

The implications from the COVID-19 pandemic regarding energy access.
Expanding the existing electric grid and developing mini grids and off-grid options.
The needs of end users should be placed at the center.
The role of data and the importance of the SDG7 Tracking Report to monitor progress.
Regarding financing for energy access, equity and inclusion metrics were proposed.
The need for diverse financial sources, including concessional.
Removal of fossil fuel subsidies, and " smart subsidies" .
The Energy Compacts has tool to mobilise political support and catalyse action.
The narrative around energy access, including the history of the current situation.
The need to focus on " last mile" efforts needed to ensure that no one is left behind.
The role of universities and students in exploring new issues and models.
The gender perspectives is critical to any energy access discussions.
Children and youth can contribute significantly to tackling energy access issues.
The need to create new business models.
Linkages with other intergovernmental processes and meetings.
Creating synergies with other TWGs and Themes of the High-Level Dialogue.

Mr. Rohit Khanna, ESMAP Manager, World Bank, closed the meeting by highlighting that the High-Level Dialogue on Energy represents a generational opportunity to build political momentum for the energy access agenda. He pointed out that the preparatory process provides an opportunity for participants to learn from one another as well as to define the roadmap for achieving the SDGs by 2030 and net zero emissions by 2050.

TWG1 Members were asked to submit written inputs by 4 March 2021 by email to the Secretariat at _____, using the guiding questions in Section B of the Concept Note.

Based on these comments, the Co-Chairs will share an annotated outline by 11 March.

Comments on the outline should be subul