



ПРЕЗИДЕНТСКАЯ
АКАДЕМИЯ

Digital Innovation and Sustainable Development Goals

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Digital Innovation and Sustainable Development Goals: Outline

- Does the Agenda 2030 provide adequate framework for the analysis of the implementation of digital solutions advancing sustainability in developing countries?
- Do we have adequate tools to assess developing countries digital needs and progress?
- What are these needs and how development assistance can close the gap?
- What is the way forward?

Digital component in the SDGs

- Discussions underway in the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development;
- Political declaration, adopted in September 2023, notes the importance of digital transformation for sustainable development, and made multiple pledges:
 - *"eliminate ... all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls ... in the digital environment";*
 - *"increase investment in inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning environments for all, including... **digital education...**, digital technologies for education";*
 - *"take action to bridge the digital divide and disseminate the benefits of digitalization.";*
 - *"enhance the **participation in the digital economy** of all countries, especially developing countries, including by improving their ability to connect to digital infrastructure, building their capacity and increasing their access to technological innovations through closer partnerships and improved digital literacy";*
 - *"leverage **digital** technologies to broaden the base for building stronger **social protection systems**";*
 - *"build capacity for **inclusive participation in the digital economy** and build strong partnerships for technological innovation in all countries".*
- However, no changes to the current SDG structure were made.

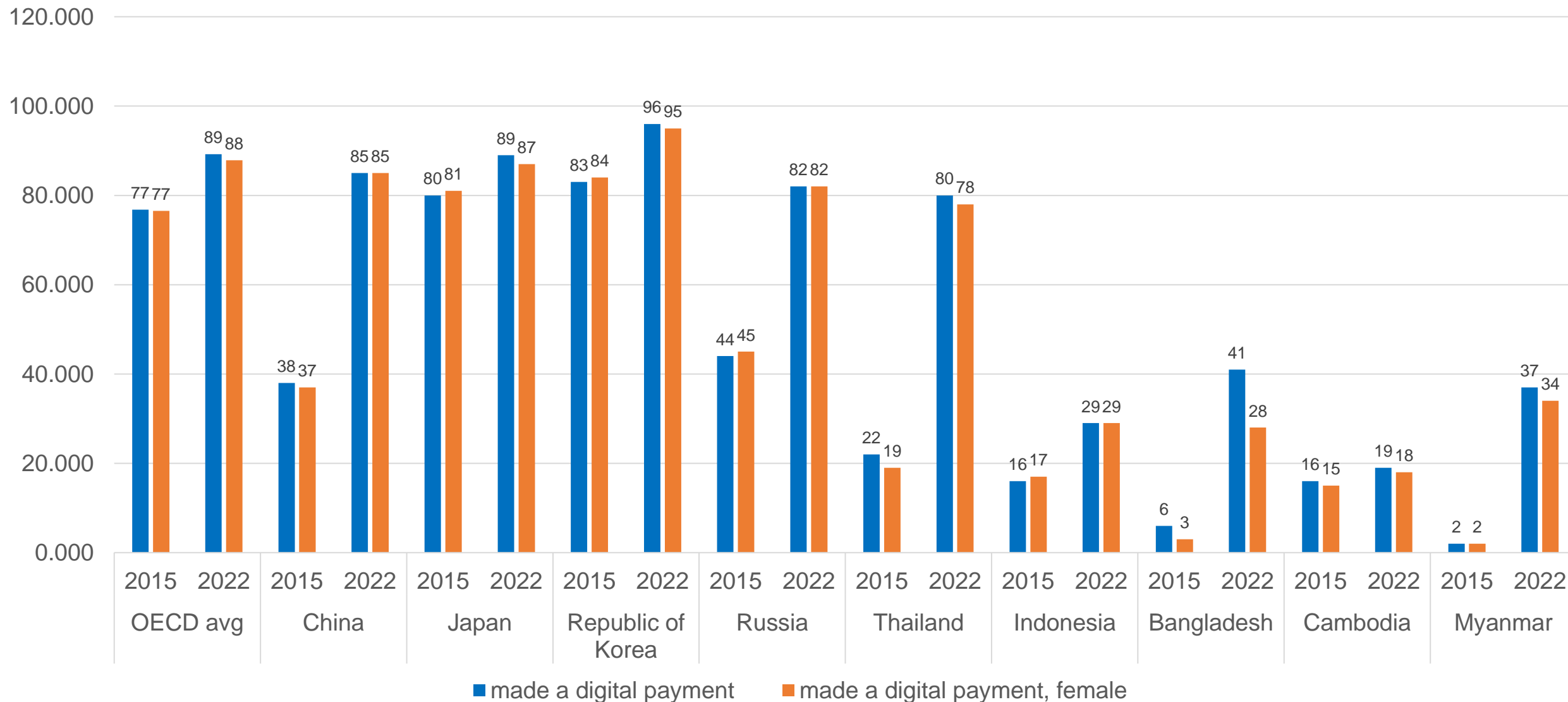
4 Digital-related Targets and Indicators in the SDGs

SDG Target	Indicator
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills , including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology , technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology , in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

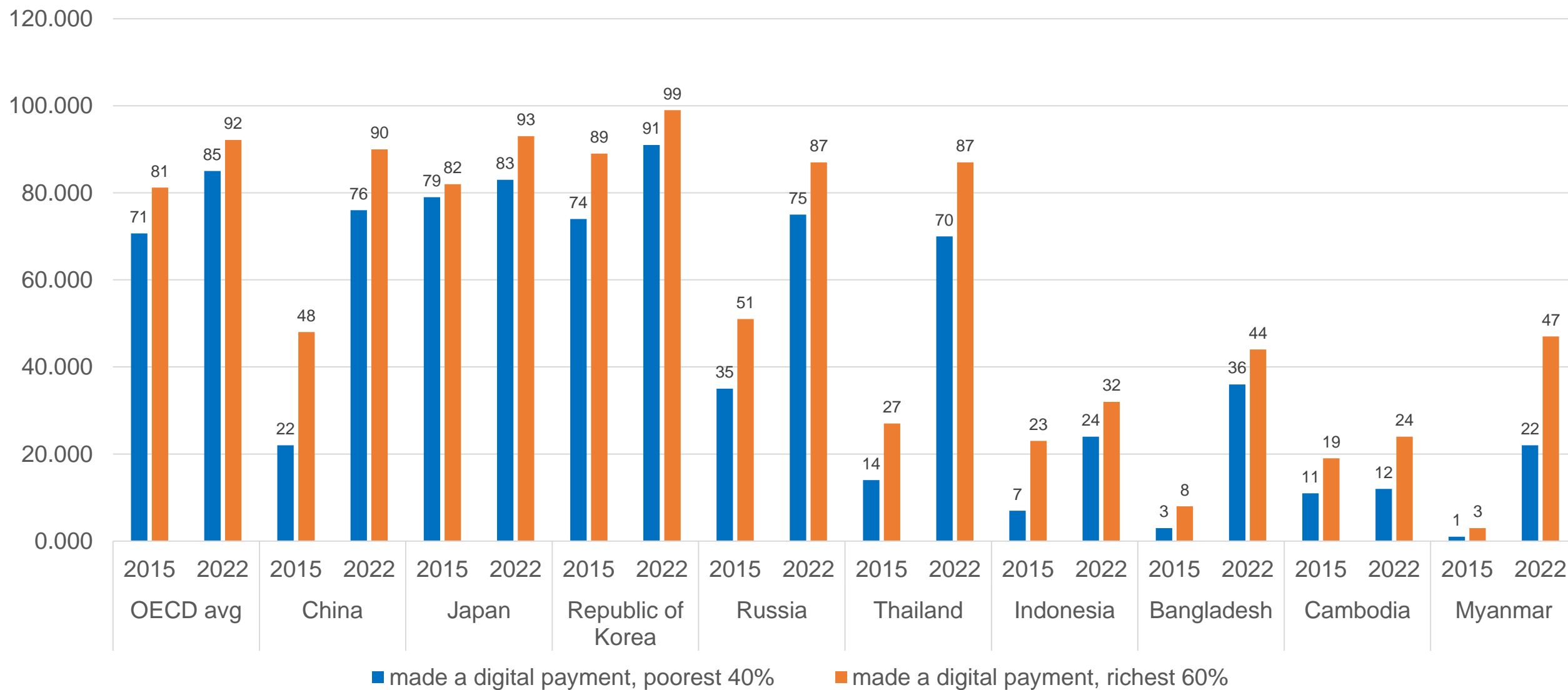
The way forward

- SDG Digital Acceleration Agenda - 34 digital solutions as drivers of SDG progress (ITU, UNDP, BCG, IDB);
- Additional Indicators are being tracked – GPFI, ITU;
- Introducing additional targets and indicators into the current SDG structure?
- Revamping the entire Agenda 2030?
- Waiting till 2030?

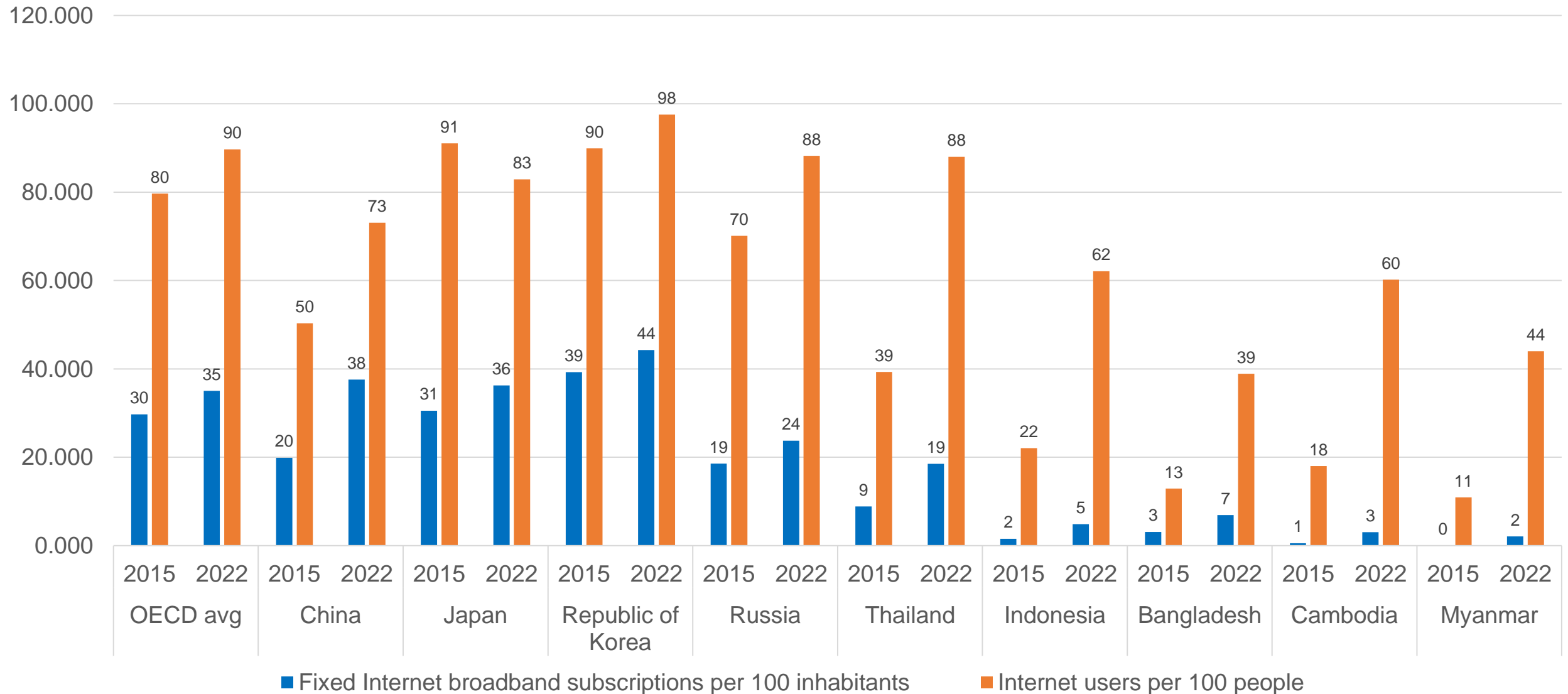
Digital Payments



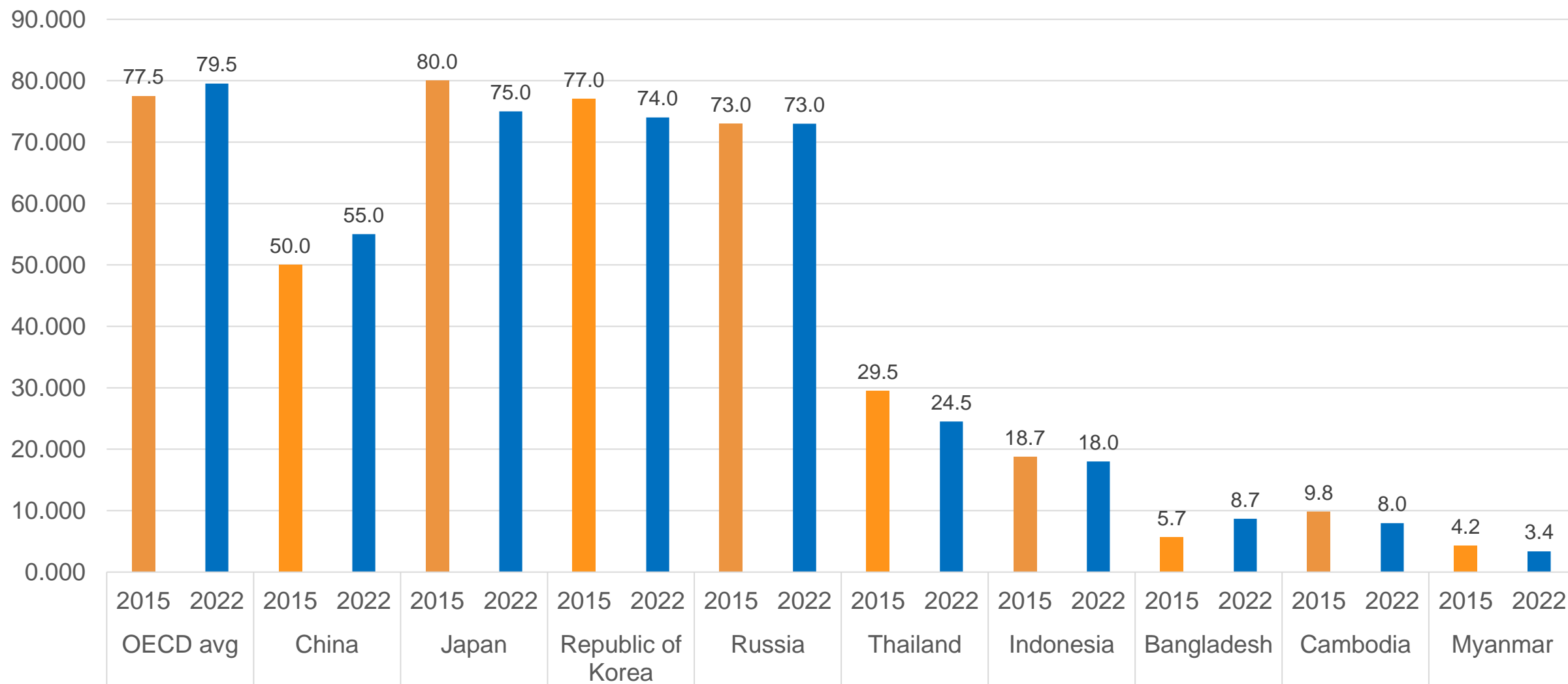
Digital Payments



Internet and broadband users

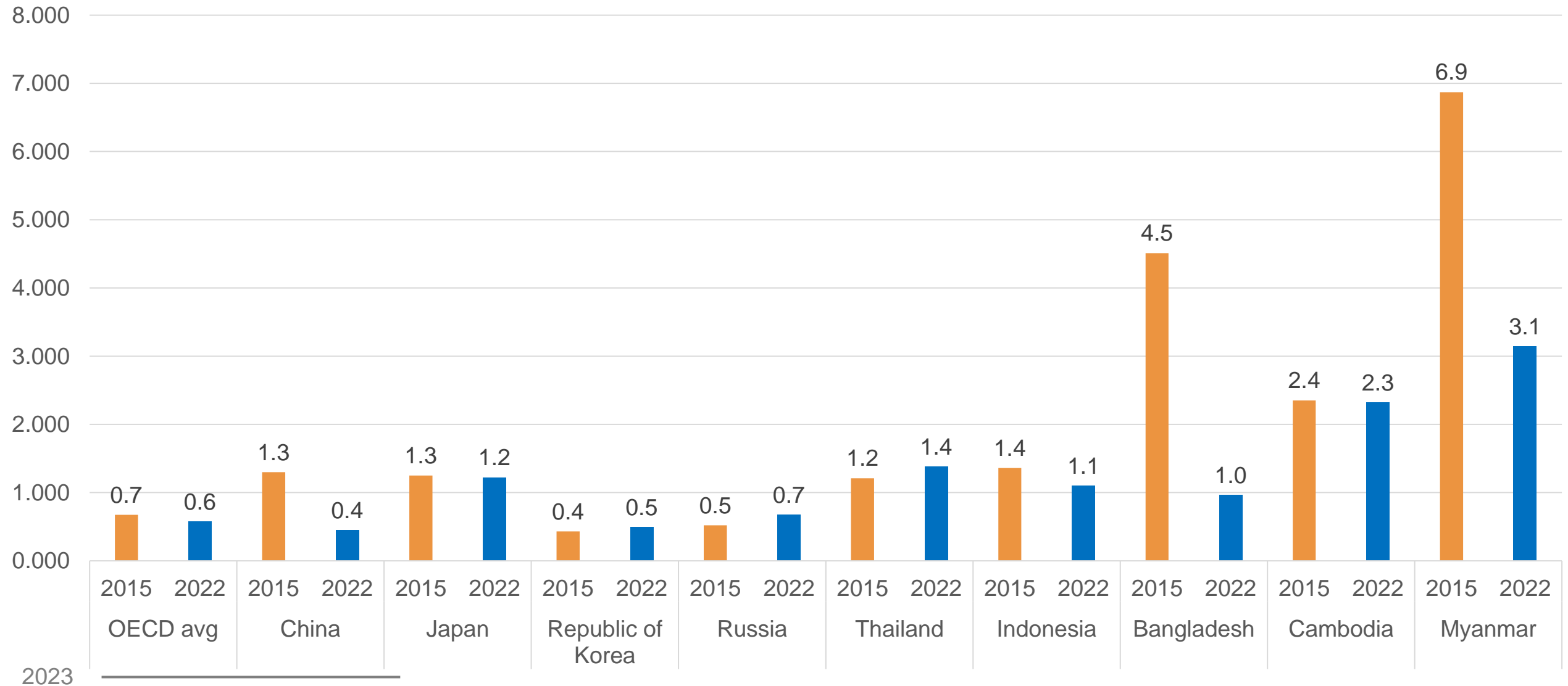


Households with a computer

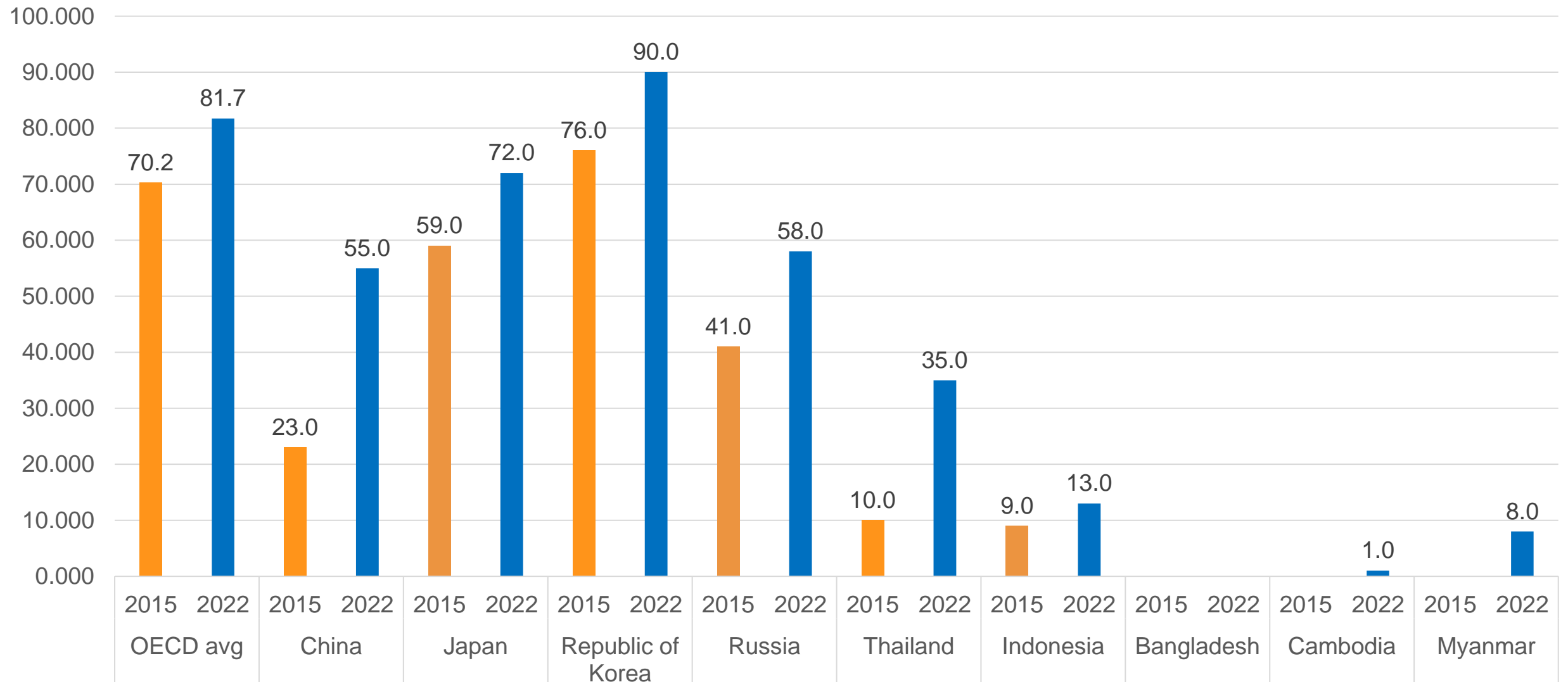


Data-only mobile broadband basket

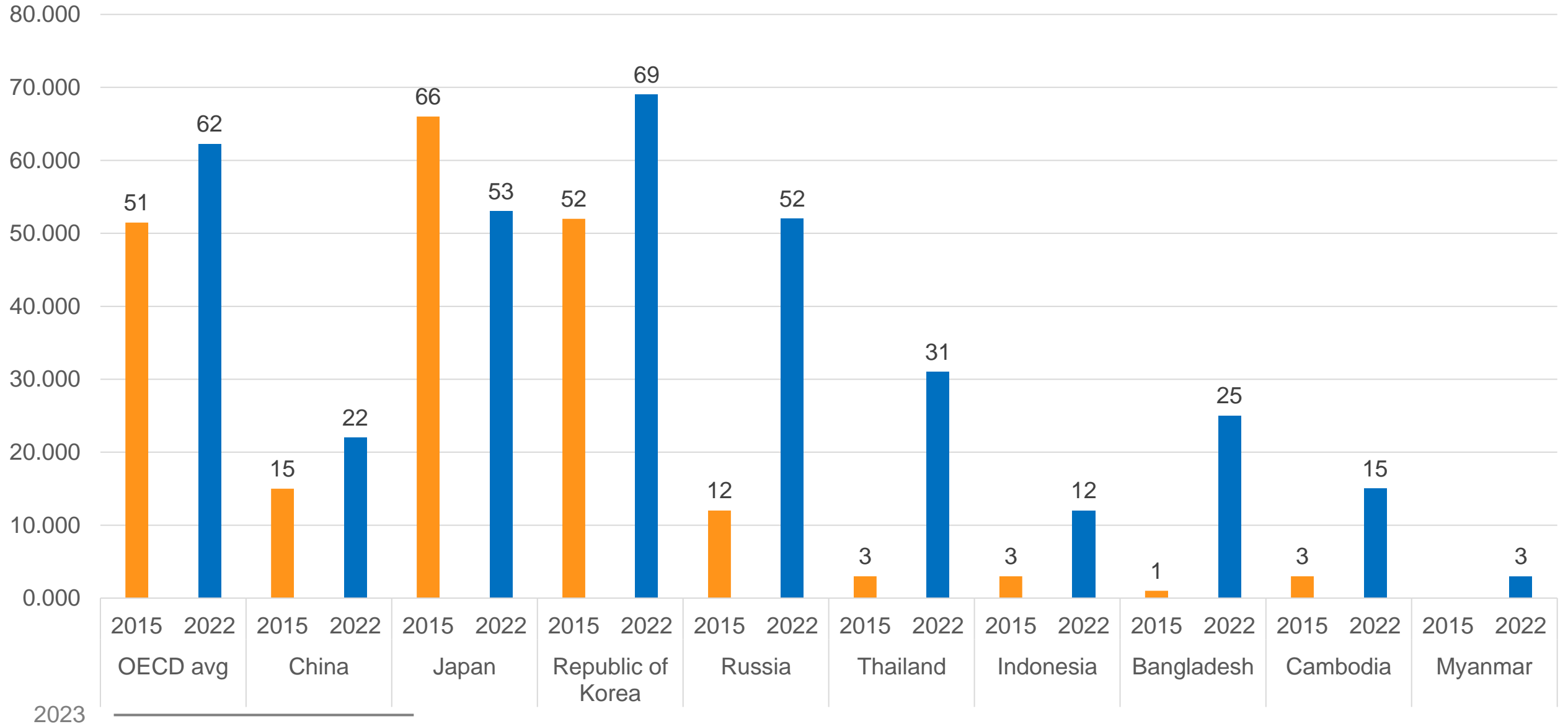
(%GNI per capita)



Debit or credit card usage



Digital utility payments



Conclusions and Recommendations

- New commitments on digital acceleration, made in the High-Level Political Forum Declaration, are impossible to track or assess;
- We don't have indicators reflecting the introduction of digital solutions in agriculture, education, healthcare, environment, etc.;
- It is difficult to translate qualitative categories into quantitative indicators;
- Data gaps persist;
- SDG reform is required;
- New targets and indicators need to reflect the emerging digital dimension across other spheres;
- Inequalities – gender, income and regional, greatly impact the performance on existing indicators.



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Thank you for your attention!

Москва

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