and their strategies and actions for net-zero-energy systems Countries should find ways of reorienting fossil fuel and other inefficient subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption of energy into smart subsidies for clean energy access, in particular towards poor and vulnerable households and community health and education facilities.

Qsjpsjuj{f!boe!dppsejobuf!qpmjujdbm!dpnnjunfou!boe!Åobodjoh!up!bddfmfsbuf!bddftt!up!dmfbo!dppljoh-!cvjmejoh!tzofshjft!xjui!fmfdusjÅdbujpo!fggpsut/ National governments should integrate cooking energy demand into energy planning and strategy development. A transition to universal access to clean cooking will not be a quick fix, but will build on least-cost, best-fit approaches that reflect local people's needs, health risks, abilities to pay for services, and local market conditions; this transition should also take into account food security, gender, climate, and safety considerations. Unprecedented financial and analytical resources must be mobilized to build the enabling ecosystem. In the same vein, decentralized energy solutions and access to life-changing appliances should be included in energy planning and strategy development. There is an urgent need for end-user subsidies to bridge the affordability gap. Both the clean cooking and electricity sectors need to continue to improve their enabling ecosystems, including their policy and regulatory frameworks. Clean cooking, in particular, will require more in terms of targeted efforts and financial support and innovation.

Energy-access planning must be fully integrated with broader development priorities to achieve unprecedented synergies and opportunities with respect to all the other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs as noted below) as part of a broad-based political commitment and shift in fundamental assumptions related to energy access. The impacts of the lack of clean cooking and electricity access are often the greatest in countries experiencing fragility, conflict, and violence. Development partners should prioritize support for the least-developed countries (LDCs) and countries suffering fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV).

Both clean cooking and electricity access initiatives must be designed based on (a variety of) human needs, user practices and preferences, and consumer affordability levels, taking into account diverse cultural (national and local), and socio-economic contexts. Communities should be seen not only as beneficiaries but also as co-creators of future energy systems. People-centred energy access approaches will need to include a social safety net to deliver modern energy services to people who cannot afford the full cost of access to clean cooking and electricity.

Uif!(mbtu!njmf(!pg!fofshz!bddftt!nvtu!cfdpnf!uif!(Åstu!njmf(!up!cf!ubdlmfe/ Half of the population without access to electricity live in countries experiencing fragility and conflict, where lack of access to clean cooking and electricity disproportionately affects low-income and vulnerable populations and women and girls. Further progress in accelerating energy access cannot be achieved without

2

(UP TO 5 RESULTS TO BE ACHIEVED AT MOST)	(UP TO 5 SPECIFIC MEASURES TO REALIZE EACH PRIORITY RESULT)	(UP TO 3 PRIMARY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES BY STAKEHOLDER)				(AS APPLICABLE, AND NUMERICALLY/MEASURABLE TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE)		
	Position universal and gender-responsive access to energy as a key enabler and driver of inclusive, sustainable, and resilient economic recovery and growth and as an integral part of the transition to a just net-zero-emissions energy system; elevate clean cooking in both international and national priority settings. Adopt national clean cooking and electrification strategies, charting comprehensive, realistic, integrated, inclusive, and resilient pathways towards achieving SDG 7 universal-access targets for households, public institutions, and productive uses. Strategies to be backed up by least-cost, best-fit plans relying on mix of technologies and user-centred implementation and business models that leverage grid, mini-grid and off-grid, and varied clean cooking technologies and fuels; specification of tiers of service to be delivered, ensuring that all population gets access to at least basic energy services in the shortest time-frame possible, while addressing affordability constraints. Enact, implement, and enforce comprehensive enabling policy and regulatory frameworks for both clean cooking and electricity access,	Elevate gender-responsive energy access among key priorities in national development strategies and assign champions for inter-sectoral coordination, especially for clean cooking. Adopt clean cooking and electrification strategies and plans, charting comprehensive, realistic, integrated, inclusive, and resilient pathways towards achieving SDG7 universal access targets.	Industry associations and private sector to participate in consultations and dialogue with the government on electrification and clean- cooking strategies, plans, policies, and regulations. Private sector to form and support well-functioning renewable energy associations in energy access-deficit countries. Enact policy and regulatory frameworks that empower and incentivize (i) private-sector investments and innovations in energy	Build national and international coalitions and leverage multi stakeholder partnerships and platforms. channel information on the needs and aspirations of communities in the process of formulating strategies, plans, policies, and regulations. Participate in the design and implementation of action plans. Monitor government compliance with energy -access strategies and plans, and engage in	Elevate the priority of clean cooking, including building national and international coalitions and leveraging multi-stakeholder partnerships and platforms. Increase technical assistance to governments for best practices for gender-responsive clean cooking and electrification planning, policies, regulations, and reporting systems, including trade rules and fiscal exemptions for clean cooking and distributed renewable energy products and components.	100% of access-deficit countries have an advanced framework for clean-cooking strategies. 100% of access-deficit countries have an advanced framework for electrification strategies. 100% of access-deficit countries have an advanced framework for mini-grid and stand-alone systems. 100% of utilities in energy access-deficit countries are considered moderately creditworthy.	Universal access to sustainable, affordable, reliable, and modern energy services.	Universal access to sustainable, affordable, reliable, and modern energy services, consistent with and contributing to net-zero-emissions target.

(UP TO 5 RESULTS TO BE ACHIEVED AT MOST)	(UP TO 5 SPECIFIC MEASURES TO REALIZE EACH PRIORITY RESULT)	(UP TO 3 PRIMARY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES BY STAKEHOLDER)			(AS APPLICABLE, AND NUMERICALLY/MEASURABLE TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE)
	including incentivizing and empowering private sector to continue to innovate in the energy-access delivery and to reach scale, in particular, in the clean cooking and distributed renewable-energy (DRE) sectors. Incentivize sustainable grid expansion and reliable and affordable grid electricity services by empowering and incentivizing the national electricity utilities to improve their technical and financial performance through cost-effective tariffs, reducing losses, digitizing their networks, supporting investments in lower-cost, climate-friendly generation, and promoting innovative financing models and partnerships. Integrate inputs and promote dialogue with civil society organizations and industry associations to reflect views from communities/vulnerable groups and private sector, respectively, in the national strategy formulation and planning, and in policy and regulatory setting.	access, and (ii) the national electricity utilities to improve their technical and financial performance to enable sustainable energy access expansion.	the planning, collection, and monitoring of verified data on energy access.	Provide geospatial modelling tools and data, and support access to innovative platforms to promote evidence-based, data-driven decision-making, and to support efficiency and transparency of public-funding programs.	Energy access countries achieve on average RISE score above 67 for both electricity and clean cooking, reflecting advanced status of the policy and regulatory framework.
	Increase inclusiveness of national clean-cooking and electrification strategies and programs by integrating support for poor, remote, and vulnerable households (including displaced persons and host communities) through (i) promoting and prioritizing support for business models focused on the last-mile service delivery, and (ii) closing the affordability gap, through provision of user financing and through design, demonstration, and scale up of sustainable, efficient, and targeted end-user subsidies, particularly for off-grid solar and clean cooking	Make national clean cooking and electrification strategies more inclusive, by specifically integrating: (i) affordability support for poor and vulnerable households,			

(UP TO 5 RESULTS TO BE ACHIEVED AT MOST)	(UP TO 5 SPECIFIC MEASURES TO REALIZE EACH PRIORITY RESULT)	(UP TO 3 PRIMARY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES BY STAKEHOLDER)	(AS APPLICABLE, AND NUMERICALLY/MEASURABLE TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE)
	Accelerate investments in electrification of healthcare facilities and schools and other essential public and community services, such as clean water supply, by integrating them into national electrification planning, and engaging with financiers and service providers to develop and demonstrate sustainable and scalable service-oriented models, including ones for replacing diesel back-up systems for grid-connected facilities, electrifying facilities with stand-alone off-grid solutions and integrating these with mini-grids.	last mile service delivery and attract both public and private investments; and to invest in skill development, particularly for women and youth.	
	Drive innovations both in technologies and business models (including through innovation accelerators, R&D, technology transfer, seed funding for piloting and commercialization, geospatial analysis for electrification planning, clustering of distributed renewable-energy sites into viable portfolios, distribution network design, and demand-stimulation and productive-use promotion) in order to reduce costs of clean-cooking technologies and fuels, distributed renewable-energy technologies, and grid expansion. Advance user-centred and gender-transformative approaches in clean cooking and DRE business models, including for access to energy- efficient cooking, cooling, productive and other appliances, in order to improve service delivery and thereby achieve long-term business sustainability and scalability. Incentivize national utilities to adopt more customer-centric approaches, including through innovative partnerships, demand-stimulation, support for appliances and productive uses, so as to improve service delivery and increase revenue generation.	Prioritize national grid reliability and sustainability as a pre-condition for, or parallel track to, grid densification and expansion, and create incentives for more user-centric service delivery. Create incentives for continued innovations in technologies and business models and improve intersectoral coordination with digital and financial sectors, in order to improve ecosystem for expanding	

(UP TO 5 RESULTS TO BE ACHIEVED AT MOST)	(UP TO 5 SPECIFIC MEASURES TO REALIZE EACH PRIORITY RESULT)	(UP TO 3 PRIMARY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES BY STAKEHOLDER)	(AS APPLICABLE, AND NUMERICALLY/MEASURABLE

Design concept and production by Camilo Salomon @ www.cjsalomon.com