1. INTRODUCTION			
	https://www.ifc.org/content/dam/ifc/	doc/mgrt/digital-skills-f	

DECEMBER 2024

The present policy brief identifies how digital technologies
such as education, agriculture, manufacturing, services, f
ment of artificial intelligence (AI), can foster inclusivity and
accessibility, equipping farmers and fshermen with digital

2. CURRENT CONTEXT

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net users but only 27 per cent of the population in the least de

Achieving universal and meaningful digital connectivity in the decade of action

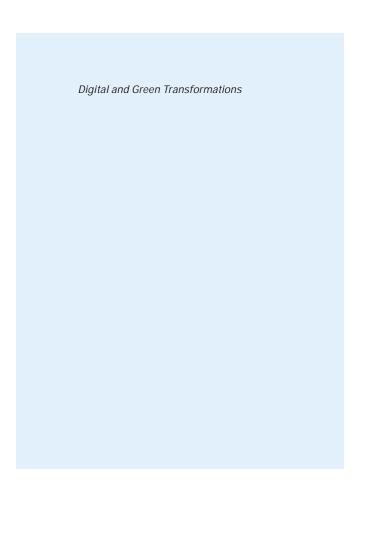
Achieving universal and meaningful digital connectivity —the possibility for everyone to enjoy a safe, satisfying, enriching, productive and affordable online experience — is key for enabling digital transformation and meeting the Sustainable Development Goals.

As part of the implementation of the UN Secretary-General's Roadmap for Digital Cooperation, the International Telecommunication Union and the Office of the UN Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology have established a set of aspirational targets for 2030 to help prioritize interventions, monitor progress, evaluate policy effectiveness, and galvanize efforts around achieving universal and meaningful connectivity by the end of the decade.

More information: www.itu.int/umc2030

	Universality targets	
	of population aged 15+ uses the Internet	
	of households have Internet access	
	of businesses use the Internet	
100 %	of schools are connected to the Internet	
	of population is covered by a mobile network of the latest technology ¹	
	of population aged 15+ owns a mobile phone	
>70 %	of population aged 15+ has basic digital skills	
>50 %	of population aged 15+ has intermediate digital skills	
Gender parity	is achieved for Internet use, mobile phone ownership and use, and digital skills ²	
	Technology targets	
100 %	d[° n z Y"VgdVYVW/cY°hj WhXg′ei′dch°VgZ 10 Mb/s or faster³	
20 Mb/s	Minimum download speed at every school	
50 kb/s	Minimum download speed available per student ⁴	
200 GB	Minimum data allowance for every school	
	Affordability targets	
2 %		

Mongolia's journey to inclusive digital transformation in government services
lated with nomadic culture, Mongolia faces specific challeng
of ces, the Government started eMongolia
version 4.0 in 2024, deploying artif cial intelligence to better an
operator. T





____ (Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 is an important leg islation that aims to regulate artificial intelligence depending

3. POTENTIAL DRIVERS OF CHANGE

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	Innovation and Legislative Models
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	ing real-illing and of ciant business models are important
	ing/reskilling and ef cient business models are important
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	Signals of change
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areas that could benefit include Climate-Smart Agriculture to
tate energy ef cient measures. For example, Jamaica's Climate

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	skilled workers can benef t from reskilling. Through digital
nals and drivers of change, which we see today inf uencing the	
Futures Scenario Narratives	
Growth and transformation scenario	

sion, the increasing digital divide offsets the benef ts of digi	
dustrial structure, f nancing and deliberate policy and regula	
subnational levels. 90% of the world population is covered been slower than expected, while f nancing strategies has	

Business-as-usual scenario



on ef cient resource utilisation, transitioning to renewable energy, connectivity systems. Utilize the co-deployment of f				