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| **Sub-contractor organization** | XXXX |
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| **Interview participant** | |
| * **Code** | N7 - GMT20201209 |
| * **Participant name** | XXXX |
| * **Organization name** | XXXX |
| * **Gender** | Female |
| * **Stakeholder category** | Energy Consultant  Development authorities/planners/architects (i.e. those responsible for putting the visions into plans) |
| * **Country** | Nigeria |

CF: Welcome.

Participant: Hello, good afternoon, XXXX, how are you? I'm just having my camera on just to say hi.

CF: Oh

Participant: You don't have to...

CF: It’s been a long time how very long?

Participant: Very long, how are you?

CF: Not bad at all.

Participant: Great!

CF: And later this evening, I'll be seeing XXXX.

Participant: Aooh! So you're in Abuja?

CF: Yes, I am in Abuja now.

Participant: Wonderful, So you're are, You’re working with the foundation, you're doing something?

CF: No, No, I mean the thing is based on this same subject, I will be having a conversation with XXXX.

CF: I see! I see? Okay, that's great.

CF: Good to have you around, and then hope your work is going on? And then hope your work is going on well?

CF: It's fine. Do you know I'm not around, I'm not in Nigeria anymore. I told you that no?

Participant: I know you told me you know, I'm in Paris.

CF: Oh amazing. Yeah.

Participant: So yeah, we've moved as a family and we left Nigeria and now I'm here and I'll be back, I have several projects going on with Nigeria about Nigeria, So I'll be back as soon as possible.

CF: Interesting! Interesting!!

Participant: I'm just seeing now your email catch up, I remembered you had sent me some summary of what you're up to.

CF: Yes, and I plan to actually summarize it now.

Participant: Perfect!

CF: So, essentially what this entails is, we got a funded projects by the UK research and Innovation and Global challenges research fund and then the idea is to explore gender Equity issues in energy access so to see how more or less we look at issues of gender equity in the way we address energy access problems not just electricity alone, but also the poor cousin of electricity access, which is clean cooking, which is also another dimension. Now, so the there are four countries we are exploring, four global South context but four countries we’re exploring. Two in Africa and two Asia, so in Africa, we are looking at Nigeria and Ghana in Asia, we are looking at India and Pakistan so part of the whole thing that we’ll do is also to gather a lot of qualitative data who wants to find out really based on people's experiences those things that happened and how the various happenings are actually shaping the gender dimension on how we address energy access issue. So this is essentially what we are doing and that's why I've been busy meeting some stakeholders, in fact today, i just not too long ago, I just returned from the rural electrification agency. And then the idea also is this guy these fellows are very much involved in in all of these sort of projects so it's to secure timing when we can actually have that conversation, and fortunately the person that I have met I know XXXX……

Participant: I lost you know XXXX, Hello, Hello, XXXX. I can't hear you right now, Is my connection fine? Oh dear, he's gone. He's gone. Okay, he is gone, hello,

CF: Sorry, sorry. Sorry I messed it myself. Sorry I got I got, I got to thrown out, somebody tried to call and I had to turn flight mode to prevent all calls from coming in.

Participant: So I heard up to rural electrification agency you were there and I didn't, I missed the rest but I think he's okay.

CF: So yeah, I mean the idea actually excited also to to to actually I mean be part of this whole thing to provide some more some insight and yes based on what they are doing. Okay, great. So this is essentially what it is and then we are we're doing the survey now, you've had a lot of experience working in Nigeria definitely as an independent consultant there are a lots of things, you've been, you've been in this space, for some years. I'm definitely you you have you have you have some experience to share and this is precisely the reason we're having this conversation. So, can you just tell me how for example if it's really your current role your position what you do which organizations you work for because you seem to be very multifaceted? and what you do essentially,

Participant: Right, So, you know, I have two hats? One is I'm Researcher and we'll pretend Institute. Can you hear me? Hello, did you mute yourself Or did we lose connection again? Hello, There you are. Okay. I can't hear you.

CF: Sorry can't hear you.

Participant: Yeah, I also felt like there was no connection now, so I am a on both a researcher and a freelance consultant and in my time in Nigeria, which was five years. I have worked on several projects all of which were as a freelance Consultant, Towards the end of my stay in Nigeria, I actually got to start projects research projects in Nigeria that were actually with my Institute. So right now we have a project going on and that's as part of my research institute in Germany the fields I've worked in over those five years were mostly electricity, starting from the off-grid sector, so I worked with a XXXX, so there was work on all the electricity sector comparing on and off grid renewables costs of electricity generation,there was work on the E-Waste aspect of off-grid,that was very pioneering stuff that XXXX pushed five years ago, and now it's become a full-fledged field of work with many actors and different people active there and then I'm just pointing it out because I was a pretty nice one, and then towards my the end of my stay I entered one of the fields that were actually my fields of expertise before going to Nigeria which is industrial Energy Efficiency and the industry sector in general, so I went into that and I carried out a study on the cement sector. Wow, but it's still halfway. It's still ongoing so Nigeria cement sectors is super interesting, of course, you know interesting and very relevant climate wise and economic wise and and then also in the last month before leaving I started working in a project on clean cooking with XXXX. So XXXX have led this research project on clean cooking and Nigeria kind of trying to revive the whole research space Around clean cooking and and I was part of one of the papers, and that's it and then lastly. Yeah, I again worked on off-grid sector. Now I'm starting a project where my Institute where it's my Institute and we portal that is involved in the project and I as researcher work on it together with other colleagues and the research project has several German organizations within its funded with but German Ministry of research funding and has Nigerian Partners within it and it's going to be a three-year project. So it's And of long still very early days that's it, are you still there? did I lose you again?

CF: Can you hear me?

Participant: Yes.

CF: Today, I don't know what is happening this afternoon particularly for this but I'm has series of calls today I mean I had them peacefully. Okay,

Participant: So I think you, you got to the end, My explanation?

CF: Oh great. Great.

Participant: I lost you at the end. So that was my cue/

CF: Great. Thanks so much, now okay, I mean for me I found some interesting things is a very basic there in the things you mention of course the fact that you have worked on off grid space and of course clean cooking. I mean, which is the even very fine, now are there, just to, just to highlights really, are there policy context that shape your work or the kind of things that you do are there current policy context that shape the kind of work you do?

Participant: Yes, mostly climate policy. So a lot of the work I've done I've done has been the running thread has been the intersection between Nigeria's climate ambitions and development ambitions economic development, So for example the NDC Nigeria’s NDC you could call that policy framework or Paris agreement? SDG 7.

CF: Okay!

Participant; And Nigeria's Vision around it, In my other work outside Nigeria. I also work on just transition aspects which is in itself policy concept, what else? I think that's it.

CF: Interesting! Interesting! So can you tell me more specific energy Access, Energy access issues that you have worked on more specifically?

Participant: For Nigeria. Yes. Yeah. So because the work I did on power sector in Nigeria was trying to see whether Nigeria could meet its three different types of goals at the same time. So one is energy access and the other one is the emissions goal and the third one is the share of renewables in the electricity mix, so that's actually just from the electricity access site. So so that was the work we did with XXXX 2019 and it was a scenario study like looking at what experts thought we could go to by 2030 and modeling it and putting a little bit of analysis around them the model and on and on energy, access not electricity access but on the clean cooking side. Yes. I'm also looking at the work I've done as part of the XXXX project is on again scenarios. How many millions of households in Nigeria could feasibly have access to clean cooking by a different technologies, so LPG or improved biomass cook stoves by 2030 under different scenarios.

CF: hmm.

Participant; Yeah,

CF: Interesting! Interesting! now, let's start to look at some of those interesting aspect. So what does equitable energy access mean to you? At least based on your experience working in this area.

Participant: What does it mean to me?

CF: Yes!

Participant: Very much what it says, do you mean in the context of SDG 7 how its defined there? the idea that there should be access to energy for everyone and especially those yeah efforts should go to the ones least, sorry, just need to close the door second.

CF: Okay,

Participant: I'm being distracted. Yeah Equitable for me means that it reaches the, those living in energy poverty and that it includes in particular women and rural populations or those usually best considered by policy

CF: Interesting, which leads me to the next one really? What does gender equity in energy access means to you?

Participant: So it means many different things because it's it's to do with the problems that energy the lack of energy has but also has to do with the many opportunities and this is what I think is cool about your what I understood about your research project. So we all know how lack of access to energy whether it's electricity or clean cooking effects women disproportionately and economic outcomes their health impacts Nigeria in particular has I think some of the worst mortality figures for to do with respiratory diseases and much of it has to do with cooking practices and much of it is to do is women and children and that's the on the side of the problems. Okay, which I could learn as sum it up the opportunities though, I think are less spoken but in Nigeria has some good examples, but in the clean energy space and in the transition to sustainable energy and energy for all there are so many opportunities and I think it's important that women are considered are encouraged to to stay ahead of those opportunities are not fall behind because otherwise there's again going to be an unequal representation in the sector in 10 years’ time. So women-led Enterprises for anything from last-mile distribution to on grade renewables on to just the policy, decision making positions. All of that still has a lot of problems. I see a lot of yeah road ahead.

CF: Interesting! Interesting! Now, how does gender affects the way that energy is used in our souls? Are there insights that you have?

Participant: Is this in general or for Nigeria specifically because I've never expected this. Yes. So this is the thing. I am not a gender expert gender and energy, especially when its discussed household energy. This is not definitely not my field. I know there's so much scholarship around that and also in Nigeria and as I said about the health impacts of clean of lack of clean fuels and cooking I know that it has a huge impact at the household level all in Nigeria on women and children, in terms of mortality and disease burden and I suppose you could also see many impacts from the economic side at the household level, but I would really hesitate to go into expert because it's not my field.

CF: Yeah. Yeah. Let me now delve more into the policy areas really and we've looked at many things and yes, some people argue that some of our policies are not gender sensitive. Do you have anything to say about that? So for example our policies around energy access in t? That's the at times they just they just produce you just made and then they tend not to be gender sensitive, so which leads to that starts question really how effective as some of these policies that we have now, particularly our policies gender sensitive. If if not, what do you feel are the gaps?

Participant: Which policies in particular in Nigeria?

CF: Generally, so for example or energy access policy, so we've seen things around rural electrification for example, and then now we see REA using of course lots of renewables and things like that. So but people argue a times that yes is true, you provided electricity, Hey, there is lots of cost also because those of us living in cities, place is already electrified, if rent a house, there is already electricity and i just pay for what I use, but that for most of these other ones. I mean, you don't have electricity at all, The cost of the infrastructure is also embedded it becomes a bit more expensive and then in the end it still impacts on women because hey, they are not their livelihoods are not improving, how are we going to be able to pay for this the first place, so really all of these things they did they'd be policies and programs generally by different organizations and things like that, Do they really consider gender needs to how?

Participant: So in general, I think energy access policy in Nigeria is very good. I think it's more problem of the enforcement of the policy and the money and the that the allocation of funds to it. The gender aspects of policy. I haven't really seen any specific special apart from cooking, so this program of the ministry of environment is very strongly directed toward women. But again, I don't think I mean it's a very nice program, but I don't think it's had a huge impact and therefore it's gender Dimension is again it's there and it's explicit, It's just the last the last step towards making the impact that seems to be missing and there is so is it true that I think rule electrification agency are now getting into this space and and trying to see how they're fund and their different training and other work that they do can have a gender dimension like either targeting women led companies favoring them in some way to build a basis, I think that's that's kind of in the pipeline right now in Nigeria in the Rural Education Agency spent some years sort of routing. It's work in the strong bases and now it's ready to tackle this this important next step. So I kind of expected things are going to move more in Nigeria in this sense towards Integrity, integrating gender dimension into policy. I can definitely not see any gender policy on the grid side, there could be different ways to promote it but I've never seen it promoted by government. I have seen organizations in this space trying to train women and and give them more opportunities but there's not been I've never seen anything to do with gender dimension on the what you would call the power sector in Nigeria, which is very crucial for electricity access, Its it's just as important, as off grid.

CF: Yeah great. You know, you have started hammering on some of the things that I wanted to even ask now which is essentially the fact that I mean, how can how can gender access energy access be improved because you've just mentioned don’t that you don't see so much gaps in policy, but it's more around policy implementation. So what are the other things that we need to look at?

Participant: So, so one of the things that I'm most interested in and I wouldn't be able to say if it's the top priority, but I think it's one of the top priorities is the building of an ecosystem of women-led firms. So moving the gender conversation away from the women as consumers, but and and as impacted by the lack of electricity access or the gaining of electricity access and, and moving the conversation to women as actors in the market or as civil society or in policy, but especially the women entrepreneurs you see that's what something that I think there's quite a lot of policy around that in Nigeria, but not in the energy axis. There are programs that could be better harness. But in the end from the energy perspective, there are programs for training women entrepreneurs, for incubating firms. For finance credit facilities that are directed, i think not entirely sure not right now. But all those instruments could be definitely used in energy access space so much needed in the cooking space so much needed. There's only a handful of companies and of which some of them are led by women, but the larger ones are not and there is not single no single women led firm that is in the large scale company category.

CF: Interesting! Interesting! Now, we started to get into some more interesting... Now. I have this question that i like, now imagine for a moment that policy and financial constraints don't exist, imagine those things don’t exist. What's in your own opinion do you think what would be the best practice for achieving gender equity. So what are all those are the factors we need to look out for in order to achieve gender equity in energy access imagine that we don't have policy or financial constraints, what are those things we should be doing?

Participant: I would be, I would give gender, gender since it's, what is it called? gender sensitive training to policymakers. I trained what is that called? I forget it used to be done years and years ago where every single I remember when I was working for European projects, you would be given that kind of training and and also the, the civil servants were getting it gender awareness Etc. It's a way to break down the deep entrenched prejudices in the, among, in the public sector it should be a requirement as a component of the, of the, you know, the requirements to become a civil servant and it should be monitored. It should be implemented in a way that it's that it works. Yeah, this is not new. It's something that I would have if I would see that as a major step in Nigeria's policymaking. I'm going to ask my husband what this is called and when you get this training to be able to identify gender biases in your work and when he also can't think of the word I look it up, I'm curious now.

CF: Okay.

Participant: You have an idea more or less what I mean, have you heard of it?

CF: I am trying to get my hands on it.

Participant: Yeah, and you can get training to understand gender biases to address gender aspect of any activity that you're working on to mainstream the considerations of women in your work and it's just like if you learn eehm.. I don't know whatever other skill you need to learn to do your work.

CF: Yeah, I know. There's this whole thing around gender mainstreaming.

Participant: Yes, but that's a huge umbrella term, but then what exactly happened? Yeah, so, the idea is policy framing

CF: Oh great!

Participant: Knowledge, skills and values that allow you to contribute to the effective implementation you the gender mainstreaming strategy in your field organization, institution or country in order to effectively mainstream gender civil servants should be able to identify gender inequalities in their field of activity, define gender equality objectives take account of gender when planning on implementing policies. I'm going to send you this link, It's something that I've seen done in the European Union.

CF: Great!

Participant: I'll send it by email in case you lose this in the zoom.

CF: Yeah, right.

Participant: So that is about what I would propose.

CF: Okay? Okay, great, great. great. Now it takes me to the next area which has to do with Finance. Now the currents financing models that we use is the is it effective? I mean, how do we also financing instruments do you think can help to address most of these energy access issues that take care of the needs of women?

Participant: What the financing environment in Nigeria exactly, so yeah, I do think there's a case for specific training and credit facilities and incubation, which is not the same as financing, but it's related. So spending on on on on supporting early stage firms that are managed by women or that have a certain percentage of women in their workforce I think those are elements of more gender sensitive financing scheme. I mean that's a finance is already so short in Nigeria for many reasons macro and micro reasons. So so obviously the response to that would be. Okay. Well, let us start with some kind of fun finance first, Yeah, I think some policies could already incorporate it. Like this 55 million connections target.

CF: Yeah!

Participant: Does it have a gender element in it do you know of it?

CF: I don't know, I really I really doubt I mean no one has mentioned any gender element to its in fact is precisely one of the questions I'll be asking the REA.

Participant: There you go so that's what I mean why not, why not there's a lot of money so?

CF: Exactly! so there is this whole thing around having the green climate fund and inequality I did all that National Finance but I remember the other day speaking with which XXXX and he said even the REA are not, they are not effectively funded I mean the idea is of people would think that they did it but they are still on the phone that which brings that whole challenge of finance really and is a saying I mean what sort of models have worked in other places what things can we can we look up to in this part of the world?

Participant: Yeah. Well one way to look at it without wanting to sound here very smart. I know it's difficult. But if there is a gender and credible gender equality strategy in for example, the REA or in its policies, I mean the REA is also there to leverage international finance.

CF: Yeah,

Participant: It's a great part of its role even the majority of its finances It's coming from DFI. So I would say it has to do it also has to do with you preparing for attracting that Finance.

CF: Interesting! Interesting!! Now, Just the last the last part is there, is there anything we have not discussed around this topic, you think you should touch on or you want to add?

Participant: Well, I would say I saw over five years, I've been thinking about this before we started talking, hmm, I saw that Nigerians are actually really understanding the issue of gender inclusion not so much in government if I may say but I saw it in private sector and I saw it in in, n well development space but it often felt like it was just at the level of let's Make a gender inclusive speaker panel and gender inclusive whatever project management team or whatever it was, It was about, you know, having some women in the group rather than working on breaking down really deeply entrenched, yeah, social cultural biases. But yeah, but it's still it's still a lot it's always great to see that an organization takes it seriously and says, okay no more man only panels were not going to give this image, I mean the image is important, I will never disregard that but I did feel often it was going only on that day in that direction, this is in the energy space. I often I can't say about other spaces.

CF: Yeah, I think this is also something that is being observed day after day and it's something that needs to change definitely something that needs to change.

Participant: It is very important that people is very important that panels that man only panels. I mean, I still see man only panels in German institutions and it's still like guys, I mean, it's 2020. You cannot look it even has just it's just bad taste, forget the actual principal of it which is what really is and it's just no longer cool to do this and people are still doing it. Whereas I don't see that in Nigeria.

CF: That's true.

Participant: Not to mention that Nigerian women are just you know can be when there can be such forces of nature that they are incredibly good speakers and leaders, but it's also the fact that that I think just organizations behind all those in organizing all these events have understood it, so srry just an aside.

CF: No, no, of course, of course, it’s needed well, thanks so much. Hope you are available in case I get a brain wave and I need to clarify some issues.

Participant: Yes, that would be fine.

CF: Okay,

Participant: I'm very happy to discuss something. I'm not an expert.

CF: No worries. I mean it's so nice having this conversation and definitely yes, no that you are in Paris just enjoy the Christmas. Hopefully, you will be able, there wouldn’t be any little lockdown?

Participant: Oh, no, we're in under horrible dog down. You don't know that. No. I know. I mean way I'm saying hoping hopefully by then oh by then bit of easy. And yes, yes, yes, but I hope so too. I mean also I just to me it's actually not a huge problem to be in lockdown because I work from home and but I really hope people are managing to get out of this situation go back to work and everything. So yeah.

CF: Great. Thank you so much.

Participant: But Robert, so what else are you involved in right now just to get a catch up from you.

CF: Okay, What, and what am I involved in? in fact as I speak I am involved in three projects one is funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research through a fellowship program that we are doing in currently in Ghana, University of Ghana, so the means,

Participant: Yeah, okay. Thank you. I was looking at your email, I was like, did you send me an email in June? No,

CF: Yes.

Participant; No, a few months ago, and you told me about your latest things.

CF: Yes!

Participant: In October, but in the meantime, you told me about that conference, which I got. I don't know if you’re ended up inviting my colleagues, Okay,

CF: Yes! so excited about it. So he said he was going to attend some sessions of it and it's amazing, really I'm so happy because he’s got a lot of experience in this past election and Latin American context…

Participant: Exactly,

CF: which I think will be a great addition because we're talking about issues in the global South and it's good to have that a different geographical context within the global South.

Participant: Exactly, now, that's what I was missing, i couldn't remember that and I would have liked to also take part there, but I'm traveling that early next week. So that's great that you're, so this institute is like a virtual Institute. So you work for it from from Nigeria.

CF: Actually, it’s supposed to be four months fellowship then is supposed to be physical then Covid came made it virtual. So which in a sense is also a blessing in disguise because that's not give me more opportunity..

Participant: Of course.

To also do other things, so now we are concluding that this December, So one of the projects I was working on as part of the fellowship is to try to understand your role of policy levers and now they impacts on Energy Systems change, so basically within the Nigerian context what I did was first to dig into archives to understand all what has happened in the past and some interesting things. I actually noticed was that we did there, both was a called institutional and Regulatory intervention. So from the very start of the electricity industry in Nigeria since the late 1890s, we have had a lot of institutional intervention. So once we saw the need to address a problem with set up an institution to take charge of that responsibility, please how we have walked on till the end, early 2000s, but once the nerc the neck was actually formed, after that, we started having a lot of regulatory intervention. So we want to address the problem just set up the regulation and then the regulation should fix it. So between 2007 and now we've had about 14 different regulations.

CF: Hmm

Participant: And then also historically different institutions to the points where they were sort of overlapping responsibilities and there we had to collapse and all of that. So I did that was the first part of the key findings then I did some interviews. So now on that stand essentially what's what's has been the effects of these various forms of interventions over time. So, what are what's exactly have they let so one of the things I'm going to be presenting all of these early next week in that virtual conference. So but the interesting things I am discovering is the fact that okay. There are some key factors that are Nest situated those interventions, whether its regulatory or institutional interventions. So first I issues of dealing with future electricity planning was one video so that

Participant; Thank you.

CF: Another thing that is issues with responsible for managing and providing this infrastructure. So there was clearly a need to to address some of those management issues, so my, addressing some of those management issues necessitated some sort of variations in regulation or in in terms of setting up some institutions. Another thing that I also saw, I'm trying to quickly open the documents where I know that I will do also some unintended consequences, I also discovered and they're about three of those unintended consequences, so for example, and this in of promoting in some way corruption within this sector so so it's not necessarily because that is what the intent by your decree came us unintended consequence. So a typical example that one or two of the interviewee really highlighted I found very interesting was the case of the NIPPP, So NIPP has a management board and in these fellows they were just supposed to just set up these plans and then sell them to private investors, but they've tried as much as possible to make sure that those plans are unsaleable and there are some factors that some of the interviewees highlighted that considered that made this impossible so fast is that having power purchase agreements with limited guarantees on evacuation of power generated. That's one of the things that they highlighted and then so there I could have so the idea of intervention corruption. So you're not in the eye lighted is also that they are obvious challenges in the Agreements to help secure gas supplies to the power plants and of course, they thought main challenge the dimension is challenges which members of the host communities where these power plants are located and any investor that Nazis any of these days let alone three of them at the same time will never put their money down to say they want to make such Investments or to buy such a plants.

Participant: I see.

CF: This these are some of the things that have come.

Participant: Just like a smoking gun that, that there was a prior plan to get to discourage serious investors exam per second. It was not, it doesnt sound unintentional does it you know?

CF: It doesn't sound, I highlighted it there as part of the unintended consequences of some Regulatory and institutional interventions. So first has to do with policy, policy inconsistency is the first the second is regulatory flouting and then the third is entrenched in corruption. And then i did highlighted this in different ways and then of course for the one that has to do with those factors that necessitated those Regulatory and instructional interventions, there are four of them. So future electricity planning was one infrastructure implementation challenges the idea of addressing implementation challenges when it comes to providing those infrastructure was another thing that necessitated s some of those interventions, they third was consumer protection and then the fourth addressing some management issues particularly with those that's money. So these are the things I've highlighted eventually I'm going to still do this because there's a working paper that I'm going to prepare and also a research paper of course stating very clearly the funders, as xxxx. So everything grant number and indeed they did. I hope to get this published in energy policy, of course some funding for to make it open access.

Participant: Great, so for I don't have so many things on planning, but it's okay another time. I wanted to say about BMBF, so the ministry, those are the same funding this other project which I mentioned in the beginning. Yeah, which is focusing on off-grid in the solar off-grid space in Nigeria. So it's a it's a project with German funding mostly going to German Partners frustratingly, there's very little for the Nigerian Partners, but they're there and I think it would be good if this institute continues, did I understand correctly that the Institute is sort of the program is continuing next, year?

CF: Yes, so what they do is they this is for months.

Participant: Yeah.

CF: And they have different fellowships and targeting different teams. So this this one there were eight fellows working on the broad theme of sustainable energy transitions in the global South.

Participant: Hmm.

CF: But most of exploring African context.

Participant: So we should discuss because of the same funding agency and it's the the topic is research, It's not it's really a focused on research and let's say not on the many other things that German funding can support in Nigeria, but there's not so many German sources funding the research space for Nigeria's energy.

CF: Very true.

Participant: I mean, the institute I know that you're the one that you're working with is for all of West Africa? Is it Africa or Nigeria?

CF: It’s Africa.

Participant: Or Africa right? Anyway, I think it would be very good to discuss, Willington my colleague who is speaking at who you are of invited now,

CF: Yeah

Participant: He is also working with me on this project which is called people sun, people sun. So I'm going to send you over, I will just send you the website. It's still starting to the website. It has very basic stuff doesn't save it very much, we're not coordinating it. It's another German Institute. Where is it? But anyway, that would be good to discuss again because the research spaces is not as not as diverse as let's say technical assistance and..

CF: Exactly!

Participant: Whatever lots of organizations that working in the Nigerian markets, but yeah, that's great good to be connected again.

CF: Yes.

Participant: Yeah, all the best and thank you so much for thinking about me for this.

CF: Thank you so much for accepting and we'll keep in touch definitely.

Participant: Yeah, I'm sending you this link now. Okay,

CF: Great, Thank you so much.

Participant: Take care have a good day, say hi to Nigeria from me.

CF: I will and your greetings to XXXX.

Participant: Of course, please yes, I even spoke to him like last week, but same, XXXX says hi.

CF: Yeah, I will I will thank you so much. Okay, Bye-bye

Participant: Bye, take care.