Technology holds enormous potential to address many, if not all, of the world’s most pressing problems—global hunger, access to basic health care, or climate change. It also carries the potential to have equally enormous negative effects, such as spreading socially damaging disinformation, reinforcing bias, and accelerating inequality.

As CEOs in the midst of a historically unprecedented pandemic and a concurrent technological transformation, members of the Fortune CEO Initiative recognize they carry a special responsibility to ensure companies adopt policies and practices that maximize technology’s positive impacts on society and minimize harmful and unintended consequences.

Over the course of three working group sessions, members of the Tech for Good working group, presented in partnership with Genpact, zeroed in on two issues that rose above the rest because of their urgency and broad consequences for society: the digital divide and the pressing need to reskill the global workforce. Solving these two challenges will require an unusually high degree of cooperation across industries and with governments—and therefore would benefit from a conscious and collaborative effort.

**COLLABORATE TO BROADEN ACCESS TO BROADBAND**

**RECOMMENDATION 1:** *We should do everything reasonable, and work with governments at all levels to do everything reasonable, to make broadband internet access universally available.*

Among its many far-reaching impacts, the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the pace of digitalization. McKinsey research suggests *adoption leaped forward* five years in a matter of months. This year, it became increasingly clear that universal internet access is an essential service if all people are to have full opportunity to enjoy the benefits of technology. It has become as essential as food, shelter, and medical care—indeed, even adequate access to medical care is becoming dependent upon access to broadband.
Yet, basic access to internet services has emerged as a significant challenge for vulnerable rural and urban communities, as school shutdowns and corporate facilities closures related to COVID-19 linger. “So many communities do not have the same types of access, and we’re seeing that now in today’s society,” noted one medical industry executive. Even tasks such as disseminating public safety updates about the virus to the general population in a secure, prompt manner have proved difficult, observed several working group participants.

Throughout the discussions, a consensus emerged that expanded access to internet services is a critical problem for companies to overcome to address many different challenges, particularly providing equitable access to training and learning platforms that could address the unemployment crisis and improve the resilience of individuals, businesses, and communities. “A big part of it starts with access to broadband,” observed group co-chair Ellen Kullman, CEO of Carbon. “It is such an enabler around reskilling.”

Working group members offered several ideas for how corporations might support efforts to expand and ensure access, such as funding free or inexpensive services in collaboration with telecommunications firms or building visibility for local organizations that address this concern. The group considered the importance of collaborating with government agencies that could help bridge the gap, and agreed that state-level partnerships could be most effective. Some participants noted that corporate efforts to improve access shouldn’t be limited to broadband initiatives—supporting local or state-level programs that provide underserved communities with devices such as laptops and tablets could be another valuable contribution by businesses. Identifying and getting behind other data services that could be a conduit for digital payment applications or digital identity services should also be a priority, others suggested, especially in emerging economies or rural locations. “There are a lot of people who are excluded, because by definition there is just no solution available,” said one financial services executive.

### The Digital Divide
(10 states with lowest adoption rates for low-income households)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Overall Broadband Adoption Rate</th>
<th>Adoption Rate for Households Below 20K</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>49.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>49.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>75.6</td>
<td>50.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>76.4</td>
<td>53.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>54.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td>54.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>54.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>54.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>54.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>54.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Brookings Institution analysis of American Community Survey data

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**A big part of it starts with access to broadband. It is such an enabler around reskilling.**

*—Ellen Kullman, CEO, Carbon*
CHAMPION OPEN PLATFORMS FOR TRAINING AND RESKILLING

RECOMMENDATION 2: We believe technology will be key to addressing this pressing need. We strongly favor creating open platforms that will help assess workers’ skills, provide access to skills training, and connect them to better jobs. Training and education programs should be treated as “open access” by companies and made available, at no cost, to all who might benefit. Companies should collaborate with state and local governments to build these new platforms and urge the national governments to provide necessary funding.

Alongside the issue of inclusive access, the COVID crisis has spotlighted the need for different approaches to training and skills development. As entire industries such as aviation and hospitality struggle to redefine their relevance, layoffs and furloughs are adding up and the case for a scalable approach is clear. Over the past six months, more than 60 million Americans have applied for unemployment insurance, more than the claims filed during the Great Recession of 2008. There is an urgent need for retraining and reskilling, the working group agreed.

Co-chair Tiger Tyagarajan, CEO of Genpact, suggested creating training and education capabilities that give huge numbers of people—regardless of their previous educational background or where they’re physically located—the opportunity to learn new skills. Helping individuals remain productive members of society should be a priority for every company, he said, pointing to the importance of improving resilience at the individual, business, and community level. “I think the community—ranging from high schools to colleges to workforces across the economies—need a much more open platform and open architecture where all companies contribute content.”

While a number of companies, including Genpact, have opened up learning content on a selective basis, several working group members suggested CEO Initiative members could play a role in contributing to an aggregated platform that combines many different sorts of learning content—from refresher courses to highly technical boot camps to micro-credential programs that help individuals find jobs more quickly.
The idea of becoming corporate champions of and mentors for localized initiatives that provide science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) training, internships, and apprenticeships was also discussed at length. Two organizations that received particular attention during the discussion were Bitwise Industries, a for-profit startup that serves “underdog” cities, such as Fresno, California, or El Paso, Texas, that have decaying industries; and Girls Who Code, the nonprofit dedicated to helping young women develop computer science careers.

Another important step that CEO Initiative members could take is committing to hiring the graduates of such programs, the working group suggested. “There are organizations out there that are doing amazing things,” said one CEO. “If we team up in some way or support them, for many, many companies it could be a source of talent.”
executive. State-level programs that provide underserved communities with devices such as laptops and tablets should be supported by corporate efforts to improve access. Initiatives aimed at increasing broadband access should be complemented by efforts to support local organizations that address specific concerns.

The importance of collaborating with government agencies that could help bridge the gap between telecommunications firms and underserved communities is emphasized. This includes supporting visibility for local organizations that address this concern.

The group considered the importance of collaboration to improve access to broadband, highlighting the significance of working with government agencies and the need for increased collaboration between businesses and communities. "A big part of it starts with access to broadband," observed a group member.

The discussion also brought attention to the increased need for safety updates about the virus to the public, as well as the challenge presented by facilities closures related to COVID-19, including school shutdowns and corporate operations.

Vulnerable rural and urban communities, particularly those that have decaying industries, have emerged as a significant challenge for companies to overcome. As CEO Initiative members recognized, several working group participants noted that basic access to internet services is a critical problem for companies to solve.

Graduates of such programs, the working group suggested, would benefit from a conscious and collaborative effort. The group observed that there are organizations out there that could support these initiatives. Another important step that CEO Initiative members could take is committing to hiring the graduates of these programs.

Companies like Genpact have opened up learning content on a selective basis, while other companies have provided access to high-technical boot camps and micro-credential programs. The group highlighted the need for companies to collaborate with state and local governments to build new platforms and urge national governments to provide necessary funding.

"We strongly favor creating open platforms that will help assess workers' skills, provide training, and help them find jobs more quickly," observed a group member. "We believe technology will be key to addressing this pressing need."
The Fortune CEO Initiative, launched after an extraordinary 2016 meeting at the Vatican, was created to convene, engage, and reflect the purpose-driven missions of corporate leaders who are committed to addressing societal challenges as part of their core businesses. Our CEO members believe in a simple proposition: that companies can and should do well by doing good in the world.

And today, Fortune CEOI members challenge all corporate leaders to adopt the following actions in four key areas: making technology a force for good, addressing the urgency of climate change and human impact on the environment, ensuring a more equitable society, and preparing our global workforces for the challenges of the future. Core to all of these efforts is collaboration—across the spectrum of business, with governments and nonprofit groups, and even with industry competitors. And so, as part of this year’s CEOI goals, we are committed to providing a guide and resource for helping companies collaborate at scale.