

A few AI resources for nonprofit organizations

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- <https://blog.candid.org/post/tips-using-ai-technology-tools-for-good/>
- <https://www.nten.org/learn/resource-hubs/artificial-intelligence>
- <https://easyaibeginner.com/rice-framework-chatgpt-prompt/>
- <http://www.mckinsey.com/~media/mckinsey/business%20functions/quantumblack/our%20insights/ai%20for%20social%20good/2024/ai-for-social-good-improving-lives-and-protecting-the-planet-v2.pdf>

As mentioned during the webinar, be wary of entities or people billing themselves as an “AI expert.”

Use your judgement when adopting AI into your organization, rather than taking advice on faith.

Here are some points to consider:

1. **Varying Levels of Expertise:** AI is a broad and complex field encompassing numerous subdomains (e.g., machine learning, natural language processing, computer vision, robotics). True expertise often requires specialized knowledge in one or more of these areas, but some "experts" may lack depth and focus instead on general knowledge or trends, making them less capable of providing meaningful guidance.
2. **Hype and Misinformation:** The rapid rise of AI, especially in mainstream media, has led to a lot of hype and sensationalism. Some self-proclaimed experts may exaggerate AI's current capabilities or predict unrealistic outcomes, either due to misunderstandings or to capitalize on the hype. This can mislead others about what AI can actually achieve and create unrealistic expectations.
3. **Lack of Formal Credentials or Experience:** Unlike fields like medicine or law, AI doesn't have a universally accepted certification process, so anyone can call themselves an AI expert. Some individuals may only have surface-level experience, such as completing a few online courses, without the hands-on work or research that true expertise often requires.
4. **Risk of Commercial Bias:** Many AI experts work for organizations with a stake in the success of certain AI applications, platforms, or technologies. They may promote tools or approaches that align with their company's interests rather than providing objective advice.
5. **Ethical and Social Considerations:** The ethical implications of AI are vast, and not all "experts" have a nuanced understanding of the societal impact of AI technologies. Experts who lack training in AI ethics, policy, or law may overlook critical considerations, like data privacy, bias, and the implications of automated decision-making.
6. **Overuse of Jargon to Mask Gaps:** Some self-identified experts use AI jargon or buzzwords to cover for a lack of substantive understanding. If an "AI expert" can't explain concepts in clear terms, especially to non-experts, it may be a sign they are relying more on lingo than knowledge.