

Chief Executives Board for Coordination

CEB/2023/HLCM/DTN/13 20 July 2023

Digital & Technology Network (DTN) Meeting Report

Virtual Session on Generative AI Guidance, 6 July 2023

Contents

Executive Summary2
Generative AI in Controlled Environments2
IMF2
UNOCC
UNFPA
UNICC GAI Hub3
Generative AI Community of Practice (DTN GAI COP)4
DTN GAI Guidance4
Plenary Discussion5
UN Digital ID Project6
Conclusions7
Key Outcomes7
Follow-up Actions7
Annex 1 – DTN Guidance on the Use of Generative AI Tools in the UN System
Immediate Steps8
On platforms provided by your UN IT provider:9
In general:9
Additional Guidance9
Annex 2 - DTN GAI COP TOR11
Annex 3 – Meeting Agenda13
Annex 4 – Meeting Participants
Annex 5 – Generative AI Landscape

Executive Summary

Given the recent rise in popularity of GAI tools, such as ChatGPT, it is recognized that organizations need to address AI practices and provide clear and coherent guidance to employees. Effective direction in the uptake of GAI considers ethical considerations, protect data privacy and security, ensure legal and regulatory compliance, safeguard reputation and brand image, empower employees with responsible decision-making, and future-proof the workforce. Within the DTN, a recent study revealing that while most organizations had made headway in this area, divergence was noted in coverage and approach.

On 6 July 2023, DTN met virtually to discuss and finalize DTN draft guidance on generative AI (GAI), as well as the creation of a UNICC hosted GAI Hub and a GAI community of practice. This meeting followed the conclusions of DTN's recent session at IMF in Washington D.C., which highlighted the need to swiftly provide organizations coherent guidance in this area. The meeting was co-chaired by Mr. Bernardo Mariano Junior (CITO, UN Secretariat) and Ms. Shirin Hamid (CIO, IMF). Draft guidance was circulated in advance of the meeting and suggestions were incorporated, allowing for a plenary discussion that invited different viewpoints. 93 representatives of the DTN (CIO) and CDO communities attended the three-hour session. The session concluded with an update on the UN Digital ID Project.

Tangible outcomes notably included the finalized guidance for organizations to incorporate and adapt (see annex). This guidance was recognized by all as a decisive step towards responsible and ethical AI adoption, helping to mitigate risks associated with generative AI technologies, while helping foster a culture of responsible innovation and responsible use of AI within UN system workforce. Other outcomes included the terms of reference for a new GAI community of practice and priority areas to explore by UNICC in their pursuit of a GAI hub. An update on the DTN GAI COP and on progress made towards establishing a GAI hub is expected at DTN's forthcoming meeting in November.

Generative AI in Controlled Environments

In addition to public Generative AI models, the DTN also considered controlled environments, such as those in the cloud (made available under existing service provider agreements) or locally installed instances running open source. Presentations of use cases in controlled environments were provided by IMF, UNOCC and UNFPA.

IMF

In this presentation, Mr. Cullen Edward Hammontree (IMF) discussed collaboration with Microsoft and the use of Azure Open AI, particularly chat GPT. It was explained that Azure provides a platform for training and deploying AI models, which has facilitated the quick setup and operation of generative AI models. Two user-facing applications were mentioned.

The first is a Teams bot that allows users to interact with chat GPT, and the second is a web interface, demonstrated by Mr. Jose Deodora (IMF). Open-source libraries like lane chain are utilized to abstract the details of different language models, enabling easy swapping between them for various tasks. The presentation also highlights the integration of Azure Cognitive Search with Open AI, which allows for the embedding of documents in language models and facilitates vector search across IMF's data. Mr. Deodora provided a brief demo of the web app, showcasing its functionality, such as generating replies, copying text, and utilizing link chain for document memorization. The interface is still in early development and subject to visual changes. The presentation concludes by opening the floor for questions and observations.

In the discussion that follows the presentation, questions pertained to the importance of controlling information flow and preventing leaks of confidential data when using generative AI models within IMF. It was also mentioned that IMF is exploring multiple use cases, including statistical analytics with a pilot project called stat GPT. They have established a working group comprising various departments to address policy, guidance, and other aspects. The organization currently has around 40 potential use cases for generative AI and emphasizes the significance of maintaining control in their environment.

<u>UNOCC</u>

Mr. Luzal Ananda Vaidya, head of data units and the UN operations and Crisis Center (UNOCC), provided an overview of their generative AI use case. He explained that their tool enables conversations with knowledge bases to support decision-making processes. The tool utilizes unstructured data from various sources, both internal and public, to unlock business capabilities and insights. The architecture of their tool integrates Microsoft Azure's capabilities, including cognitive search for indexing and retrieving relevant data, and chat GPT for natural language interaction and response generation. The tool's architecture is designed with security in mind, with multiple firewalls and restricted access only to authorized users through Azure Active Directory.

Mr. Vaidya emphasized responsible AI practices, including data encryption, content moderation, and transparency in providing citations and supporting content for generated responses. They then proceed to demonstrate the tool's capabilities, showcasing how it can generate timelines, provide fact-checking, and offer structured data outputs. They also mention the integration of Azure Cognitive Search to retrieve information and the ability to programmatically select specific data sources. The presentation concluded with a demo on the prompts used in generating responses and the role of Azure Cognitive Search in retrieving information for chat GPT.

<u>UNFPA</u>

Mr. Nayanesh Bhandutia (UNFPA) provided an overview of four major initiatives being pursued by UNFPA, including the rollout of access to Google Bot throughout the organization, which requires acceptance of terms of usage developed by their legal unit. They assure the members that data collected by the bot is used only for training purposes and covered by contractual agreements. The next initiative involves enhancing their enterprise search engine using AI technology, combining unstructured and structured data. They mention utilizing Google Drive and Google Cloud Platform-based Vertex AI for this purpose. On the business side, they highlight collaboration with the evaluation office to automate the analysis of bulky evaluation reports using AI. They have developed an interface similar to UNOCC, allowing users to ask questions and receive evidence-based answers. Lastly, they discuss using AI for better programming, focusing on automating the generation of country program documents. This aims to streamline the document creation process using institutional memories, policy documents, and other relevant information. Mr. Bhandutia also discussed the potential use of AI for reviewing country programs during execution.

UNICC GAI Hub

Mr. Sameer Chauhan (UNICC) discussed the proposal for UNICC to become the generative AI hub for the UN system. The hub's role would be to provide support and services to fast-track the adoption of generative AI across the system. The focus is on being a shared service provider and assisting partners in setting up their generative AI projects correctly, following ethical guidelines, and ensuring data safety in sandbox environments.

Mr. Chauhan expanded on the potential services that UNICC could offer as the hub. They mention providing guidance and support in training AI models, setting up prompts, and addressing challenges such as hallucinations. UNICC aims to help partners conduct risk assessments, facilitate the transition

from pilots to production solutions, conduct compliance checks, manage costs, and provide cybersecurity support.

The presentation emphasizes that UNICC's approach is demand-driven, aiming to meet the specific needs of the Organization1 system. They highlight the importance of the DTN community of practice (COP) as a platform for sharing knowledge, experiences, and best practices among participants. The COP will enable learning from failures and successes, helping to guide partners away from ineffective models and approaches. Overall, the goal of UNICC as the generative AI hub is to enable partners within the Organization1 system to achieve success in their generative AI projects by providing operational support, knowledge sharing, and guidance throughout the implementation process.

During the discussion, there were several questions and points raised, be further discussed in the community of practice (COP). Use cases for generative AI were mentioned, such as language translation, as offering potential. Delivery models for the generative AI hub considered the provision of production capacity for agencies to utilize within the hub, the need to respond with flexibility was underlined by UNICC so that the hub support all organizations, including the need to establish shared and dedicated environments. The specifics would depend on the individual requirements of different agencies. Questions also addressed talent acquisition for the hub, which would be deferred for discussion within the COP.

Generative AI Community of Practice (DTN GAI COP)

Mr. Chauhan also discussed the importance of creating a community of practice within the organization, focusing on its terms of reference and its function. Human control, attribution, and managing search engine credentials are emphasized. His presentation highlighted the need for multiple subgroups within the community to tap into participants' enthusiasm and energy. Collaboration with external entities, particularly the UN Innovation Network (UNIN) was also presented as a means to merge top-down and bottom-up approaches.

During the discussion, the establishment of the community of practice and its terms of reference were the main topics. The significance of public-private partnerships in digital transformation initiatives was emphasized, along with the need to define rules of engagement when working with external entities. The insights gathered from the conversation would be incorporated into the final draft of the guidance document. Mr. Chauhan proposed that the final guidance document would inspire the group and lead to an updated version of the terms of reference. The suggestion was well-received, and it was agreed to share the updated terms of reference with the group for further discussion. The finalized guidance document would be sent to DTN for input and approval. Additionally, discussions at higher levels and the potential establishment of a program entity for generative AI were mentioned. The community of practice would continue its progress and address challenges and opportunities related to generative AI. A report from the community of practice was expected, and the session concluded with appreciation for the support team and participants.

Overall, the discussion focused on collaboration, the importance of public-private partnerships, and the next steps in finalizing the guidance document and shaping the community of practice. Other considerations such as search engine privacy and the value of disclaimers were also discussed.

DTN GAI Guidance

The guidance emphasizes the potential of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI) tools while acknowledging the risks they pose. It mentions the need to align GAI use with ethical principles and highlights the risks associated with public platforms, such as data security, false information generation, privacy concerns, biases, and the potential infringement of intellectual property. It

suggests differentiating between public platforms, standard commercial tools in a managed environment, and custom versions developed within the UN system.

Immediate steps to manage the risks include not using official accounts on public platforms, avoiding the entry of sensitive internal data, complying with applicable policies on UN-provided platforms, verifying AI-generated outputs for accuracy and fictitious information, addressing bias in responses, and being cautious about chat history and data exposure. Additional guidance is provided for staff members using enterprise-approved versions of generative AI tools and leveraging internal or ORG1 system-specific data. It includes recommendations for human review of generated content, preserving access rights to training data, maintaining transparency and explainability, assessing risks and costs, obtaining technical expertise, following review and approval processes, ensuring data quality and monitoring model performance, promoting diversity and inclusion in AI development teams, and considering the impact of AI on the workforce.

The guidance emphasizes the importance of responsible and accountable use of GAI platforms, while providing specific steps and considerations to mitigate risks and maximize the benefits of these technologies.

Plenary Discussion

Co-Chair Mr. Bernardo Mariano Junior facilitated the discussion on the detail of the provided guidance. The aim of the discussion was to shape a comprehensive guidance document on responsible generative AI use within organizations. Participants provided valuable insights and suggestions throughout, shaping the guidance document to address various aspects of responsible application of this technology and ensuring a comprehensive approach to its implementation within organizations. The discussion revolved around various significant topics concerning the utilization of generative AI and reference was made to Gartner Research Generative AI summary, see Annex 5.

Discussions stressed the importance of clearly distinguishing between policies, guidelines, recommendations, and references, and emphasized the need to comprehend their specific applications and implications. They suggested incorporating disclaimers to promote responsible use of AI and to acknowledge the potential risks involved. Another focal point was the suggestion to include explicit notation in AI-generated outputs, ensuring transparency and informing readers about the involvement of generative AI in content creation.

The use of official accounts on public generative AI platforms sparked a debate, with some arguing in favour of using such accounts to maintain control and accountability, while others expressed concerns about attributing AI-generated outcomes to the organization. The potential risks associated with tying sensitive information to official accounts in public spaces were raised, leading to a cautious approach. The need to address intellectual property protection and control was discussed, expanding the language beyond copyright and considering other forms of intellectual property, such as patents and trademarks. They emphasized the importance of avoiding plagiarism and ensuring that AI tools do not infringe upon protected intellectual property rights. The need for attribution for AI-generated content was considered unmanageable as a general rule and counter-effective in some scenarios, leading to its removal from the guidelines.

Managing and maintaining official accounts, particularly in platforms that are automatically linked to personal or work-related accounts, proved to be a challenging issue. The appropriateness of using personal accounts for work-related activities was questioned, and potential conflicts arising from this practice were explored. Participants called for further examination of these matters and the development of clear guidelines to differentiate personal and official accounts in various contexts.

Privacy concerns were raised in relation to search engines incorporating generative AI capabilities. Participants discussed the automatic log-in and integration of personal or work-related accounts into search engines, emphasizing the need to address potential privacy risks and consider how organizations can control and protect sensitive information in such environments.

One notable concern was the need to clarify the applicable policies and rules for using public generative AI platforms. Participants agreed that users should explicitly comply with the specific policies and rules set by their respective organizations. They also discussed the inclusion of disclaimers to promote responsible AI use and the necessity of distinguishing between personal and official accounts on these platforms.

The discussion also delved into the challenges of integrating generative AI into various tools and applications, such as word processors and image editing software. Participants recognized that determining the boundaries of generative AI usage could become increasingly difficult as it becomes more integrated into everyday tools. The importance of disclosure and attributions for AI-generated content, particularly in the case of images and graphics, was highlighted.

In a broader sense, the participants explored the potential impact of generative AI on jobs and job displacement. They emphasized the need for organizations to consider the organizational and human impact of implementing AI technologies. Change management and reskilling were seen as crucial steps to mitigate any negative effects on employees. Participants also suggested taking into account the environmental footprint of generative AI, aiming to minimize energy consumption and requesting sustainability metrics from vendors. Throughout the discussion, there were suggestions for clarifying language, expanding the scope of certain points, and including additional considerations, such as data protection and privacy.

UN Digital ID Project

The presentation provided an update on the UN Digital ID Project. Ms. Lorraine Pablo-Ugale presented an overview of the UN Digital ID Project, its goals, achievements, and upcoming milestones, while emphasizing the importance of collaboration and engagement from the sponsoring organizations. The project aims to provide a universal and secure system for the UN workforce, allowing for process efficiencies and interoperability between organizations. It will be a digital wallet that stores verifiable credentials and enables the sharing of information and data. The program follows principles such as staff pride, future-proofing, interoperability, accessibility, data privacy, scalability, and sustainability.

The presentation highlighted the governance model, with an executive sponsor and an Executive Steering Committee composed of representatives from the sponsoring organizations. The program has established a project management office and defined a pipeline of use cases. The focus is on the separation use case related to pensions, aiming for better data quality, transparency, and process efficiencies. The milestones for the program include finalizing change management approaches, branding, and architecture, as well as initiating API development and data mapping.

Ms. Pablo-Ugale emphasized the need for collaboration and engagement from the sponsoring organizations in various aspects, including coordination, requirements gathering, design sessions, testing, change management activities, cybersecurity, and establishing the operating model. The presentation concluded by highlighting the importance of product governance, defining the service model, and having a crisis management plan in place. The initiative is sponsored by multiple organizations and hosted by UNICC, with initial investment and a sustainability model in place. They highlighted the importance of a user-centric perspective and expressed excitement about the progress made in terms of interoperability and the Digital ID Project.

Conclusions

This meeting fulfilled its main objective; to conclude with common guidance on the use of GAI that considers current opportunities, risks and pragmatic mitigation measures. Discussions also benefited from the sharing of experience of member organizations in the deployment of local (and private) GAI models drawing upon internal data to provide innovative and valuable workplace solutions.

Mechanisms were also established to ensure the continued relevance of provided guidance; to remain informed and leverage developments in the GAI space and to foster knowledge exchanges and future solution sharing. Further to the circulation of this guidance, DTN will evaluate interest in the development of a model policy on GAI. In summary:

Key Outcomes

- Initial version of DTN Generative AI Guidance, reflecting input of CIO & CDO communities
- Direction provided for scope of GAI Hub; update to be provided at subsequent DTN.
- Approval of GAI COP ToR, incorporating feedback and input received during the meeting.
- All participants aligned on the activities, targets and milestones of UN Digital ID project.

Follow-up Actions

- Circulation of DTN GAI Guidance within HLCM.
- Evaluate need to develop model GAI policy, building on the guidelines.
- Alignment with UNIN to be reflected in GAI COP ToR.
- Kick-off meeting to be arranged by UNICC for GAI CoP, Co-Chair sought.

Annex 1 – DTN Guidance on the Use of Generative AI Tools in the UN System

Many have followed the recent evolution of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI) tools that employ "Large Language Models". Examples are OpenAI's ChatGPT (also available through Microsoft's Bing), Baidu's Ernie, or Google's Bard. Although these tools present potential to enhance productivity, they are not without inherent risks for individuals, societies and organizations. UN system organizations are an active stakeholder in global conversations about the future of artificial intelligence, including through our shared vision for a Global Digital Compact. Fuller exploration of internal organizational policy are also underway within the system. This note outlines our initial DTN guidance on the use of publicly available generative AI tools for our internal work. More guidance is expected.

DTN recognizes the significant potential of Generative AI technology and aims to enable the safe, and responsible effective use of GAI platforms in support of sustainable development. This guidance sets forth the considerations necessary to enable the judicious deployment and incorporation of GAI platforms, as a key component of UN system working practices. We also recognize that there are risks associated with GAI technologies. This guidance aims to help mitigate some of the risks.

Recognizing the UN System Principles on the Ethical use of AI¹, the use of GAI should align with these principles.

Many public tools lack the necessary contractual, institutional, or technical protections to guard our data and interests, therefore, our sensitive information and personal data should not be uploaded to these models.

It is important to be mindful that these tools can generate false information, impact privacy, perpetuate biases, create security vulnerabilities, and facilitate mis- or disinformation. The training data of public models may have contained intellectual property and therefore some output may resemble existing content so closely that it may be seen as infringing on protected intellectual property. Additionally, any data you enter in such public platforms could be used to train future AI models, which could expose our sensitive information to unauthorized users.

It is also important to make a distinction between public platforms, the use of standard commercial tools in a managed environment controlled by UN system entities (e.g. through web services provided in a private cloud), and (managed) custom versions that UN system entities may develop within its own infrastructure. The risks are different for each of these options.

To help manage the risks of GAI, we recommend that all UN system personnel review and follow these guidelines:

Immediate Steps

On public platforms:

1. Do not use your official account when registering, do not enter or display internal sensitive or personally identifiable data when using public generative AI platforms, or enter content, including as part of 'prompts', that could indirectly expose sensitive internal operations to providers of generative AI platforms or other users.

¹ See https://unsceb.org/principles-ethical-use-artificial-intelligence-united-nations-system Page 8

On platforms provided by your UN IT provider:

 Be sure to be aware of and comply with applicable policies for the use of GAI tools as well as other relevant regulations such as the data protection policy. Take advantage of available GAI training to educate yourself to take maximum advantage of the capabilities and avoid risks.

<u>In general:</u>

- 3. Verify all generated AI outputs very carefully, as references to people, dates, facts, or research in AI-generated content can be entirely fictitious, due to a phenomenon known as "AI hallucination". Bear in mind that you remain accountable for the outputs produced and shared from your use of generative AI tools, including, but not limited to, their quality, accuracy, bias and appropriateness. Verification of AI-generated content is essential and your responsibility as content creator.
- 4. Actively interrogate responses from generative AI tools for any type of bias and ensure that corrective actions are taken in relation to prompting, use of different sources or alternatives to the GAI tool.

Be mindful of the chat history that some GAI platforms maintain as these tools may train their models on your inputs, which could then be exposed to other users. Even when the chat history is off, your inputs may not be fully secure even in private mode.

Additional Guidance

For staff members interested in or working on the use of enterprise-approved versions of generative AI tools and/or in tools that leverage APIs on internal or UN system specific data, please see below for additional guidance.

- 1. Be mindful of using raw generative AI content for delegated decision making or unsupervised provision of answers to public queries on behalf of your organization. Always include a human review of the generated content, checking for factual correctness and possible infringements of intellectual property.
- 2. **Ensure the access rights applied to training data is preserved in the deployed model**. If this cannot be assured, then the model must not be trained on sensitive data.
- 3. **Maintain transparency, accountability, and explainability**. Document the process through which you have generated important content or that has contributed to decision making by keeping a record of the generative AI tools and the input parameters utilized.
- 4. Assess the risks, costs and limitations of the specific generative AI model when planning a project. Consider the potential impact on your stakeholders and ensure that the model aligns with the organization's values and principles, and that risks are adequately managed. Given that any data input is at risk for potential misuse in AI models, appropriate data sets should be identified and vetted prior to input into the model itself. In addition, many large models are liable to jailbreaking and prompt injection which can put your data at risk, render outputs unreliable, and harm users. Also consider the cost implications of GAI usage.
- 5. Leverage technical expertise or obtain it at the right level. Effective use of generative AI in projects requires a certain level of expertise, including in designing the input queries ("prompt engineering"), for example.

- 6. **Follow established review and approval processes for institutional initiatives** that use generative AI. For instance, applications built using Generative AI services, like other applications, should be reviewed by the relevant existing processes or procedures, including for quality assurance, architecture and security.
- 7. **In building and training new models,** ensure that the data used to train the model is quality assured, representative and unbiased. Regularly monitor the performance of the models and adjust or retrain based on those results.
- 8. **Encourage diversity and inclusion** within AI development teams, to ensure that a broad scope of ideas and inputs are taken into account.
- 9. **Be Mindful of impact of AI and GAI** on the workforce, including job displacement and the need for re-skilling (see Gartner study in Annex 1).

Annex 2 - DTN GAI COP TOR

Attention is drawn to the need for a DTN Member organization to Co-Chair this community.

General	
Group name	DTN Generative AI Community of Practice (DTN-GAI-COP)
Creation date / DTN Session	6 July 2023
Dissolution (conditions or date)	ТВО

N	1i	S	S	i	o	r	1
•••		-	-	•	-	•	í

The Generative AI CoP is proposed for creation in July 2023.

Membership	Agency
Lead Agency	UNICC
Co-Chairing Agency	TBD

Chairmanship	Chair	Co-Chair
Full name	Sameer Chauhan	TBD
Job title	Director	
Agency	UNICC	

Alternate Chairmanship	Chair	
Full name		
Job title		
Agency		

Scope	Detail	
Relevant SDG goals/targets/indicators	Use of Generative AI technologies to support DTN member organizations in the implementation of the SDGs as well as in achieving their broader corporate mandates.	
Key technologies under review		
Key stakeholder(s)	A diverse group of potential stakeholders across each organization, including inter alia practitioners in areas like HR, Finance, Procurement, IT, Supply Chain as well as in the substantive business areas of each organization.	
Partnership(s) established/leveraged	Key commercial technology vendors in the GAI space like Microsoft, Google, AWS as well as groups offering comparable open source GAI technologies.	
Geographic scope	Global	
Functional scope	 The CoP will Assume the role of Custodian of GAI Guidance and present revisions to DTN upon request. Organize regular meetings to share experiences and discuss trends in order to provide fresh perspectives and broaden understanding of GAI. This could include 	

Other(s) – please specify	A A A	workshops, webinars and training sessions as well as talks with industry experts and other thought leaders. Collaborate with other efforts underway across the system including work being done by the UN Innovation Network (UNIN), the Risk Management Forum (RMF), Inter-agency Working Group on AI (IAWG-AI) and support discussions within HLCM/ HLCP with guidance whenever appropriate. Identify common approaches and act as a forum for sharing GAI knowledge, experience and skills. Provide DTN with guidance or instruments supporting the uniform, safe and effective adoption of GAI technologies, for example through the provision of model policies or legal frameworks for organizations to use as a basis for their own.
other(s) prease speeny		

Resources	Requirement
Personnel/expertise/time	A commitment of about 10 staff days/ year from each participating organization
Funding	There are no funds available for this CoP.
Other(s) - (Please specify)	

Outcomes	Detail
Knowledge sharing	 Improved understanding of the use of GAI within the UN context. Possible definition of a baseline set of common guidelines on appropriate use of GAI solutions Better understanding of the most appropriate LLM models for various categories of use cases. Common understanding of the cost implications of training and deploying the appropriate models.
Deliverables	 Guidance reflecting current risks and opportunities in the GAI landscape. Best practices on applying GAI, including the models most relevant to specific categories of business problems encountered across the DTN member organizations. Guidance on the legal and cost implications of deploying these GAI models. Best practices on the most appropriate information security, privacy and legal frameworks to adopt for each category of business problems.
Other (Please specify)	

Annex 3 – Meeting Agenda

DTN Virtual Meeting on Generative AI, 6 July 2023 (15h CET, 9h EST)

Expected Outcomes

- Finalization of DTN GAI Guidance
- Approval of GAI CoP TOR
- Update on the UN Digital ID Project

Draft Agenda

- 1. Opening and Adoption of the Agenda DTN Co-Chairs
- 2. Demos of GAI use cases in controlled environments Luzal Ananda Vaidya (UNOCC) & Nayanesh Bhandutia (UNFPA)
- 3. UNICC Generative AI Hub (Proposal) Sameer Chauhan (UNICC)
- 4. GAI Guidance Review (and Finalization) Lambert Hogenhout (OICT)
- 5. DTN GAI Community of Practice (Terms of Reference) Sameer Chauhan (UNICC)
- 6. Conclusions & Next Steps DTN Co-Chairs
- 7. Update on the UN Digital ID Project Lorraine PABLO-UGALE (UNICC)

Meeting Documentation

- Draft DTN Guidance on the use of GAI in the UN system (with comments)
- DTN GAI Community of Practice Terms of Reference (Draft)

Background Documents

- Background Note on Guidance Review
- Summary of recent RMF Meeting on Risks of AI

Annex 4 – Meeting Participants

- Aladdin Shamoug
- AlAjmi, Khaled
- Ammar, Ahmed
- Andreu Gomez
- Avishan Bodjnoud
- Baig, Omar
- Barbara Nieuwenhuys
- Barbara Susanne Schelkle
- BEKIRI, Nebi
- Bernardo Mariano Junior
- Boudou, Fabrice
- Boudou, Fabrice [WTO]
- Bousios, Thomas
- BUZDUGAN, Aurelian
- Charlotte TARP TOELLE
- CHAUHAN Sameer
- Clavé Badia, Magí
- Dalia Mansour [WFP]
- Damiano Scanferla
- DANDAPANI Anusha
- David Jensen
- David Jordon
- Dennis Cleary
- Deodoro, Jose
- Diana KLEIN
- Dino Cataldo Dell'Accio
- Djermanovic Largenton, Katarina
- Donald Dimailig
- DURI Francesca
- Eddy BYAMUNGU
- Elena Tomuta
- Farias, Aquiles
- Florian Wintermeyer
- Friederike Schueuer
- Frot, Bertrand
- Gael Lams [ITCILO]
- Geoffrey Okao
- Giuseppe CIARLIERO
- Hamid, Shirin
- Hamid, Shirin
- Hammontree, Cullen Edward
- HAZBUN, Celine
- Ievgen Kylymnyk
- Imai Jen-La Plante
- Ismail Sabir
- Ivan Sequeira
- Joel ROTICH
- Kaan Cetinturk [UNRWA]

- KALEJS Karl
- KHREIS, Rola
- Krainer, Jackson
- Kristina EGUND [UNOPS]
- Lambert Hogenhout
- Laura Gallacher
- Luis ALVARADO
- Luminita Cuna
- Luzal Ananda Vaidya
- Manandhar, Suman Kumar
- Mark Hereward [UNICEF]
- Martinsen, Jarle
- Michael Ibach
- Mike Walton
- Moussa SANA
- Murathaty, Dennis Francis
- MUWANGA-SSEVUME Marietta [IOM]
- Najah Didi
- Nayanesh Bhandutia
- Ng S. T. Chong [UNU]
- Nicole Kilpatrick
- PABLO-UGALE Lorraine
- Pierre Cornier
- REGIEN, Ingrid
- Remo Lalli
- Rendon Cepeda, Ricardo
- Richard Maciver
- Saiful Ridwan
- Silvan Scheiwiller
- Sunil GUPTA [CTBTO]
- Surface Hub DBS
- Susana Garcia Rubio
- Sylvain St-Pierre
- Tourpe, Herve
- Tushar Arvind DIGHE [UNOPS]
- Valentin Prudius
- Vincent Job
- Vitalii Zakhozhyi
- Vivian Leung
- Vlachos, Joannes
- WFP Angel Leon
- ZHU, Jia

Annex 5 – Generative AI Landscape

Kindly provided courtesy of Marty Resnick, Gartner Research Source: GFL Thinking About the Future, Gartner Research

The following diagram summarizes the GAI landscape and provided a context for conversations on the potential impact of GAI and priority areas for DTN to address.

