviour on the internet through the use of third-party cookies (Johansen, 2023; Stewart, 2019). Predictive privacy is violated when sensitive and personal information of an individual or group is "predicted against their will or without their knowledge on the basis of data of many other individuals, provided that these predictions lead to decisions that affect anyone's social, economic, psychological, physical, ... well-being or freedom" (Mühlhoff, 2021, p.679).

How does predictive analysis affect the protection principle of the WPS agenda that predictive analytics is supposed to enhance? In short, the misuse of predictive analytics in which the data for training these systems are collected unethically can result in women and

girls feeling surveilled or targeted without their consent. These concerns may lead to a sense of insecurity and if the predictions made by this technology are used for decision making then it could have a negative impact which can reinforce inequalities.

As for AI-generated event maps, the primary challenge would be data accuracy. For instance, in a study on the ethical considerations of using large language models such as DALL·E 2 in cartography and the generation of maps, researchers have found several issues. Some of the inaccuracies include unclear borderlines between states and countries, inconsistent shape of places, and misinformation (Kang et al., 2023). These AI-generated maps can present misleading information, such as symbols, pseudo-words, and characters that attempt to resemble the name of a country or city but do so inaccurately, leading to misinformation. Beyond these problems, generative AI systems like DALL·E 2 can often create maps that have fake countries and cities and affect the accuracy of these maps. Similarly, due to AI's limited understanding of geographic processes, it is also common for maps to showcase repeated patterns in landscapes, which can be seen in jumbled linework or the distortion of polygons.

The implications of these challenges are that the AI-generated maps present can have adverse consequences in rescue missions and, therefore, affect the relief principle of the WPS agenda. While some event maps may be more accurate than others, the maps generated by DALL·E 2 are notably misleading. If the event maps are unable to accurately depict the affected disaster area, then it may result in a waste of valuable time and resources for the rescue team in attempting to locate the

victims and realise the search and rescue operation. Therefore, it is necessary to have precise and functioning event maps to enhance the relief principle of the agenda.

In the case of machine-learning disaster robots facilitating humanitarian efforts, there are concerns associated with discrimination. A hypothetical case regarding ethical concerns in robotics was raised in a study. This case looks at an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV), such as a drone, that is being deployed to a disaster zone to deliver medications and identify victims (Battistuzzi et al., 2021). However, the UAV needs to return to base after every mission to recharge its batteries and receive new supplies. The issue is that some cities may have an uneven distribution of demographic characteristics like age, ethnicity, and gender, which are all factors that can affect the planned route of the UAV. For instance, if the disaster area is a university city with a high population of young people who happen to be around the UAV's base, the UAV will mainly encounter these students and accidentally overlook older people, who will be at a higher risk than young people in the case of a disaster, and therefore distribution fairness will be unintentionally decreased (Battistuzzi et al., 2021).

Additionally, there are privacy concerns with robots leading to an increase in information gathering as the robots can gather images and physical descriptions, which can compromise the personal information of not only victims but also rescue workers. Finally, there are also safety concerns, specifically considering that robots can malfunction and cause harm. Even when the robots are not malfunctioning, there might be cases where they fail to identify a human and might collide with it. Similarly, there might be psychological harms

that require consideration. For instance, if a person is trapped under a building or is wounded, even lost, perhaps encountering a robot in a place where there are no other humans can be startling for the victims (Battistuzzi et al., 2021).

These challenges that may arise with the use of disaster robots can bring unintended consequences that affect the recovery principle of the WPS agenda. Prioritisation issues can lead to certain populations being discriminated against. For example, if a disaster occurs in an urban area, then the disaster robot will prioritise that zone and might overlook rural areas where women and girls are more vulnerable. Similarly, disaster robots may fail to identify the female population if the robots have biased data. Problematic issues such as the ones discussed can lead to a negative effect on the recovery aspect of the WPS agenda.

#### 4. Conclusions

The research question of this paper is: How can the integration of AI technologies support the implementation of the Women, Peace,

and Security Agenda? This article introduced five technologies powered by artificial intelligence: automated behavioural analysis, AI consultation, predictive analytics, AI-generated event maps, and machine-learning disaster robots. Each of these tools was introduced and applied to the five principles of the Women, Peace, and Security Agenda: prevention, participation, protection, relief, and recovery. This paper finds that while the integration of AI technologies has the potential to help enhance the WPS agenda, it is important to be aware of the challenges these may present, which would negatively impact the pillars of the agenda. The ethical implications and biased data are the drawbacks of artificial intelligence and need to be addressed before the implementation of the five tools into peacekeeping missions to support the WPS agenda. A robust framework, ideally established through a collaborative effort between the United Nations and individual states, is needed to tackle the challenges that these technologies may individually present in order for artificial intelligence to support the implementation of the agenda.

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