

# Beyond the digital divide: A multi-dimensional approach to enabling digital inclusivity in food, land, and water systems

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## Summary

*In what is proclaimed as the 'fourth industrial revolution', digital innovation is thought to have the potential to provide solutions to key challenges facing food production and consumption together with the support of sustainability of the underpinning support of land, and water systems. Nowhere is this more the case in less-industrialised countries, which largely have agrarian based economies. Applications of digital innovations include faster and more reliable communication, better collection, analysis, and storage of data, enhancing democratic processes and transparency in governance, affordable financial services and can provide the basis for decision support. However, there is a risk that people with less formal education and skills and little resource endowments as well as particular groups of people such as women will be excluded from participating or benefiting from digital innovation, the so-called digital divide. In addition, there is a risk that people, communities, and societies may be disadvantaged or harmed by digital innovation processes. Digital inclusivity within food, land and water systems are approaches in digital innovation need to include the differing needs and resources of men, women, youth, indigenous communities who produce most the world's food in smallholder land holdings. Here we provide the state-of-the-art evidence from peer reviewed literature and other literature in support of these statements. On the basis of this and our wider anecdotal experience we present, a holistic multi-dimensional framework for digital inclusivity. The aim of the digital inclusivity index (and supporting tools) is to provide a resource to guide to transform and change development and application of digital innovations. Specifically, it provides governments, funders, researchers, and development agencies a framework on how to assess, minimise and lessen exclusion from digital innovation. This is achieved through increasing awareness of the characteristics of digital exclusion, recognising the needs of the actors that they target with digital interventions which are more inclusive, making interventions more participatory and mitigating any potential harm that can be caused by digital innovation. We also argue that the approach to digital innovation needs to be set within the context of a wide ranging 'digital ecosystem' where different actors contribute knowledge and resources, and digital innovation goes beyond the adoption and use of technologies to include changes in preexisting social arrangement and institutions.*

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# Beyond the digital divide: A multi-dimensional approach to enabling digital inclusivity in food, land, and water systems

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## Introduction

Digital innovation, which includes the development and application of new or improved digital information, technologies, skills, and services, as well as the associated rules and social arrangements that govern it, is considered to have a huge potential to transform food, land, and water systems (Benfica et al., 2023; Koo et al., 2022). In less-industrialized countries, which are largely depended on food, land, and water systems for livelihoods, income and economic development, digital innovations can provide solutions to some of the social, economic, and environmental challenges related to food production and distribution, water use, and natural resource management (Benfica et al., 2023; Tsan Michael et al., 2019). These applications range from simple tools such as mobile phones and phone-based applications that enhance communication and knowledge sharing between various actors (Onsongo & Schot, 2017) to more sophisticated innovations such as sensors, robots, computer simulations, and artificial intelligence (Benitez et al., 2020; Klerkx et al., 2019). In natural resource management, applications include the monitoring of land and water bodies, collection, storage, and use of data and decision support (Mehta et al., 2013; Ng et al., 2021).

Despite this promise and potential, there is a growing concern that large groups of people are excluded from accessing, benefiting from, or participation in the digital transformation of food, land, and water systems (Ng et al., 2021). First, there still exists stark inequalities regarding access to and use of digital technologies and services as

revealed by the Covid-19 pandemic (Aissaoui, 2021; Boggia et al., 2022; Zheng & Walsham, 2021). Secondly, particular groups of people such as women are unproportionally excluded from accessing and using digital innovations (Hilbert, 2011; Khoza et al., 2021; Ragetlie et al., 2022). Thirdly, evidence of tangible benefits of digital innovations to smallholder farmers, who are the predominant food producers in less-industrialized countries, as well as many communities living in rural areas remain scant and speculative. Kudama et al. (2021) for example point out that out of all smallholder farmers that register for digital agricultural extension services, less than 30 percent remain active users. Finally, attention has been drawn to risks and potential harm such as surveillance or misuse of data that can be caused to people targeted with digital innovations or to society in general. Vulnerable groups of people are especially exposed to the effects of such risks due to lack of sufficient safety nets (Klerkx et al., 2019; Ng et al., 2021; Stone, 2017; van der Burg et al., 2019).

Many countries and organizations, including development agencies, civil society organizations, and knowledge institutions have been vocal about the need to make digital innovations inclusive to marginalized groups of people, including people with little resource-endowments, marginalized women, smallholder farmers in rural areas, and people living in remote and arid lands (African Union, 2020; Iizuka & Hane, 2021; World Bank, 2016). Given the multiple aspects of social inclusion pointed out above, digital inclusivity will require a holistic approach that addresses a variety of issues such as access, participation, and risks in order to not only 'leave no one behind' but also 'cause no harm'. However, current understandings and interventions on digital inclusivity focus on a linear technocratic approach emphasizes adoption and use (or lack thereof) of digital technologies or services (Lajoie-O'Malley et al., 2020). As a result, available guidelines, and metrics for promoting digital inclusivity are based on this top-down linear approach, which ignores other aspects of inclusion that are equally important (Holmström, 2022; McCampbell et al., 2021). The aim of this work is to provide a holistic guideline and metrics for promoting digital inclusivity, that indicates all aspects of

enabling a socially inclusive digital transformation process. Based on a systematic review of published studies and reports on digital inclusivity in food, land, and waters systems, we propose and present a multi-dimensional framework for digital inclusivity. Such a holistic index for digital inclusivity currently lacks in research, policy, and practice on digital inclusivity (Lioutas et al., 2021).

## Methodology

We use the critical interpretive synthesis method, a qualitative approach to a systematic review and meta-synthesis of literature. To guide the review process, we use the ladder of inclusive innovation as a preliminary holistic framework of social inclusivity in innovation processes. This framework applied to digital inclusivity literature and modified based on concepts and themes that emerge from the analysis.

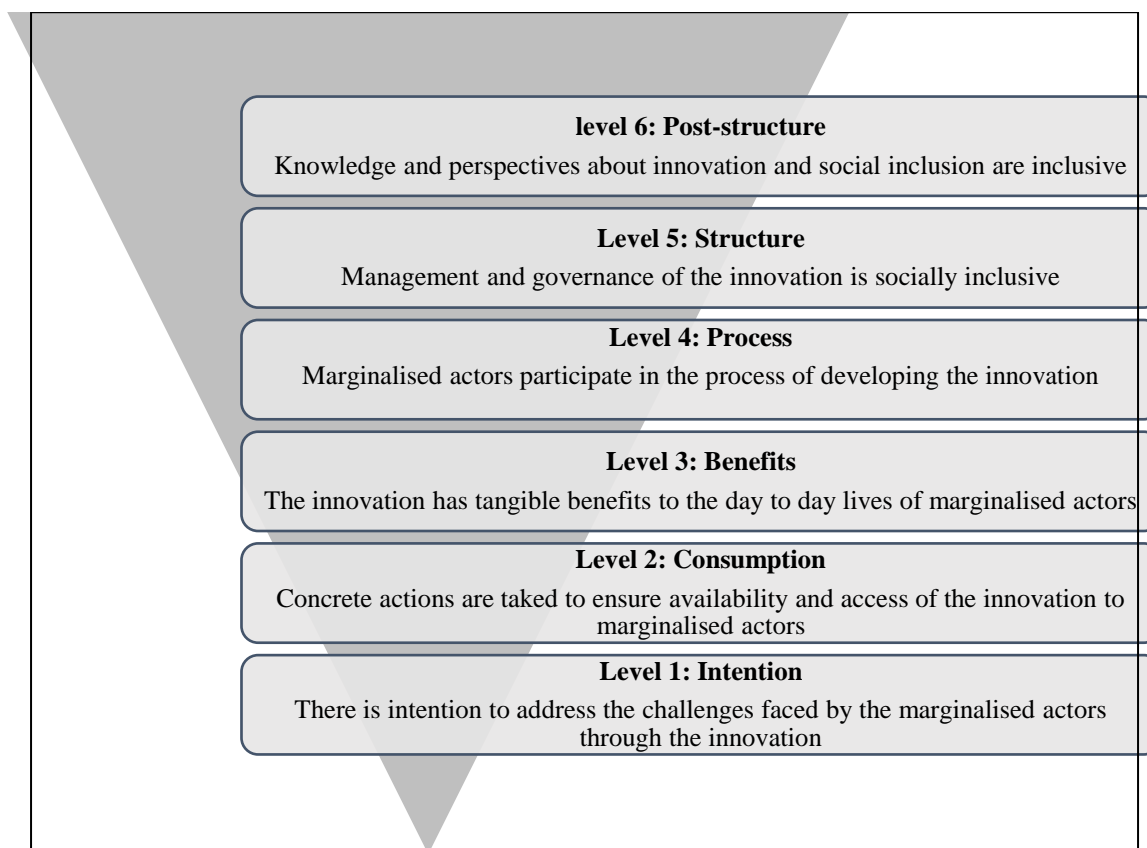
### **A preliminary framework for digital inclusivity**

The ladder of inclusive innovation (Heeks et al., 2014) is a suitable preliminary framework for a holistic understanding of digital inclusivity given its multi-faceted and holistic nature. This ladder was adapted from work done in the 1960's by Sherry Arnstein on how to include urban residents in the design and implementation of urban planning interventions (Arnstein, 1969). As per this framework (outlined in figure 1), there are six levels in succession that indicate whether an innovation is inclusive. At the lowest level, an innovation is inclusive when there is an intention by those promoting it to reach out or benefit marginalized groups of people, even if no further steps are taken to realize this goal. This can be through the organization's goals and missions or the presence of a social inclusion staff or department. At the second level, concrete steps are taken to ensure access and utilization of the innovation being promoted by the people that are targeted for inclusion. At the third level, innovations are evaluated for their benefit to the day to day lives of the targeted actors. This can be indicated by the continuous or repeated use of the innovations by these actors. At the fourth level, the targeted people



are included as active participants in the design and implementation of innovations. This level therefore goes beyond the dichotomy between producers and users of an innovation or technology and promotes participation in innovation processes by people that are targeted for inclusion. At the fifth level, marginalized actors are included in the making of rules and policies that govern the innovation process such as policy making processes and stakeholder networks. At the sixth and highest level, innovations are inclusive when targeted actors contribute to discourses and knowledge about what innovation is and what makes it socially inclusive.

**Figure 1. The ladder of inclusive innovation (Heeks et al., 2014)**



This framework, and the 6 proposed levels of social inclusivity is suitable as a guide to developing a holistic framework that captures all the dimensions of digital inclusivity in food, land, and water systems.

## Sampling and analysis of literature

Sampling, review, and synthesis of literature followed a critical interpretive synthesis methodology, a qualitative approach to systematically reviewing and synthesizing literature (Brunton et al., 2020; Dixon-Woods et al., 2006). This involved the following procedures:

- a) Using the ladder of inclusive innovation as a guide for a preliminary scope and analysis of literature
- b) Sampling and analysis of additional literature based on concepts and themes that emerge from the initial analysis.
- c) A thematic analysis of the sampled literature to cluster emerging concepts on digital inclusivity into dimensions.
- d) Modification of the ladder of inclusive innovation into a holistic framework of digital inclusivity in food, land, and water systems.

We employ this approach because literature on digital inclusivity is large, diverse, and addressed from different academic disciplines (Lythreatis et al., 2022; Van Dijk & Hacker, 2003). In such instances, an approach that interprets and synthesises this literature is more appropriate compared to systematic review methods such as meta-analysis that aggregate and summarise all the available literature on the topic (Dixon-Woods et al., 2006; Noblit & Hare, 1999). Our analysis is therefore mainly inductive, focussed on developing themes and concepts that emerge from literature. However, we first select a preliminary framework on digital inclusivity to guide the search for literature to avoid 're-inventing the wheel' as suggested by other authors (Dixon-Woods, 2011; Strauss & Corbin, 1990). The ladder of inclusive innovation framework helped in selecting broad research questions and key words to start the search and analysis with.

The following were our inclusion criteria for selecting literature:

- a) Peer reviewed journal articles, government and multi-governmental policy documents, books, and project reports.

- b) Studies, reviews, policy recommendations and project reports that are aimed at making digital innovation socially inclusive.
- c) Literature focussed on the food, land, and water systems of less industrialised countries.

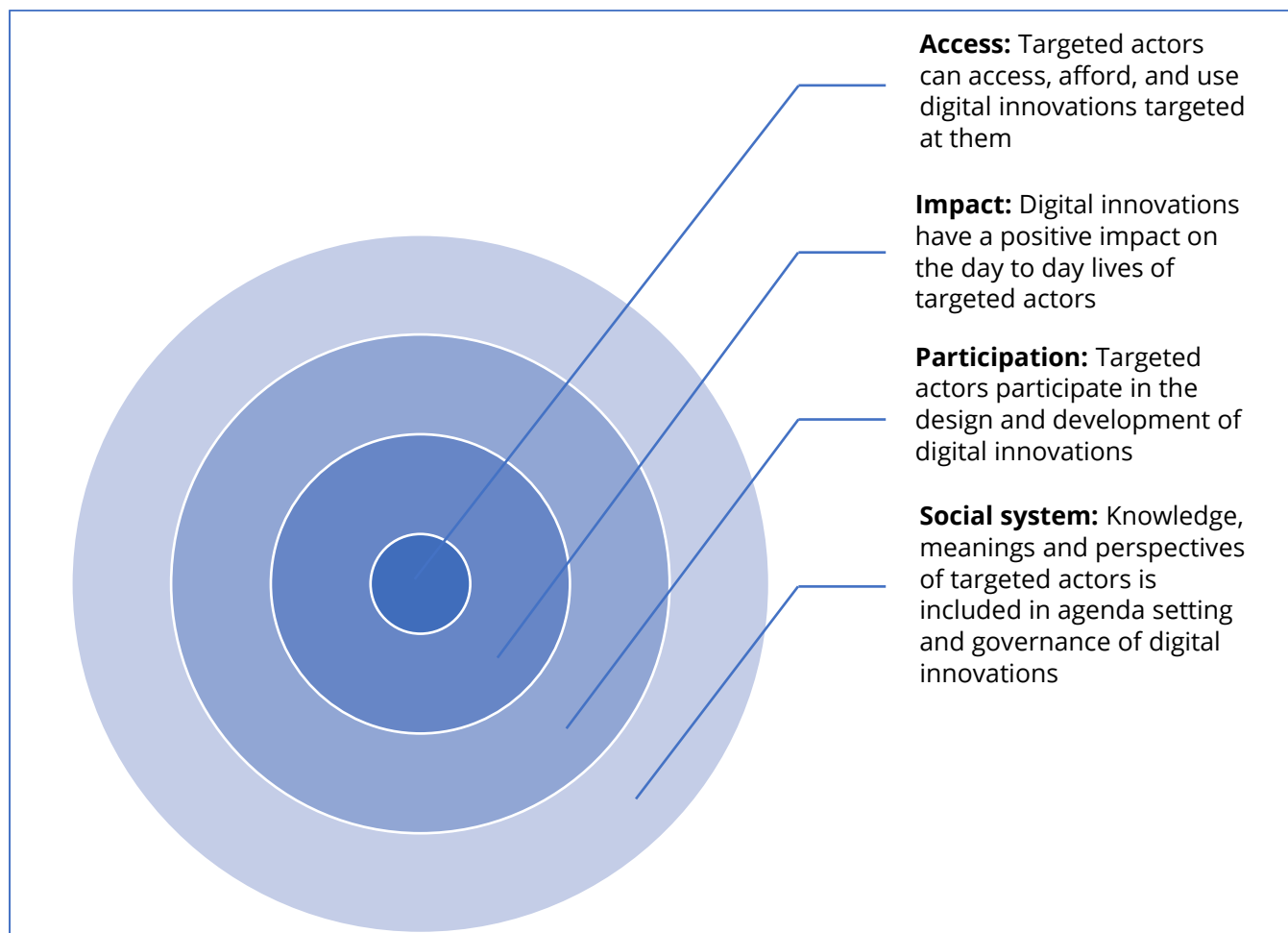
An initial search was conducted in Scopus and ProQuest using the following key words: Digital divide, gender digital divide, digital inclusivity, ICT for development, agriculture, food, water, land, developing countries, data rights, data justice. The search yielded 81 journal articles, government policy documents and project reports. 12 of these were identified to be most relevant and were analysed through a thematic analysis (Nowell et al., 2017) to develop key concepts and themes. Additional literature was sampled and analyzed based on these emerging themes and concepts. Eventually, 54 sources of literature, published between 2003 and 2023 were included in this review and synthesis.

## Findings: Indicators of digital inclusivity

Based on our analysis and findings, we propose the following as key dimensions of digital inclusivity in food, land, and water systems: Access, impact, participation, and social system. Access refers to whether groups of people that are targeted for inclusion such as Indigenous communities, smallholder farmers or marginalized women or the youth are aware of, can afford, and can use the promoted digital innovations. The dimension of impact refers to the positive outcome of digital innovation to the day to day lives of the groups of people targeted for inclusion. This includes amplifying the positive impacts and mitigating any potential risks. The dimension of participation is broader than the first two and relates to inclusion in the design and development of digital technologies and services. Finally, the dimension of social system is the broadest in scope and refers to including the knowledge, meanings, and perspectives of the targeted groups of actors on what constitutes digital innovation and how it should be realized and governed. Each of these four dimensions contains several processes and situations that can be used as criteria for determining the inclusivity or exclusivity of a

digital innovation. These are outlined in figure 2 below and explained in the subsequent text.

**Figure 2. Dimensions of digital inclusivity**



## Enabling access to digital innovations

Access to digital innovations is determined by material factors such as whether the targeted actors (TA) for digital inclusivity can afford and use the digital technology or service as well as immaterial factors such as whether the TA have a desire for and are motivated to repeatedly use the digital innovation (Acilar & Sæbø, 2021; Lythreitis et al., 2022; Vassilakopoulou & Hustad, 2021). Table 1 below outlines five indicators of access that are elicited from literature.

**Table 1. Indicators of access**

<b>Dimension</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Examples of approaches</b>
<b>Access</b>	Are targeted actors adequately informed of digital innovation and its benefits?	Agent-based modelling
	Are targeted actors motivated to repeatedly or continuously use the digital innovation?	User-centered design
	Is the digital innovation package intentionally made affordable to the targeted actors?	
	Do targeted actors have the skills and capacity to use the digital innovation?	
	Is the digital innovation designed to align to the technology use habits and daily routines of the targeted actors?	

First, inclusivity is indicated by whether the right channels have been used to inform marginalized actors about the innovation and its benefits. For example, people living in rural communities might prefer or trust audio visual channels such as radio and television over text-based channels such as newspapers or SMS (Dey & Ali, 2016). Secondly, digital innovations are accessible if the TA desire them and is motivated to continuously use them. Digital technologies such as smart phones might be considered too complex and induce anxiety and stress among the targeted users (Aissaoui, 2021; Van Dijk & Hacker, 2003). In addition, use habits vary among different groups of people. For example, research done in Malawi and Zambia indicate that there are differences in perceptions between men and women regarding the ease of use, value and risk associated with adopting a new digital technology or service (Khoza et al., 2021). In Indonesia, it was pointed out that within smallholder communities, farmers who had an entrepreneurial mindset were more likely to experiment with new digital technologies compared to farmers who were practicing agriculture for subsistence (Fahmi & Savira, 2021). A key aspect of enabling access is therefore ensuring the digital innovation is desirable and usable. Approaches such as user-centered design for example focus on

understanding the specific needs and interests of targeted groups of people in order to design technologies or services that are appropriate and usable for them (Molina-Maturano et al., 2022; Müller et al., 2022). Third, the digital innovation package, including digital infrastructure such as internet connectivity and electricity as well as digital technologies and services should be affordable to the TA and areas where they live, which is often neglected in public and private investments in digital innovation packages (Deichmann et al., 2016; Tsan Michael et al., 2019). Fourth, TA should have the necessary skills to use the digital innovations. Across less-industrialized countries, level of education is cited as the most important factor causing the digital divide (Abdulai et al., 2022; Lythreatis et al., 2022; Ng et al., 2021). For instance, a cross sectional survey done in Northern Ghana revealed that 69% of people cannot send an SMS and 83% are not able to browse the internet (Abdulai, KC, and Fraser 2022). Enhancing the capacity and skills of TA to use the digital innovation is therefore an important aspect of enhancing access (Fahmi and Savira 2021).

### **Ensuring desirable and long-term impacts**

Collecting, storing, and using data for processes such as monitoring the quality and content of soil, water bodies and weather patterns is not new and has been done since ancient civilizations (Maru et al., 2018). Digitalization of this data is a relatively recent innovation that aids in making these processes faster, more efficient, and more reliable, especially within marginalized groups of people such as those in arid areas where this information has needed them most. Tools such as index-based livestock insurance for example has utilized digital data such as satellite imagery to signify, predict and compensate losses caused by unreliable climate and in the absence of data on the actual losses that is difficult to measure among pastoral communities (Carter, 2022). Such aspects relating to tangible benefits and solutions in the day to day lives of marginalized actors are an important dimension of social inclusion since adoption and access to digital innovations may not necessarily translate to benefits for the targeted actors (Dey & Ali, 2016). However, digital innovations do not inherently lead to positive outcomes and the

untended negative outcomes need to be mitigated as a key aspect of making digital innovation impactful and inclusive. Table 2 outlines four indicators of impact elicited from literature.

**Table 2. Indicators of impact**

<b>Dimension</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Examples of approaches</b>
<b>Impact</b>	Is the solution offered by the digital innovation to the targeted actors effective and reliable?	Data stewardship plans
	Are there opportunities to adapt the digital innovation based on emerging and changing needs of the targeted actors?	Sustainable business models
	Can the benefit of the digital innovation be sustained in the long run?	
	Are there standards and procedures in place to guide on ethical collection, use, and analysis of data?	

First, it is pointed out that though digital innovation is promising to transform the food, land, and water systems in less industrialized countries, evidence of tangible and verifiable benefits for marginalized groups of people such as farmers in rural areas remain scant and speculative (Adenle et al., 2019; Maru et al., 2018). The solution proposed and offered by the digital innovation in addressing a challenge faced by targeted actors should therefore be effective and verifiable as a key aspect of making it inclusive. Secondly, impact of a digital innovation takes time and key part of inclusivity is investing time and resources to monitor the digital innovation over time and ensure that the solutions it provides can be sustained in the long run (Utami et al., 2021). Third, the needs and interests of targeted actors vary with time and to be impactful, digital innovations need to have the capacity to respond to these changes (Dey & Ali, 2016). Finally, there may be negative outcomes associated with the digital technology or service and these impacts are more severe for vulnerable groups of people (Stone, 2022). For instance, the use of smart phone-based applications for digital agricultural extension

services may expose targeted actors to surveillance by the government for informal economic activities (Gurung, 2018). Additionally, data collected from marginalized actors for use in digitalization processes (exported data) may be commercialized by companies such as input and service providers through profiling of users for market segmentation (Gurung, 2018; van der Burg et al., 2019). Technologies such as remote sensing and drones (imported data) may also infringe on the rights and privacy of marginalized groups of actors (Maru et al., 2018; van der Burg et al., 2019). The establishment of guidelines for ethical collection, use, and processing of data in digital innovation processes is therefore one of the key indicators of digital inclusivity.

### **Fostering participation in digital innovation processes**

Digital technologies are no longer strange to marginalized groups of actors and these actors are increasingly demanding to participate in processes that affect their lives (van Bruggen et al., 2019). It is also realized that groups of actors that are usually considered marginalized are not passive users of technology and services but have valuable knowledge, skills, and other resources that can be instrumental in digital innovation processes (Cozzens & Sutz, 2014; Nyadzi et al., 2020). A key dimension of digital inclusivity is therefore the extent to which it includes, acknowledges, and compensates the knowledge, initiatives, and expertise of marginalized groups of actors that are usually targeted with digital technologies and solutions. These are indicated by the three aspects outlined in table 3.



**Table 3. Indicators of participation**

Dimension	Indicators	Examples of approaches
<b>Participation</b>	Are targeted actors partnered with as co-innovators? Are opportunities created for targeted actors to re-adapt the digital innovation to their contexts through secondary innovation? Are the knowledge, initiatives and technologies developed and shared by targeted actors acknowledged and adequately compensated?	Participatory modelling Grassroots/informal sector innovation

First, targeted actors can contribute their knowledge and resources as active partners in the co-development of digital innovations. Approaches such as citizen science and participatory modelling for instance have attempted to include citizens such as rural communities in the design and development of digital innovations (Bhawra, 2022; van Bruggen et al., 2019). This is not only ethical, but can also reduce the cost of developing digital solutions to targeted actors and make them more acceptable to these actors (Timmermann, 2020). Secondly, digital technologies are sometimes used by targeted actors in ways that were not envisioned or intended, and a key aspect of making them inclusive is giving opportunities to these actors to redesign and adapt the innovations targeted at them to their contexts and needs (Daum et al., 2022; Mabaya & Porciello, 2022). Finally, targeted actors can be independent digital innovators despite or even due to their limited formal skills and education and resources (Abdulai, 2022b; Cozzens & Sutz, 2014; Mabaya & Porciello, 2022). From an inclusivity perspective, these initiatives need to be acknowledged and compensated as legitimate forms of innovation.

### Creating inclusive social structures

Digital technologies and services do not just provide solutions to technical problems such as access to information. They also interact with people and as a result, change routines, practices, and meanings that people attach to their day to day lives (Abdulai,

2022b; van der Burg et al., 2019). An important aspect of inclusivity is therefore the extent to which the meanings and narratives about food, land, and water caused by the digital innovation are desirable to the targeted actors and do not disrupt alternative meanings in a negative way. This dimension of inclusivity is indicated by the three aspects outlined in table 4.

**Table 4. Indicators of structural inclusion**

Dimension	Indicators	Examples of approaches
<b>Inclusive social structures</b>	<p>Are changes in meanings, skills, norms caused by the digital innovation to the targeted actors analyzed, communicated to them, and consented to?</p> <p>Are pre-existing socio-economic inequalities within the groups of actors targeted with digital inclusivity interventions known and mitigated?</p> <p>Are targeted actors included in the making of rules such as policies and legislations that govern digital innovation processes?</p>	Responsible research and innovation

First, the changes in folk wisdom, skills, and meanings attached to food, land, and water systems by the targeted actors should be known and communicated to the targeted actors for consent. For example, the shift from milking by hand to the use of milking machines may change the relationship between a farmer and their cows and the meanings through which issues such as animal health are understood (Abdulai, 2022a). Digitalization of manual processes may also lead to loss of the manual skills and knowledge (Klerkx et al., 2019) and may be misaligned to other narratives about agriculture such as agro-ecology (Béné et al., 2019; Carter, 2022). Regarding inclusivity, targeted actors need to be informed of these changes. Secondly, Digital innovations may unintentionally multiply inequalities that already exist within the marginalized groups of actors that they target with a technology or service. This is because people who are likely to access, benefit from and participate in digital innovation are those within marginalized

actors who have better education, higher incomes, higher social status and are male (Mendez Garcia, 2011; Tewathia et al., 2020). In addressing digital inclusivity, it is therefore imperative to assess, anticipate and mitigate these unintended consequences. Finally, digital inclusivity within this domain is indicated by the extent to which the targeted actors are included in the governance of digital innovation processes, such as in policy making processes and management of stakeholder networks (Munthali et al., 2018)

## Towards a digital inclusivity index in food systems

There has been a global call for decentralization and localization of interventions, especially in agriculture and natural resources management (van Bruggen et al., Nikolic, and Kwakkel 2019); Ustyuzhantseva 2021). Non-tangible elements of digital inclusion are therefore becoming increasingly important, even though they are difficult to quantify and measure. However, interventions on social inclusion within innovation processes, including digital innovation, are still based on a linear paradigm that emphasize access to and use of digital innovations (Lythreatis et al., 2022). Based on the findings in this analysis, we argue for a more holistic understanding of digital inclusivity, that considers both technical and social changes caused by digital innovation. While access and use to digital technologies and services remain a challenge, especially in less industrialized countries (Aissaoui, 2021; Zheng & Walsham, 2021), digital innovation is multi-faced, and fostering access in an environment where the other domains of inclusivity are lacking may multiply rather than reduce social inequalities. The fast rate of development of digital innovation means that most people who are considered marginalized by digital innovation are aware of the potential and impact of these technologies and services and demand involvement in the development and management of these processes. Participation of these actors is therefore important in making digital innovations

desirable and legitimate. These marginalized actors can also contribute their knowledge, skills, and labor into digital innovation processes.

A holistic understanding and approach to digital inclusivity is therefore not only ethical, but also imperative to the social acceptance and legitimacy of digital inclusivity interventions. The challenge for a such a holistic approach to digital inclusivity would be how to develop a measure for the non-tangible aspects of digital inclusion such as how marginalized actors are negatively impacted by digital innovation and how digital innovations change meanings and practices within the communities they are targeted at. We propose the indicators pointed out in this review as key elements of a digital inclusivity index that can act as a guideline with such tangible indicators for enabling digital inclusivity. However, we acknowledge that formal research and development is still skewed towards industrialized countries (Chataway et al., 2014). There is therefore a risk that the dimensions and indicators developed through this study may predominantly be based on research and projects conducted by industrialized countries in less industrialized countries. It is therefore necessary to make the index development process inclusive, by engaging with actors based in less industrialized countries such as government agencies, local communities, knowledge institutions, and civil society. These actors can provide necessary feedback that will be useful in the co-development and validation of the index.

An important question in the development of a digital inclusivity index is who is to be included in digital inclusivity. In this review, we have considered women in rural areas, indigenous people such as pastoral communities and smallholder farmers in rural communities as groups of people who are usually marginalized from the process and benefits of innovation in agriculture and land and water management. Our understanding of social inclusivity is therefore based on the most marginalized based on income, gender, and social status, which are the three most important categories of social inclusivity indicated in literature on the digital inclusivity (Aissaoui, 2021; Lythreatis et al., 2022; Van Dijk & Hacker, 2003). Since inequalities intersect across these

categories of people (Hankivsky et al., 2014; Kwan, 2021; Zheng & Walsham, 2021), our focus was on the development of dimensions and indicators that can be applicable across different groups of marginalized or vulnerable people. While it is not possible for interventions to address all dimensions and parameters of digital inclusivity, a holistic understanding of how a digital innovation can be inclusive or exclusive can be a useful starting point to develop context specific interventions without compromising on the other dimensions.

## Next steps in the index development process

The dimensions and indicators pointed out in this review can form the basis for a digital inclusivity index which can be a guide to fostering a socially inclusive digital transformation process. However, we acknowledge that formal research and development is still skewed towards industrialized countries as pointed out for instance by Chataway et al. (2014). Studies and reports included in this review may therefore have a bias towards research and projects carried out by industrialized countries in less industrialized countries. It is therefore necessary to make the index development process inclusive, by engaging with actors based in less industrialized countries such as government agencies, local communities, knowledge institutions, and civil society. These actors can provide necessary feedback that will be useful in the co-design and co-development of the index. Such a testing and validation exercise in order to develop a standardized digital inclusivity index is currently underway under the CGIAR initiative on digital innovation.

## Concluding remarks

Digital innovation is a double edged sword. While it can offer solutions to problems such as collection and access to data to be used for processes such as monitoring quality of water and disease management in farms, it also presents potential negative outcomes such as misuse of data and multiplying pre-existing inequalities in communities where

it is implemented. A digital inclusivity index, based on tangible and intangible dimensions and parameters, as identified in this review could be useful to enhance the social inclusivity of digital innovations. Such an index needs to be co-developed, validated, and operationalized with communities, government agencies, academic institutions and social enterprises that are based in less industrialized countries, to ensure that it is legitimate and useful.

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