

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STAKEHOLDER POSITION PAPERS Prepared by Stakeholder Forum for Our Common Future

This document has been prepared following a stakeholder consultation that has attempted to capture some of the priorities from the perspectives of a wide range of groups. The summary presented here is based upon the comparative analysis of 12 detailed Stakeholder Position Papers prepared by members of an International Advisory Group to an agreed template. The following full set of papers and author contact details are available at the Stakeholder Forum website www.stakeholderforum.org

- **Actors in Development and Poverty Alleviation** – Prepared by the Intermediate Technology Development Group and South-South-North;
- **Business and Industry** – Prepared by the International Chamber of Commerce, World Business Council for Sustainable Development and World Energy Council;
- **Consumers** – Prepared by Consumers International;
- **Farmers** – Prepared by the International Federation of Agricultural Producers;
- **Finance Sector** – Prepared by the UK Business Council for Sustainable Energy and the Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy;
- **Local Authorities** – Prepared by Local Governments for Sustainability;
- **Non Government Organisations** – Prepared by the Citizens United for Renewable Energy and Sustainability network;
- **Regional Authorities** – Prepared by the Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development;
- **Renewable Energy Manufacturers and Suppliers** – Prepared by the European Renewable Energy Council;
- **Scientific and Technological Community** - Prepared by The World Conservation Union, the International Solar Energy Society and the International Council for Science;
- **Trade Unions** – Prepared by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions;
- **Women** – Prepared by the International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy.

Convergence not Consensus

The process and the resulting document have not tried to find a consensus. However, what is clear from the analysis presented here is that there is considerable convergence on a number of important themes. The process aims to deliver to the conference a set of viewpoints that are based on a range of perspectives and reflect the experience of groups and individuals from the developed and developing world.

A Note on Methodology

The areas of convergence identified within this document reflect where Stakeholder Forum, in the function of secretariat of the Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues, has identified specific areas where groups have explicitly stated a point of view that is in agreement with the position of others. The absence of any stakeholder group from the right hand column of the table reflects this methodology and not the fact that one or another group does not generally support the issue. It is important therefore to recognise that the list of stakeholders derived from the analysis is non-exclusive.

Limits of the Process

The Multi Stakeholder Dialogue process is limited in its ability to fully represent an unlimited number of stakeholder views. Within these practical limitations the Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue process has delivered a set of viewpoints from a broad cross section of civil society and the key messages are presented in this document.

Any inaccuracy in the positions stated in the document is the responsibility of Stakeholder Forum who carried out the comparative analysis. Comments and suggestions should be addressed to renewables2004@stakeholderforum.org

This document is available in French, German and Spanish from the Stakeholder Forum offices at the conference venue.

CONTEXT - Quick-View Areas of Convergence and Divergence

	ISSUE	COMMENTS AND REFERENCE	STAKEHOLDERS
CONVERGENCE	The current energy system and patterns of energy production and consumption are unsustainable for the natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fossil fuels and biomass resources are finite / scarce; ▪ Fossil fuels contribute to environmental problems, including global climate change, regional air pollution resulting in acid rain, and local and indoor air pollution and deforestation. It is often the poor who are the most vulnerable; ▪ A transition towards renewables must be part of a package of measures including steps which increase energy efficiency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women, - NGOs, - Local Authorities, - Regional Authorities, - Trade Unions, - Consumers, - Business & Industry, - The Scientific & Technological Community, - Farmers, - Actors in Development & Poverty Alleviation, - Renewable Energy Manufacturers & Suppliers.
	Access to energy services is inequitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approximately 1.6 billion people are living in poverty and have no access to energy services. Most of these people live in LDCs in rural or isolated communities, there is also a gender disparity; ▪ 2.4 billion people depend on biomass fuels. In LDCs, fuelwood scarcity results in 1-5 hours / day / household spent on fuel collection. An estimated 1.6 million people die each year from diseases linked to smoke from traditional fuels used in inefficient devices; ▪ Access to energy underpins the ability to develop; ▪ The achievement of the MDGs ▪ In LDCs, there is a growing divide between rich and poor, with a significant proportion of the population suffering from fuel poverty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women, - NGOs, - Local Authorities, - Trade Unions, - Consumers, - Business & Industry, - The Scientific & Technological Community, - Actors in Development & Poverty Alleviation.
	The social and economic context for renewables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Renewables are a key element and address all 3 pillars of sustainable development; ▪ The economic case for renewables has been improving rapidly over the years; attracting finance and investment is a prerequisite for scaling up the development of renewable energy internationally; ▪ Renewables and a transition will have significant change to jobs, lifestyles and communities; ▪ Renewables will increase energy security, create jobs in local communities – see opportunities; ▪ Need public policy that focuses on welfare of people (e.g. health) as well as on economics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women, - NGOs, - Local Authorities, - Trade Unions, - Consumers, - Business & Industry, - Finance, - The Scientific & Technological Community, - Farmers, - Actors in Development & Poverty Alleviation, - Renewable Energy Manufacturers & Suppliers.
DIVERGENCE	There should be a focus on “new renewables” as opposed to large hydro and many forms of unsustainable biomass and a move towards a significant increase in the share of renewables		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs, - Regional Authorities, - The Scientific & Technological Community.
	All energy options should remain open		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business & Industry.

OPPORTUNITIES - Quick-View Areas of Convergence and Divergence

	ISSUE	COMMENTS AND REFERENCE	STAKEHOLDERS
CONVERGENCE	<p>The benefits of renewable energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental - Social - Economic - Global Peace & Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Renewables benefits include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Environmental</i> - mitigates climate change on a global level and reduces regional and local air and water pollution; - <i>Social</i> – reduce the number of people without access to energy services, improved health, literacy, gender equity, empowerment of local communities, self-reliance, contribute to demand in urban areas and decentralised units / biomass would supply rural areas; - <i>Economic</i> - new sustainable products and markets, job creation, income generation, export opportunities, economic security and stability; - <i>Peace & Security</i> - renewables and distributed power increases grid stability, are not the cause of environmental disasters, and are less vulnerable to acts of violence or terrorism. Renewables are available globally and inherently decentralised and thus unlikely to spark wars and conflicts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs, - Local Authorities, - Regional Authorities, - Trade Unions, - Consumers, - Business & Industry, - The Scientific & Technological Community, - Farmers, - Actors in Development & Poverty Alleviation. - Renewable Energy Manufacturers & Suppliers.
	<p>Awareness-raising of renewables and energy efficiency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Through methods of participatory governance, such as Local Agenda 21, promote the use of renewables and sustainable patterns of production and consumption; ▪ Corporate Social Responsibility in the workplace, initiatives could flow into the domestic patterns of workers; ▪ Education and cultural activities to influence change in social and political frameworks; ▪ An opportunity exists to capture the efficient energy management behaviour of the poor before more wasteful consumer patterns are inculcated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Authorities, - Trade Unions, - Business & Industry, - Actors in Development & Poverty Alleviation.
DIVERGENCE	<p>Combined with improvement in energy efficiency, renewable energy technology can provide everything fossil fuels currently offer in terms of energy services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With existing and proven technologies, renewable energy offers safe, reliable, clean, local and increasingly cost-effective alternatives for all our energy needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs, - Renewable Energy Manufacturers & Suppliers.
	<p>Renewable energy can help ensure a diversified fuel mix. Technology choices should not be made on political or ideological preferences</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Picking winning technologies in advance can only hinder competition and effective long-term utilisation of the most appropriate technology for the countries where they are to be used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business & Industry.

CHALLENGES - Quick-View Areas of Convergence and Divergence

	ISSUE	COMMENTS AND REFERENCE	STAKEHOLDERS
CONVERGENCE	Market competition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Administrative and regulatory obstacles often shut new renewables out of energy markets, e.g.: ▪ Subsidies for fossil fuels put renewable energy at a competitive disadvantage; ▪ Pricing structures do not internalise the social and environmental aspects and other externalities of energy production and use and thus benefit fossil fuels and nuclear power; ▪ The focus on shareholder value prevailing in the global capital markets may have detrimental effects on many energy projects as it places the emphasis on high, short-term returns at the expense of return on investments that are moderate but reliable in the long-term. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs, - Local Authorities, - Consumers, - Business & Industry, - Finance.
	Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mobilising private capital for energy projects is difficult, especially in those countries which do not satisfy investors' criteria for a stable economy, market transparency, a well-founded legal framework that includes safeguarding property rights, properly regulated financial markets and a fair balance of risks and rewards; ▪ Capital markets may demand a premium in lending rates for financing renewables projects because more capital is being risked up front than in conventional energy projects. Citizens may not be able to access credit to purchase or invest in renewable energy because of lack in collateral, poor credit worthiness or distorted capital markets; ▪ There is a gap in the insurance and risk-transfer market for innovative approaches and new products for renewables technology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women, - Local Authorities, - Business & Industry, - Finance.
	Limited access to credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local Authorities, local citizens and those in LDCs may not be able to access credit to purchase or invest in renewables because of lack in collateral, poor credit worthiness or distorted capital markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women, - Local Authorities, - Actors in Development & Poverty Alleviation.
	Electrical infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Problems with full integration with grids, low capacity factors and the need for back-up power; ▪ In the power sector, utilities have limited experience of interconnecting numerous small-scale generation units to their distribution networks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business & Industry, - Renewable Energy Manufacturers & Suppliers.
	Deficient R&D investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The current trend of declining R&D budgets implies a narrowing range of future options; ▪ R&D is required from national governments, international donor agencies and the private sector to achieve the production of state of the art clean technologies and renewables generation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Authorities, - The Scientific & Technological Community.

CHALLENGES - Quick-View Areas of Convergence and Divergence cont....

<p>CONVERGENCE</p>	<p>Inadequate information and capacity building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate information and advice. Informed consumers, for example, would induce a boost in demand and provide a stimulus for making such innovations economically successful; ▪ There is a need education programmes, and training, e.g. skilled personnel who can install, operate and maintain the technology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women, - Local Authorities, - Trade Unions, - Consumers.
<p>DIVERGENCE</p>	<p>Physical limits to deploying renewables on a large scale due to their intermittent nature and problems with integration with existing electrical infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Such as the intermittent nature of wind and solar or, to a lesser extent hydro; ▪ Problems with full integration with grids, low capacity factors and the need for back-up power. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business & Industry.
	<p>Combined with improvement in energy efficiency, renewable energy technology can provide everything fossil fuels currently offer in terms of energy services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decentralised energy generation, replacing the concept of economy of scale for large units by economy of numbers. Far from being a threat, distributed generation based on renewable energy can provide customers with: continuity and reliability of supply; reduce transmission and distribution losses and costs; stimulate competition in supply adjusting prices via market forces and; be implemented in a short time due to the modular nature of renewables technology; ▪ In the power sector, utilities have limited experience of interconnecting numerous small-scale generation units to their distribution networks. However, several opportunities arise with the new approach of replacing the concept of economy of scale for large units by economy of numbers. For example, cases exist where a completely new energy infrastructure has been set up with the specific purpose of allowing very high penetration levels, with up to 100% electricity from renewables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs, - Renewable Energy Manufacturers & Suppliers.

Working Document

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS - Quick-View Areas of Convergence and Divergence

	ISSUE	COMMENTS AND REFERENCE	STAKEHOLDERS
CONVERGENCE	Commitments and targets by all stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New commitments, national and regional targets by governments, financial institutions and all stakeholders; ▪ Commitments must meet a set of criteria, such as assessing gender and equity impact, progress towards achieving the MDGs; ▪ To promote the objectives of increasing the share of renewables; ▪ To reduce GHG emissions; ▪ A strong compliance regime including penalties for non-delivery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs, - Local Authorities, - Regional Authorities, - Consumers, - Finance, - Farmers, - Renewable Energy Manufacturers & Suppliers.
	Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All efforts should be made to ratify the Kyoto Protocol and set targets for the period after 2012. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs, - Regional Authorities, - Renewable Energy Manufacturers & Suppliers.
	Energy efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Change of unsustainable energy production and consumption patterns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs, - Regional Authorities, - Consumers, - Business & Industry.
	An effective long-term policy framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable energy policy should concern access to energy; ▪ The policy should take an integrated approach, including e.g. conservation, social planning and transportation, e.g. there should be an active consumer policy to allow customers choice of clean energy; ▪ The policy must be loud, long and legal: loud – signal to market through incentive structures to attract capital; long – rules and incentives need to be stable and sustained; legal – a legally-established regulatory framework based around binding targets or implementation mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women, - NGOs, - Local Authorities, - Trade Unions, - Consumers, - Finance, - The Scientific & Technological Community, - Actors in Development & Poverty Alleviation, - Renewable Energy Manufacturers & Suppliers.
	Investment in R&D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National governments and international monetary and donor agencies (especially from the (G8 countries) should expand support for R&D of renewables technology that address all sectors of the energy economy; ▪ Direct public spending on R&D in the renewables sector should be increased significantly; ▪ Work on linkage between renewable energy, climate change, poverty alleviation and social and economic welfare; ▪ Cooperation with LDCs on R&D will assist in technology transfer towards systems tailored for LDC use; ▪ Disaggregation of information by gender; ▪ Research into oil seed candidates, status in terms of invasive crop species, the way to minimise risks arising from crop diseases, soil conditions, vulnerability to drought, and storage constraints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women, - NGOs, - Local Authorities, - Regional Authorities, - Trade Unions, - Business & Industry, - The Scientific and Technological Community, - Farmers, - Renewable Energy Manufacturers & Suppliers.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS - Quick-View Areas of Convergence and Divergence cont....

	ISSUE	COMMENTS AND REFERENCE	STAKEHOLDERS
CONVERGENCE	Support capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To enable the development of a critical mass of people with the capabilities to change the policies, programmes and practices; ▪ Investment by international donors and national agencies for all levels of government and civil society; ▪ Capacity building needs to be tailor made to specific groups and target local needs; ▪ Capacity building programmes for manufacturing and educational processes, including training in business development skills to foster entrepreneurs; ▪ Development of strong domestic credit markets for renewables will enable enterprises to access finance for renewables business activities. This requires capacity building in LDCs and improved information exchange in OECD countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women, - NGOs, - Local Authorities, - Finance, - The Scientific & Technological Community, - Farmers, - Actors in Development & Poverty Alleviation.
	Awareness-raising, information and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National governments should promote the integration of knowledge on renewables and energy efficiency in national educational curricula and in vocational training and also internally amongst parliamentarians; ▪ The information deficit has to be reduced by the provision of free information and advice by a neutral party; ▪ Trade Unions should raise consciousness in the most affected unions of the opportunities of renewable energy through worksite action and community partnerships; ▪ Business & Industry should work with educational institutions to encourage girls to choose technical and natural sciences; ▪ Media should commit to include environmental and social dimensions in their reporting; ▪ A future Community programme "Intelligent Energy Europe, 2007-2013" should strengthen support for action at local and regional level by enabling citizens to make informed decisions and help remove non-technological barriers to clean energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women, - NGOs, - Local Authorities, - Regional Authorities, - Trade Unions, - Consumers, - The Scientific & Technological Community, - Renewable Energy Manufacturers & Suppliers.
	Reporting and monitoring system and follow-up process to renewables 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Bonn Conference should create a reporting and monitoring system as well as a concrete follow-up process; ▪ Review the implementation of the International Action Plan; ▪ It needs a multi-stakeholder structure; ▪ Agree on a programme of work between now and 2009; ▪ A follow-up conference in a LDC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women, - NGOs, - The Scientific and Technological Community.
DIVERGENCE	Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New commitments, national and regional targets by governments, financial institutions and all stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs, - Local Authorities, - Consumers, - Finance, - Renewable Energy Manufacturers & Suppliers.
	Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The business community cautions against compulsory targets for any energy sources, since they can lead to market distortions . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business & Industry.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS - Quick-View Areas of Convergence and Divergence

	ISSUE	COMMENTS AND REFERENCE	STAKEHOLDERS
CONVERGENCE	Financing for renewables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional and International Finance Institutions should play an enhanced role in financing and attracting private capital to renewable energy in emerging markets. In tackling the scarcity of viable, bankable opportunities, these institutions can lower development costs in early markets by providing seed and growth capital; ▪ A significant part of financial institutions' resources should go to the funding of renewables projects for climate change purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women, - NGOs, - Local Authorities, - Trade Unions, - Finance, - The Scientific & Technological Community, - Farmers, - Actors in Development & Poverty Alleviation, - Renewable Energy Manufacturers & Suppliers.
	Redirection of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Governments and multi-lateral agencies should redirect energy infrastructure funds by removing fossil fuel and nuclear subsidies and eliminating levies that inhibit renewables technology; ▪ Changes must be made to current policy frameworks which maintain commitments to carbon intensive industries and transfer costs of industrial emitters to the taxpayer and community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs, - Local Authorities, - Trade Unions, - Renewable Energy Manufacturers & Suppliers.
	Market incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At the early stage of development of the newer renewable energy technology, supplementary incentives that support technology innovation are required to provide an environment that rewards entrepreneurial activity; ▪ Send market signals to enable willing players to become global leaders in the development of new low-emission technology and markets, e.g. through the provision of loan facilities and micro-credit schemes to enable investment; ▪ Mandatory targets could be complemented by financial incentives, such as tax incentives and grants in the respective countries; ▪ Offer financing for the purchase of renewable energy equipment. Loans, e.g. from Export Credit Agencies could be market-rate, low-interest or forgivable and maximum repayment terms; ▪ Local Authorities could recruit local industry through the use of financial incentives such as tax credits, grants and government procurement commitments to attract renewables equipment manufacturers to locate in a particular area; ▪ Local Authorities could offer subsidies and rebates to reduce the initial capital outlay that businesses and residences face in installing renewable energy systems; ▪ Local Authorities could make renewables property partially or fully excluded from property tax assessment; cap renewables property value at the value of an equivalent conventional energy system providing the same service; and award tax credits to offset property taxes; ▪ Incentives should be provided for energy efficiency purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women, - Local Authorities, - Regional Authorities, - Trade Unions, - Consumers, - Finance, - Farmers, - Renewable Energy Manufacturers & Suppliers.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS - Quick-View Areas of Convergence and Divergence cont....

	ISSUE	COMMENTS AND REFERENCE	STAKEHOLDERS
CONVERGENCE	Green procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All organisations, including governments, Local Authorities, Business & Industry, should practice energy efficiency and sustainable energy in their own procurement and operations policies; Utilise public investment to achieve accessible and clean energy infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women, - NGOs, - Local Authorities, - Regional Authorities, - Finance.
	Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote partnerships among national and regional / local governments, NGOs, the Scientific & Technological Community and the private sector; Joint ventures are required to implement the existing possibilities and in order to further advance development; It is imperative to do more than simply transfer existing energy technology to LDCs. It is necessary to engage these countries as true partners in the development of new energy technology appropriate to their conditions and cultures; Public-private collaborations at local and national government level can lower project risk and mitigate the constraints of pre-investment costs. Governmental incentives matched by private investments can stimulate greater R&D spending. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women, - Regional Authorities, - Consumers, - Finance, - The Scientific & Technological Community, - Farmers.
	Just Transition programmes and Public Investment Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National governments and Trade Unions should put in place social assistance programmes for workers and communities who may be affected by the transition to cleaner energy; Public Investment Strategies should support a Just Transition and identify financial and economic measures to support its implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs, - Trade Unions, - The Scientific & Technological Community
	Poverty reduction and decentralised generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An action programme that includes greater support for off-grid non -electric options; Micro-financing schemes must be made available so as to facilitate the acquisition of technology for decentralised generation of renewables; Financing of small-scale off-grid remote renewables applications: in addition to an enhanced role for International Finance Institutions and regional development banks, and the development of local credit markets, public sector provision of small amounts of grant money and patient capital is important; Must accelerate the evolution of energy systems to operate in reliable, integrated distributed utility modes through R&D. In addition to energy conversion, it is vital to develop novel supply structures and improve the solutions for end-users. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs, - Consumers, - Finance, - The Scientific & Technological Community, - Actors in Development & Poverty Alleviation.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS - Quick-View Areas of Convergence and Divergence cont....

	ISSUE	COMMENTS AND REFERENCE	STAKEHOLDERS
CONVERGENCE	Support to promote joint South-South and North-South initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide technical, catalytic, moral, financial and political support between the renewables sector and development sector professionals, organisations and projects through e.g. capacity building, workshops, electronic communications, advocacy, research and networking at the local, national, regional and international levels; ▪ Mechanisms that facilitate best practice and transfer of technology and capability that foster self-sufficiency; ▪ The technology adopted must meet local needs for poor communities. Priorities often include cooking and heating, motive power for enterprise, pumping and agro-processing, lighting and other appliances. The quality of the product must not be compromised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women, - NGOs, - Actors in Development & Poverty Alleviation, - Renewable Energy Manufacturers & Suppliers.
	Adapt and supply specific, proven best practice development sector approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify methodologies and support to transfer innovations from the laboratory through demonstration to socially beneficial applications; ▪ Following successful demonstration, new, proactive ways to move into large-scale application must be found; ▪ Integration of energy into other development sector projects such as health, water, forestry, food security etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women, - NGOs, - Regional Authorities, - The Scientific & Technological Community, - Actors in Development & Poverty Alleviation, - Renewable Energy Manufacturers & Suppliers.
	Indicators to measure progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction of tools in order to measure the level of total energy consumption following international standards; ▪ Current indicators of progress need to be elaborated beyond the quantity of connections and the level of consumption achieved by the newly connected. Indicators that include those linked to livelihoods and local community capacity building need to be included in measuring the penetration of technology. Indicators could include employment opportunities created in the manufacture, operation, installation, maintenance of technology, crop growing, wood cutting, wood transportation and gathering, charcoal manufacture etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Authorities, - Actors in Development & Poverty Alleviation.
	Gender equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the mainstreaming of gender, and deliberately raise the status of women in all social, economic and political aspects of development, including the renewable energy sector; ▪ Support the identification, adaptation and application of proven methodologies for increasing attention to women's needs in renewables products and programmes, such as gender analysis, participatory assessment and using indigenous knowledge in the design of solutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women, - NGOs.
DIVERGENCE	-----	-----	-----