

# **Leveraging AI and Alternative Data Sources to Address Data Gaps**

**The experience of the Arab Development Portal (ADP)**

**Ahmed Al-Awah, Director, Decision Support and Data Science Division (DSDSD) – UN ESCWA**

# What is the Arab Development Portal (ADP) initiative?

- A co-led initiative by UN-ESCWA and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) under the Arab Coordination Group (ACG) to build the region's flagship data and decision-support platform.
- The Arab Development Portal was conceived as a response to a persistent challenge in the region: the fragmentation, scarcity, and inaccessibility of reliable and harmonized data for policy and planning.
- Its vision is to enable a new generation of data-driven governance, one in which leaders and analysts can access trusted data and statistics, visualize emerging trends, and simulate policy options through AI-enhanced tools.

- The Arab Development Portal (ADP) integrates national, regional, and international datasets and wraps them with advanced analytics, AI/ML, and policy-support tools to enable evidence-based policymaking across Arab States.
- Designed as a comprehensive digital ecosystem, the ADP brings together verified data, advanced analytics, and artificial intelligence capabilities to strengthen evidence-based policymaking, research, and regional cooperation.
- It serves as both a knowledge hub and a decision-support infrastructure for policymakers, National Statistical Offices, researchers, and development practitioners working to advance sustainable development in the Arab region.

# Quick Demo of ADP Portal

<https://www.arabdevelopmentportal.org>

# ADP Approach for Leveraging AI

**What do we want to solve and what do we need to measure?**

**Is AI the right tool? Does it extend a capability or enhance decision making in this area? Does it allow us to use alternative data to support advanced analysis with official data or when official data is absent? ...etc.**

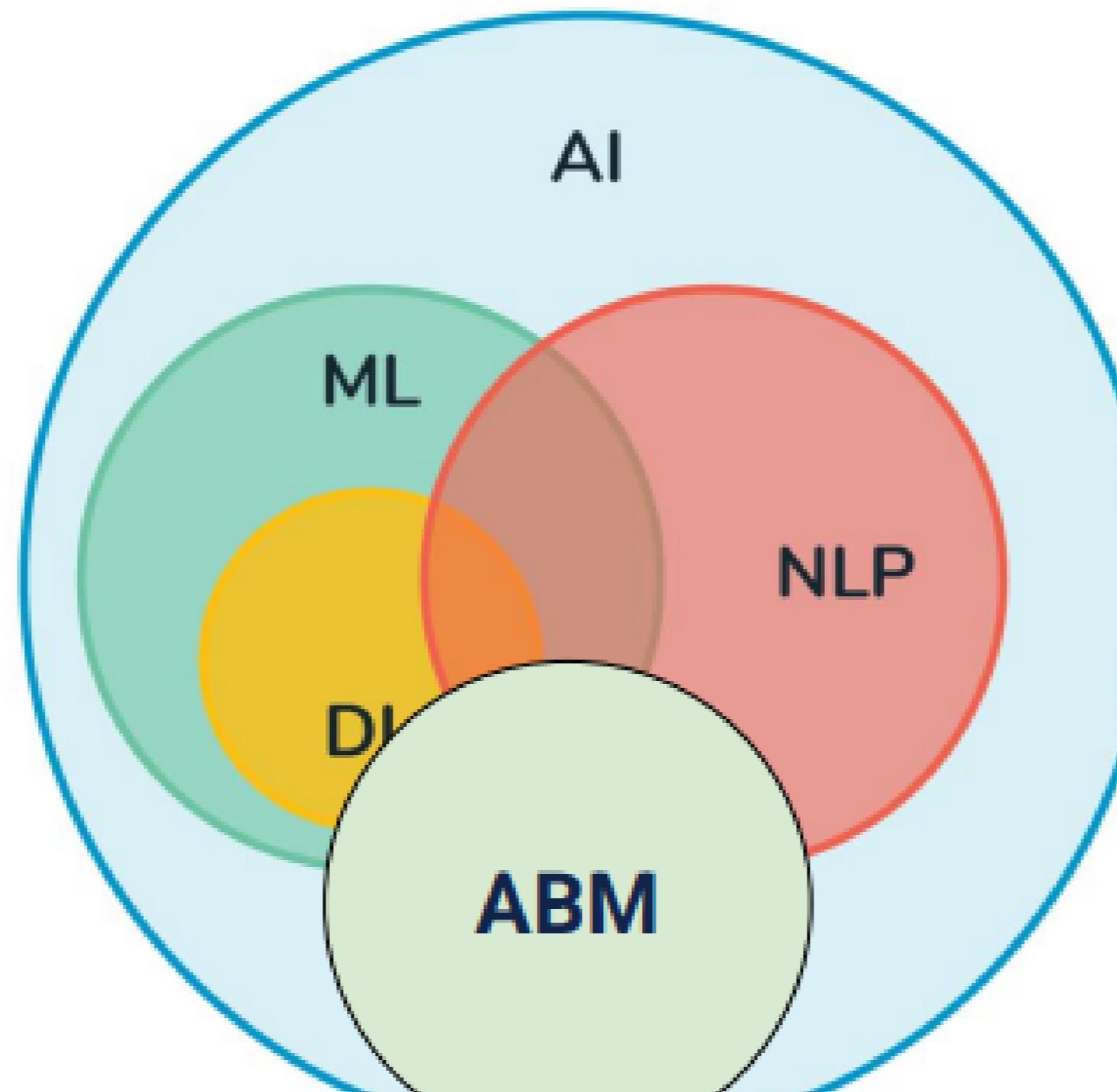
**If we believe so, then we go, from issue to data:  
Purpose-built locally contextualized AI tools and solutions**

# AI is more than LLMs

## ***Artificial Intelligence***

***Def.*** *The ability of a computer to perform tasks commonly associated with human intelligence.*

## **NLPs and ABMs within AI**



- AI: Artificial Intelligence
- ML: Machine Learning
- DL: Deep Learning
- NLP: Natural Language Processing
- ABM: Agent-Based Modelling

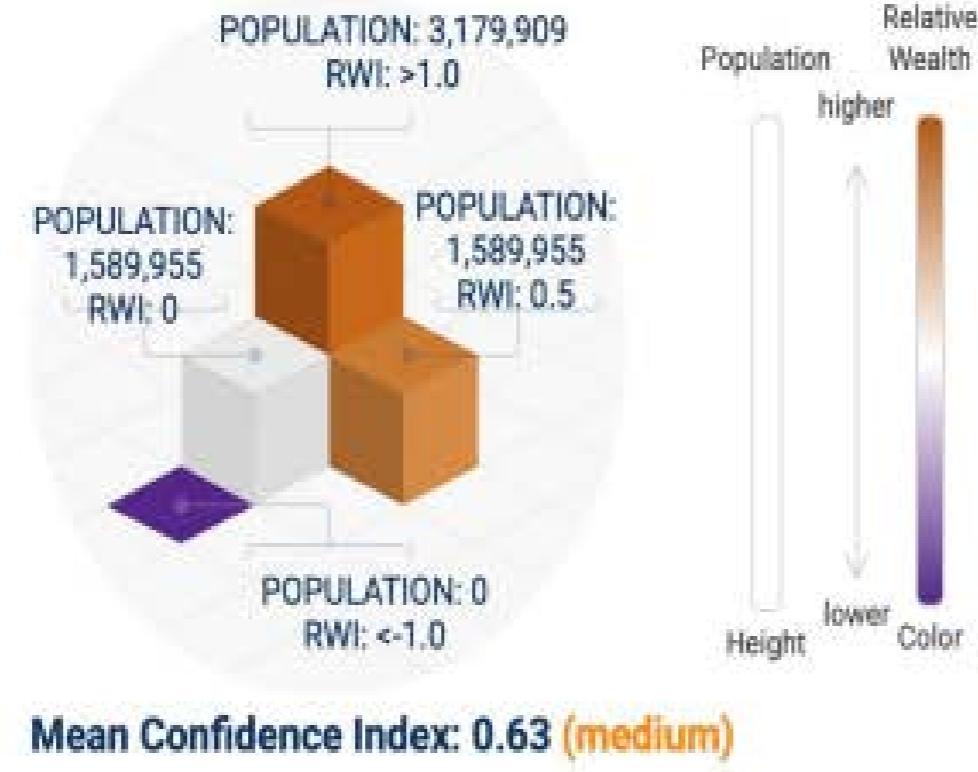
Case 1:

Using Alternative Data Sources &  
Generating Missing Data

The height and color of each grid cell help visualize micro-regional wealth. By default, cell height indicates population, and cell color indicates relative wealth (relative to other regions of the country).

◀ PREVIOUS / NEXT ▶

POP + RWI



## Learning from new generated data

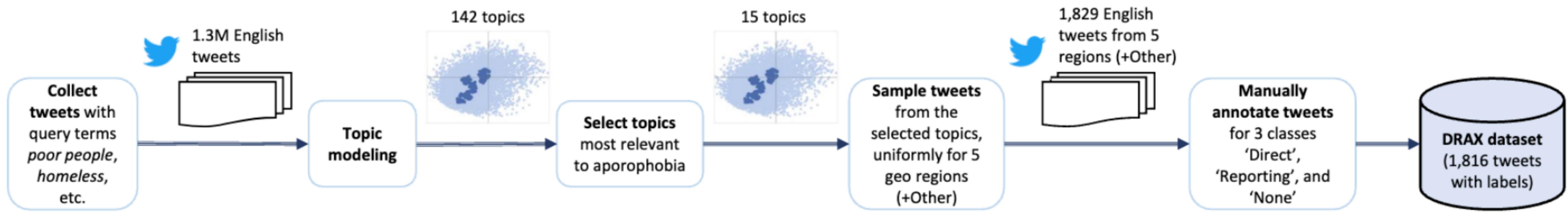


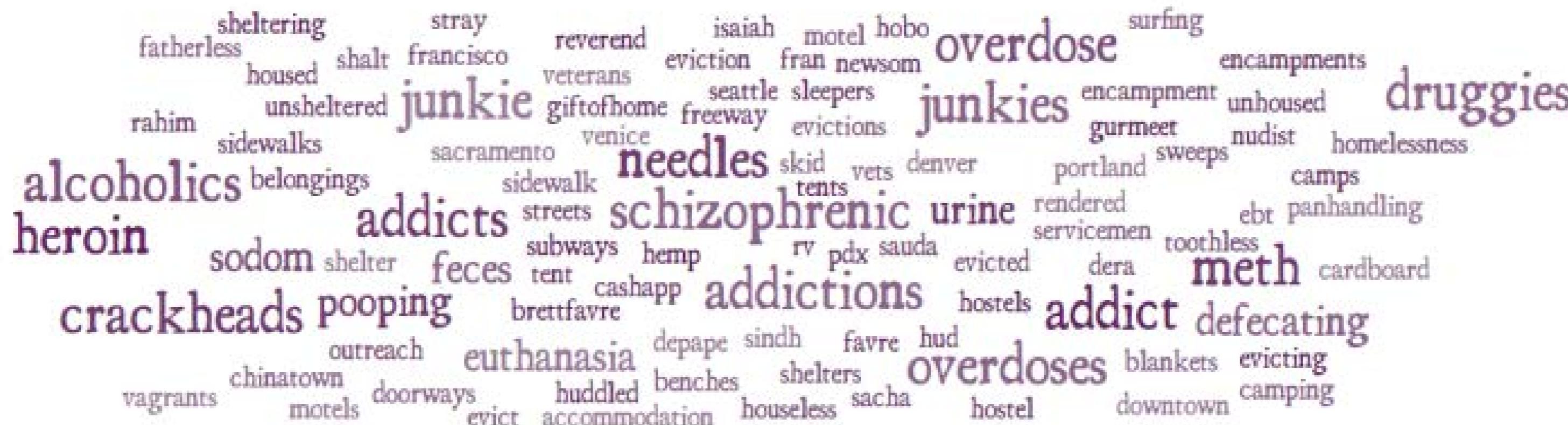
Figure 1: The process diagram for the novel methodology to collect and annotate data.

# Data collection

English tweets collected over 3 months (Aug-Nov 2022):

– **$C_{poor}$**  : **1.3M tweets** collected with query terms *the poor, poor people, poor folks, homeless, on welfare*, etc.

– **$C_{rich}$**  : **1.8M tweets** collected with query terms *the rich, rich people, rich folks, wealthy, upper-class, billionaires*, etc.



**Top 100 words with the highest association score**

# Learning from new generated data

## Making every call count: How AI is supporting mothers in India

5 min read

Predictive AI models built with pro bono support from Google DeepMind researchers are helping strengthen maternal health information programs.



**Milind Tambe**  
Director, AI for Social Good, Google DeepMind



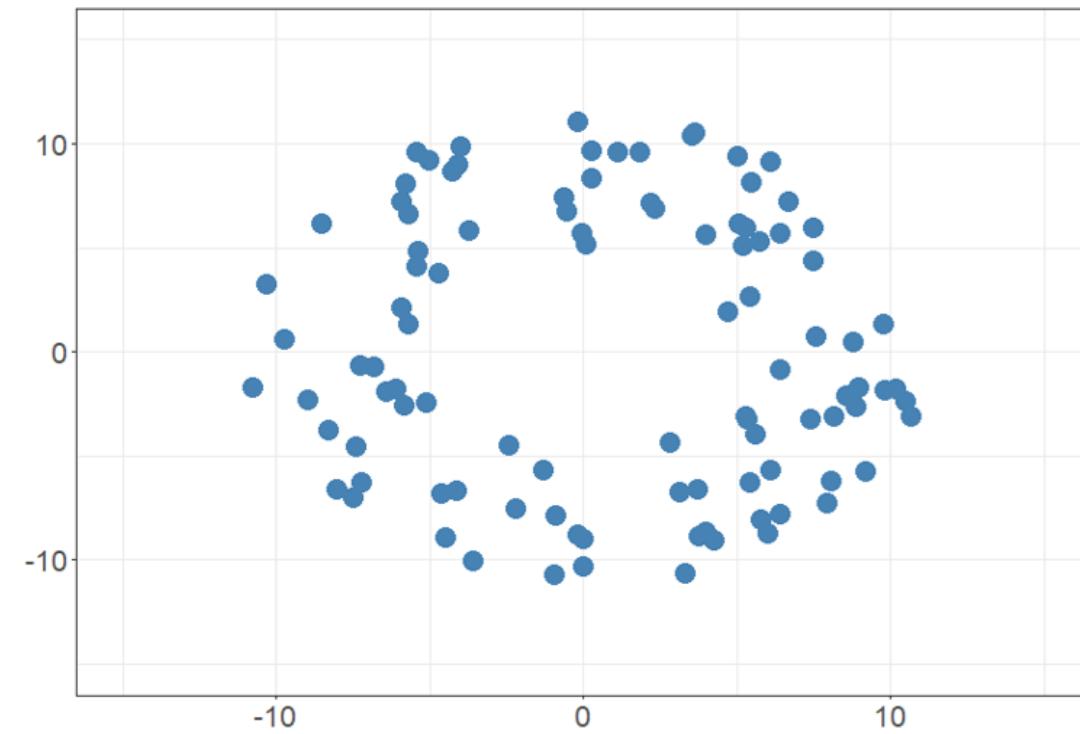
**Aparna Taneja**  
Research Lead for AI for Maternal Health, Google DeepMind

 Share

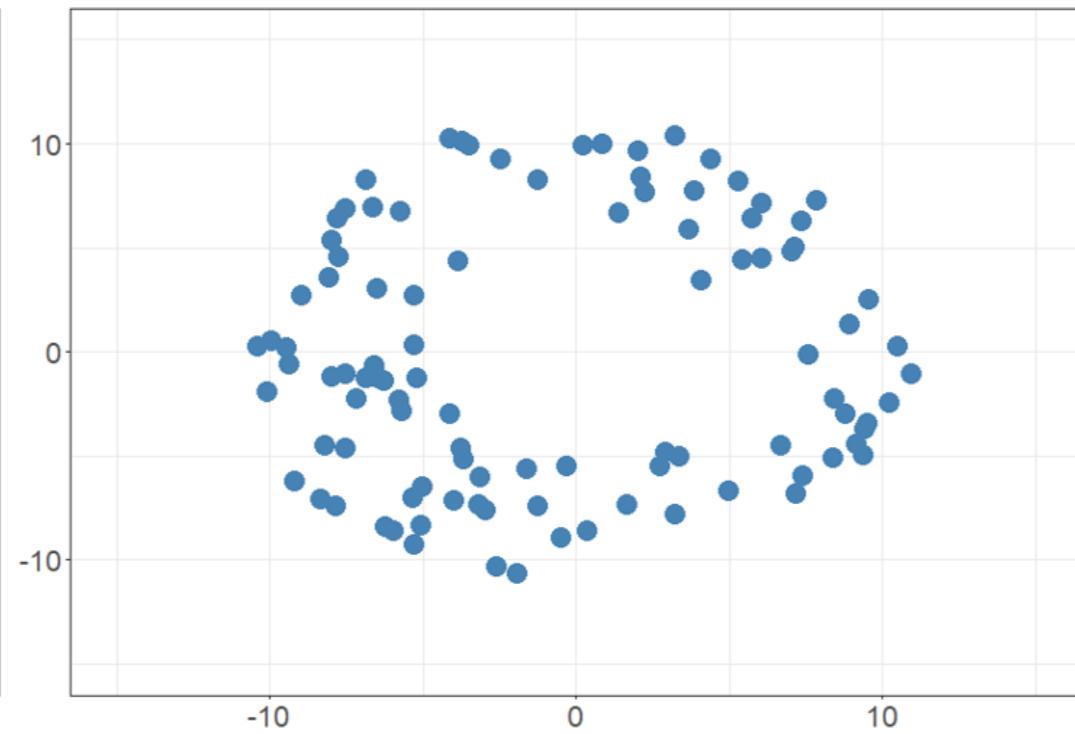


# Synthetic Data

## Enriching synthetic datasets

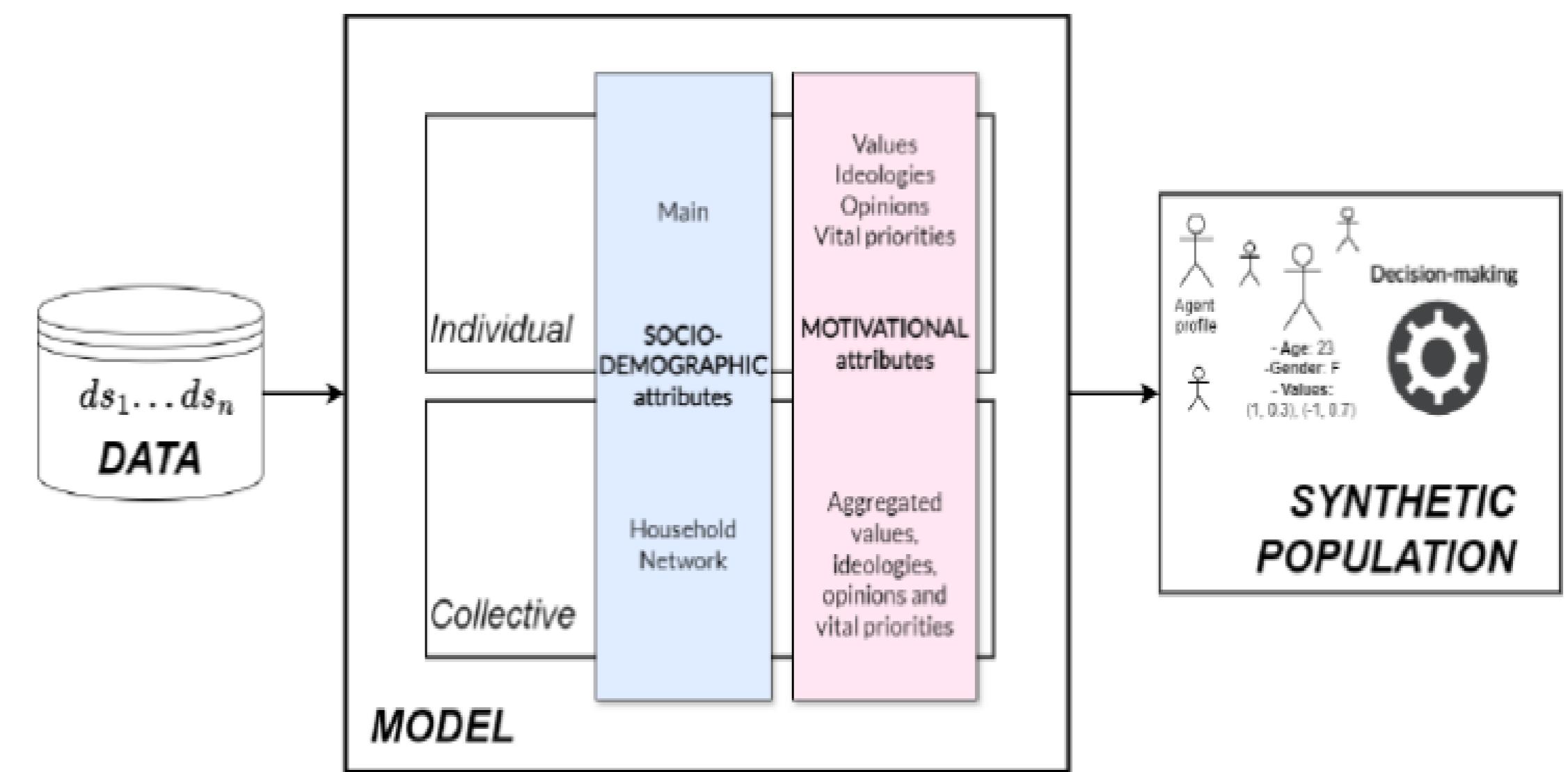


Original data



Synthetic data

The synthetic data retains the structure of the original data but is not the same



## Limitations

- Internet access: 35% of people in developing countries and 75% in LDCs have no access.
- Digital illiteracy: 23% of adults internationally.
- Languages: only Arabic and English.
- Annotators biases.

*Among other...*

## Validity vs reliability

# Case 2: Using Alternative Data for AI-Driven Policy Simulation & Modeling

# A Policy Laboratory: forward looking decision support system

**Forward looking:**  
“what-if” scenarios

Locally built: AI-  
driven **digital twin**

Considering  
behavior &  
incentives

**Optimization:**  
resources, policy  
combinations and  
sequences

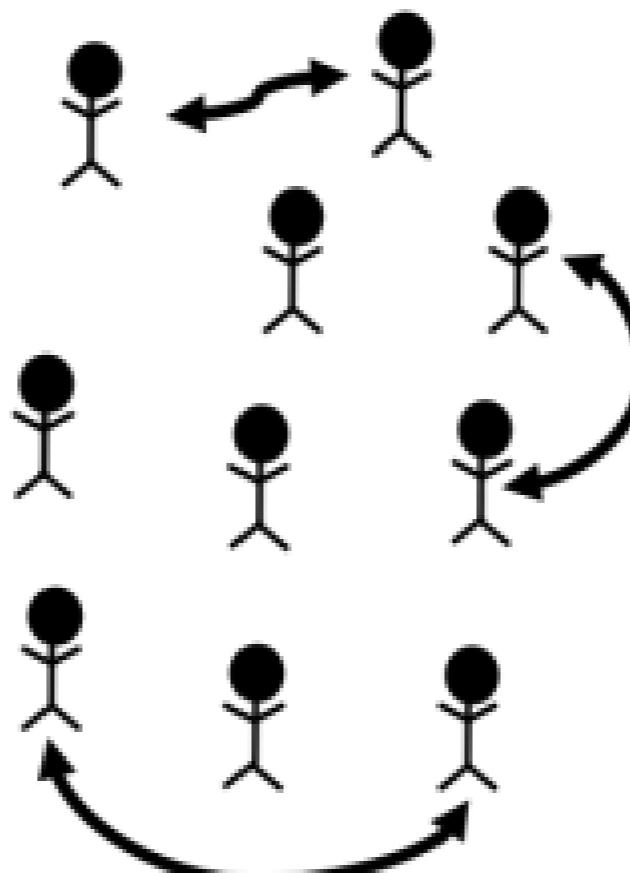
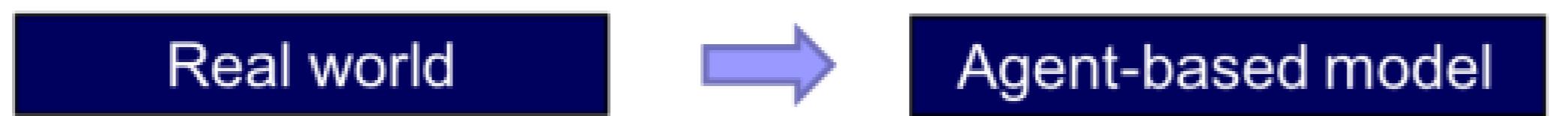
**Non-invasive policy  
impact evaluation**  
in diversity of  
indicators

Risks and **success  
rates predictors**

**AI Ethics National**  
and UN ethical  
framework

**User-friendly  
chatbot for  
policymakers**

# Agent Based Modeling (ABM)

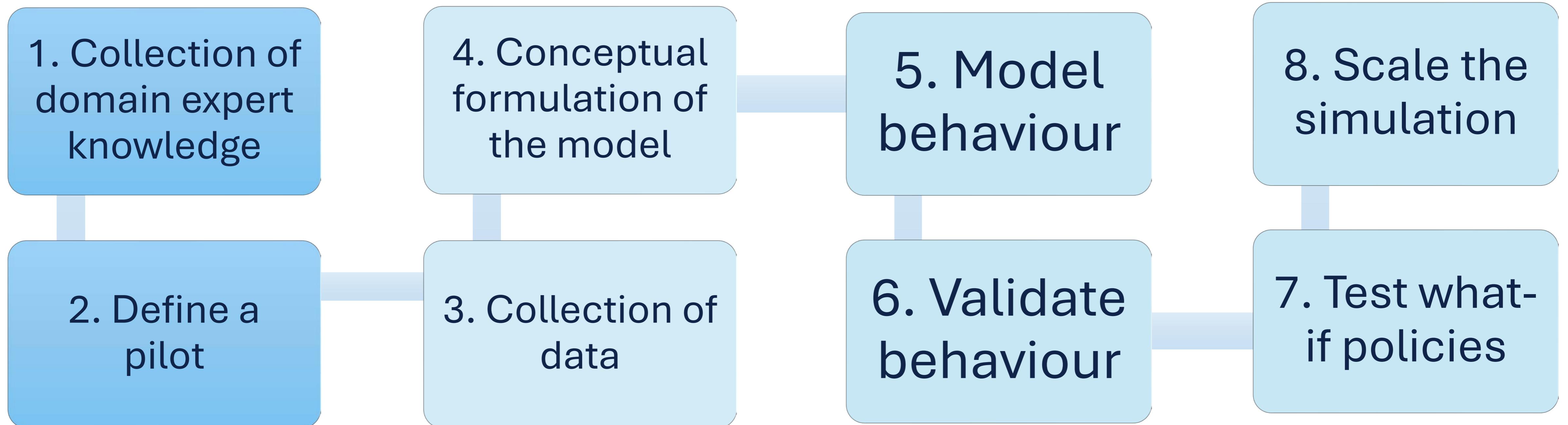


From 1000 to 30000 agents  
Depending on model complexity

- Focuses on the simulation of real-world entities.
- Agents can represent several concepts: humans, animals, living cells, organizations, etc.
- Used to understand how individual behaviours affect the overall system.

Design, test, refine, evaluate & optimize policymaking options before implementation

# High-Level Steps for ABM



# The regulatory environment

Reference	[28]
Jurisdiction	National
Attribute	anyone
Deontic	must
Aim	pay fine of 100€ to 600€
Condition	if they misuse public furniture (e.g. sleep on a bench)

Institutional Grammar (Frantz & Siddiki 2021) and Montes & Sierra (2022)

```
3 Rules classified as aporophbic or non-aporophbic with a direct relation with needs or income.
4
5 \item If person A sleeps in the street, then person A gets a fine
6 \item If person A has no income, then person A cannot have a protected home DONE NON.APO
7 \item If person A has no home, then person A cannot obtain a minimum vital income
8 \item If person A has no income, then person A receives a minimum vital income
9 \item If person A has no home, then person A receives a dignified living space within 24 hours DONE NON.APO
0
```

## Assumptions:

- all agents are fully aware of the rules and adhere to them.
- the policies are flawlessly implemented.
- the actions of the agents do not influence the selection of policies: no legislative process (e.g. voting) involved.

# For example – FII Policies (classified by theme)

Category	Status	Policy	What is the core idea of the policy?	Why is it being implemented/proposed?	Example Countries
Legal Enablers	Existing (pilot scale)	Simplified & Tiered KYC Regulation	Allow opening basic accounts with minimal ID requirements.	Inclusion of rural and low-income populations lacking formal IDs.	Egypt; Jordan
		Movable Collateral & Secured Transactions Law	Accept movable assets (vehicles, stock, tools) as collateral.	Inclusion of women and SMEs without land titles.	Jordan; Saudi Arabia
	Emerging	Alternative Credit Scoring Framework	Use mobile/utility data to build informal credit histories.	Inclusion of unbanked and informal workers.	UAE; Morocco
	Emerging	Flexible / Sharia-Compliant Loan Products	Provide faith-compliant or flexible repayment products.	Inclusion of low-income and religiously constrained users.	Saudi Arabia; Sudan
SME & Microenterprise Finance	Existing	Credit Guarantee Schemes for SMEs & Vulnerable Groups	Public guarantees reduce perceived bank risk.	Inclusion of SMEs and women-led businesses.	Egypt; Jordan
	Emerging /proposed	Inclusive Public Procurement Quota	Reserve public contracts for marginalized SMEs.	Inclusion of SMEs and informal enterprises.	UAE; Tunisia
	Emerging	Interest Subsidy for Inclusive Sectors	Offer lower rates for key sectors (agri, care, green).	Inclusion of targeted SMEs.	Morocco; Egypt
	Emerging	Micro-to-Formal Graduation Pathway	Link microfinance clients to formal banks.	Inclusion of SMEs seeking scale.	Egypt; Yemen
	Existing	Unified MSME Registration & Finance Portal	Simplify business registration and link to finance.	Inclusion of informal SMEs.	UAE; Saudi Arabia
	Emerging	Blended Finance Fund for Inclusive MSMEs	Combine public and private finance to de-risk small firms.	Inclusion of SMEs.	Egypt; IFC regional platforms
Digitalization & Access Infrastructure	Existing	Digital Financial Literacy Program	Train citizens (especially women) in safe digital finance use.	Inclusion of women and digitally inexperienced users.	Egypt; Jordan
	Emerging	Digital Access & Connectivity Subsidies	Expand broadband and reduce data costs.	Inclusion of rural and low-income populations.	Egypt; Morocco
	Existing	Social Protection–Linked Accounts	Deliver welfare via bank or mobile accounts.	Inclusion of low-income populations.	Egypt; Tunisia
Inclusion Targeting	Emerging	Gender & Age-Disaggregated Data Mandate	Inclusion of women and youth (bias visibility).	Morocco; Egypt	
		Youth Entrepreneurship Finance Scheme	Require reporting by gender and age.	Jordan; Egypt	
	Existing	Financial Sector Diversity & Leadership Quotas	Targeted credit for young founders.	Morocco; Global examples	
	Proposed	Care-Economy Credit Incentives	Promote women's leadership in financial institutions.	Inclusion of women and social enterprises.	
		Community / Cooperative Banking Framework	Recognize care/social enterprises as creditworthy.	Egypt	
	Emerging	Refugee & Migrant Account Access Policy	Build community-based savings and lending groups.	Inclusion of rural populations and low-trust communities.	
	Existing		Allow ID exceptions for displaced persons.	Tunisia; Egypt	
	Emerging	Assistive Finance Accessibility (PwDs)	Apply accessibility standards to financial services.	Inclusion of refugees and migrants.	
				Inclusion of persons with disabilities.	Jordan; Lebanon
					UAE; Egypt

# Policies – rated by impact and scalability

1. Legal Enablers
2. SMEs
3. Digitalization
4. Target Groups



Set of targeted  
policies for the  
AI-Simulator

# Indicators

The indicators for the Financial Inclusion Index (FII) can be divided in pillars: ACCESS, USAGE and BARRIERS.

ACCESS			USAGE		BARRIERS	
Traditional Infrastructure	Digital Infrastructure (%)	Ease of access to services (%)	Traditional financial op. (%15+)	Digital financial op. (%15+)	Traditional (because)	Digital (why)
nº ATM/1000km <sup>2</sup> /100k adults	own mobile phone access to internet/ household with computer  covered by mobile network, active mobile broadband/100 inhabitants, fixed-broadband/100 inhabitants, internet bandwidth per internet user (kbps/user)  <i>using internet for internet banking, e-finance content (user-friendly), government initiative to make wifi available</i>	owns account/ credit /debit card  deposit/loan accounts/1kadult  main source emergency funds in 30 days (loan from bank, employer, private lender)	made a deposit/ withdrawal  sent or received domestic remittances/ government payments  borrowed/saved from/at a financial institution	made or received digital payment  sent or received domestic remittances using mobile transfer  borrowed/saved money using mobile money	insufficient funds  too expensive  lack of trust, too far away  lack of necessary documentation	access to electricity  smart phone cost, affordability of mobile data plans  digital skills, support for digital literacy, mean years of schooling, government expenditure on education  ICT regulatory environment, regulatory quality, cybersecurity, secure internet servers
nº bank/1000km <sup>2</sup> /100kadults				used mobile phone or the internet to access an account/ to buy something/ to pay bills		

# Indicators

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ACCESS			USAGE		BARRIERS	
Traditional Infrastructure	Digital Infrastructure (%)	Ease of access to services (%)	Traditional financial op. (%15+)	Digital financial op. (%15+)	Traditional (because)	Digital (why)
nº ATM/1000km <sup>2</sup> /100k adults	own mobile phone	owns account/ credit /debit card	mainly direct/ with agent	mainly digital/ with agent	lack of necessary documentation	regulatory quality, cybersecurity, secure internet servers
nº bank/1000km <sup>2</sup> /100k adults	access to internet/ household with computer	deposit/loan accounts/1kadult	mainly direct/ with agent	mainly digital/ with agent	lack of necessary documentation	regulatory quality, cybersecurity, secure internet servers

ACCESS data is needed to initialize the simulation.  
We will create a virtual map with all the infrastructure.  
GRANULAR DATA

Urban Governorates  
Lower Egypt  
Upper Egypt  
Frontier Governorates

# Indicators

The indicators for the Financial Inclusion Index (FII) can be divided in pillars: ACCESS, USAGE and BARRIERS.

ACCESS			USAGE		For the Individuals/Households		F/M/other	
Traditional Infrastructure	Digital Infrastructure (%)	Ease of access to services (%)	Traditional financial op. (%15+)	Digital financial op. (%15+)	Personal	Gender	Age group	
nº ATM/1000km <sup>2</sup> /100k adults	own mobile phone	owns account/ credit /debit card	mainly bank/ with bank	mainly digital/ with digital	Personal	Gender	Age group	
	access to internet/ household with computer	deposit/loan accounts/1kadult	send money/ on line	send money/ on line	Personal	Age	Income Level	
	covered by mobile network, active mobile broadband/100 inhabitants, fixed-broadband/100 inhabitants, internet bandwidth per internet user (kbps/user)	main source emergency funds in bank/ from inst	30 days (loan from bank, employer, private lender)	internet to access an account/ to buy something/ to pay bills	Personal	Household Structure	Income group	
nº bank/1000km <sup>2</sup> /100kadults	using internet for internet banking, e-finance content (user-friendly), government initiative to make wifi available				Personal	Marital Status	single mom with 2 children / married mom with 3 children / single/ married / widowed / divorced	
					Personal	Area Type	Urban/ Rural	
					Personal	Migration Status	Native /Internal Migrant/refugee	
					Personal	Employment Status	Unemployed/ caregiver / formal employee / informal	
					Personal	Occupation sector	agriculture, manufacturing, retail trade, public service	
					Personal	Education Level	Highest degree completed	
					Financial	Digital literacy	low, medium, high	
					Financial	Trust in financial institutions	low, medium, high	
					Financial	account ownership/ credit or debit card	none, wallet, bank account	
					Financial	main source of emergency funds	savings / family or friends / formal loan / none	
					Financial	wealth	money and assets based on statistical income and wealth	
					Infrastructural	internet access	none / wifi / mobile / both	
					Infrastructural	smartphone ownership	yes / no	
					Infrastructural	household with computer	yes / no	
					Infrastructural	mobile network coverage	none / 2G-5G	
					Infrastructural	min. distance to banking agent		
					For the Firms	Size of firm	entrepreneur, micro , small, medium, large	
					For the Firms	Formality	informal / formal	
					For the Firms	Sector	agriculture, manufacturing, retail trade, public service	
					For the Firms	Workforce	number of employees, female workers, youth workers	
					For the Firms	composition	low, medium, high	
					For the Firms	average digital literacy		
					For the Financial Service Providers	Provider type	bank, mfi credit only, mfi deposit taking, insurer, List of active clients	
					For the Financial Service Providers	Clients	salaried   micro   SMEs   women   youth   rural   refugees	
					For the Financial Service Providers	Target costumer segments	remote onboarding, ussd, mobile app, instant payments	
					For the Financial Service Providers	Digital capabilities	savings, credit, payments, merchant_acquiring, insurance	
					For the Financial Service Providers	Product mix	List of associated banking agents, capacity and location	
					For the Financial Service Providers	Network of banking agents	Liquidity, profit status, etc.	
					For the Financial Service Providers	Bank status	p2p fee, merchant MDR, loan interest, account month	
					For the Financial Service Providers	Pricing and fees		
					For the Financial Support Providers	supporter type	NGO   incubator   accelerator   VC   angel   DFI	
					For the Financial Support Providers	target cohort	women   youth   rural   refugees   informal_workers	
					For the Financial Support Providers	selection criteria	do they prioritize vulnerable groups, promising entrep	
					For the Financial Support Providers	budget	small(<100k)   medium(100k-1m)   large(>1m)	

Additionally, we need demographic data for the synthetic population.

DISAGGREGATED DATA

# Indicators

The indicators for the Financial Inclusion Index (FII) can be divided in pillars: ACCESS, USAGE and BARRIERS.

Traditional Infrastructure	ACCESS		USAGE		BARRIERS	
	Digital Infrastructure (%)	Ease of access to digital infrastructure (%)	Traditional financial op. (%15+)	Digital financial op. (%15+)	Traditional (because)	Digital (why)
nº ATM/100k ad.			made a deposit/withdrawal	made or received digital payment	insufficient funds	access to electricity
nº bank/100k ad.			sent or received domestic remittances/government payments	sent or received domestic remittances using mobile transfer	too expensive	smart phone cost, affordability of mobile data plans
			borrowed/saved from/at a financial institution	borrowed/saved money using mobile money	lack of trust, too far away	digital skills, support for digital literacy, mean years of schooling, government expenditure on education
				used mobile phone or the internet to access an account/ to buy something/ to pay bills	lack of necessary documentation	ICT regulatory environment, regulatory quality, cybersecurity, secure internet servers
	<p><i>using internet or internet banking, e- finance content (user- friendly), government initiative to make wifi available</i></p>					

# Agents

1. Government and central bank
2. Banks and other microfinance institutions
3. Non-profits for development, venture capitalist, incubators or accelerators.
4. SMEs and Entrepreneurs
5. Individuals and Households

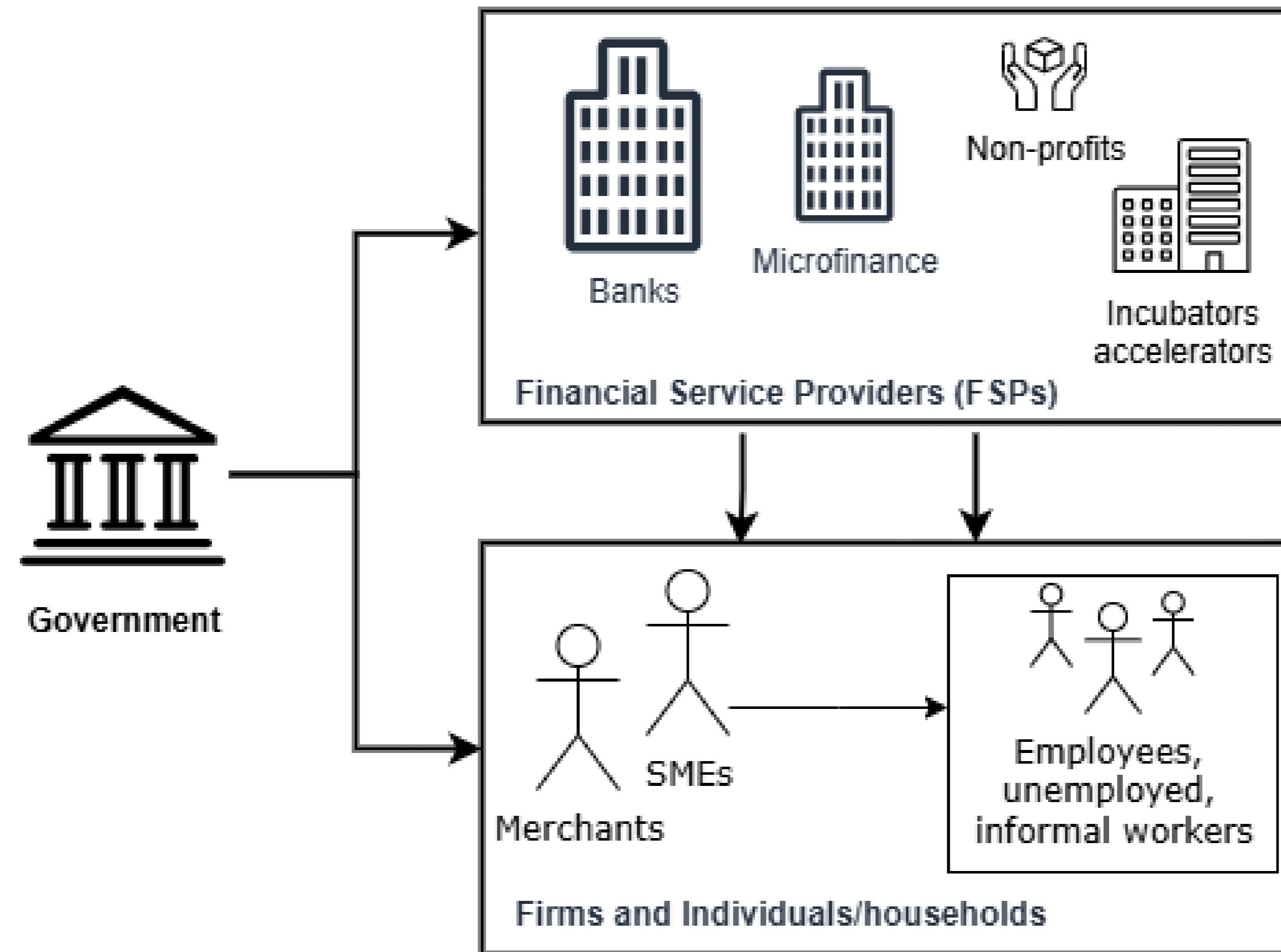
Agent Type	Agents	Description	Role	Possible actions
Policy-makers	Government	Executive/ministries (finance, ICT, social protection, ID/civil registry).	Legal regulator	Set legal rules: KYC/e-ID; wallet eligibility (incl. non-nationals); digitize G2P & public payroll; fast cash flow; build national e-ID/public Wi-Fi spots; credit guarantees Set prices: cap MDR/fees Invest: fund agent-network expansion
	Central Bank	Supervisor of FSPs.	Financial regulator	Set financial rules: license/supervise banks, MFIs, EMIs/PSPs; define tiered KYC & remote onboarding; Set prices: set basic account standards/fee caps; set card/QR fees between providers and to merchants; Invest: provide funding lines to banks/MFIs.
Financial Service Providers (FSPs)	Bank	Distributor of deposits, loans, payments, savings/insurance.	Financial intermediator	Onboard (remote/branch); offer basic no-min accounts; build/contract agents (local shops as cash-in/cash-out points) Provide loans: with or without public guarantees; Manage agents; recruit shops, ensure cash/e-float.
	Microfinance institutions (MFIs)	Distributor of deposits, loans, payments, savings/insurance for low-income/informal & micro/SMEs.	Microfinance intermediator	Onboard (via agents/USSD); link SMEs to banks when they want to scale. Provide micro-loans: micro-loans & micro-insurance; group lending; social collateral; Act as banking agents (where allowed), collect payments, Coaching: digital literacy, banking literacy, enterprise literacy.
Financial Support Providers	Non-profits for development (NGOs)	Implementers/enablers (not licensed FSPs) focused on inclusion and MSMEs.		Provide grants/stipends to accounts; matched savings; give guarantees or share first-loss facilities so that FSPs can serve riskier clients, link to banks/MFIs when they want to scale. Coaching: digital literacy, banking literacy, enterprise literacy with gender/rural/youth focus.
	Venture capitalists & business angels	Equity investors in high-growth startups (fintech, merchant tech, MSME tools).		Invest: link to banks/FSPs; Coaching: mentorship/governance; promote fintech;
	Incubators & accelerators	Programs that make founders "bankable/investable."		Invest: micro grants, link to FSPs/VCs. Coaching: mentorship/governance; promote fintech;

# Agents

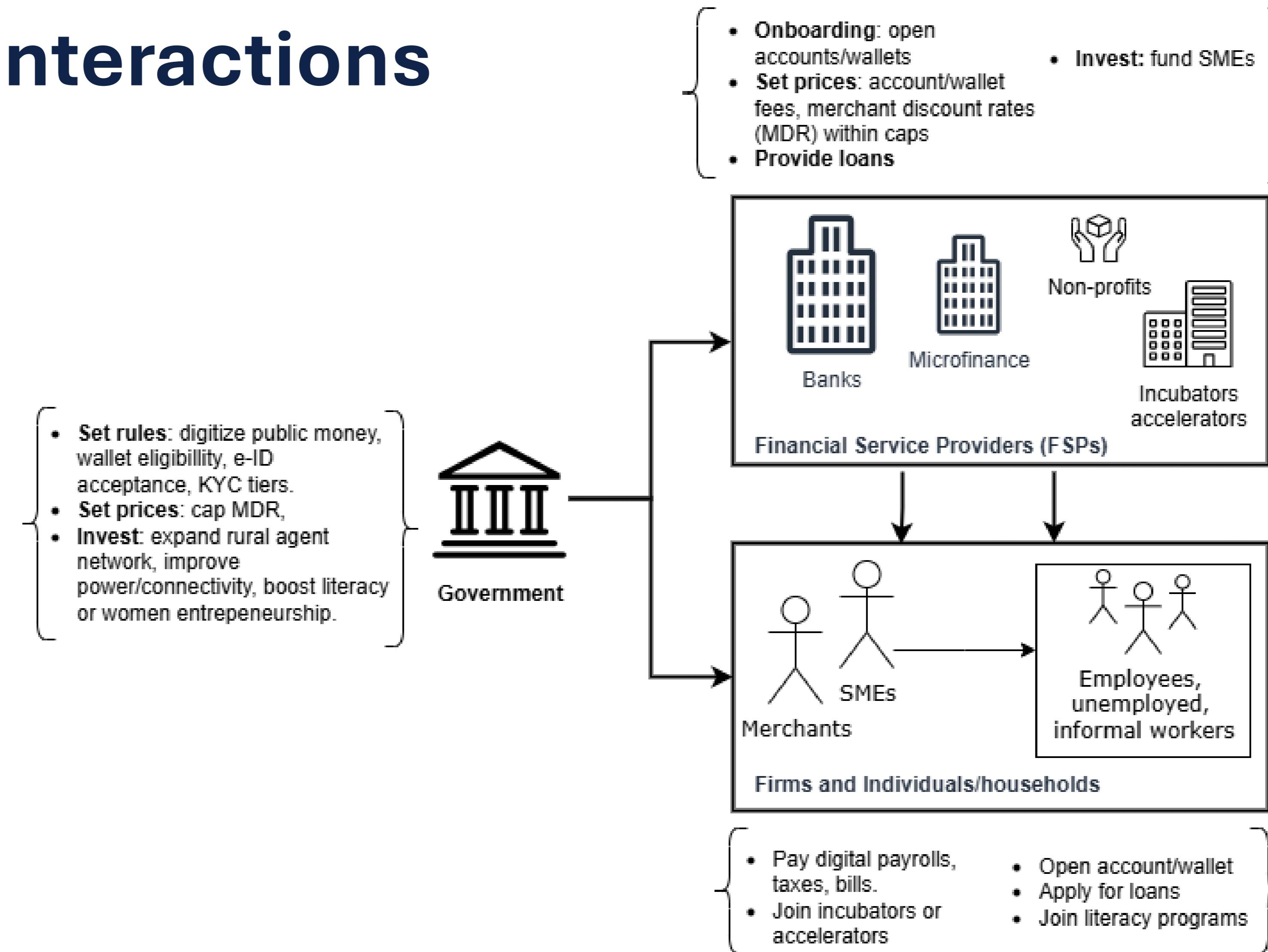
1. Government and central bank
2. Banks and other microfinance institutions
3. Non-profits for development, venture capitalist, incubators or accelerators.
4. SMEs and Entrepreneurs
5. Individuals and Households

Firms	SMEs	Formal/informal small & medium non-financial firms; many are merchants and/or employers.	FS user and private job production	Open account/wallet; Register (formalize) Accept payments Pay: pay wages (digital/cash), adopt QR/USSD/POS; choose settlement terms; keep-digital vs cash-out; Take loans (guarantees, factoring/e-invoicing); public procurement; join incubators. Join financial/digital literacy;
	Entrepreneurs	Self-employed/early-stage firms; often informal and women- or youth-led.	FS user and entry point to SME	Open account/wallet; Register (formalize) Accept payments Take micro-loans; micro-credit; savings/insurance; join training/incubation Join financial/digital literacy;
Individual/Households	Employees	Wage earners in formal firms; are paid in cash or digitally.	FS user and private/public worker	Open account/wallet; Use banking agents; Pay merchants (QR/USSD/POS) and bills; cash-out vs digital; P2P/remittances; auto-savings and micro-insurance; Apply for micro-credit/overdraft; Join financial/digital literacy;
	Informal workers	Wage earners in informal firms, unemployed, self-employed, day labor, street vendors;	Potential FS user	Open account/wallet; Register (formalize) Use banking agents; Pay taxes/contributions, Accept payments (QR/USSD); Apply for micro-loans (incl. group lending/social collateral); join savings groups; pay taxes/contributions digitally; receive G2P/remittances; micro-insurance;

# Agents - Interactions



# Agents - Interactions



# Simulating packages of policies

```
22 sorted_combinations = sorted(gini_coefficients, key=lambda x: x[1])
23
24 for combination, gini_coefficient in sorted_combinations:
25     print(f'Combination: {combination}  Gini Coefficient: {gini_coefficient:.6f}')
26
27 ✓ 0.3s
```

Combination: (0, 1, 5) Gini Coefficient: 0.408521  
Combination: (0, 1, 4, 5) Gini Coefficient: 0.411436  
Combination: (0, 1) Gini Coefficient: 0.411724  
Combination: (0, 4) Gini Coefficient: 0.414345  
Combination: (0, 2) Gini Coefficient: 0.418287  
Combination: (0, 4, 5) Gini Coefficient: 0.418836  
Combination: (0,) Gini Coefficient: 0.420951  
Combination: (0, 5) Gini Coefficient: 0.423511  
Combination: (0, 1, 2, 5) Gini Coefficient: 0.423935  
Combination: (0, 1, 4) Gini Coefficient: 0.424874  
Combination: (0, 1, 2) Gini Coefficient: 0.427908  
Combination: (0, 2, 5) Gini Coefficient: 0.431453  
Combination: (0, 2, 4, 5) Gini Coefficient: 0.439700

100 agents

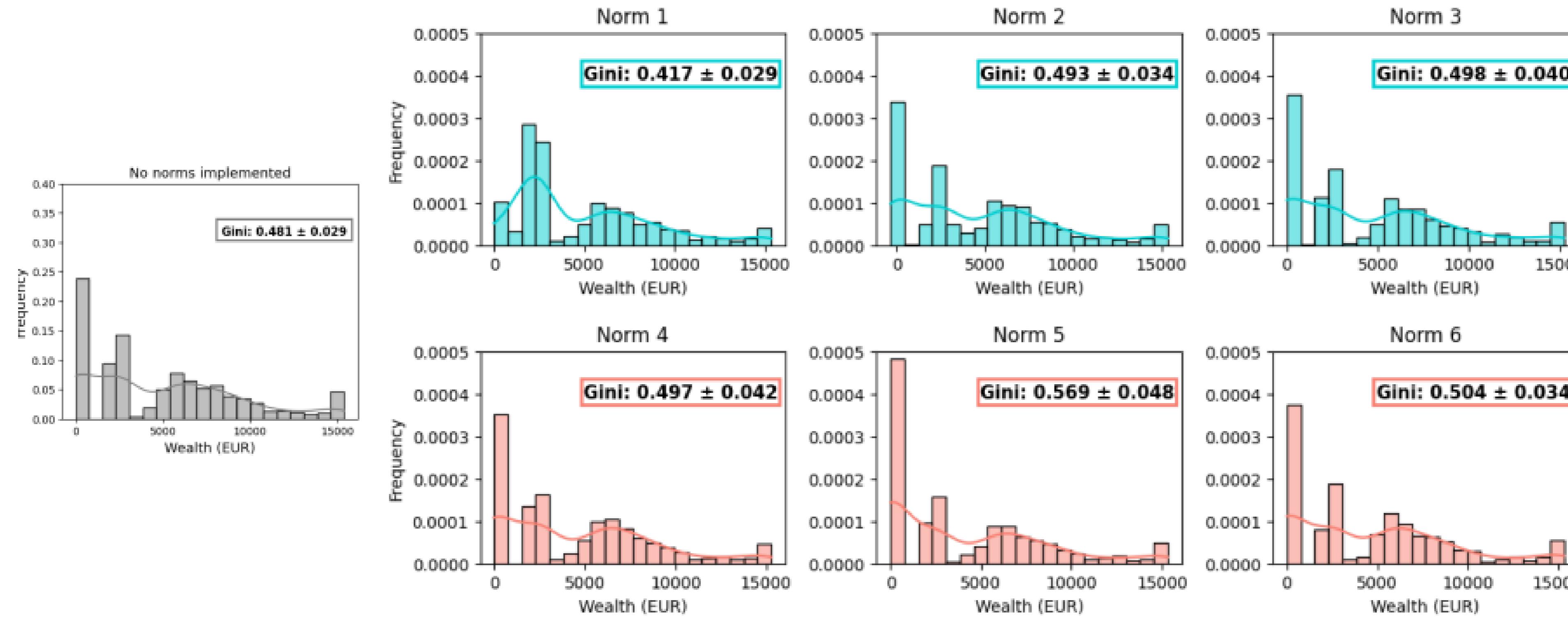
4 months agents' activity

6 norms

64 norms combinations

640 simulations

# Measuring outputs (indicators)



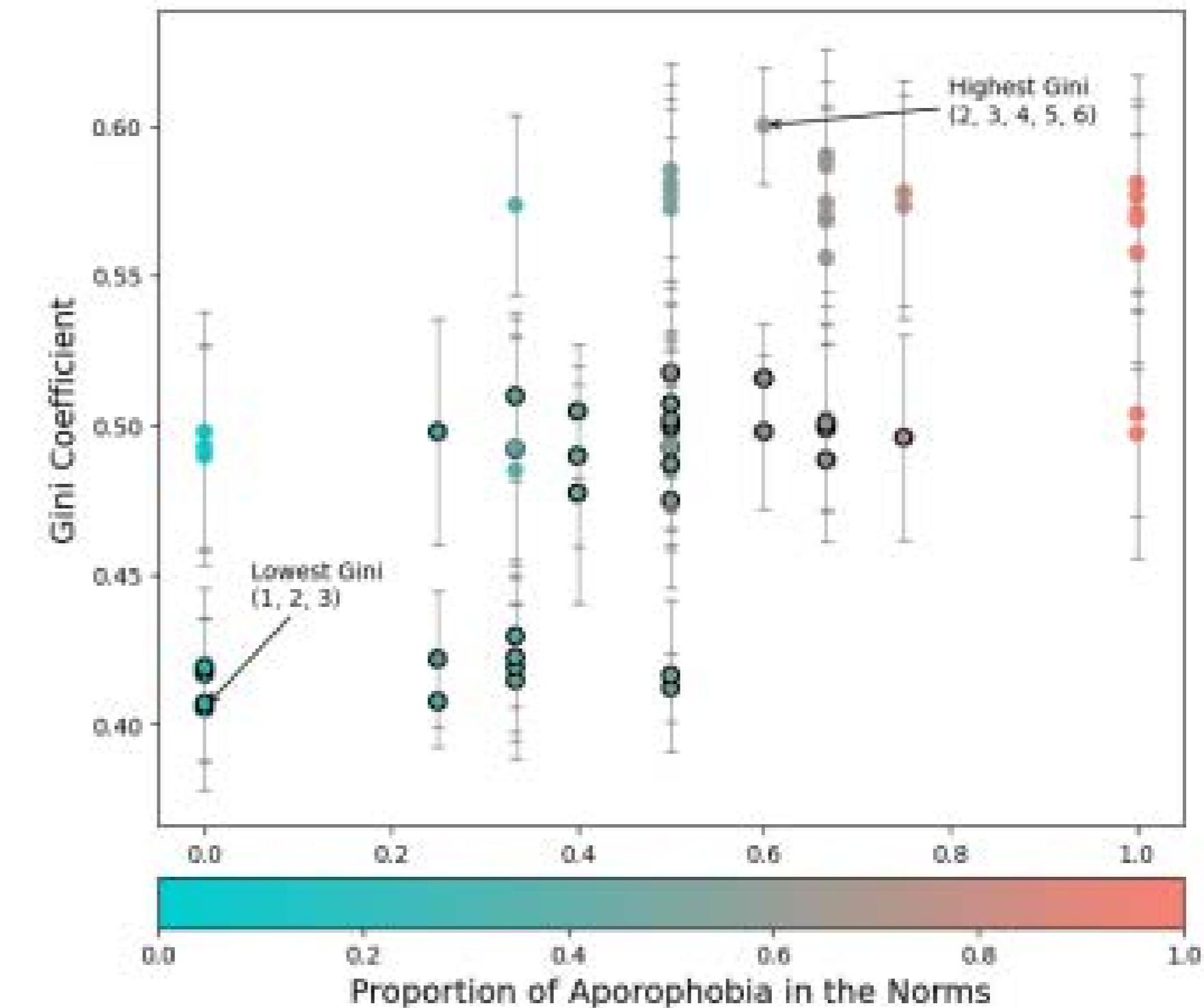
# Policy optimization

## Policies

Tag	Norm (Id)	Description
Non-Apo	(1)	Receive unemployment benefits if you have fulfilled the required contributions when a month has gone by.
	(2)	Receive minimal vital income when a month has gone by.
	(3)	Receive a dignified living space in case of being homeless when a month has gone by.
Apo	(4)	Pay a fine when you sleep on the street or commit a minor crime.
	(5)	In case you can not pay the fine for a crime, the fine can be commuted to days of imprisonment.
	(6)	Evicted from your home in a bankruptcy situation when a month has gone by.

AABM  
executions

## Results



# LLMs Agent-Based Models



Source: Joon Sung Park, et al. *Generative Agents: Interactive Simulacra of Human Behavior*. 2023

LLMs-Based Agents Can Be Used to Simulate Human Behavior

- Large language models (GPT-4) serve as the brains for NPCs in game environment similar to SIMS franchise.
- Agents were given a short biography consisting of a name, age, job, family, interests, and a few habits.
- Agents then behave like humans in the game.

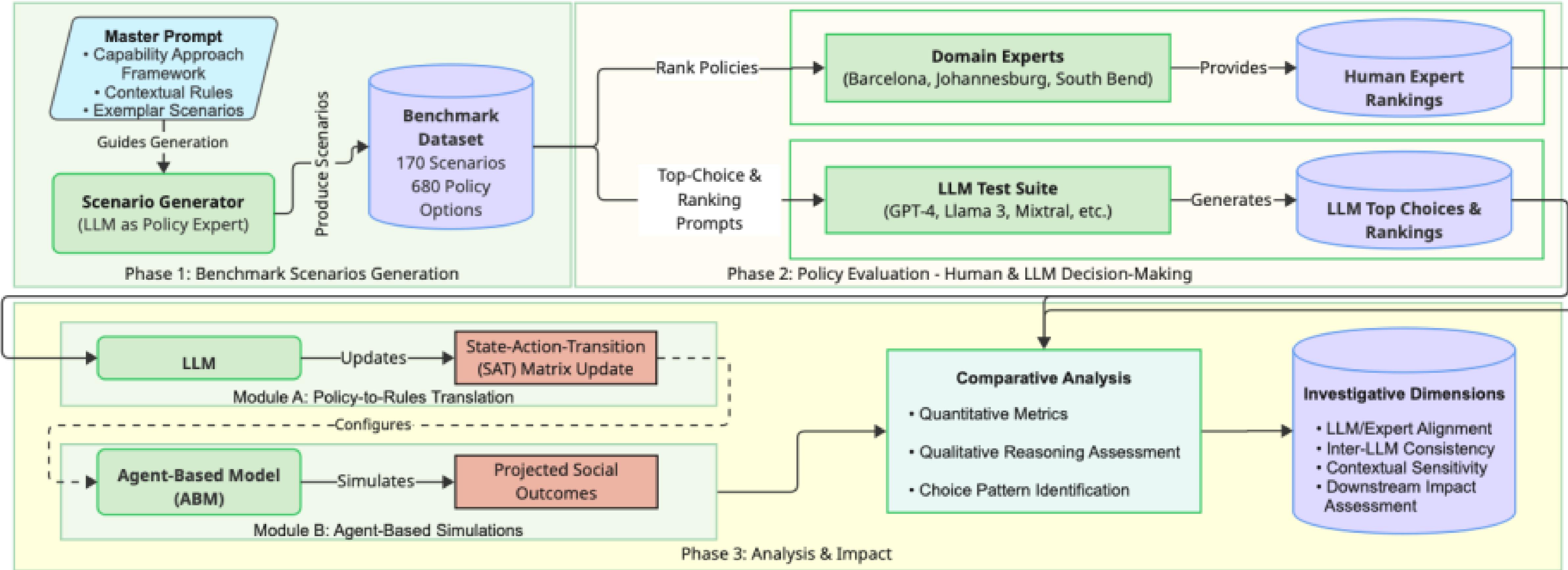


Figure 1: Methodology overview: we construct a benchmark via a structured prompting strategy grounded in the Capability Approach, prompt various LLMs to act as policymakers, and analyze their choices through comparison with human expert judgments and a study of their projected societal impact using a modular agent-based modeling pipeline.

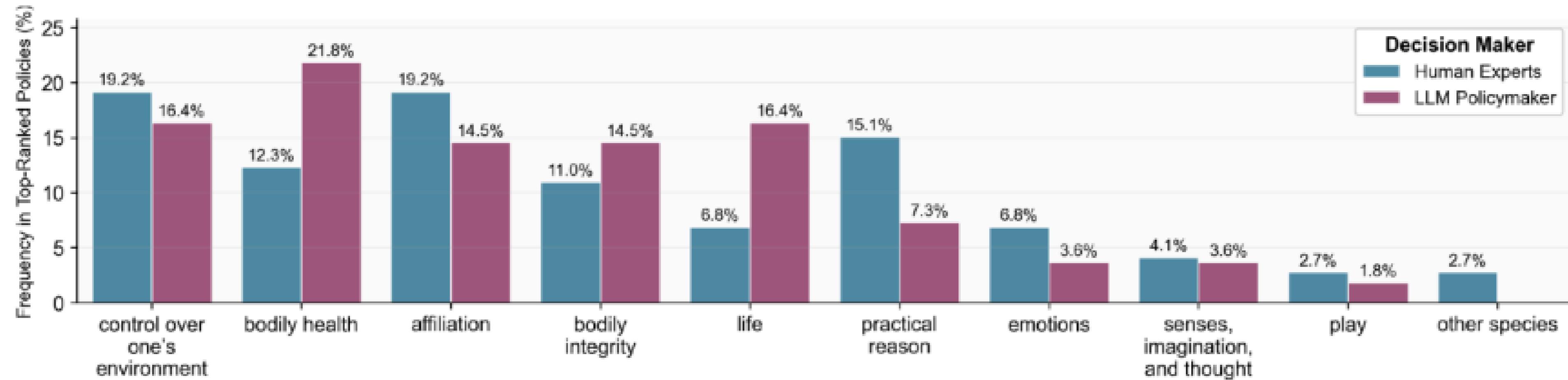


Figure 3: Comparison of capabilities prioritized in the top policy choices of human experts and GPT-4.1 across all scenarios.

Table 2: Comparison of how policies recommended by LLMs and experts fulfill the needs of PEH agents in the simulation.

Scenario	Physiological			Safety			Belonging			Self-esteem		
	Mean	Std.	p-value	Mean	Std.	p-value	Mean	Std.	p-value	Mean	Std.	p-value
<b>Scenario 1</b>												
LLM Policy	+0.019	-0.005	0.001	+0.032	-0.023	0.001	+0.021	-0.008	0.030	+0.037	-0.025	0.001
Expert Policy	-0.004	-0.004	0.457	+0.026	-0.023	0.006	-0.036	-0.011	0.009	+0.027	-0.025	0.015
<b>Scenario 3</b>												
LLM Policy	+0.012	-0.010	0.080	+0.031	-0.025	0.001	+0.012	-0.013	0.302	+0.036	-0.027	0.001
Expert Policy	+0.011	-0.011	0.029	+0.030	-0.025	0.001	+0.009	-0.017	0.092	+0.035	-0.028	0.001
<b>Scenario 5</b>												
LLM Policy	+0.014	-0.020	0.134	+0.031	-0.026	0.002	+0.014	-0.034	0.322	+0.038	-0.030	0.002
Expert Policy	+0.002	-0.020	0.909	+0.029	-0.025	0.002	-0.016	-0.032	0.036	+0.033	-0.029	0.003

# Home-grown LLMs (local language & culture)

## فناز ✨ مشروع الذكاء الاصطناعي العربي

النسخة التجريبية

فناز هو نموذج ذكاء اصطناعي توليدى باللغة العربية تم تطويره من قبل معهد قطر لبحوث الحوسبة في جامعة حمد بن خليفة، عضو مؤسسة قطر للتربية والعلوم وتنمية المجتمع، تحت رعاية من الحكومة القطرية عبر وزارة الاتصالات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات. يمثل فناز إنجازاً متقدماً في مجال الذكاء الاصطناعي المرتبط باللغة والثقافة العربية، ويجسد رؤية قطر الوطنية 2030 ويتماشى مع ركائز الأجندة الرقمية 2030.

تحدث مع فناز

G42

Home / Resources / News / Meet Jais, The World's Most Advanced Arabic LLM Open Sourced By G42's Inception

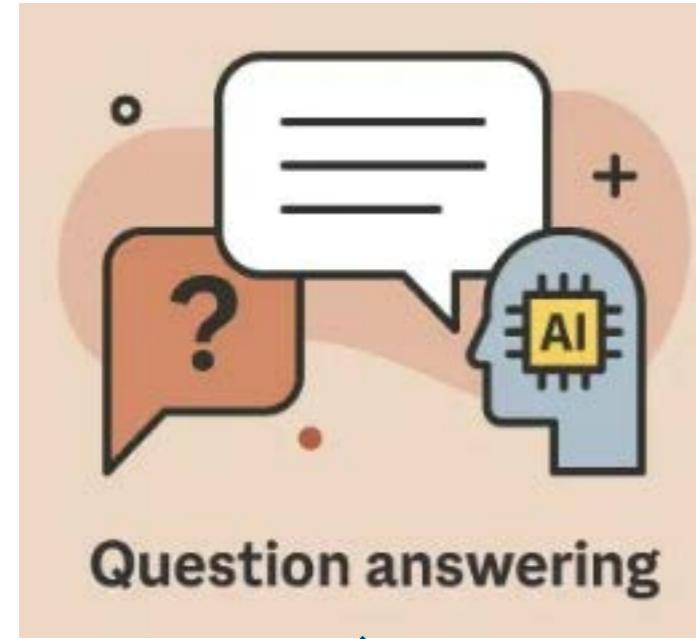
## MEET JAIS, THE WORLD'S MOST ADVANCED ARABIC LLM OPEN SOURCED BY G42'S INCEPTION



**Falcon Arabic:**  
Smarter Language  
AI for Arabic  
Speakers  
Everywhere

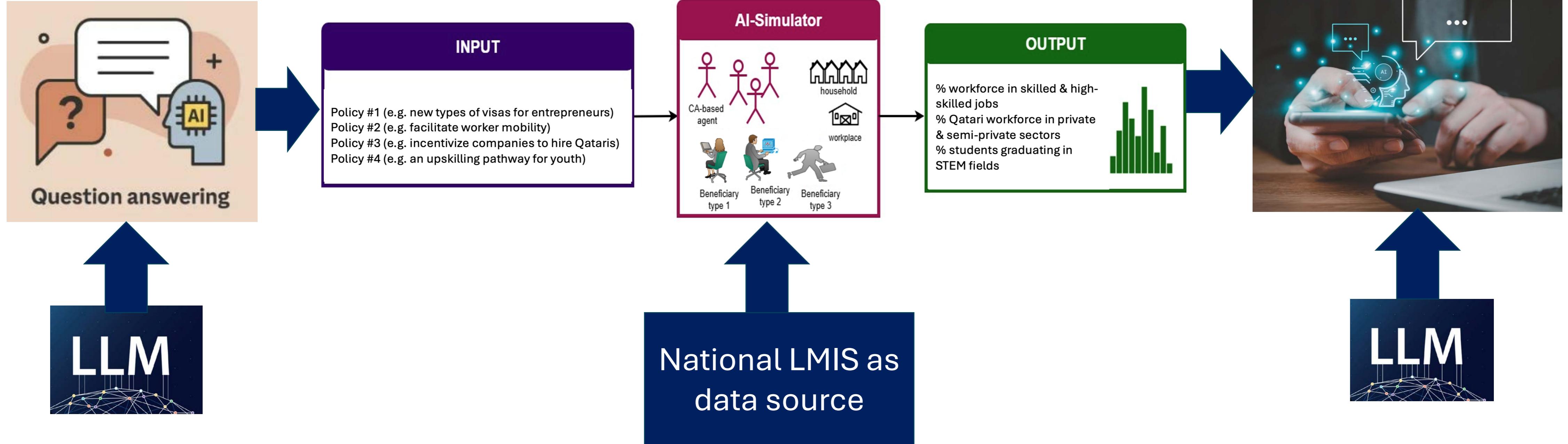
# Another example of purposely-built tool for labour market policymaking

Chatbot interface to policymakers

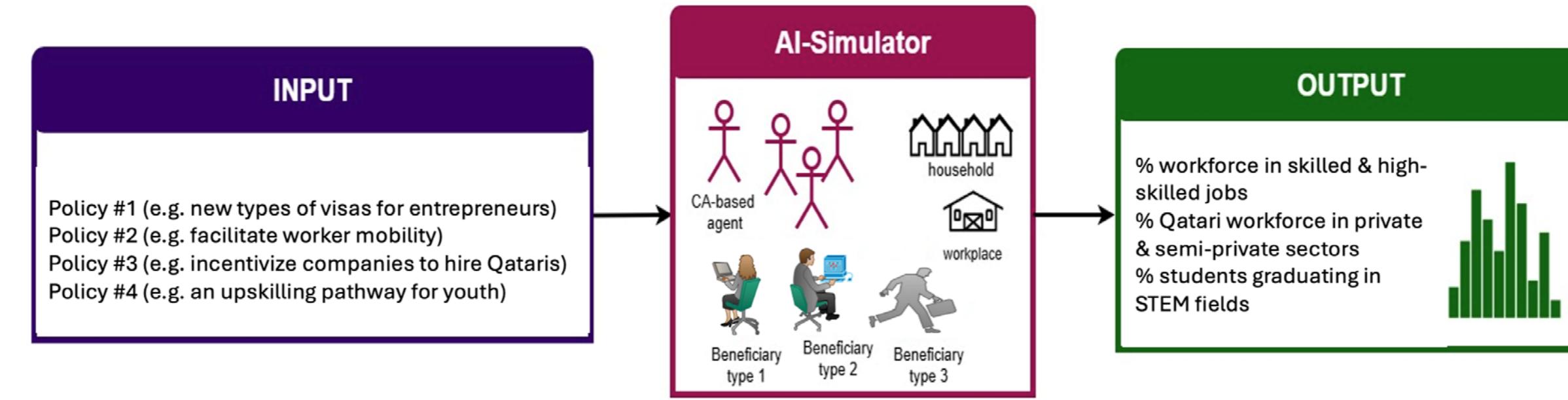


ADP AI Simulator (ABM)

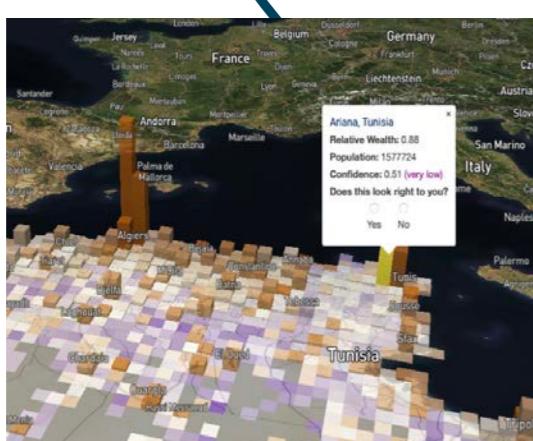
Reports, policy briefs, ministerial memos



Rooted in conceptual frameworks, economic theory, policy considerations & relevant constraints



NLP: identifying the barriers  
the why



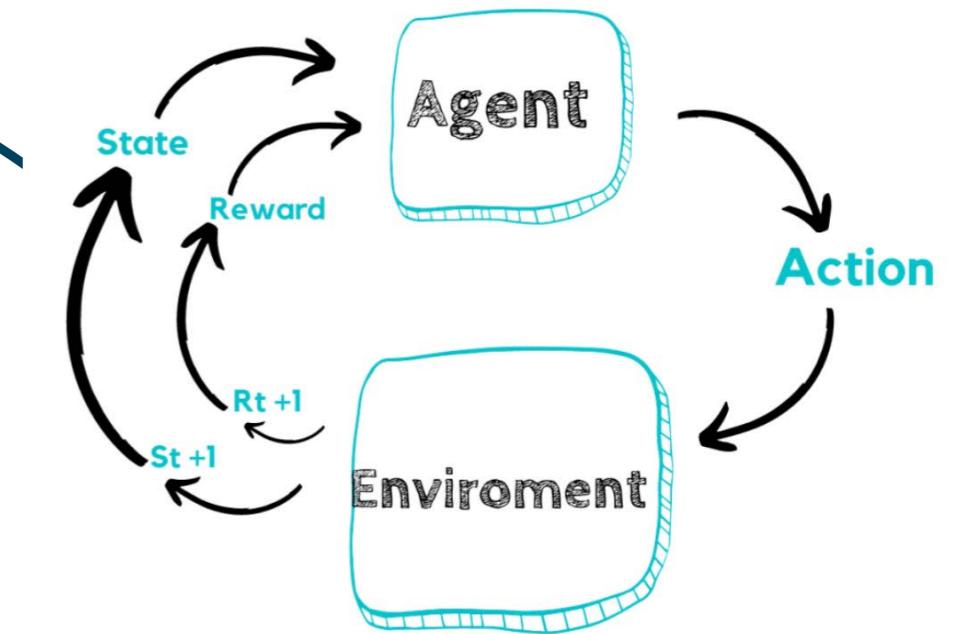
Geospatial and synthetic:  
when no data is available

ABM: simulating policy packages  
the what-if

# The engine: AI for labour market policymaking



Locally encoded AI Ethics



Reinforcement learning:  
policy optimization



Interface to  
policymakers  
Enriching and  
automating