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| **Sub-contractor organization** | XXXX |
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| **Interview participant** | |
| * **Code** | N9 - GMT20201211 |
| * **Participant name** | XXXX |
| * **Organization name** | XXXX |
| * **Gender** | Male |
| * **Stakeholder category** | Development authorities/planners/architects (i.e. those responsible for putting the visions into plans) |
| * **Country** | Nigeria |

Participant: Hello Good morning sir.

CF: Hey, good morning XXXX,

Participant: Good morning sir.

CF: Nice to have you around.

Participant: Yes Same here. Thank you sir.

CF: I'm so happy to be having this conversation with you and thanks to XXXX, with you.

Participant: Okay yeah thank you sir.

CF: Yes, He told me that you are very active in this space as a lawyer and also somebody who is who works with governments in many very situations many different situations. So would like to get your experiences and your thoughts around these subjects as we go on well just to give a bit of a background my name is XXXX and I work at the XXXX. So we got this grant to try to explore gender issues personally gender equity issues around energy access to see towards extent. We are already considering gender matters as we try to address the energy access problem. So one of the, It's funded by the UK research and Innovation and Global challenges research funds and we are exploring for Country. So I'm just one of the partners in the Consortium so we are exploring Ghana, Nigeria, India and Pakistan. So the idea is to look at for Global South context and also try to find out parallels and differences so also I mean to be able to see where we can also learn from each other, and also where I mean how we are also doing as individual countries, so I am leading the work on Nigeria and I've been interacting with many stakeholders also to try to understand what is going on, of course from their own based on their own experiences and you have been a bit active in this space. That's why I'm contacting you to also get your thoughts. So this essentially what's the what's we're doing and hopefully sometime next year we will run a shorts Workshop to actually share some of our key findings and to see what exactly we may need to do and based on the data that we have gathered Okay, great! So that's just it's in a short summary so this is going to last in principle maybe on average 40 minutes, but if it goes beyond no problem as a spirit leads it all depends on the world of experience you want to share. So okay without further ado, I will just say tell me a bit about your background your experience your current role department or the company you work for what you do for governments, but they're also very active and that's it what are those things you're into?

Participant: Okay so I'm first in lawyer I've been involved in energy sector for over 15 years, I've been involved in almost every big transaction whether it oil, whether in gas an I'm also an adjunct lecturer at the XXXX so I teach every now and then yes, then every now and then I'm invited to speak internationally I've taught in XXXX and XXXX university in XXXX after I mean generally and then I'm invited to speak at conferences in South Africa your paper on, what is this name… that was sponsored by the Bill and Melinda Gates on XXXX and I don't know what I forgot to now I was okay but that to also do a bit of….

CF: Mrs XXXX.

Participant: Yes with Mrs. XXXX last year.

CF: Financial inclusion for….

Participant: Yes, my firm and some of my colleagues worked with her two years ago on that so I also do infrastructure beyond doing oil gas and power, I do oil gas and power I also advise investors I also advise I have also been involved in advising NNPC on a number of transactions so I teach I write, my book is now it’s getting outdated used to be the leading text on electric power.

CF: Yea, I remember you now.

Participant: I am writing a new book now it’s coming in this January, it’s on understanding the Petroleum transactions now oil and gas and the Nigeria Market that's is done we are going to print at the end of this month immediately after the only did so every both should be out in January and of January, so I write I teach I do transactions and I speak internationally I mean I've spoken in South Africa, Africa Rising in 2014 I don't know if you remember that conference.

CF: Hmm.

Participant: I think it was at Liverpool or Something's I was at XXXX have spoken in few countries in Europe in the US So yeah, I get invited generally to speak on oil gas and power policy and those issues then I've advised the Regulators are rise and bet I'm currently advising and bed the regulator can under the auspices of the UK Nigerian XXXX so I do a lot of Consulting then I'm a partner in XXXX one of Nigeria's fastest growing law firms. I mean they feel much bigger, but yet it's growing quite fast yes oh so that is it.

CF: Wow! Wow!! Wow!!! so it's very beautiful really that something we're having this conversation and okay to just did the next one. I have kind of been there's a bit about you've mentioned a bit about your background and what you do and things like that but when I say idea policy context, that should be kind of work you do whether current previous so I mean what's policy context shape the kind of work you do generally?

Participant: Okay I'm not too clear what your question means raising policy context, Is it my personal principles? It is such Okay.

CF: Well that no, National policies, are there National policies or Regional policies that shape the kind of work you do or maybe can be summed only globally for example, the SGD is something that now drive?

Participant: Nothing in particular to be honest because remember I'm first a transactional lawyer to be honest I'm faster construction a lawyer. So people bring transactions my we provided this ethical I probably would do that transaction amounts are no free in terms of whether they want me to be involved personally in every on every task or they don't mind if other members of my team are involved and I get involved largely but yes to it would you would depend on the circumstances otherwise first transaction a lawyer but because I like developmental work so the developmental policies world bank policies and all of those also find it useful and also because I have used around the environment I've used I mean not some of my views are not popular for example I think and you may not agree with this. I think that I think global warming and those issues are overrated in my view particularly for a place like Africa. I believe that economic growth is really important. I think when we get to where we get 20% of where they are in the west we can then begin to really push for meeting those targets because what cut flaring to cut pollution to meet some of those promises countries are making under many of these protocols International protocols on Environmental Cleanliness and all of those, so generally, I'm personally I'm faced with economic growth, I think that if we have economic growth up to a point where we can even take care of the most vulnerable and we have good social safety nets not some of these funny policies we have from the government and I apologize if you find that offensive.

CF: No no!

Participant: Something more sustainable where people can get direct credit into their accounts, pole will have jobs and all those then we can have cleanliness, so much around renewables and all of that but to the extent that we have a lot fossil fuel, coal, let’s use those to push economic growth first which is what they used in the West, its after they reached a measure of development and industrial growth that they begin to talk about meeting the Quito, meeting the target under different international conventions and international protocols and all of that I think Africa should take a back sit when it comes to all of those achieve economic growth which you first have publicly available electric power supply if you don't have one of those are what about oh, we want to cut want to cut emissions we want to ensure that the ozone layer is not depleted we want to reduce the use of chlorofluorocarbons clear of CFCs want to reduce the use of yes want to do all of those whereas we are abandoning economic growth, stuff that will give us an advantage comparative advantage, our oil, our coal, yes I understand that many countries are talking about energy transitions, but we can’t talk about energy transitions ours can be a bit modified, with time when we can achieve serious economic growth, gas centred growth those other issues people find interesting on the environment to do so those are the things that guide what I do particularly from a policy point of view, but from a transactional point of view it's more or less whatever would ensure that these ethical deals closed.

CF: Interesting! Interesting! I find this very interesting because you've hit the nail on so importance heads. So the first is the fact that we need to use the resources. We have to better the lives of our people more or less. And then the other thing you've just mentioned is hey don't tell us if I if I if you tell us we need to cut on this is as good as saying don't even provide infrastructure at all because you may even have it in the first place. So cutting means what we have get rid of it that is what you are telling us in a different way so I mean I find it very interesting really because yes, so it will have that, I do have the IQ means which brings me to the next question really the fact that idea any specific energy access issues are working on currently, for example concerning electrification program maybe policy technology or something.

Participant: Okay, well more of transactions so, you know that people say that and these are people that say that research was commissioned by shell in 2018 and they said that there is a direct correlation between energy access and use and poverty that the less energy access particularly affordable energy access publicly available affordable public and affordable energy access the less access the poorer the country a country or a people are, because if you look at it you tell her that I probably true. If you look at our energy access level of combat poverty. They appear quite related I don't know if that is that google my name probably I have hundred papers in the last 5 years I write a lot journals newspapers all on energy issues and all of that particular electric power. So you find out that a large part of the country or a reasonable part of the country is not even 40% is not even connected to the grid that it, I reset this a while ago was 47% is not even connected to the grid at all. You go to those rural areas they are not even connected to the grid, so we are working on what you call mini-grids, it doesn’t exceed one mega-watts you build your own generation Plant as you build your own distribution network or network over their bodies underutilized then you can connect with and have an arrangement with the DISCO. so that's one of those things I'm doing that I've done some work for I'm doing some work at the moment for the XXXX around gaps in the industry so that we can support because if there are gaps then you affects energy access the affects energy regulation affects so many things I'm looking around issues relating to grabs policies to increase jobs in terms of technical capacity and ability of the key players institutions NILLA, KICN and REA in particular because remember that the REA has taken it upon itself to bridge the gap between yeah the energy access gap particularly when you look at rural areas. So that's one thing, I'm doing at the moment, I'm working on number of mini-grids and I also advise a number of companies that are doing solar home systems yeah, I guess you might not want me to mention names so it’s not advertising but I have advised a number of those companies that do solar home systems that’s is energy access in summary so I am doing quite particularly from the transactional point of view….

CF: This is beautiful really, you are gradually leading me to the next thing which has to do with the issues of equity and equitable distribution of power of power when it comes to energy access there is something you mention, this idea 47 %of Nigerians actually don’t have access to electricity actually in fact I like to put it in a different way that they don't even have a cable crossing their village is like a very crude way of putting it now some people have argued that those of us that live in these cities you and I, we want to rent a place electricity is already day we only pay for what we use and then what is happening with the case of many mini-grids is that we are forcing these rural communities this poor communities to not only pay for what they use was also pay for the cost of the infrastructure and this ii unfair what you have to say about this?

Participant: Yeah. It is true. It's actually true many are still there, although I mean technology is getting cheaper because of China and other factors, you know, it's scale, once was something gets, once the scale increases, more people get involved prices drop so stuff like solar panels and all of the batteries, Battery Technology all of those keep improving like it would help Tesla's new Battery Technology batteries that can last for may be years before you need to even recharge. So there's a lot of storage issues and all of those coming up and the more people research the more they find cheaper means of doing it. So renewables seems to be very expensive and in fact that if you don't get grants it would even be profitable you break even because you wouldn’t be able to afford it. So many of these companies that even do those renewables rely on grants, If you check REA they always all sorts of grants from the World Bank such that because I mean the rule of thumb for a long time was about 1.6 million dollars per kill megawatt to build a solar project. For example, whereas to build something that is thermal that uses gas the typical thermal plants that use gas all of that will be like 1 million. So 60% is to be 60% more expensive at some point. He got home 1.4 million only 40% I think very recently is around 1.2 50 to 1 point for their about still so it's getting cheaper. But even at that like you stated and it's super expensive particularly when the grid doesn't get to an area remember that guy who invested to get recover there, capital expenditure and also make a margin so yes, this will also be praying for you. There's also the argument that might be better than the cost of extending the greed to areas that are not economically viable because actually, I mean if you don't use a lot of electric power you are probably better off with a mini grids, because larger grids, larger grids are for industrial use I'm not saying exclusively, but you understand it's more difficult to do run in factory using solar system. I mean, it's definitely possible depending on skill and lose all that factors but you rather even use a thermal plant generally speaking so yes, so there are pros and cons for their pros and cons for that that if the prices can continue to come down and the larger is economics of scale, the larger the number of people within an area where many preaching the cheaper it will be per kilowatt are and the fewer the people, you know, everyone then pays for pays what more people should be paying what time if they're describing five people are paying for what ten people should be paying for it would be damned be double the price if you know what I mean, so it's basic flat out math so if ten people are paying for ten people are paying for its different from what five people are paying for what ten people should be paying for so that five people have to pay for what it treasure have to pay for two people. So be double so yeah, so it depends on how you look at it, but I think we time over time it will keep getting cheaper particularly with China some of the deals most of the deals are doing at the moment and that I have done around you able to displace people get there fast people get their equipment from Chinese, because it's cheaper and you can always sort of also determine the quality you want and those qualities the prices will be lower than what you get in Europe for example.

CF: Very true, amazing! So now what exactly does equitable energy access mean to you, If once an hour explaining that based on your own experience and working in this space for some time now?

Participant: Okay, it depends, you look at it, my view you look at it from different angles, you look at it from the angle of gender and look at it from the haves and the have-nots that equality is reaching a point where it's is reasonableness and in my view is key, everyone has an equal opportunity of access from the gender point of view to get to get employed to also get trained now, I think fundamentally part of the challenges around the equity is the fact that so everybody just means equality not necessarily quality but equal opportunity If you have that equal opportunity is now subject to how much you put in to achieve what you do want to achieve. Yeah, and he permeates from gender to economic capacity to even amongst nations, the first world and he told world so I did all of those to me permeates equality around that energy equality. That's the angle from which I see it summary.

CF: Interesting from a gender perspective. How will you view it?

Participant: Well from a gender perspective is it's the opportunity for both male and female to have sustainable energy so it's having the encryption regardless of inclusion or regardless of your gender to have access and to have the opportunity to get employed to have the opportunity to lead and I think it's a it's a fundamentally starts from upbringing where female where the female is made to believe that certain task are for the man for the boy because it's stronger. Hey you find less and less women involved in technical I mean its improved now the world is changing but historically found more engineer has been men we found more technical people being men, find more people even from school when they came to math you find out the top five people in math were boys and all of that. So from that point of view there any case I mean so you already begin to sow that seed so when it comes to employment naturally you have more men than employed in those technical areas. And also if you look at it from a rural point of view you find out, that I mean, when it comes to the when it comes to same, similar situation you find that from even of upbringing you female, the female folk is made to believe that we are supposed to just go to the farm and pick up firewood and all of those. Yeah, so I think I think that's what it is, entrepreneurship too, you find that there's just that historical imbalance, So but to be honest I think I think things are beginning to change people are beginning to train their daughters differently, you'll even find out in some engineering classes are probably more female now, but it will take a while for that for the for us who have true gender equality, and I'm not sure there's any particular policy in the energy sector in Nigeria around that, I'm not sure I don't I don't think I've come across any. Okay.

CF: Well before I get into the whole area of policy, which I'm sure will be very interesting to have that conversation with you, I want to just highlight a few things, down do you do you think for example two different groups of women benefit from access to energy differently for example, older people versus younger people in cities versus people in the villages and since we have any personal experience.

Participant: Oh, yes, hey do, Yes they do in many ways one even it is quantum, what's available because if you are doing a mini grid, for example, he had solar home systems for example, like somehow so indeed you have a my experience is a mix of off-grid solar home systems where you can only switch on the transistor radio maybe one TV you understand where you have solar home systems or mini-grids, with mini-grids you can do much more but you got almost an equal well if not more solar home systems. So in terms of quantum, yes, in terms of quantum first, there's that dichotomy between what you have in the open areas are in the rural areas then also needs too, I mean for the average kid in the rural area you'd be looking at being able to study right do your own work with electricity not having to use candles that's your priority at that point, but In the urban area as a kid that crucial in addition you want to watch TV you want to be able to charge your devices the world is changing, so you have more kids on devices you have more kids living in the virtual world, now you have more kids living online. I mean, there's some time they use because them cyber citizens, I think something like this. Yes much younger kids aside by citizens. So particularly in the urban areas needs are different also age wise for the older woman, she wants to be able to sleep with electricity on such that fan or the AC can be on, she wants to be able to preserve our drawings because as people get older certain drugs, they probably need to use every day or every week or something exactly any old person who is having one ailment or issue or the other those are things they would be looking out to be able to preserve what they you have the world between the rural area, they want to be able to maybe make life more convenient rather than going to the bush to get firewood, they want to be able to have their own means of cooking. Yeah, even gas we government's policy on LPG penetration, more and more people are looking to move to use in cooking gas. So I think overall the need are different, but at a particular point for old ages of probably almost the same, If you remove the peculiarities of living in the urban area, those need human needs are almost the same except for I mean save for peculiar issues around culture around and I'm culture and around you environment whether that you are in the urban or rural area your you want to sleep in the eat If it's too hard you want to be able to do your final age you whether you're in the open or rural area you want to be informed of what's happening, so you want to either be listened to your transistor radio, you want to be watching DStv If you are in the open area, even in reality, I'm a more people are beginning to see the need for cable TV. So it's yeah, the needs are different but they are not fundamentally different and he took away cultural issues and if you took away what the environment forces or appears to force on those categories of people.

CF: Amazing! Amazing!! Really, I mean I'm getting it, there is something you highlight I which has to do with firewood, I will come to that very shortly. But there is something that will also want to highlight when it comes to providing new energy infrastructure or Technologies, what is the difference between men and women with in terms of who benefits from your own experience?

Participant: Can you come again that question?

CF: When it comes to providing new infrastructures or new energy infrastructure new energy Technologies, what's the difference between men and women really when it comes to who benefits?

Participant: Okay, so it's men's likely because of issues around cultural and inhibition lack of technical knowledge and training. Remember what I said the upbringing, so If for example the new technology for energy and the captains of industry the guys who are going to test run a mostly men, you don't suggest even from the beginning that it men like I said that things are changing it's almost getting equal, but over time you take a while if something's been tilted in favor of gender over the other you take a while. So I think it's men who benefits the most directly you'll see also because of financial power you'd see stuff across social media around women already say you're my husband, my boyfriend or husband or fiancé or whatever has just bought me a particular new technology could be phone It could even be something else, it shows that there is the importance of the financial capacity or capability and affordability, so today extend our affordability plays a key role and the average man is more likely to be able to afford it ahead of the average female, it then suggest that the odds are in favor of the name in my view.

CF: Interesting! Interesting! Which now brings me to this subjects of policies and interventions we've seen all sorts of interventions and different ways and it's interesting the dynamics also but to what extent does gender equity factor in the sort of work you do on energy access but sadly the kind of consultancies you provide and then the transactional aspects and all of that what extent does gender come up?

Participant: To be honest, it almost never comes up to be honest exactly once in a while. There is this company in South Africa run primarily, you know, you know because of South Africa's affirmative action policy not only not only policies around being South African. There also policies around being female, so there's a company I can't remember the name not done stuffs with them in the past. I think invited me to come and speak they emphasize gender equality energy access for women employability employment issues women being in the fore front and all of that. Other than that to be honest. It's not played an important role in the transactional work I'm doing maybe this is really the first time I'm sitting down to discuss energy access from a gender point of view energy access strictly speaking regardless of who it is, then I just access more or less rural versus Urban energy access from alleged electrified country, but not energy access from me from agenda or an affirmative action point of view.

CF: Interesting! Interesting! We brings me to the next one really, do you think energy access policies particularly in the country have they been gender sensitive from a policy perspective now the few that we have or people say we have so many.

Participant: We have a lot of policies around energy access but I do not think that there's any affirmative action policy to encourage energy access gender based energy access that's the truth, I don't think that another transaction that religion in that regard the fact that kind of conversation and I haven't done any in any transaction or a sister and I get this sort of transactions every now and then and I haven't come across any so I don't know how maybe people whose key tasks is gender base issues and all of that might be getting but I am not aware that there's any affirmative action policy around gender and all of that and gender identities to energy in Nigeria. They lot of energy policies, but I'm not sure there's any peculiar to that or addresses that issue.

CF: Interesting! Interesting! There is a very poor cousin of energy access particularly electricity access have been talking about, according to someone say it's a very poor cousin of it’s of this of this gentleman called energy access and it's called clean cooking and then this tend to affect women a lot and then whole idea, the health impacts the fact that they spend a lot more even going to fetch the firewood, they don't have time to do any of that thing and all of that. So if you look at the depth dimension, which is another area that connects with energy and being able to address it also, how do we how do we address this gender dimension that also comes with issue of clean cooking, the government is trying to look at the LPG roadmap to try to deploy more people more of that stupid. That's just one, but I mean, how we help people to local communities. Now, this is one dimension to it because you meet some women, I would say don't come and tell me and it helps whatever my grandmother my grandmother, she used it and she lived up to 120 years my mother used it, so can you tell me how do we address these issues, how do you look at it from that dimension from a gender perspective because they are affected more.

Participant: Hmm. Okay. Yes. Oh, so you're right. So for me in my view, it wasn't deliberately gender sensitive. I wasn't an affirmative gender policy. He was he was the effect was that because by idea traditional rule women cook by women are responsible for cooking. So it might be I just think made us like you said is a poor cousin, my view is that it wasn't targeted your it wasn't considered to be pro female gender or anything and he was just oh, let's use more gas, let's reduce environmental pollution is probably from cheaper.. let's take advantage of the comparative advantage no, no pro topology intended the comparative advantage we have because we're gas province more than we do have oil and of course because it's human was going to cook more the impact appears to be on her so that someone's one side on the other side and what people also fail to realize you're okay, so your mom live to be a hundred but people continue to live that long maybe not won't secondly Mum is just one out of a million people who told the others in die out of using that their people. So you need to take into consideration even people's makeup some people by nature have stuff in them and their physiology who would work in tandem with certain things regardless of what you find in the environment or certain environmental factors will not be adverse to them. So yes, and you cannot make those arguments, but the argument is not is not broad-minded the argument is a bit narrow-minded because you are looking at your own peculiar circumstance, which could be as a result of a gene which can be arranged the result of any of your physiology, however, you know environmental issues are without boraders without boundary. So once you pollute at one point, it affects everybody else, secondly, one thing you need to take into consideration is that ultimately you are you are deforesting ultimately you are causing harm because imagine that there's a lot of discomfort when we will use firewood analog that all that smoke and all of that go into the eyes, so it is in my view you do is find alternative Arguments for anything you want to do, but we're looking at it from a law of averages point of view on the average, It is more harmful than good that's what it is. It is not that with respect to every peculiar individual with their own with their own peculiar circumstances, incidence of death physiology, gene makeup, and all of that, you can take all those peculiar circumstances each contribution. You're looking at it from an average point of view on the average is this harmful the answer is yes, so it's more of his more of what they say in philosophy is about majority. I can't remember that exact terminology. So it's about the common good. So it's yeah, it's about commonality If on the average more people than not would feel the impact adversely then then it's not good can’t be said to be good. That's my that's my response and I hope it so in essence.

CF: The fact that okay you did not die. But all that love in effect If they had lived longer if the if that am but thanks to the fact that okay that's had been corrected a little of the contributors to the community somehow. We'll have more people contributing to the common good and then we are improving the whole society together, interesting! Interesting! well, which leads me to me to my next question really I hope you can hear me.

Participant: Yeah, I can hear you please go on.

CF: Okay this leads me to my next question, really now it is argued that okay, there might be some policy gaps regarding women's access to energy particularly within our country, what are those gaps and how do you think they can be improved basically how do we help to improve women's access to energy, electricity with clean cooking or what are those things that you think we need to do?

Participant: Can you repeat that question?

CF: So the thing is I said, what's in principle some argue that okay, there are still some policy gaps regarding women's access to energy but of course if there are if that is true, what are those policy gaps of exist if there is if there is any and how do you think we can improve all the matters that connects with women's access to energy?

Participant: Okay, I think fast if we identify what the problems are, then we can work on those one. There is insufficiency culturally the problem culturally and upbringing when you give women the sense that technical issues are not within her capacity the female child within her capacity to be softer issues. He then built into not having technical knowledge because you then go and study the Arts if I told you do go to the university, you do when you have power you don't be an expert in electric power low because we remind you of the technical issues of the model and all of that that you have avoided then affordability of finance and I think that should be and I think there are a few female groups. I think even in the LPG space where they are they are looking to finance female entrepreneurs who does the it pop impact of financing if there's an access, then many of them do not even have sufficient range models have you seen other women do they can look up to and say wow. She's a leading engineer leading electric car engineer leading electric power lawyer, leading electric power analyst, you know, those are things that our help and then we need to have affirmative action policy when coverage to and to generally encourage access women access by women whether in terms of being employed, whether it is in terms of getting financing whether is in terms of even getting becoming an entrepreneur and having someone mentor you I think there's need for all of that and we may need to play that role, It's in it's interesting that the UN I think it's energy for all I can't remember the full name is led by women and it is also durable energy for oil Oh yeah.

CF: That's the XXXX.

Participant: Who used to be REA, in the Lagos State electricity board, so if people like her can play a crucial role, then it would be useful.

Participant: You highlighted something which is the next thing I actually wanted to highlight which is the fact of Finance, there are all sorts of financing models, some have been horrible some have been ok and all of that, I just want you to touch a bit on that I mean look we see different financing model with issues of energy Finance people say is the big challenge. We don't have funding we cannot even look for good business model that can help investors to recoup the cost of Investments when they won't go into this everything since be assuming more a grant elements I need money more or less go to give it out for free practically and things like that what you have to say around this whole aspect about financing energy access?

Participant: Okay, so it still goes back to the same issues, if you do not show capacity people don't want to invest your money in or with you.

CF: Hmm.

Participant: So that's the first point capacity and also women helping women supporting women. I think that those things two ways you can do it. And as long as we have an affirmative action policy it will also be good. If we don't have those things in place your job be business or having low battery. It would not be business as usual. So those are crucial matters one ensuring that you have an affirmative action policy, two women should support women, three maybe we should even have maybe a gender base funds that the women of a particular age to be able to apply for this funds

CF: Interesting! Interesting. Now we are getting towards the end. We're getting towards the end and then for this question has to do with looking at some constraints really now imagine for a moment just imagine for a moment that we do not have any policy constraints no financial constraints, what are those other issues we should be looking out for in other to address energy access problems in a gendered manner?

Participant: Culturally it’s been a problem.

CF: Interesting!

Participant: Then training, our educational system, I am trying to connect my laptop my battery is low. Our attitude culturally the training of the girl child is crucial, also we can have a syllabus right from school around energy access for women for the girl child so if you don’t change those issues are at times even if you have to financing and if you fundamentals and I think those are the fundamental education, cultural issues education on cultural issues are two key things because if you from bringing up in the girl child you education in The sciences you're encouraged to want to do technical courses. I do love those then as she grows up. She's competing with the male and she got to the same thing as them to getting the same opportunities and all of that. So that's what I think beyond those other factors.

CF: Interesting are there other things you would like to hammer on that you feel they are important, but we've not touched?

Participant: Nothing comes to mind to be honest, and also religion plays a role, religious stereotypes, that also important, religion and culture seem to be factors that play role another thing we should look at is recruitment shouldn't government has a policy around the percentage of technical positions, that should be set aside for qualified females, maybe that's the way you might for example when we want to recruit in my office every now and then may be we have a surge consistent for six months to a year will then want to recruit 5 or 6 people we always try to ensure, so even if the best candidates are males, we always try to still go ahead to search for females that are equally good so that it's a balance even if it's two females out of the five. So it's not just a situation where it's all male, so I think that that that even government leads the way the private sector is going to consider it and even notch it higher.

CF: Interesting! Well, it's been so nice having this conversation with you, you know is now that many things are just clicking, I know I stumbled real book some years ago if you years ago and I didn't know this is the same person. I'm having this conversation with I want you to do just mention he has its okay It's very interesting, I mean and I'm actually quite happy and delighted to be having this conversation with you, I hope you'll be available in case I just have a brain wave and I remember something I need to okay, that would be very good.

Participant: Yeah, I'm always available except operator cheat in a mini conference at two to three people have called me now so I just said then they said that I was I was on a call or something in those instances. Yeah. Yeah.

CF: Okay great! Great!! Thank you so much II when we come up with the key findings of this whole thing, I am sure I'll be willing to share with you.

Participant: I will be very grateful thank you very much.

CF: Great! Great, So there is something I'm gonna there is a book I wrote that just got released earlier in the year called electricity and energy transition in Nigeria.

Participant: Oh fantastic, how can I get a copy?

CF: It’s on Amazon it's online, is it soft copy or one can get a hard copy.

CF: You can get a soft copy or you can get a hard copy, I mean it's available, great thank you so much It's nice having this conversation with you. And it's such a small world, really.

Participant: Yeah, if there are opportunities to teach as an adjunct maybe come in and do a specialized like I teach energy policy at XXXX, so if the opportunity comes to maybe do a one-hour lecture or not area an aspect because apart from transactional I do policy so I can have a 360 view so I'm not resting, I could also give you from a practical point of view stuff by exactly the challenges whatever DISCO’s are doing, we deals with them. Yeah, I mean for me I didn't get the key bottleneck in the in the power sector, difficult to say that I tell you what, I think they are the bottleneck every deal we do they just make a problem out of it almost 70% of my deals with them I have problems if not higher so it will be nice to give my perspective if those opportunities come up.

CF: Sure, thank you very much I really appreciate this we will keep in touch and please enjoy your weekend.

Participant: I will try my best so any time I am available.

CF: Cheers!

Participant: Bye!