



United Nations

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs

Global Stakeholder Online Consultation

In support of the
SDG 7 Review at the
2023 High-Level Political Forum

Summary Report
May 2023



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This summary report was prepared based on inputs collected from stakeholders from several sectors by the Division of Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG) of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at the United Nations (UN DESA). For further information, please contact energy@un.org.

The content of this report serves only to provide a summary of the inputs submitted by stakeholders from different sectors to an e-consultation. The linked sites are not under the control of the United Nations, and the United Nations is not responsible for the content of any linked site, or any link contained in a linked site. The United Nations provides these links only as a convenience, and the inclusion of a link or reference does not imply the endorsement of the linked site by the United Nations.

FOREWORD

The current situation regarding SDG7 is deeply concerning: hundreds of millions of people still lack access to electricity, and billions lack access to clean cooking fuels and technology. This is not just a matter of statistics; it is a moral imperative to act. It is crucial that we take action to accelerate progress towards SDG7, and that we engage stakeholders at all levels to ensure that no one is left behind.

Energy transition based on renewable energy sources and energy efficiency measures is a critical component of this effort, as we work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate the impacts of climate change. Achieving a just, inclusive and equitable energy transition will require the active engagement of stakeholders from all sectors and at all levels, including governments, civil society organizations, the private sector, and local communities. By working together, we can create a sustainable and inclusive energy future that benefits everyone.

As the secretariat of the High-Level Political Forum, UNDESA is working tirelessly with Member States, and other partners to review progress on the SDGs and to identify opportunities for transformative action. We recognize that this cannot be achieved without engaging as many stakeholders as possible for the fast and successful achievement of SDG7.

This online consultation has provided an inclusive and accessible platform for stakeholders to contribute their valuable insights, experiences, and perspectives. The technical inputs received are valuable contributions towards shaping the review of SDG7 at this year's High-level Political Forum.

I would like to express my appreciation to all the stakeholders who participated in this important exercise. The *Summary Report* of the online consultation is an important contribution to the collective work on SDG7 and stakeholder engagement. I encourage all stakeholders to review the report and to continue their active participation in the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda at the 2023 HLPF, 2023 SDG Summit, and beyond.

Juwang Zhu

Acting Director

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) organized a stakeholder consultation to gather inputs in support of the review of SDG7 at the 2023 High-level Political Forum (HLPF). The consultation received 70 inputs from nearly 30 countries across five world regions. These inputs highlighted several key messages that are critical for accelerating progress towards SDG7.

Firstly, stakeholders noted that while the energy goal is achievable, policymakers are not setting ambitious targets, which is hindering progress. They emphasized the need to increase investment in sustainable energy, financial incentives, and capacity building to achieve SDG7 by 2030.

Secondly, stakeholders recognized that accelerating progress towards SDG7 can significantly advance the achievement of many other SDGs and vice versa. The interlinkages between energy and other development goals must be considered and leveraged to accelerate progress across the board.

Thirdly, stakeholders stressed the importance of achieving universal access to affordable and clean energy as a key factor in achieving a successful just energy transition. This is critical for realizing the full potential of SDG7, while ensuring that no one is left behind.

Finally, stakeholders highlighted the need to ensure that relevant actors are not left behind in the SDG7 processes towards achieving the defined energy targets. This includes the active participation of civil society, private sector, and other stakeholders at all levels of decision-making.

In summary, the inputs received from the multi-stakeholder consultation underscored the urgent need for ambitious targets, interlinkages with other SDGs, universal access to clean energy, and inclusive stakeholder engagement. These key messages will feed into the various preparatory processes of the SDG7 review, including the Expert Group Meeting and the background note of the HLPF.



BACKGROUND

In 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which include a dedicated and stand-alone goal on energy, [SDG7](#), calling to "ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all". Energy lies at the heart of both the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the [Paris Agreement](#) on Climate Change.

In 2021, the [High-level Dialogue on Energy](#), the first global gathering on energy under the auspices of the United Nations General Assembly since 1981, resulted in the [Global Roadmap for Accelerated SDG7 Action](#). The Roadmap provides a guide for collective action on energy across sectors that transcends individual and piecemeal approaches and delivers scaled-up and broad impact. Importantly, the Roadmap also includes two sets of milestones for 2025 and 2030. The Dialogue also triggered some 200 [Energy Compacts](#) with voluntary commitments of over \$600 billion USD into SDG7. These achievements must now be used as the foundation for transformational change through just, inclusive and equitable energy transitions.

In 2023, at the [High-level Political Forum \(HLPF\)](#), the central United Nations platform for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs, the SDG7 will be under review for the second time (following its [2018 review](#)).

This year's HLPF will not only mark the mid-point of the 2030 Agenda, but also play a crucial role in informing and shaping the [SDG Summit](#) taking place at the General Assembly in September. The ECOSOC President's Summary of the HLPF will provide a key input for the political declaration coming out of the Summit. The review of SDG7 at the 2023 HLPF also carries particular significance given the important role of energy for climate action and the UNFCCC COP28 taking place in late 2023. Moreover, the review will provide insights towards the Global Stocktake on SDG7 Implementation to take place in 2024, as mandated by the General Assembly.

About the Stakeholders E-Consultation

The HLPF, mandated by the [resolution 67/290](#), is envisioned as an opportunity for stakeholders to contribute to the review of progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda in its entirety, including the interlinkages between Goals. Contributions from stakeholders will be the key element to promote integrated actions that cut across the three dimensions of sustainable development while creating co-benefits, addressing trade-offs, meeting multiple objectives in a coherent manner, and leaving no one behind.



In this regard, UN DESA organized an online consultation to compile technical inputs on the state of implementation of the SDG7 targets from stakeholders representing different sectors and regions. The E-Consultation was open to all stakeholders from 15 March to 18 April 2023. A dedicated online form with 11 questions was set up to compile the inputs.

The online consultation was established to improve stakeholders' access to information and promote broad and participatory engagement on the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda implementation. The consultation is meant to complement and feed into other on-going processes for the SDG-specific reviews, including Expert Group Meetings (EGMs) organized by DESA, and sectorial papers prepared by Major Groups and other Stakeholders (MGoS). Although EGMs will also allow for direct participation by MGoS representatives, online consultation will facilitate broader engagement of stakeholders and expert input. In particular:

- The key results and other information shared by stakeholders will feed into the various preparatory processes of the SDG7 review, including the EGMs.
- The key results will inform the background note for the review of SDG7 at the HLPF.



QUESTIONS

Stakeholders were invited to provide inputs through dedicated online forms to the following questions:

1. Are we making sufficient progress towards SDG7?
2. What are the main challenges that emerged in your work of implementing the SDG7 since the last time it was reviewed at the HLPF in 2018? Any deviations in progress from what was expected (including due to COVID-19, climate crisis, the war in Ukraine, etc.)? Please describe.
3. Which action do we need to accelerate the most in order to achieve the SDG7 by 2030?
 - Ensuring universal access to electricity
 - Ensuring universal access to clean cooking solutions
 - Increase renewable energy
 - Increase energy efficiency
4. What means of implementation do we need to strengthen further in order to accelerate the SDG7 achievement?
 - Capacity-building
 - Finance and investment
 - Science, technology and innovation
 - Data, monitoring and accountability
 - Multi-stakeholder partnerships
5. Accelerating SDG7 action can significantly advance the achievement of many other SDGs. Which of the SDGs can be positively advanced the most through the SDG7 action?
6. Ensuring a just energy transition is critical to both the achievement of the SDGs and meeting the objectives of the Paris Agreement on climate change. What aspects of just energy transition do you consider most important? Please describe.
7. At which stage should the involvement of multi-stakeholders be strengthened further toward the achievement of the SDG7 by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2050 to address the climate crisis?
 - Vision setting
 - Planning
 - Implementation
 - Monitoring and accountability

-
8. What are you doing to ensure gender equality and empowerment of women in the efforts toward the achievement of the SDG7 and just, inclusive energy transition? Please describe.

 9. What can we do more to ensure that action toward the SDG7 achievement and just energy transition leaves no one behind, especially those who are affected the most? Please describe.

 10. What should the international community do more to accelerate the SDG7 achievement and just energy transition? Please describe.

 11. Can you share an example of an innovative policy, programme, project or partnership related to the SDG7 that could be scaled up and support accelerated implementation?
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OUTCOMES

KEY MESSAGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite the common belief that the energy goal is achievable, policymakers are not ambitious enough in setting their targets, thus hindering progress. The COVID-19 crisis has also slowed down the transformation of local economies into sustainable economies, retrieving capital from renewable energy projects and falling back into the pitfall of fossil fuels.

- ⇒ Stakeholders call in unison for increased investment in sustainable energy, financial incentives, and capacity building to achieve SDG7 by 2030.
- ⇒ The global priority to advance the implementation of the SDG7 and fulfill the expectations targets should be in advancing universal energy access – still out of reach in many communities of Africa and Asia.
- ⇒ Clean cooking solutions need to be scaled-up to save lives and guarantee a just and equitable transition for the whole of the society.

Accelerating SDG7 action can significantly advance the achievement of many other SDGs and vice versa, in particular SDG1 – ending poverty, SDG13 – climate action, and SDG3 – good health. However, more efforts need to address the unequal and detrimental energy poverty experienced by women and girls.

- ⇒ Stakeholders call for decisive actions and practices that ensure gender equality and women empowerment through energy sector, including by increasing women's participation in decision-making; bridging the gap towards equal access to employment and education; promoting and scaling-up gender-responsive financial policies and practices.

A successful just energy transition can only be achieved with the universal access to affordable and clean energy. An inclusive and just energy transition can catalyze transformational co-benefits for the achievement of both the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

- ⇒ Stakeholders call for the international community to better track and ensure accountability of global commitments and pledges, while scaling-up innovation and new ground-breaking policies.
- ⇒ Spiking investment in and inclusion of local actors in the decision-making, implementation and partnership-building processes are key in guaranteeing a fair and efficient energy transition.

Too often relevant actors are being left over in all the SDG7 processes toward the defined energy targets. Civil society plays a crucial role in contributing toward an integrated achievement of all the SDG7 targets thus ensuring just energy transition. Coordinated and informed action is the pathway for fast and sustainable results.

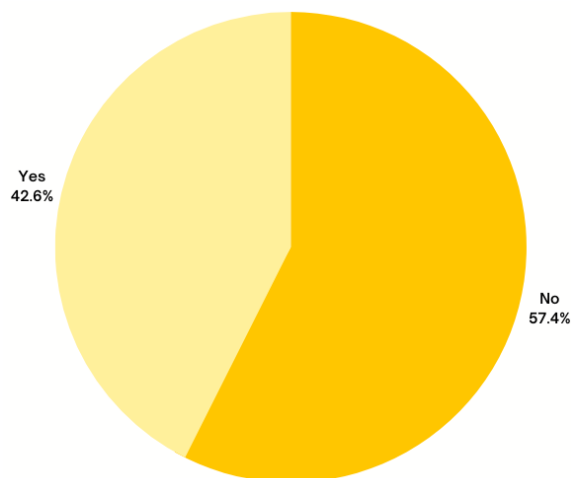
- ⇒ Stakeholders call for a reinforced action in advancing their participation in the vision setting stage of the SDG7 implementation at all levels of engagement.



PROGRESS ON SDG7

Despite progress made in the last years towards scaling-up renewable energy sources and increasing their efficiency, **more than 57% of stakeholders agreed that the advancement of the SDG7 targets is not happening fast enough to be met in time for the 2030 milestone.**

Figure 1: Distribution of stakeholders' responses whether we the world is making enough progress towards SDG7.



Many deviations in progress were reported since the last time the SDG7 was reviewed at the HLPF in 2018. Among various factors, global crises including the COVID-19 pandemic, the climate change and the war in Ukraine, precluded many expected results to be met. Among the main challenges that emerged in the implementation efforts since 2018, stakeholders highlighted:

- **Limited funding on making SDG7 a reality:** Limited access to capital in disruptive businesses and technology, insufficient funding for national sustainable energy projects, and the lack of incentives for clean energy were cited as some of the main challenges. The COVID-19 crisis has also slowed down the transformation of local economies into sustainable economies, with the need for oil and natural gas increasing in some areas. Furthermore, stakeholders reported limited funding for training practical skills in renewable energy, and a lack of interest from investors to support business models that deliver SDG7 in Africa.

- **Lack of ambitious and accountable political actions:** Despite the belief of stakeholders that the energy goal is achievable, policymakers are not ambitious enough in setting their targets, thus hindering progress. Corruption, political instability, and concentration of powers are delaying and halting renewable energy projects. Moreover, taxes imposed on imported solar systems are making it difficult to access solar-powered lighting in some regions. From an equity perspective, the poor in rural areas are also being left behind as county governments have no programs addressing their plight. Therefore, increased collaboration and action are needed to accelerate progress towards SDG7, including mechanisms to ensure transparency, training to government officials on energy, and legislation changes to include tax and other incentives on investments.
- **Insufficient involvement of civil society in all SDG7 processes:** A major issue highlighted by stakeholders is the lack of trust in engaging civil society, which can hinder efforts to provide universal energy access. Additionally, rural populations often have limited access to reliable energy, which can be compounded by cultural practices and lack of gender equality. Civil society organizations and local authorities are not adequately involved in the development and implementation of energy projects, and insufficient financial resources limit the expansion of renewable energy technologies to undeserved population. Finally, global crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, and conflicts can disproportionately impact rural women and girls, highlighting the need for empowerment and education initiatives.

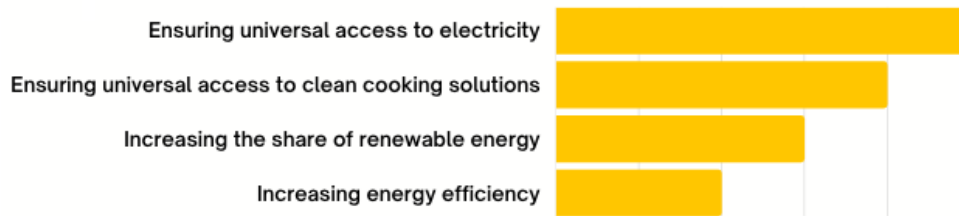
To respond to the most recent challenges and tackle the issue of insufficient progress, some key thematic actions are necessary to speed-up energy action globally. These include (1) Ensuring universal access to electricity; (2) Ensuring universal access to clean cooking solutions; (3) Increasing the share of renewable energy; and (4) Increasing energy efficiency. Given that there are still over 700 million people globally living in the dark and the fact that energy transition cannot be fully successful if it is not achieved with equity and justice, **stakeholders identified the need of ensuring universal electricity access as the main global priority.**

Ensuring universal access to clean cooking solutions was the second top priority highlighted by stakeholders. Respondents noted that polluting cooking solutions disproportionately affect the most disadvantaged communities of Africa and Asia and in particular women and girls.

“There's still an information gap on awareness and consciousness of clean energy to the local population, the behavior and culture is still dominated by ancient unclean energy firms of wood biomass/charcoal for cooking, fuels for mobilities, and they are not quickly adopting the energy transition program.”

(Citation of a respondent)

Figure 2: Distribution of action on SDG7 to be accelerated based on stakeholders' prioritization.



There are several means of implementation able to provide avenues to boost action and address systemic issues in achieving SDG7 targets. Among the established means by the 2030 Agenda, **stakeholders advised to enhance efforts in provide increasing capacity-building opportunities related to sustainable energy**, followed by more prominent, local-driven funding backed by reliable and flexible financial mechanisms.

“Lack of knowledge, skills, capacity to develop renewable energy in less developed countries is still a challenge, thus making them have no option other than using unclean energy.”

(Citation of a respondent)

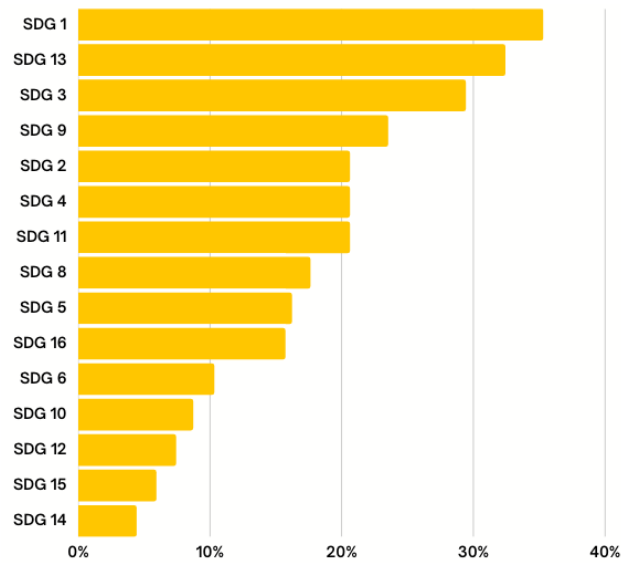
Figure 3: Distribution of SDG7 means of implementation based on stakeholders' prioritization.



SDG7 and other SDGs

Accelerating SDG7 action can significantly advance the achievement of many other SDGs and vice versa. Stakeholders identified **SDG 1 – eradicating poverty**, **SDG 13 – climate action**, and **SDG 3 – good health and well-being**, as the top three SDGs which achievement could be positively advanced as the spill-over effect of implementing the targets of the SDG7.

Figure 4: Distribution of the SDGs which advancement can be positively advanced through the SDG7 action.



Stakeholders stressed that turning towards renewable energy will not only reduce the global emissions tremendously, but also contribute to better air quality, create new sustainable jobs, save money and advance access to reliable sources of energy in remote areas. Additionally, they highlighted the importance of the SDG 7 in the fight against climate change and to guarantee equal opportunities around the globe. However, with the current pace of implementation, **women bear the greatest burden of today's energy poverty**. Stakeholders shared key practices and avenues to ensure gender equality and women empowerment through energy sector. Some highlights include:

- **Women's participation in decision-making:** In sustainable energy projects, women's participation in decision-making can be crucial for ensuring that their needs and perspectives are taken into account. For example, in a project aiming to promote renewable energy in rural communities, involving women in the planning and implementation process can ensure that the project meets the energy needs of women who may have different priorities and responsibilities than men. This can lead to more equitable outcomes and greater community buy-in for the project. Additionally, stakeholders see critical to enhance partnerships with women owned companies on sustainable energy and their involvement in decision-making fora or discussions on SDG7 progress.

- **Equal access to employment and education:** Sustainable energy projects can provide opportunities for women to enter non-traditional fields and gain new skills. For instance, training women as solar panel technicians or wind turbine engineers can help break down gender stereotypes and increase the representation of women in the energy sector. Furthermore, by ensuring that women have access to education and training opportunities, sustainable energy projects can help to overcome the gender gap in STEM fields. Several organizations have implemented inclusive recruitment practices to attract more women and other underrepresented groups to work in sustainable energy. This includes partnering with universities to attract diverse candidates.
- **Promoting gender-responsive financial policies and practices:** Creating dedicated funds or financial mechanisms for women can help increase women's access to credit and other financial resources. This can involve designing financial products that are tailored to the needs and realities of women, such as loans with flexible repayment terms or collateral requirements that take into account women's land ownership constraints. For instance, a respondent shared an example of a microfinance institution in Bangladesh that provides loans to women for solar home systems and uses a women-focused lending model that considers factors like women's mobility and decision-making power.

“Professional interaction’ between men and women is the key to better understand how the tasks and projects are impacted to the different visions, approaches, skills and abilities than women have in relation to men, and how this impact results, achieving more quality and efficiency.”

(Citation of a respondent)

Just Energy Transition

Ensuring a just energy transition is critical to both the achievement of the SDGs and meeting the objectives of the Paris Agreement on climate change. To this end, stakeholders were called to share their views and considerations on what factors characterize just energy transition and how can we achieve it. **The vast majority of stakeholders link just energy transition to ensuring universal access to affordable and clean energy.** Other reflections on what aspects are crucial to ensure just energy transition included:

Reduce

- Global GHG emissions
- Share of fossil fuels
- Share of unreliable power generators
- Global geopolitical tensions
- Forest exploitation for energy production
- Barriers to technological transfer
- Burdens on biodiversity
- Energy consumption
- Knowledge gaps on sustainable energy

Increase

- Access to finance of local RE producers
- Incentives to lower electricity price to families of underprivileged backgrounds
- Public participation of all stakeholders
- Multi-stakeholder partnerships
- Dissemination and training
- Electricity access in healthcare facilities
- Number of green jobs opportunities
- Decentralized and sub-national planning
- Loss and damage funds

Stakeholders identified different ways the international community and national actors can ensure just energy transition while implementing the SDG7 targets. In particular:

- **Support local empowerment and engagement:** Several respondents highlighted the need to engage local communities in the energy transition process. It is important to prioritize the most vulnerable communities and ensure that they are involved in decision-making processes. The solutions should be accessible to all, and it is necessary to provide funds, infrastructure, and resources to scale up energy access to reach the last mile. Off-grid electricity and solar systems can support productive activities such as food and oil processing, schools, and remote health centers.
- **Strengthen investment and partnership:** There is a need to strengthen partnerships with governments, businesses, and NGOs to invest in sustainable social infrastructure through energy transition. The focus should be on building a renewable energy economic zone with the creation of green industries and green jobs to achieve global sustainable development goals. Initiatives should be created to make global funding for these types of projects for SDG7 more easily accessible. Collaboration with NGOs and expansion of international and regional partnerships are necessary to achieve global sustainable development goals.
- **Guarantee inclusivity and social risk mitigation:** Respondents highlighted the importance of inclusivity to leave no one behind in risk planning and reduction processes. Social risk mitigation measures should be planned for and implemented, and vulnerable communities should be identified to engage them in the energy transition process.

Other actions to be taken by the international community in accelerating SDG7 achievement and advancing just energy transition include:

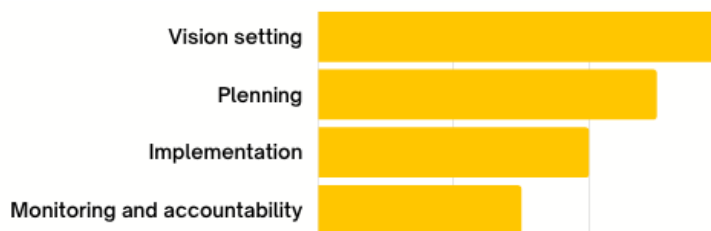
- **Raise awareness and promote education:** Education and awareness-raising programs are necessary to empower individuals and communities to implement these initiatives. For example, one respondent suggested promoting investment in advanced power generation methods like hydrogen and biomass power generation.

- **Advocate for accountability:** The international community must work together and hold themselves accountable for their commitments and pledges. This includes establishing cross-country monitoring and control mechanisms for the Paris Agreement goals, as well as rapid and effective implementation of sanctions when Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are not fulfilled. Moreover, the international community should be genuine and humane in their support for just energy transition, avoiding political requirements and large projects that exclude the most vulnerable.
- **Scale-up innovation and ground-breaking policies:** The international community should prioritize policies and legislation that support the energy revolution and harness the contribution of all in policy, legislation, and practical actions. This should include mandatory installation of renewable energy plants, coherent policy action with a master plan, and executive programs that countries can “comply and implement.”

Stakeholder Contributions and Engagement

Civil society plays a crucial role in contributing toward an integrated achievement of all the SDG7 targets thus ensuring just energy transition. Coordinated and informed action is the pathway for fast and sustainable results. However, stakeholder pointed out that in many cases relevant actors are being left over in the process of working toward the defined energy targets. The general sentiment of the multi-stakeholders is that their **participation in the vision setting stage of the SDG7 implementation should be strengthened further.**

Figure 5: Distribution of different stages of involvement of the multi-stakeholders in SDG7 implementation in order of priority.



Stakeholders demonstrated by example that they are leading the way in executing innovative policy, programme, project and partnership related to the SDG7. The examples reported below are indicative of scaled-up action in advancing SDG7.

Biomass electric generation by Guabira Sugarmill in Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Circa 40.000 tons of surplus biogas derived from sugar cane processing is used to generate 20MW electricity per month Co-generation is injected into the National Electricity Grid System. This initiative saves 650.000 MMBTU yearly for Bolivia, which means more than USD 3.900.000 yearly. The system also diminishes 35.000 tons of CO2 yearly. The program serves to establish a grassroots women energy entrepreneur's network with the objective to bring market women, food processors, farmers, clean cooking producers, women bankers and academia together to include renewable energy solutions to their trades and careers.

Learn more: https://www.globaldata.com/store/report/guabira-biomass-power-plant-profile-snapshot/?utm_source=lgp5-power-asset-profiles&utm_medium=21-169240&utm_campaign=lgp5-power-asset-profiles-report

CCIL's SolarCare Programme and EnergyCare Programme in Hong Kong: The programmes benefit non-profits, schools, and local communities by installing solar photovoltaic panels and replacing energy-intensive appliances with energy-saving alternatives. The Talanoa dialogue approach is used to engage the wider community in climate action planning. CCIL has installed 24 solar power systems in non-profits, with plans to complete the installation of 73 systems by 2024. This has resulted in the avoidance of 1,904 tones of CO2 emissions and HK\$6 million in electricity bill savings. More than 30 community members have been recruited to become "Low Carbon Community Leaders" and have replaced energy-saving lamps for 33 grassroots households, improving their living environment and saving electricity bills.

Learn more: <https://www.ccinnolab.org/en/JockeyClubSolarCareProgramme>

YOUNGO Renewable Energy Working Group: The youth-led group is actively discussing how to build a social infrastructure for sustainable energy through energy transition at a feasible level. In addition, the organization as a whole is promoting youth-oriented decision-making, and the fact that flexible, social demand-based counterproposals and reviews of national policies, as well as the presentation of opinions at international conferences in a multi-country framework, is a strongly commendable part of the organization's work.

Learn more: <https://youngoclimate.org/working-groups/>

Indian Youth Cafe in Chennai, India: It is an award-winning experiential startup focusing on enabling a tech-driven network of Safe, Omnichannel, and Self-Sustaining spaces for Youth and Adolescents. Currently in process of institutionalizing the world's largest verified network of spaces that generate a multitude of opportunities through the United Nations recognized YCAAS (Youth Cafe as a service) model working at the compelling interplay of media, technology and local experiences. SDG7 is an integral part of opening more spaces to teach and train youth to be more environment friendly and implement locally inspired projects.

Learn more: <https://www.indianyouthcafe.org/>



Young Volunteers for the Environment (JVE): The group started the “DOZO” program in 2020, which aims to increase household access to clean cooking technologies and conduct advocacy to get the government to subsidize 500,000 improved stoves and facilitate job creation. More than 30,000 improved stoves have been popularized, 500 young people trained in the installation of improved stoves, a plea launched against the Ministry of Energy. A partnership has been signed with the West African Science Service Center on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use (WASCAL) research center of the University of Lomé on the Lab Togo project which aims to introduce an efficient innovative stove “APELI”. A network of actors on Renewable Energy has been set up and another in progress which will bring together the producers of improved stoves. Learn more: <https://www.facebook.com/DoZo2020/>

Clean Energy for All: Launched in 2019 by the Mexican government in collaboration with the private sector, this project aims to increase access to clean and affordable energy for 2.5 million households in rural and marginalized areas of the country by 2024, through the installation of solar photovoltaic systems and the training of local communities in the use and maintenance of these technologies. The project is financed by the Mexican government and private sector partners and is implemented through a partnership between the Fund for Energy Transition and Sustainable Development (FOTEASE), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the German Development Cooperation Agency (GIZ). In addition, the initiative also includes a gender component, with the objective of empowering women and girls in local communities through training and skills development around renewable energy.

SolShare in Bangladesh: The company provided off-grid energy to a myriad of communities and households. Their technology, innovation and community approach have made them one of the important agents of change in the lives of Bengalis.

Learn more: <https://solshare.com/>

Renewable Finance Limited in Uganda: Their innovative programme “energy pesa” provides affordable payment methods for households and institutions to access, order and purchase renewable energy products and services. The company uses data and technology to onboard farmers, low-income earners and institutions through their groups and saving cooperatives to access and order clean cooking technologies on credit through their digital platform.

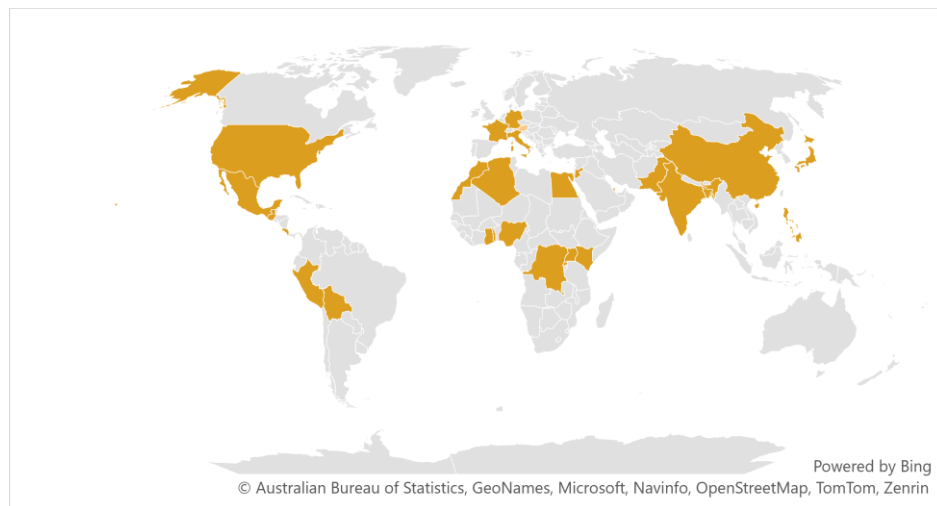
Learn more: www.energypesa.com

Tanzania National Clean Cooking Roadmap 2033 by the Ministry of Energy: This roadmap serves to accelerate development of clean cooking technologies and techniques in the energy sector. It envisages by 2033 almost 80 percent of Tanzanians to use clean cooking methods and reduce the consumption of traditional fuels such as firewood and charcoal, which is currently being utilized at more than 80 per cent. The roadmap will highlight activities that will enable sustainable development of clean cooking practices which are directly related to achieving the SDG7 goals.

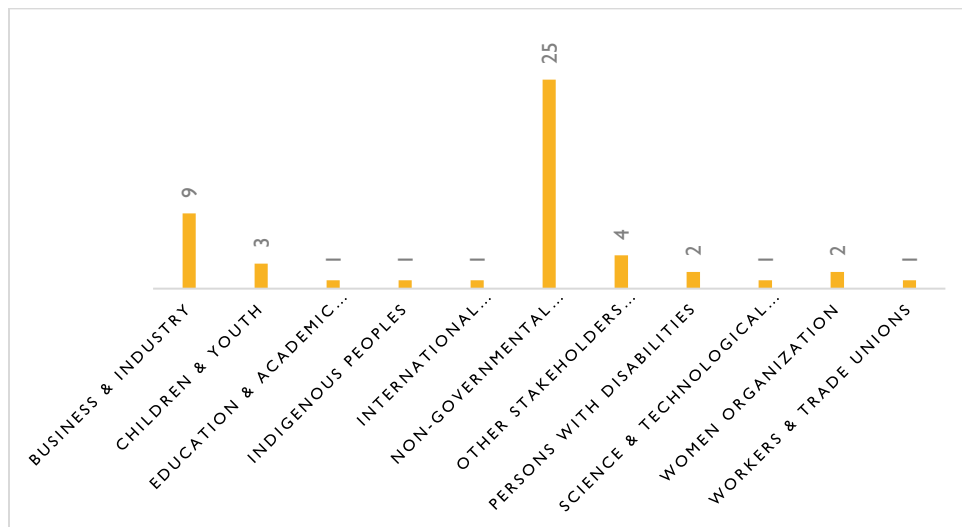
METADATA

A total of 70 inputs were received from Major Groups and other Stakeholders located in 29 countries of five regions of the world, with the following distribution:

Africa – 45.7%, Asia – 21.4%, Europe - 10%, North America – 11.4%, Latin America and the Caribbean – 7.1%, and other – 4.4%.



The majority of stakeholders contributing to the online consultation self-identified as representing Non-Governmental Organizations (40%). Other sectors contributing inputs include:



With regard to gender, 65.7% of contributors self-identified as male, followed by 30% female and 4.3% preferred not to say.



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Published by United Nation
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Division for Sustainable Development Goals
May 2023