



REGIONAL FORUM
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE UNECE REGION

13-14 MARCH 2024 | PALAIS DES NATIONS | GENEVA

Promoting and Measuring Universal and Meaningful Connectivity

Round table on SDG 17 “Building Effective
Partnerships for Digital Transformation”

José L. CERVERA-FERRI
Senior Project Manager,
ICT Data and Analytics Division, ITU

Universal and Meaningful Connectivity (UMC)

A policy imperative



The possibility for everyone to enjoy a safe, satisfying, enriching, productive, online experience at an affordable cost.



The two dimensions of connectivity

Measurement framework



Framework for universal and meaningful connectivity

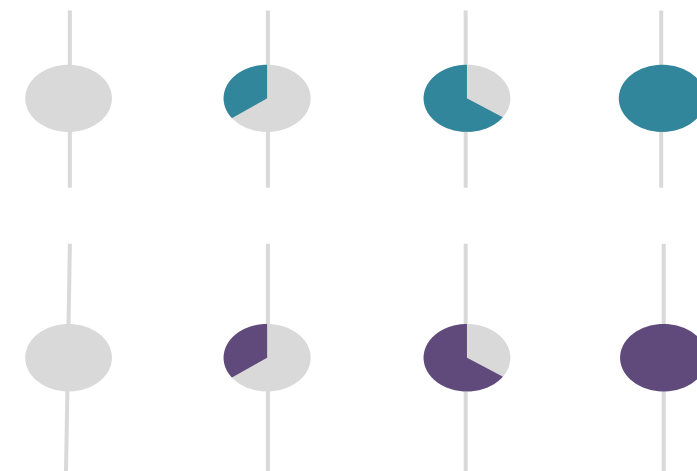
To what extent is connectivity universal and meaningful?

▼ use of connectivity

none > limited > universal

▼ universality metrics

- people
- households
- communities
- businesses
- infrastructure
- affordability
- device
- skills
- security & safety



▲ connectivity enablers

none > basic > meaningful

▲ quality of connectivity

Out of scope

What are the **catalysts** and **levers** to improve use and quality of connectivity?

Out of scope

What are the **applications** and the **impacts** of connectivity?

Where are we in terms of UMC?

Measurement framework

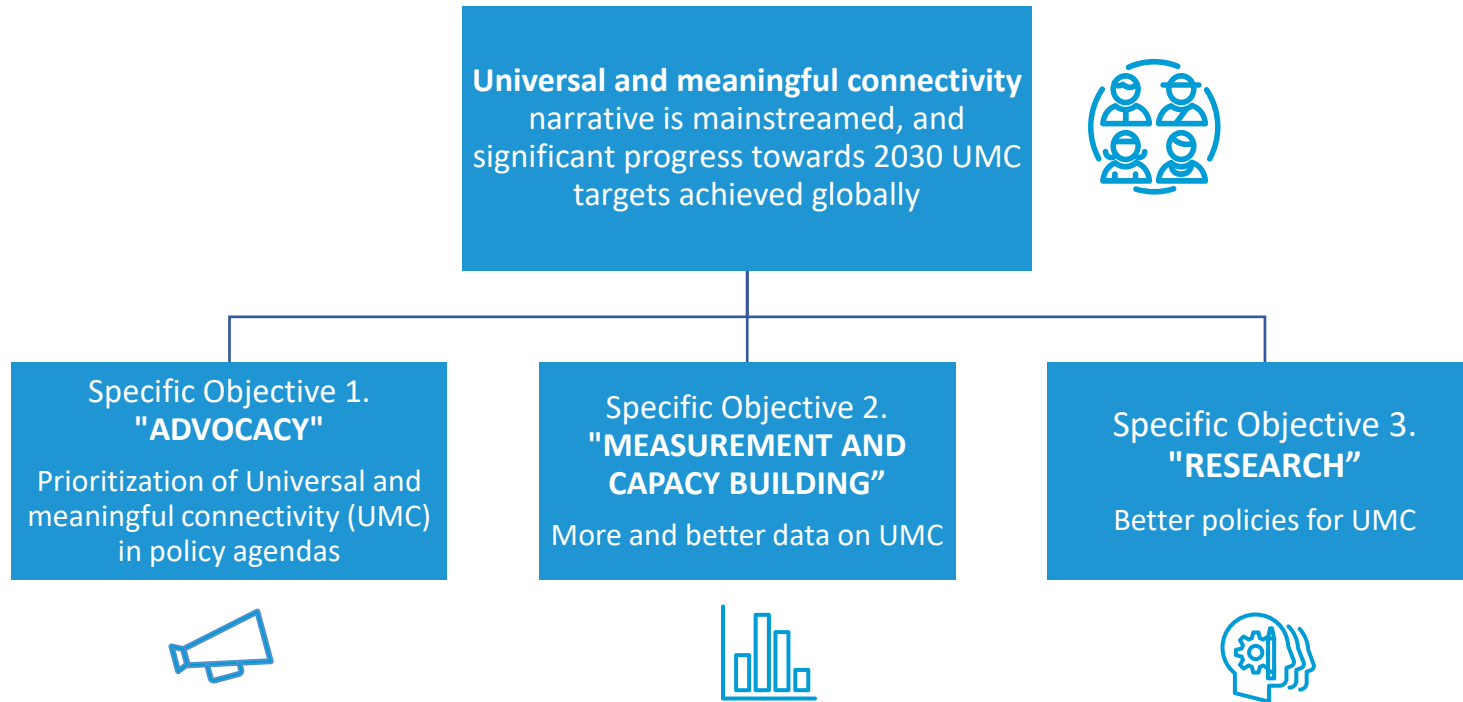


UMC indicators	Target	Share of countries	
		Achieved / with data (ref year)	
		Europe region	CIS region
share of population aged 15+ who uses the Internet	> 95%	7 / 19 (2021) 4 / 32 (2022)	4 / 4 (2021) 3 / 3 (2022)
gender parity score <i>The gender parity score is the share of women using the Internet among the female population aged 15+ divided by the share of men using the Internet among the male population aged 15+</i>	> 0.98	30 / 32 (2022)	2 / 3 (2021) 3 / 3 (2022)
share of households with Internet access	> 95%	7 / 33 (2022)	1 / 3 (2022)
share of businesses (with 10+ staff) that use the Internet	=100%	3 / 33 (2022)	0 / 1 (2017)
share of primary schools connected to the Internet	=100%	6 / 8 (2021) 1 / 1 (2022)	3 / 5 (2021)
share of secondary schools connected to the Internet	=100%	7 / 8 (2021) 1 / 1 (2022)	3 / 5 (2021)
share of population aged 15+ who owns a mobile phone	>95%	1 / 3 (2021) 5 / 7 (2022)	0 / 2 (2021) 2 / 3 (2022)
price of the fixed-broadband Internet price basket	< 2% of GNI per capita	55 / 55 (2022)	5 / 9 (2022)
price of the mobile-broadband Internet price basket	< 2% of GNI per capita	55 / 55 (2022)	8 / 9 (2022)

Figures in red : low data availability

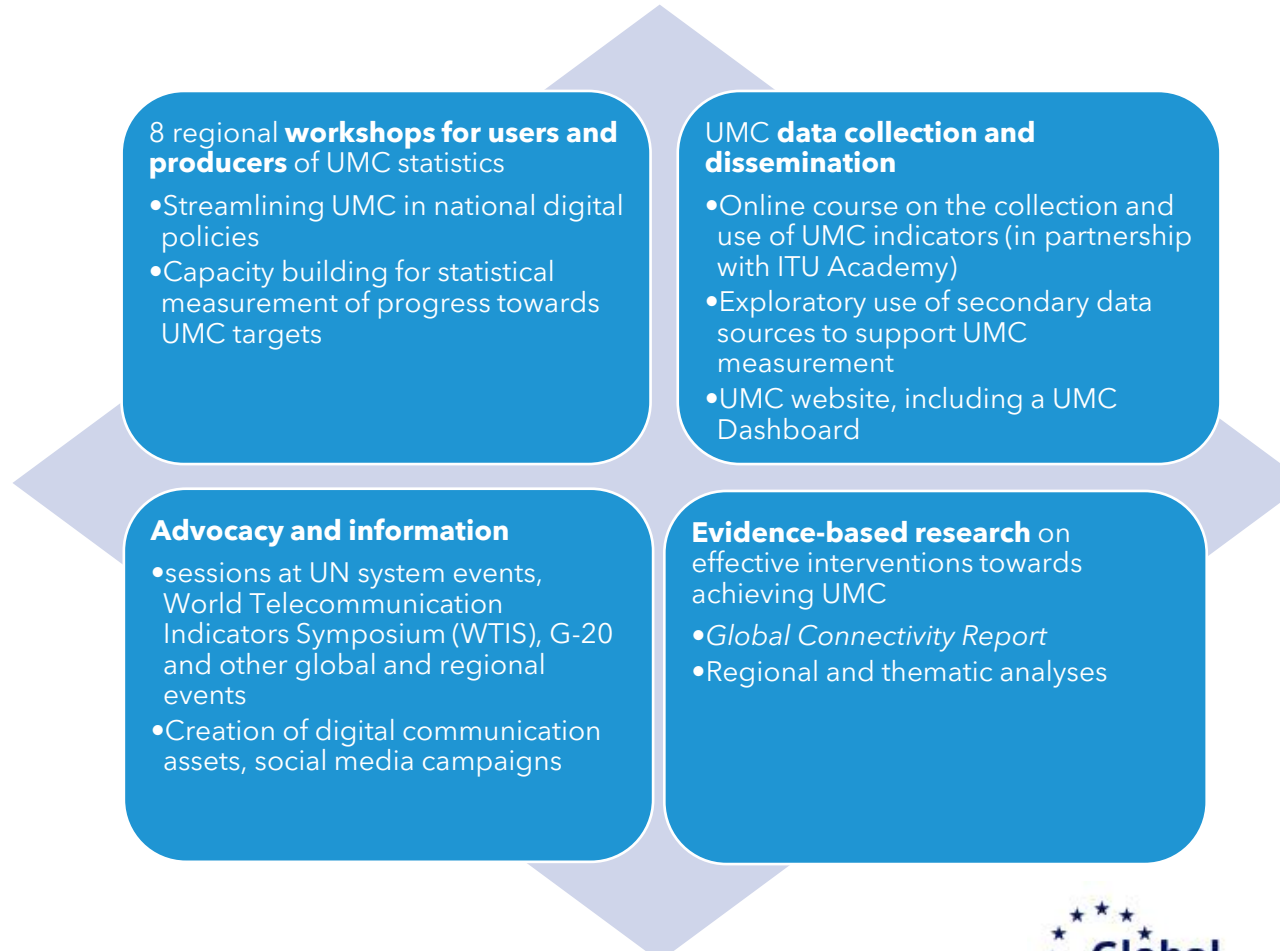
ITU-EU partnership for UMC

The UMC project



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The UMC project

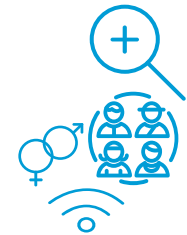


Take away messages

Better data for better policies



- Bridging the digital divides requires **detailed, accurate statistical information** for the design of targeted UMC policies
 - Who are the not connected (→ socio-demographic profiles)
 - Where are they (→ subnational data)
 - What are the barriers to access and use of ICT (→ barriers to access, barriers to use)
- Improving the **statistical capacity** of developing and transition countries to produce ICT statistics in a sustainable way
 - Household surveys (→ sustainable, sound sampling and data collection, foster use)
 - Administrative records from telecom operators (→ ensure collaboration between operators and statistics producers)
 - Innovative data sources (→ ensure access to privately held data)
- Strengthening the **dialogue between users and producers** of ICT statistics
 - To continuously improve the **relevance** of statistics (→ identify emerging information needs)
 - To increase the **statistical literacy** of policymakers in the area of UMC (→ train users, develop tools)
 - Identifying **experiences** of evidence-based digital inclusion policies





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Thank you!

José L. CERVERA-FERRI
Senior Project Manager

ICT Data and Analytics Division, ITU

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