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| * **Organisation name** | XXXX |
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| * **Stakeholder category** | Energy end-user |
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CF Great! Thank you very much!

CF Okay, sorry. So, without words, without further ado. I will just start and then delve into this matters after this brief introduction as I've just given okay. Yes, so to begin with can you start by briefly telling me a bit about your current role your position what you do with your work for and things like that?

Participant: Okay. Thank you the pleasure having this conversation, so my name is XXXX Okereke and brief introduction of myself currently I am the co-founder and CEO of XXXX Warriors, so XXXXis like a 300 year old boxing Sports reputed to be the others martial arts in the world but today's fun among the Hausa speaking tribes of sub-Saharan Africa so we have revamped this spot for a modern audience consumption via live events on digital distribution to leverage in on the whole digital bubble right now, so basically we're building the beauty WWE and UFC of Africa and you know, we've received Global recognition from all these major media houses across the globe CNN, Ajazeera, New York Times China television, Rockland Russia, you know name them. So as we're currently and prior to this, I was part of the gymnastics team and I have seven years’ experience as a global operations development manager who was instrumental in the spread of the e-commerce ecosystem across Africa. So I wore many hats from 2012 when we started as sourcing operations team lead, you know, growing the company staff for that sin and explaining it to warehousing their position to become the head of the liver in Nigeria and with global expansion of e-commerce, you know, I mean the idea and they are leading the drive, you know, I was the most experienced also leading education of global best practices by streamlining operations across Africa and Asia. So I short projects, I undertook in Tanzania, which included managing a transition of non-performing country manager without loss of sticklers confidence in our country at that time in Egypt builds the points 2.9 whole, you know, physically like it connects the last mile operations across the country to central warehouse and purchased, I also had a stint in Uganda and Ghana, you know, but we found out our Personnel are not being trained professionals managing business, you know, we're making a mess of it the most importantly inspiring leadership across, you know, the local teams in sub-Saharan Africa, I was also part of the SWAT team assembled to execute some quick operations in Pakistan turn around the business operations, I mean there was delay in Visa issuance in Abuja, but we did it remotely on the left. So that is where we are right now currently with the career.

CF: you seem to have had a very interesting more or less? Yeah, but interesting because also big we having this conversation because I mean, I don't subtract gets lots of your perspective, particularly as an enrgy user and if you look at all of these various dimension, definitely you cannot with what you have with the XXXXWarriors. Definitely they'll be some sort of family you use energy in some way. If you're going to be having show some things like that with all the things around the also managing and was a cold. I mean all the operations person that Jumia you must have had a lot of is so in brief. Can you tell me a bit about your background and how and why you got into this line of work?

Participant: Okay, so I grew up in Legos the cosmopolitan city of supposedly West Africa, FESTAC town to be precise, it used to be the Suburban town of Lagos where you had the emerging middle class families in the 70s, my parents move there and from the Delta parts of the country and I was born in the eighties, and so it was more like growing up in the very middle class family where you had access to new emerging technologies that I think that was the time, you know, you had color television coming out and all that. So for me, I had the best, you know of education, you know primary school up the secondary level second school, I went to the Boarding House So I experienced the life, you know, you know growing up in the mix setting it was a mixed school boys and girls nonetheless. I mean along that part, you know, that was almost like 70% of Nigeria families may be one of the breadwinner. Now one part one of the family members loses their job and things go south nonetheless, you know, you always find it which squeeze through can stand and get by leaving from probably hand tomato one day at a time so he you know, I grew up in this home where saw, you know, the silver spoon the proverbial silver spoon taken away nonetheless because of the hustling in quotes spirits of my dad and my mom and the never say die attitude, you know, of my mom she was more gentle. My dad was more of a white collar jobs. She was just to take care of the family, you know in terms of luckily my Dad empowered her while he dad and father in the way had a lot of money then using that word about the house to fashion school and Catering School despite you genuine 90s and so she had students who was doing a little baking Outsourcing getting you know gigs for weddings parties who she was able to take care of the household. So you saw this paradigm of the father being the breadwinner be you know, being taken over by the mother because this is like a usual everyday thing that happens in countries like Nigeria where policies by the government affects, you know, livelihood and women has to be the breadwinner and they take up that role effortlessly to he's managed to see family through those days that yes, we were able to go to school, the secondary education up to University level I mean at that point of university level definitely we had grown and was easy for me to get involved you know imbibe the entrepreneurial spirit of my mother and also my Dad because you know he never gave up even have to do you know you was past his prime his youthful prime but nonetheless he never give up even after this he went on to become a lawyer you know after several trials he was called to the bar, so if you if I combine the entrepreneurial spirit of my mom and the never say die attitude of my father I can say that that's really influenced and impacted only strongly to where I am currently today life being also an entrepreneur you know and you know that mindset actually helped me during my days in Jumia because I was the first person when Jumia launch, jumia is like the only unicorn in Africa currently right now a billion dollar worth of business, and when it launched in Africa then I was first person was promoted in the company, you know first local person promoted because of my you know, ambitious nature, you know, I was always giving it on my own and I was the first, you know, local person to be taking into the central team, a position reserved for you know, you know foreign expatriates, you know, I of course, I became an expatriates myself, you know because I was well positioned to so I always find myself always treating every project every business as my you understand as opposed to just being a salary and so my father's never say die attitude and my mother's entrepreneurial Spirit actually greatly impacted on me and got me to where I am. So I'm

CF: trusting that interesting now. Can you tell me a bit more about any specific energy access issue that you worked on imagine during your days in Jumia when you were setting up and whatever idea things that you guys love to two decisions you guys how to make for example education programs or some policies around energy use within the company or maybe some technology projects.

CF: So, you know using the topic of e-commerce, you know, there are always barriers to adoption you know, but there are ways we address them, operating in Africa, you know possess several unique challenges, you know, what you know, what I be like this is what our focus more on the energy particle, so we had a situation where you know, we were defaulting on the fulfillment promise to customers to understand, you know, whether we tell them that you get your order in seven days or will come pick up an order you didn't like in two days, but you will find out that we were not meeting that delivery promise. So, you know, this idea came around, myself and my team then I was heading the delivery Nigeria, but you need to set up what we call pick up stations, so pick up stations is where the customer can actually walk in and I tell you know pick the item or you know scheduled to come pick it up definitely. So it was a brilliant idea because you reduce the delivery time fulfilment by you know, over 60 70 % we started having better views. So, you know but now a pick up station you know, requires a physical building and you look like the country like Nigeria particularly because important sitting would like Legos you understand power is always a big concern. So that means when you are preparing the P &S to submit for budgets, the budget you need to for approval. You have to factor power which is a big deal. So in in location a you have to maybe focus on purchasing a generator because everything is being is a big huge deal in Africa in Nigeria, I can speak of Africa because we expand across Africa, generator is such as huge thing particularly in the western part of Africa, you know where power is, you know, literally non-existent particularly in a city like Lagos so we have to always factor generate opportunities and you find us becoming experts in generator because we have to always look at certain criteria as because we operate on a 24-hour schedule at that point or through the overnight shift you have to get it inevitable that works basically to because it's always the first and before I even start thinking of the power now, so you list out the criteria, as you know, it has to maybe be 5kv so that it can last forever it has to be brand new because you don't want to purchase fairly use, fairly used don’t long life span and they cost more to maintain so you have to even probably do the proper, you know purchasing process, you know list, call for people who you know source for bids from Supplier ABC, you know and supplier A has the cheapest price and cost effective price you buy from him because cost will take over like 60 to 50 percent of your criteria, you know purchase a generator, but nonetheless you purchase now in location B where we have another pick up station, you find out there might be no connection to that physical building. So you find yourself going to negotiate with the as at then NEPA officials, Nigerian Electrical Power Authority later Power Holding Company of Nigeria so you have to negotiate with the power brokers to actually gets, you know, one of the some of their technicians and Engineers who actually connect power to that building for you for your use you find out that you are a government unto yourself now because you are doing actually trying to go get power to your building you understand? So, I mean we met this as it is because I believe it has always been like this even before I was born because power has always been a big issue for us in in the country. So those are like the two scenarios in the location A, Location B, and there's also like a sob kind of issue that happens in maybe locaton A where you have power, but you have to purchase a generator you find out that the building that you rented because usually rent a building we don't purchase a building because its more cost effective to rent, you find out that you actually have to you know, if you meet understanding debt and you will have to pay off that debt, because there's nothing you can do, you know, the Agents of the building never communicated to you, the housing consultant never communicated to you that there is an outstanding bill to be paid and probably that’s the reason the building lights was cut off. So even when you are reconnected even at those on an outstanding Bill waiting for you, but guys if it's a diffusing the hazard the page the prepaid meter type of structure, you know, if a structure that is a scenario to happen, you mean to a building that doesn't have actually prepared meters. So it's actually like some disjointed connections that happen the tap from power line A power line B, you know and just plug and play into the building, So if in the process of work, explosion happens, you may be Transformer exploded because what that feeds power to the building explodes and you are out of light and you have power from your generator, it is always like plan A, yeah because generators actually plan A while we are sourcing for substation while normal electrification of the happens in the from the power generation companies and distribution companies are actually Plan B because nobody really relies on them. So this has been like reality for us when I was at Jumia doing this kind of thing. So even my current business XXXXwarriors, when we organize live events definitely you must come with your own generator its not even like a backup generator is actually your main source you know, so it depends on the location also going to if you are lies an event for a tier A client you know tier A clients, you know, which is like upper class, definitely you will be doing it in a location where there's power, nonetheless your own standby generator is in your vehicle just in case you never know, if you're going to tier B or more or tier C where you have more locals its standard the generator is what powers the Arena you know lights and everything. So to keep the MC and the music going, you know, basically, these are like rock solid views of the energy used and my own ecosystem.

CF Interesting! Now in relation to the policy context shipping you work at the occurrence issues the developments and policies will be a state or national level that influence your work?

Participant: Well, this is in regards to energy right? Yes. So I mean the only policy I think I can think of as at then is that you know, you cannot, you know, try to distribute power for yourself, you know by in you know, tapping into existing power grid of structures you understand you know as much as maybe and you know in quotes go and see official to come do that for you, you know, you know, you are a high level organization you dare not try that because it's going to bring a huge mess for your brand recognition and you're going to get in trouble with the government and so in terms of whatever would that mean that does is basically like the policies that will guard you against that, as much as you need power to function because without my precious as simple as that he has time to think in terms of policy because I mean you can an idea as a whole is it kind of country where when you're doing your SWOT analysis, you know, you must always have a textbook of contingencies, you know against the Nigerian government because the wake up one morning and there's any policy that no one ever thought about that would ever happen and affect your business and you find that you are stock and you are grounded your operations cannot function any longer balanced. We are just flexible and work according to what reality we are faced with at that point in time simple as that.

CF: Interesting. So move on to the second part which has to do with understanding the issues. What does equitable energy access mean to?

Participant: Equitable access, it as simple as just say what does Equitable mean? it's fair and impartial, energy once it is power, you know access you are how can you access it? What networks are using to access it, when can you access it? So this is as simple as its definition in its name, so equitable energy access simply means I want to access energy at a very fair price when I want to access it how I want to access it. That is basically like in some way it means for example, where I live us a gated community an estate, I think the you know, it's like a new model which I'm used to compared to where I used to live in some other parts of Lekki before in Lagos before we all have prepaid meters in their states, but it's controlled by a central office that allocates units, you know kilowatts units in watches this every month and there's a minimum amount you must purchase for you to be able to access you know energy to know what happens is that that's that minimum we pay, you know, I would say whether is expensive or whether its cheap depends on the circumstance if I wasn't earning well it is premium because of what I am, you know quite comfortable to for me. I think it's relatively cheap number one question answered, number two, I accessed the power because you know, it's up to me now that in the depending on the number of load I have loaded meaning appliances than the beasts on my air conditioning like three eyes on would determine how fast the power and energy is consumed because I am in control of that. I can now actually control you know, how much I spent in the month for energy so we put off the AC from early morning till like 12:00 noon when the day becomes extremely hot we can use this air conditioning. So you find out that if you follow that plan your minimum purchase unit of energy for the month will actually last you till the end of the month as opposed to if we don't follow that plan and with every morning we turn on the AC turn on the television before half of the month we have to buy another unit of hmm so this basically gives a very integral trail and a graphical representation of what equitable energy access means to me

CF: interesting from a gender perspective, how will you what does gender equity in energy access mean

Participant: I think you just have to look at you from the available genders you know in the country like Nigeria where we know it’s just two genders male and female that would be my top your special so for me it's a case gender access between the female or the male who is accessing it when are they accessing and how are they access anything is it, you know, if only accessible for them, I mean the bit of cultural, you know intrinsic talk right now, you and I know that Nigeria is very patriarchal society so definitely, if anybody is going to get a huge chunk Its definitely the male over the female gender so that in summary is the reality of the equitable gender access as well. So we actually so this still boils back down to some of the policies, what policies are being put in place in your soul when they're designing these policies do they actually factor this, you know, the gender thing in the police, please the question, which is always go back to the root cause, it’s not something I can answer because I don't define the policies, I am a user and a consumer and my consumption use is tied to myself and my wife so if I talk from myself and my wife's perspective its still boils down what I gave you before which is you know, it's in partnership with her because we all live in the same house, you understand so I just communicate with her clearly and say we need to actually reduce energy consumption, you know we spend every month by doing X Y Z being a by switching off this way of analyzing about switching over the bulbs, if you come into a room switch it on but when I leaving switch it off, you know, then that is how I see it and that is how I think in the line of which i am qualified to speak, on the policy part, I think they have to factor that in policy decisions because I think for example, I think that if they factor gender equitability in any policy they are doing regarding to energy, they will figure out that women, you know looking like the patriarchal Society of Nigeria women actually use power more because most of the times they I was at home taking care of the needs of the home. So, let’s assume where there's power already existing they need the power to use the washing machine they need power to actually do the boiling of the water and Lagos being a hot city they need to put on the AC , you need to have fan and if they put these policies in place they will know that power has a cost line that is affordable so that they can actually use this extremely well at their beck and call and as much as they want as opposed to someone like me telling my wife that we need to cut down on power use because it boils down to cost.

CF: yeah. Well

Participant: If policy, you know, the policy really wants to impact this and it's actually factor that in place, if policies are actually considering gender, they know that women use these things constantly in a community like mine, the men can’t actually say reduce your AC consumption, reduce your light consumption.

CF: Interested. So how equitable is energy access at community and that's household levels in terms of gender, you find out if you'd ever want to just explain that's Community level at the household level what are those things that you can see?

Participant: So how come again with the question please?

CF: How equitable is energy access that's community and household levels in terms of gender equity

Participant: Let me think that through first so if I come if I compare my reality of This current community where I am living in compared to when I used to live in an apartment on the other side of town, I would say in the in a city like Legos, I think it's equally distributed because it's not it's not a society that is, it’s a society run on cash you pay for, you do an outright payment for your services it’s not like other parts of the world where you know, you can have a payment plan for services rendered and energy is no exception. You see that you have cash to pay for your cat your prepaid meter or you don't have your stand and everybody pays the same amount of money. You understand I want is my money and if a physical cash, so for example, my wife works, I work, you know, she goes to her own place. I come to my own place, there's no gender factored in the amount of light. She's going to use, you know, in terms of payments. She's going to face a fixed fee for certain amount of units, now it’s only in the use of that energy that I think it differs. So I'm not in a position to speak for women. I'm not a woman but I would say in my own opinion and that's why he had there's a lot of influence around how I use energy, but where am I growing up my growing up? My mom taught me how to conserve, conserve money conserve power conserve resources, basically because it's them from a place of lack then so because you know you had limited resources. You always have to manage, how to manage and you know, you don't you don't exhaust everything at once. So an individual like me I can actually conserve power, you know conserve energy efficiently and actually.

CF: I like that part. Yeah, I like that pathway version. We mention that today you things are you, you know question which I think you can do justice to do different groups of women benefits from energy access differently. So for example, those in cities versus those in rural areas versus younger women are religious ethnic or cultural nuances somewhat support this?

Participant: Yeah. So the way I see it is this, I think there's this theory in quotations time because I don't like 99% of the time I'm always in city and compared to the right stuff. But this is you know theory that you know, we read in the papers supported by data that the rural areas have better power, you know energy access, compared to the urban areas because they want to use to use the urban areas to sell their Diesel and petrol, You know, if everybody has power who is going to buy it if everybody has power in city was going to buy the diesel and petrol the second theory is that there is a need to decongest the cities they are overpopulated so they need to push people to the rural areas back to farming and the incentive there is to give power there is energy is over there. So, you know, so basically what we had that rural areas have more energy distributed there compared to us, now do women have actually access, you know in different parts access more yes, you know stand the women I think in the rural areas you follow the a theory definitely have access to energy access better understand the people nobody areas actually spend more to have access at the same level for example earlier young female Professionals in the gated communities that currently live in I know the amount of money they spend every moment to you know, access energy at a constant level being provided and the difference is that is that rural women don't actually have that same economic milestone that economic power, you know, you find that for example you find out that young professionally here Legos in this gated community spending N40,000 a month for energy access. The rural area woman is actually that is like a lifetime value for maybe that amount of money, her total earning power for two months you know the rural areas are typical agrarian communities, so that that is a different stack difference in this, you know, shared experiences for this different class of women.

CF: Yeah, that's quite good. Now when new energy infrastructure and Technologies are provided what in your view are the differences between men and women in terms of who benefits.

Participant: Well, I mean, like I said Nigeria from the lens of our own realities I get a jeep that you know in the country like the USA or in Canada, it Is easy to make that kind of differentiation Oh, yeah, you have to look at. Okay who is actually the breadwinner of the home, who pays that money? Or if we look at you know, they're different classes at different layers, If he's a married couple you have to look I was the breadwinner the breadwinner spends the money the most consistent and if I had person is hardly at home to enjoy the energy access to see it's not too if the woman is one with a wife is one at home and the energy is constant just and then definitely she benefits more because you know, if you know if it is that kind of home where the father goes out to make money, but wife is at home to take care of the home and kids so she spends more time at home using the energy to dementia benefits more you understand? that is how I think I see it and there's the layer of the young professional woman and young professional man, you know who benefits more is tied to relatively earning power you know, relatively, you know, and in part location where you live, you know, the energy constant, you know, so this is our like questions, is the energy constant or not constant, if it is constant that means you are paying premium. That's what I can tell you from my own experience because my get a community yet is similar to many other architect communities around the neighborhood, its premium we pay to have access to energy, so you also look at with you have to try to look at this data, how many percentage of young professional women how many percentage that young professional men to now determine who benefits the most so you have to look at it at on a different level of clusters as well So it's not like one answer fits all approach right now because reality in Lagos now is that everybody's trying to run their own governments to provide your own water, provide your own energy providing Transportation you provide your own security So just what applies when you have to you know, narrow down and deep dive at the location and it looks like you're trying to do, you know your analysis to see who really benefits to me easier to point out is if he's in the household or family or for an average family of four if I goes out to make money for work and mother decides to stay at home to take care of children then she benefits more because she has access to power.

CF: That's Interesting!

Participant: But he pays for it, but it can be vice versa, you know, this is you know, men are losing their jobs as fast as it gets it. So if the woman is now the breadwinner and she goes out to make money for the man is at home and I will take care of the household, you know, that he benefits more also if it's a young professional and he's walked like now due to the covid impact, you know, many people are now becoming remote workers. So definitely there's a new shift of you know analysis that needs to be done to actually study and see that because I think it's evenly also distributed this time around because many people are working remotely but the female and male so you just need to see from this different shades of demographics.

CF: You mentioned something around this topic, I want to ask now, but I was just like you to just share a bit of light or needs now. Do I know women participate equally in decision-making about energy access for studying and all of that also level, community level to do but split it equally?

Participant: So I'll talk from point of view on which I am strongly on my wife and I we discussed about because at the point, you know, I was spending so much and it became bites into the point. I have to tell her, you know, I don't want to be a man about it anymore money quote about like come on like this power we are using it cost a lot of money, so this is what we I think we should do, I notice that this is what is costing us but if we do x y z you reduce this workload this pay load, this tv, this bulb, you find that you know the power can last us well into the month and we did the experiment and It was actually working so if I had that it was it was a good buying because she saw that we didn't have to spend twice the amount in a month, we actually use the light to the next month, you know, when we have to purchase every month, but we had extra unit, we had much more extra units that lasted for that mountain enter the next month. So it was a good buying for her and you know following that the next you know, you find out that over time when people came around maybe her family or in-laws, she was the one who started managing the light usage this time because she understood the impact of you know, if there's an increasing number of household it adversely impact the increase of power and energy usage which translates to more expensive, she was actually one of managing it. Oh yes from our perspective. I think it's important, you know, and it does work when both parties discussed about it. Yes both parties. Like I do discuss about it from my own point of view and if I would say, I think I think through stronger stance, you know 67 percent point of view even in a not so you know, like reclusive environment like we currently live, you know, like FESTAC for example where okay the prepaid meters but light is never ever constant is like one of the worst hit, you know towns without power in the city of Lagos, where everybody has to constantly feel the generators I think because of that because that vast effects also because all ties down to money Nigeria is a cash society where people pay for things out rightly and because it drives down to money spent, money to be spent you find that they might need the conversation if not it might lead to in house squabbles which imparts marriage that's why he's easy to read only block that out a couple fights over N50, these are nuances not spoken about but it impacts relationships not so you people you know, you will find students who share apartments they share power cost, the energy cost same with the same way they share the rent, So I think it cuts across the male to female, you know, depending on who stays with who they all have that conversation around sharing energy cost and you know actually energy usage as well and access.

CF: Interesting! We'll get to the third part now which has to do with policies and interventions. Yes it’s true you've mentioned a few things that you are not an expert on policies. But again, yeah we can but there are a few things that I think you will be able to you may be able to talk about now to what extent, I will thinking Beyond your own specific work. Do you think energy access policies in Nigeria are gender sensitive, do they really take care of the needs of the various gender?

Participant: Like I said Nigeria is a two gender recognized Society. So I'll speak solely on Nigeria, If I look at it like I mentioned earlier looking at some new houses I observed by leaving my wife you know my cousin's that you know I have a family that I am very close are still around, if let's assume the society has seven percent of the main going to work and you know there was no human staying at home you know obviously the episode that we manage people were consuming more of the energy it's percent of the time because a man usually return home late in the evening all he wants is just watch football have his dinner you know they were the kids and sleep so if I mean women in Nigerian society not to be stereotypical because different set of the cities have different dynamics so I know estate where I live gated community 90% of people are all entrepreneurs whether husband and wife or what a single professional women and with the whole covid which has impacted work-life balance everybody's remote I would say yes women naturally spend more time at home the same rate at which men spend, so currently because of this whole covid thing right now I think it has distorted that data which you are seeking you think you know, maybe the women that I spend more time than the men, you know and enjoying the access of energy. I think has distorted that due to remotes work. That is why I see right now. So I think it's just an evenly except some commission the work will now dive down and say let's do a proper analysis and say okay. What's the ratio of men and women at home right now, you know, you know, you know so that we can know where that where that policy is actually affecting you know this.

CF: Interesting! I will bring ups the next important subject matter here imagine for a moment that there is no financial or policy constraint what in your view would be the best practice for us to achieve these gender equity in energy access. So what are those are the things that we need to look out for imagine that there are no policy of financial constraints?

Participant: There's a very deep question and someone has to be very thoughtful about it.

CF: Because people argue for example that okay, some of some of our policies don't really that they don't really factor in the needs of women particularly for cooking as and of course hear people talking about financial constraints or policies and they are still some gaps.

Participant: That's what I keep telling you about, Nigerians are very price sensitive and you know, with the recent hiking in electricity tariff, you know, you saw the way they uproar the whole country and see went ahead to do it if they actually did consider and you know, and when we say gender, I don't think we should limited to just women should be men and women because everybody is specialist as relatively, you know, Independence and when it comes to spending money, So what would answer is that it depends on who is actually spending more time at home now, is it is the male folk so if we assume is the male folk then it’s the same thing whatever the outcome is , it boils down to money. if you know policies is actually consider because like it or men are actually cooking too, we can’t use cooking too because you can use cooking as just the yardstick to measure you know whether the women are actually enjoying the access, if its ironing, the men actually do the ironing too, I do the ironing for my kids, there is watching tv, I don’t think people are actually watching TV these days just the kids in my house because we have mobile phone just to be with our twitter feeds and the likes, so these policies whoever they are affecting whether its male or female I think it is relative.

CF: I gradually entering the last part, Is there anything on this topic that we have not discussed and you will like to add so for example issues around energy financing all these green bond all these renewables are they really sensitive to the needs of women and men and things like that you may want to add.

Participant: I think renewables are still relatively new in Nigeria, I have a couple of colleagues who worked with me in jumia who have moved on to enable industry and you have had conversation with them and that's why has it not really taken off the way, you know, we had anticipated, you know because it seemed like the future and you know, everybody's skin to is that okay this will solve our energy problem energy crisis Nigeria has an abundant water I drew you know, this thing's will he try to tell me that it's not like they don't do it able to financing, they do financing for people in rural areas, you know, or said three parts of cities because the find out that if they try to do it with tier one people they actually end up losing money, but they don't pay back time to the financing for the you know, you know renewables and they are getting things like air conditioners, televisions that actually have solar panels that power it, so but it doesn't just take kind of unexpected. I mean did I haven't really shown why well, I think it's because it hasn't really been fed into the mainstream of society yet because they're working from the bottom top approach for the people who actually, you know needed most and who really need access the most, low level of society, the tier B level of society according to the conversation, too. So because it hasn't been adopted by mainstream the people that is in mainstream actually just one or two compared to retail a three-level people telling their you know, in the back of the used to because typical cultural nuances where you know, the middle class or the top level people have to endorse it then it goes it hasn't occurred yet. That is why you know, you've not seen enough shoes usual renewables really happening right now, so that's just my understanding of it for now. So why I think I think there should be more of that particularly the whole because I'm a sucker for you know conservation of power, I literally have almost everything on standby I have an inverter so that power goes off, you know TV or the laptop and workstation is still working, you know, and I wouldn’t mind having solar as well you know just having power constantly for a country like Nigeria where 80 million people are below poverty line. You really want to get the marker anyone providing emergency access, you really have to be ingenious and creating really cost sensitive. If you ask me I would direct my topic towards costs as civility around gender because that is the crux of the matter, So, you know and then you look at perspective of who is actually managing the finances in a household is it a household of a family or just a household of a single professional you look at it from this perspective to you know, what control energy. I think the needs like an emergency need to start designing products that we use in our household, sustainably, your AC should have like an automatic solar panel and I'm sorry things are good at building that kind of thing, you know panel that is still rechargeable so that's when the power goes off, It has an error charged to see work for you the whole country like Nigeria still have cool, you know cooling units your television to keeping you entertained, It has like a rechargeable with inbuilt that would continue working through solar or through electricity, you know, basically all the appliances everything should be have this kind of thing right now. If I just bought a fan recently for my bedroom recently the rechargeable, you know, revolving fan, you know, those hanging fans, I actually decided to search for it specifically because I wanted to ensure that even if the power went off I see how you know who coming in but this reality we're obviously put other affordable rate also push it up push up that realizes are facing right now and stand but of course you and I know that policies would always impacts these things becoming a reality because as an oil driven nation who is going to buy this who's going to buy the fuel was going to buy gas and they want to show, you know policies, you know, the policy makers you know, they don't lose, you know government doesn't lose revenue from its own, you know products and Just in the hopes of trying to cater to the needs of its citizens, even if it's can still no afford. Once they are presented with the government's try to get my points. If you don't provide you don't distribute electricity, you know, you know, even when you distribute electricity for you to access it at a premium rate, so it's literally non-existence in stem. So that means if I want to purchase a Televisions to keep myself and my family entertained, I wanted television that comes with an inbuilt rechargeable so that it can last longer and whenever you're ready to switch back to switch the power switch, the same thing with my cooling units the same thing if applicable and apart from the cooking appliance, you know because we still use gas cookers, people dare not use electric cooker, all the gas cookers they sell these days are all electric as well but people dare not use the electric gas cooker because you know how much power that is, it.

CF: It’s expensive.

Participant: It is extremely expensive, the gas cooker is being used, the socket is being tied up just the way it came. So these are some of the realities, whether you are in a tier one city or tier three location that they are all facing, in the tier three locations you have to customize to the local realities, meaning because they are not really big on the big appliances and it likes to understand what if you have rechargeable fans, you know that inbuilt to last for you know, as much as long as possible. So now I'm getting a clear picture of you know, how police is, you know, the government policies really impacts, you know energy access, but I'm not going to specify with regards to gender because I think everybody stuck in this together in a country like Nigeria because it doesn't have you know, there's no discrimination about whether you are a male or a female people pay the same amount of money to access the same amount of services or energy of access but at different locations at different clusters and that’s the way I see

CF: Great it's nice having this conversation with you.

Participant: It's my pleasure.

CF: I mean, I hope you'll be available for questions.

Participant: Well, let's see. I hope I'll be available, if I'm not available I will find time to always be available to even if it's not as long as not like a rush projects, you know, just find time to squeezing in and give you answers when needed.

CF: Yeah, don't be good. Thank you. So so much

Participant: Nice one XXXX, I really appreciate.

CF: Great.